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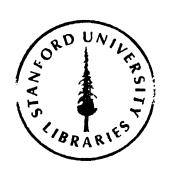
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" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 1.

## SUNDAY, DEC. 17, 1820.

Price 7d.

## ANNUAL BALL.

MR. WILSON'S ANNUAL (being his 81st Public) BALL, will take place on MONDAY next, 18th Dec. 1820, at the Globe Tavern, Fleet-street. The Ball 18th Dec. 1820, at the Globe Tavern, Fleet-street. The Ball will be opened at Eight o'Clock, with the Quadrille Minuet, by Misses Jones, Wilkins, Ivory, and Gillman (his Pupils), who will dance the Union Waltz, new Shawl Dance, Terpsichore Allemande, and a new Fandango, all composed by Mr. Wilson. The general Dancing will consist of Quadrilles, Cotillions, English Country Dancing, Spanish Contra Dancing, Polonaises, Reels, German, and French Waltzing, Ecusois, Waltzes, Country Dances, &c. se eral sets of entire new Quadrilles, as danced at Paris and at Almac's, and also those composed by Mr. Wilson; and a set of new Cotillions, likewise composed by him for the occasion; also his new Reels, with a variety of new Spanish Dances, &c., Double Tickets, 12s.; Single, 10s. 6d.; to be had at the

his new Reels, with a variety of new Spanish Dances, &C.
Double Tickets, 12s.; Single, 10s. 6d.; to be had at the
Bar of the Tavern, and of Mr. Wilson, at his Residence and
Academy for Dancing, Old Bailey; where may be had, just
published, the Quadrille Panorama; "also, "The Complete
System of English Country Dancing;" together with his
various other Works on Dancing; also his new Comedy, in
verse, called "The Disappointed Authoress."

In a few days will be published, in three volumes, 12mo.

THE EARTHQUAKE, a Tale. By the Author of "The Ayrshire Legatees."

A voice in the Heavens—a sound in the Earth-And omens and prodigies herald the birth;— But the deeds that shall be to the sins that were done, Are darker than shadows to forms in the Sun. Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, London; and

W. Blackwood, Edinburgh.

This Day is published,

LACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

No. XLIV. for November, 1820. (With a Map of
the Discoveries made in the Polar Sea by Captain Parry.) CONTENTS.

1. Hove Cantabrigienses. No. IV. Lock and Bar. A Betany Bay Eclogue—II. A visit to the Lunar Sphere—III. A Sacrifice at Ægina—IV. Song of the Bird in Armida's Eachanted Garden; from Tasso—V. The Field of Terror, a Enchanted Garden; from Tasso—V. The Field of Terror, a Tale; by Frederick, Baron de la Motte Fonque—VI. On Criticsand Criticism—VII. The Branches—VIII. Recollections. No. X. Mark Macradin, the Cameronian—IX. Daniel O'Rourke, an Epic Poem, in Six Cautos; by Fogarty O'Fogarty Esq. of Blarney. Private Letter from a Member of the Cork Literary and Philosophical Society, Cantol II. The Fagle Flight—X. Mataria's Melmoth the Wanderer, &c.—XI. Song—XII. The Arbohr—XIII. Anacreoutles—XIV. On the Ignavia Ratio of the Stoles—XV. Moods of the Mind. No. X. Solitude; No. XI. Summer Twilight; No. XII. The Bard's Wish—XVI. Chalmer's Commercial Sermons—XVII. Dale's Poems—XVIII. Letter of Eusign and Adjutant Mor-Bard's Wish—XVI. Chalmer's Commercial Sermons—XVII. Dale's Poems—XVII. Letter of Ensign and Adjutant Morgan O'Doheety, Introductory to a few Remarks on the Present State of Ireland—XIX. Sketches of Village Character. No. II. The Village Schoolmaster; the Village Wedding; Archy Tait, the Village Chronicle—XX. Remarks on Captain Brown's Letter to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh—XXI. Letter from Dr. Olinthus Petre to Christopher North, Esq.—XXII. The Queen's Trial—XXIII. Mr. Haydon's Picture—XXIV. Remarks on Capt. Parry's Expedition—XXV. Literary and Scientific Intelligence—XXVI. Works Preparing for Publication—XXVII. Monthly List of New Publications—XXVIII. Monthly Register, &c.

Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, London; and William Blackwood, 17, Princess-street, Edinburgh.

## KING AND CONSTITUTION.

A List of Loyal Pamphlets, publishing by W. WRIGHT,
46, Fleet-street. A liberal Allowance to those who purchase for Distribution.

ETTER to the QUEEN; by a Widowed Wife. 2. ANNE BOLEYN and CAROLINE of BRUNSWICK COMPARED. 1s.

2. SLOP'S SHAVE at a BROKEN HONE. (Nero thou

traitor.) is.
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5. THE NEW PILGRIM'S PROGRESS; or, a Journey to Jerusalem. 1s.
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12. THE RADICAL STATE PAPERS, now first Collected. Price 1s.

lected. Price 1s.
13. THE ROYAL HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT; or

14. AN ADDRESS to the PEERS of ENGLAND, by an

ignizawoman. 15. THE QUEEN'S QUESTION QUERIED: by an 16. EXTRACTS from the PILGRIMAGE of ST. CARO-

LINE, with Notes, by an Englishwoman. 1s. 6d. 17. THE ANTI-INFIDEL; published Monthly. 1s. 6d.

each.
18. THE LOYALIST; or, Anti-Radical; Embellished with plates, by Cruickshank. 8 Nos. are already published at 74d each.

of the same Publisher may be had,

19. A New Edition of KEARSLEY'S TAX TABLES,
containing all the New Taxes for 1821. Price 1s. 6d. with
considerable Alterations and Corrections.

## LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

[The Gazette of last night contains loya] Addresses to His Majesty from the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol; from the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich; from the Gentry, the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich; from the Gentry, Clergy, and Householders of the City of York; from the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester; from the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Aberdeen; from the Mayor and Burgesses of Preston; from the Mayor and Burgesses of Preston; from the Mayor and Burgesses of Provided Householders, from the Island of Jersey; from the Mayor and Burgesses of Pool, Kingston-upon-Hull, Exmouth, Gloucester, Devises, &c.—Also the appointment of Nicholas Nixon, Esq. to be the Warden of the Fleet Prison, in the room of John Eyles, Esq. deceased.]

BANKRUPTS; J. Gray, Bishopsgate-street Wighout, grocer, Dec. 23, 30, and Jan. 27, at 11, at Guidhall. Solicitors. Amory & Coles, Throgmorton-street.

Throgmorton-street.

J. Ranson, Union-street, Southwark, grocer, Dec. 19, 30, and Jan. 27, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Carlton, Highstreet, St. Mary-le-bone.

T. Reynolds, Highworth, Wilts, draper, Jan. 4. 5, and 27, at the Bell, Faringdon. Solicitors, Ward, Faringdon; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

J. N. Freeman, Bradford, Wilts, money serivener, Dec. 21 and 22, and Jan. 27, at the White Lioh Inn. Bristol. Solicitors, Adlington and Co. Bedford-row; and Scrace, Bath.

J. Weetman, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 4, 5, and 27, at one, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Solicitors, Bardswell, Liverpool; and Blackstock and Co. Temple.

J. R. Silva, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 8, 9, and 27, at 11, at the Albion Tavern, Liverpool, Solicitors, E. G. Dean, Temple; J. Williams, Liverpool; Blackstock & Co. Temple.

J. Ayerst, Sutton Valence, Kent, farmer, Dec. 19, 30, and Jan. 27, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Young, Temple-Chambers, Fleet-street.

Fleet-street.

J. Warwick, St. Alban's, draper, Dec. 19, Jan. 2, 27, at

Guildhall. Solicitors, Pownall and Yo. Old Jewry, C Sweet, Northtawton, Devon, tanner, Dec. 23, 29, and Jan. 27, at the Old London line, Exeter. Solicitors, Brutton, Old Broad-street; and Brutton and Co. Exeter.

J.B ond, Blackman-street, Southwark, in alceper, Dec.
23, 26, and Jan. 27, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Bennell & Co.

J. Gilbert, Plymouth Dock, batcher, Jan. 4, 5, and 27, at Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth. Solicitors, Makinson, Middle Temple; and Sole, Plymouth Dock.

R. Gregson, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 10, 11, and 27, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Solicitors, Taylor and Co. King's Bench Walks, Temple; and Lace & Co. Liverpool. H. Ploug'man, Romsey, brewer, Jun. 2, 3, and 27, at the Bell Ing, Romsey. Solicitors, Daman, Romsey; and Gilbank Culeman-street

S. Rucker, Old South Sea House, Bread-street, merchant, Dec. 23, and Jan. 2, 27, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Tomlinson, Copthall-court.

L. Batten, St. Alban's, cooper and bsewer, Dec. 19, 23, and Jan. 27, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Nicholson and Co. Hertford; Stocker and Co. Boswell-court.

J. Webster and G. M. Simpson, Tower-street, brokers, Dec. 23, and Jan. 13, 27, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Tomlinson,

Copthall-court.
W. Carter, Hammersmith, slepseller, Dec. 23, and Jan.
2, 27, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Richardson and Co. New Inn.
C. Hurry, Freeman's-court, merchant, Dec. 19, 30, and

Jan. 27, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
M. Pratten, Bristol, leaguer dealer, Dec. 27, 28, and Jan.
27, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane; Haberfield, Bristol.

J. Lamb, saddler's ironmonger, Deg. 29, 30, and Jan. 27, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Silicitors, Clarke and Co. Chancery-Jane: Webb and Co. Hirmingham.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Panis, Dec. 9 .- The Duke Decres, whose valet attempted to assassinate him by exploding packets of gun-powder between his mattresses while he slept, died on Friday, probably of the burns he received on that oc-

The Tribunal of First Instance, at Gex, has condefined the editor of The Drapeau Blane to three months imprisonment, a fine of 200 f. and 6000 f. expenses, for a libel on Count Chastel, in designating him as the head of the conspiracy in the East.

The King has authorised the Consitury of the Reformed Church of Bordeaux to accept a legacy of 50,000 fr. left to it by a Madame Streikeisen.

The Diet of Wirtemberg assembled on the first inst.
when the Chamber of Deputies woted an Address of
Thanks to their sovereign, for the present which he had
made them of a gold medal struck upon the occasion
of his concluding the Constitutional Compact.
The advices from Vienna are of the 28th November.

They have again assumed a warlike complexion. Count Bellegarde goes to Italy, with full powers to direct the military operations, so as to supprecede the necessity of constant reference to the Government at Vienna, by the General commanding in the field. Field Marshals Kienmayer and Wimpfen had received orders to join the army in Italy. An important mission is said to have been confided to Field-Marshal Buhns, the military commandant in Lombardy. The Ministers at Troppau, at the termination of the conferences there, relative to the general affairs of Europe, were to repair to Vienna, to await the decision of the court of Naples with regard to the propositions which had been submitted to it. I for Londou.

A letter from Lisbon, dated Dec. 3, says, " In England you do not seem to be aware that we are here completely at the mercy, and under the controul, of a garrison of 14,000 men. Governors we have, it is true, whose names sanction the usual routine business of the capital (I can't say of the country); but when any measure, in the least beyond this, is to be carried, if any violent or arbitrary proceeding is to be resorted to, in order to further the cause of liberty, a military council is held, composed of all officers commanding corps; the subject is discussed by them, and if approved of, they furnish the ready means of putting it into execution—a squadron of dra-goons, or a company of bayonets. A tribunal of this sort it was which decreed the deposition and hanishment of the late Vice-President of the Government, Silveira; the nature of whose offence has not yet been communi-cated to the public. Friere, the President, has already discovered the march of regeneration to differ so widely in its theory and its practice, that he expresses bitter re-pentance for having identified himself with the revolu-tion. He has withdrawn himself from public affairs, leaving those who have less foresight, and more ambi-tion, to the vain endeavour of directing the powerful

tion, to the vain endeavour of directing the powerful engine which their ignorance has set in motion, and which, ere long, will crush those whose folly has entangled them amongst its complicated machinery."

MADRID, Nov. 30.—In answer to your queries about the Cortes, I send the following particulars, which have the merit of being correct, if they are not interesting. This assemblage is composed of about 184 members. Among them are three Bishops and thirty Priests, the latter not officiating in their clerical capacity, but elected with the others as ordinary members; the remainder is composed of the psinoipal merchants, military o.incers, farmers, and lawyers. Their sittings are in general from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon, and, as occasion may require, they also assemble during the evening. ble during the evening.

Their speeches are generally short, and most of the members deliver their opinion on every subject that is discussed, scarcely without an exception, as very few of discussed, scarcely without an exception, as very few of the representatives engross the attention of the house for a great length of time; they usually deliver their opinions in as few words as possible, so that overy member has an opportunity of speaking. Every month a new President or Speaker, is elected out of the body of representatives by ballot; and no person, has, since the commencement of the re-union, acted in the rapacity of President more than once. The person acting in that capacity is not robed, but dressed in the same costume as the members. He also has a bell, which he costume as the members. He also has a bell, which he makes use of to obtain silence, or put an end to any disorder that may occur.

The representatives are chosen by the people of every province, who appoint their deputies, in number about twenty or more, in proportion as the place is exten-sive. These deputies are called electors, and they have the choice of representatives, and all differences in the

election are decided by a majority.

For every seventy thousand inhabitants there is one representative, every housekeeper having the right to vote, which right he exercises in choosing the electors. There is a new regulation to be put in force in the year 1821, which will prevent all persons voting who cannot read and write.

cannot read and write.

The demand for British goods is unprecedented since the prohibitory decree. The British merchants here are disastisfied with the prospect before them; but with the Spaniards, who have amour propre chough to think themselves equal to any undertaking, and already hoast that in less than a year they will eclipse the English in manufactories; the prohibitory decree is very popular. The following is an extract from a letter received by the last arrival from Gibraltar:

"GIBRALVAR, Nov. 24.—The Montague packet, bound from Falmouth to the Brazils, arrived here on the 10th inst. under the protection of the Favourite sloop of war, which fell in with her 300 miles to the westward of Lisbon, in great distress, having sprung a leak,

ward of Lisbon, in great distress, having sprung a leak, and in the greatest dauger of sinking. She is now hove down, and undergoing a thorough repair in this bay. The 11th regiment are under orders for embarkation for Plymouth, to be relieved by the 80th regiment, for Plymouth, to be relieved by the 80th regiment, from Cork, which is daily expected. Lord and Lady Strangford and suite re-embarked on board the Cambrian frigate on the 21st inst. after passing a few days in this garrison, in order to proceed on their voyage to Constantinople, where his Lordship is appointed Ambassador. We are happy to state, that, by the last accounts from Tangier, the Morocco states are declared whells from franches are infections and it is wholly free from plague or infection; and it is hoped that the communication between that empire and the garrison of Gibraltar will be shortly opened. rock is very healthy and the weather beautifully mild and serene.

Paris, Dec. 11 .- The Prince Cimitile, Envoy Exraordinary from the Government of Naples to the British Court, who has made a few days stay in Paris, set off yesterday for London.

BRUSSEIS, Dec. 4,—A letter from Vienna announces that Lord Stewart is about to set off from that capital

-It is contidently said that the VIENNA, Dec. 1 .-Chancellor of Prussia, Prince de Haudenburgh, will leave Troppau about the middle of this month for Laybach, the capital of Illyria, whither all the Ministers who compose the Congress will proceed, and continue their deliberations. The King of Naples, it is affirmed, has been invited to a personal interview with the Emperors of Austria and Russia in that city. The Emperor and Prince de Metternich, Minister of Foreign Affairs, are expected in this capital about the 8th inst.—It is rumoured that the military occupation of Naples and Sicily, is finally resolved upon: various regiments cantoned in Bohemia, Moravia, and Gallicia, have received marching orders for Italy .- It continues to be reported that an Austrian Manifesto, respecting Neapolitan affairs, will shortly appear.—The Emperor Alexander is expected to arrive in his capital, from Troppau, in about eight days after our Sovereign. All that the German and the Foreign Journals have said relative to a pretended difference of opinion amongst the assembled Cabinets, and about notes sometimes said to be presented. on the part of Russia, and then on the part of France and England, against the intervention of Foreign Pow-ers in the affairs of Naples, is wholly destitute of authentic foundation. The answer of the King of Naples to the despatch which has been forwarded to him from the Congress, is expected on the 17th or 18th inst.

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE FEVER AT SAVANNAH.

[Exiract of a Lotter.] "1t was not later than about the 20th of July, that the yellow fever began its ravages. For some time the disease was confined within very narrow limits; and its subjects were (almost without exception) either strangers, or persons of irregular habits. Those circumstances tended not a little to allay the fears of the citizens generally; and those who thought proper to leave their homes, were (with some exceptions) content with only removing to a more healthful part of the city. Through the month of August, the disease became gradually extended over a great part of the city; but still was most prevalent in the neighbourhood where it originated; it was becoming, too, more indiscriminate.—Citizens as well as strangers, and persons of the most correct manner of life, as well as the irregular, were occasionally found among its victims. With the increase of disease, and the knowledge of these circumstances of its progress, the alarm of our people increased. Early in September, the unpresing sharpeter of the disease became participal. opposing character of the disease became notorious. It now fully appeared, that no character, nor circumstances, could exemption from the fatal distemper. Old and young, temperate and intemperate, persons in every part of the city; and those who had been all their lives here, as well as non-residents, were in increasing number, among the sick, and remeetis, were in increasing number, among the sick, and the dying, and the dead. No imagination will exceed the alarm that pervaded the city. Panic-struck at the unprecedented calamity we were suffering, and anticipating from the then fearful mortality, the most awful history that was to follow, no one seemed to have a care but to save his life, and the lives of those about him. To face the seat of disease and death, was generally regarded to be the way to escape, and by the 10th or 20th of the month, more than 3-fourths of our entire white population had fled the city. Among then our entire wants population had ned the city. Among them two physicians, one of whom was an old residenter and practitioner here. By, or before the first of October, our city was so described as not to contain a greater (reputed) population than 1000, but notwithstanding this almost total abandonment of the city, the daily number of deaths never decreased:—we buried 230 during the month of September, and of the 1000 who remained, 140 were buried within the first 16 days of October. The disease has not yet disappeared; but within the last five or six days I have not known

peared; but within the last five or six days I have not known any new cases.

"Among the dead are seven or eight physicians. Three times, if not oftener; the same hearse has carried the husband and wife together, to be buried. Once, the husband, wife, and child, were all interred together. I have seen the father and his son lying dead together. I called to console an amiable lady who had the day before buried her excellent mother. I found her sitting at the head of her husband's corpse! That husband was Dr. Berreen, an able physician, ar amiable man—the friend of many friends, and an honour to our city.

city.

But: O, amazing goodness! I have walked through the are, and it has not burnt me! Myself, my wife, my children,

"P.S. The sexton has just called, and given me the official return of the number of interments, from the 1st to the 23 d of October, inclusive, i. e. 188. The whole number, from the 1st of August to the 23d of October, 537.

"W. C."

The disease being confined to a small part of the city, was regarded as a proof that it originated in some local cause, which it was hoped would be ascertained and removed.

## INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

St. Domingo.—The George Bickerton, of Cork, which arrived at that port on Wednesday se'nnight, in 54 days, from Jamaica, has brought further confirmation of the important intelligence recently received from St. Domingo. On the 21st October, off Cape Tibercon St. Domingo, the fell in with and order the beroon, St. Domingo, she fell in with and spoke the schooner Eliza, of Salem (America) bound to Port-au-Prince, having touched at Aux-Cayes but three days The master informed the George Bickerton that Boyer, the Mulatto-chief who had succeeded Petion, had commenced hostilities against Christophe, whom he engaged and totally defeated, the troops of the latter being in a state of insubordination, having received neither pay nor clothing—that all, to a man, joined Boyer, who together with all the forces stationed at, Aux-Cayes, and the other principal towns under his government, forming en gros, a well-appointed army of forty thousand men, were in full march towards Cape Henry, which, although a place of considerable strength, was not expected to make any defence, the garrison, in common with the rest of the troops, being disaffected towards Christophe, who, it was reported destroyed himself in a fit of despondency.

Three days after the above intelligence was communicated to the George Biskerton (on the 24th of Oct.) she also fell in with and speke a brig off Cape St. Nicholas-Mole, St. Domingo, out four days from Port-au-Prince, which confirmed the above intelligence, and added, that the city of Cape Henry, garrison, forts, &c. in fact all the Haytain possessions, were in the hands of Boyer. The death of Christophe was established beyond all doubt.

Accounts from the Havaunah of the Middle of Oct. have reached us If it be true, as stated in advices from the Spanish Main, that the island of Cuba will be required to pay a monthly contribution of 1,000,000 dollars, for the service of the army under General Morillo; from the temper displayed by the people of that colony, since the adoption of the new constitution in Spain, it seems that the money will be obtained, if at all, with great difficulty. It seems that there is a large party at Havannah in favour of the emancipation of South America; and even those individuals who support the cause of the royalists are but little inclined to make further pecuniary sacrifices, more especially as the merchants and traders have, in some measure, lost

a great source of emolument in the slave trade, so much cut up by the activity of the British cruisers on the coast of Africa. A fleet of Spanish merchantmen, under the convoy of three frigates and two corvettes,

where the convoy of three inguite and arrived at Havannah on the 13th of October.

We have received letters and papers from the island of Tobago of the 24th of Oct. We are glad to learn that the colony was in a tranquil state; but the late rising of the Blacks had created so much alarm, that the Governor and inhabitants determined to adopt measures to prevent a repetition; and at a general meeting, it was resolved unanimously, that the streets should be patroled for the preservation of lives and property. Application was also made to the Governor of Barbadoes for a reinforcement of troops to quell any insur-rection that might again show itself. This was more necessary, as the blacks although subdued for a time, showed symptoms of insubordination. Several hundred troops had arrived at Tobago from Barbadoes

dred troops had arrived at Tobago from Barbadoes, previously to the departure of the advices.

By an arrival from Bombay, papers were received on Wednesday to the 13th of August. The ceremony of proclaiming the accession of His present Majesty took place at Bombay, on the 7th of June, amidst a large assemblage of the natives, together with the principal officers and European inhabitants of Bombay. Towards the close, however, of these demonstrations of loyalty and dutiful affection, a considerable degree of alarm and agitation was created by the explosion of a powder chest on one of the batteries; by which accident six European artillerymen and two Lascars were killed, and one matros desperately wounded. Large fragments of the gun-carriages were hurled to a distance from the spot, and almost every house in the vicinity of the battery suffered from the concussion. His Ma-jesty's ship Carron, Captain Furneaux, was totally lost on the 7th of July, on the coast of Juggernaut; Lt. Stonce, of the Royal Artillery, the Master, and nineteen of the crew, were drowned; the rest only preserved their lives. Uniform tranquillity appears to reign throughout the interior of Hindostan.

## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette announces, in the usual form the happy delivery of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence, of a Princess, at five minutes after five o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th inst.]

Commissions signed by the Lord Licutenant of the County of

Oxford.

REGULAR MILITIA.—Ensign Bernard Lindsay Watson to be Lieutenant. Dated 3d November, 1820.

OXFORD TROOP OF YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—William Ste-

phens, Esq. to be Captain-Commandant, vice the Honourable Thomas Parker, resigned. Dated 22d November, 1820.—Cornet Theophilus Wharton to be Lieutenant, vice Stephens, promoted. Dated 23d November, 1820.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

James Bennett, Chester, druggist.

BANKRUPTS to surrender at GUILDHALL.
Henry Platts, Broadway, Deptford, tobacconist, Dec. 16,
26, Jan. 23, at 10. Solicitor, Mr. Williams, Gray's Inn
Place, and Blackman-street, Southwark.

Thomas Turner, Stock Exchange, broker, Dec. 23, Jan. 6, 23, at 10. Solicitor, Mr. Derby, Temple.

BANKRUPTS to aurrender in the COUNTRY.

Levi Sheard, Kirkheaton, scribbling-miller, Dec. 19, at 11, at the Court-house, Leeds; Dec. 22, at 1, Jan. 23, at 11, at the Black Bufl, Mirfield. Solicitors, Messrs. Fisher and Stadler Therical Land and Mr. Kender Courter.

at the Black Bull, Mirneld. Solicitors, Messra Tisher and Sudlow, Thavies Inn, and Mr. Archer, Ossett. Robert Sallows, Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer, Dec. 27, at 6, Dec. 28, Jan. 23, at 11, at the Golden Lion, Ipswich. Solicitors, Messra Leake and Offord, Hadleigh, and Messra

Samuel Underwood, St. Philip & Jacob, Gloucestershire, carpenter, Dec. 28, 29, Jan. 23, at 1, at the Commercial Rooms, Corn-street, Bristol. Solicitors, Mr. Burfoot, Tem-

ple, and Messrs Swayne, Bristol. Solicitors, Mr. Burfoot, Temple, and Messrs Swayne, Bristol.

John Olive, Longford, Gloucestershire, farmer, Dec. 18,

22, Jan. 23, at 11, at the King's Head, Gloucester. Solicitors, Mr. King, Serjeant's Inn, and Messrs. Griffith and

Isaac Jefferies, Siston, Gloucestersbire, innkeeper, Dec. 28, 30, Jan. 23, at 2, at the Rummer, Bristoi. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington & Gregory, Bedford-row, and Mr Haynes, Bristol.
Posthumous, otherwise Posthumous Rowland Philips, Car-

marthen, druggist, Dec. 21, 22, Jan. 23, at 1, at the Commercial Rooms, Corn-street, Bristol. Solicitors, Mr. Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn, and Mr. Jaques, Bristol.

Jonathan Worthy, Exeter, factor, Dec. 23, 30, Jan. 23, at 12, at the Old London Inn, Exeter. Solicitors, Mr. Brutton, Old Broad-street, and Messrs. Brutton & Ford, Exeter.

George Minett, jun. and John Pugh, Stroud, cabinet-makers, Dec. 20, at 12, Dec. 21, Jan. 23, at 11, at the Office of Messrs Bowyer, Gloucester. Solicitors, Mr. Bowyer, defendants that was to be looked at.—The excuse made for Cooke's-court, Carey-street, and Mess. Bowyer, Gloucester. this transaction upon the ground that it was trifling, put

DIVIDENDS AT GUILDHALL.

Dec. 16. B. Martindale, St. James's-street, cook, at 11. Jan. 9. M. Failes, Upwell, Isle of Wight, shopkeeper, at 11. Jan. 2. E. Blythe, late of Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, dealer, Jan. 2. E. Brythe, tate of Dyer. Street, watch-maker, at 10. Jan. 16. J. S. Payne & W. Watson, Ironmonger-lane, warehousemen, at 10. Jan. 23. J. Bullocke, Catherine-street, button-seller, at 11. Jan. 2. J. Leyburn, Bishopsgate-street, provision merct. at 10. March 3. T. C. Patrick, Austin-friars, insurance-broker, at 12. Jan. 16, J. & J. Sitver, and & Boyson, Size-lane, merchants, at 10. Jan. 2. J. Downes, Brewer-street, harness-maker, at 10. Jan. 6. W. A. Brown, W. Brown, and W. Moore, College-hill, mercts. at 10. Dec. 20. J. P. Leigh, Old City Chambers, insurance-broker, at 11. Jan. 16. R. P. Cruden, Gravesend, slop-seller, at 10. Jan. 9.
W. A. Snuggs and J. Walley, Lime-street, merchants, at 12.
Jan. 16. H. White, Warminster, linen-draper, at 10.
DIVIDENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

DIVIDENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

Jan. 5. R. Bibby, Liverpool, merct, at 1, at the George,
Dale-street, Liverpool. Jan. 6. E. Woolverton, Norwich,
cabinet-maker, at 4, at the White Lion, 8t. Peter of Mancroft, Norwich. Jan. 3. H. Deaves, Liverpool, merct at
the Dog, Manchester. Jan. 4. G. Miller, late of Charnes
Hall, Staffordshire, cheese-factor, at 11, at the Phoenix,
Drayton in Hales. Jan. 13. J. Beadle, Stourbridge, mercer,
at 11, at the Jerningham Arms, Shiffnal.

CERTIFICATES.—JANUARY 2.

CERTIFICATES.—JANUARY 2.

A. Stephenson, Glasgow, and Ingram-court, Fenchurchstreet, cotton-merchant. G. Hurt, Cheltenham, stone-mason. J. Payne, Norwich, bombazeen manufacturer. W. Herbert, lato of Overbury, but since of Leigh, farmer. J. Pearse, Plymouth Dock, saddler. J. B. Sharp, Queen-street, ware-

bouseman.
DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIPS.
White DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIPS.
Chandler and Burgess, Leicester, grocers. White and Co.
Brook-street, Hanover-square, dyers. J. & J. Dance, Wimpole-street, fruiterers. Alice and Sarah Grubb, Market
Deeping, milliners. Petty and Addison, Preston, cottonmanufacturers. Jane Carter and Rose Ev ns, St. James'sstreet, milliners. Steel and Whitby, Liverpool. J. & W.
Evill, Bath, bankers. Scudamore and Harris, Northiam,
Sussex, surgeons. R. and L. Hawkims, Cireacester, grocers, Ritchie and Bigsby, Mill-lane, Deptford, brewers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY,—DEc. 11.

Bensley v. Pinnock & Maunder.

This case came before the Court under the following circumstances: the Plaintiff is a respectable Printer, and the Defendants are Booksellers in the Strand; some time since Detendants are Booksellers in the Strand; some time sinca he entered into partnership with the Defendants upon an un-derstanding that his name was not to be used, or in other words, that he should be considered what is called a "Sleep-ing Partner." It came, however, to the knowledge of the Plaintiff that notwithstanding the obligation of secresy im-posed upon the Defendants, they had freely used his name in order to obtain morrow and credit, and he according to the order to obtain money and credit, and he accordingly obtained an injunction restraining the Defendants from using the Plaintiff's name, and appointing a receiver.

Mr. Wetherell was heard this day at some length on the part of the defendants for dissolving the injunction. Heen-tered into a refutation of various statements made on the other side, particularly with respect to a debt due to Messrs. Tipper and Fry from the former partnership, and then went on to insist, that so far from that conduct depreciating the assets of the present concern, it in effect increased its value assets of the present concern, it in effect increased its value in no less a ratio than in a sum of 10001; that Mr. Bensley had been a party to the transaction, and in scality had himself part of the money, and received the vouchers for the payments. He dwelt with much force on the increased value of the property under the management of Messrs. Pinnock and Maunder, and on the fact of part of the money being advanced before the agreement of co-partnership had been executed. He was proceeding in his argument, when The Lord Chancellor said, it was nearly time for him to leave the Court, having to attend elsewhere that the Learned Connsel had better proceed with his argument to-morrow.

ounsel had better proceed with his argument to-morrow

Dec. 12.—Mr. Hart, for the plaintiff, proceeded this day to argue in support of the injunction and of the orders for a manager and receiver which the Court had issued. He began with answering that part of Mr. Wetherell's argument which pointed at somuch of Mr. Bensley's affidavit as referred to the payment of the debt of Tipper and Ery. Mr. Wetherell appayment of the dect of Tipper and Ery. Mr. Wetheren appeared to comider that ground as the principal, and, indeed, the only ground, upon which the injunction was obtained.—
He (Mr. H.) begged to say, that was not the chief ground on which he called for the injunction. He had stated that Mr. Bensley was aware for some time of the application of the pastnership capital to the payment of that debt. But the books of the partnership would show that the entries in the cash book as to the receipt and payment of Mr. Bensley's capital were very irregularly made.

[Here the cash book was handed up to his Lordship, and

he observed, that several entries were made long after the

periods when they ought to have been made.]

Mr. Wetherell said, that his clients could satisfy his Lordship that these entries admitted of a fair and just explanation.

The Lord Chancellor said, that he had no reason to doubt this assurance, but at present the cash book stood as he had

Mr. Hart then proceeded to argue on behalf of the plaintiff, and said he would rest the injunction entirely on the breaches of covenant which the defendants in the course of the partnership transactions had committed. The first circumstance which induced Mr. Bensley to look into the state of this concern, after he became a partner in it, was a demand made upon him to pay an accommodation bill which the defendants had negociated, of the amount of 1501... and which was accepted for them by a friend and relation of theirs of the name of Ashdown. When that acceptance bein consequence, Mr. Bensley, who had known nothing of such bills of accommodation, enquired into the situation of the partnership affairs; and he found that a system of accommodation bills was going on, of which he had no previous knowledge, and on which be naturally felt some alarm. It was said, indeed, that this transaction with Ashdown was comparatively a triffe. But was it less, on that account, a breach of covenant, it having been stipulated, that Mr. Bensley's name was not to be used at all in the partner-ship dealings with other parties? The amount was of no consequence where the covenant was violated. In was the principle, it was the breach of the confidence reposed in the



him in mind of the story of a man who was charged with stealing a pig. "Tis true," he said, "I have stolen a pig, but it was a little pig." But this transaction with Ashdown was not the only one. The defendants also placed several bills in the hands of a stationer of the name of Westley, and in exchange for these bills he gave the defendants his own acceptance. In accounting for this, the defendants said that they found it more convenient to the concern to have Westacceptance for one large sum than several of their own ley's acceptance for one targe sum man severas or their own bills for small amounts in negociation. They might undoubtedly have found this exchange of paper very convenient, but was it not a breach of the articles of partnership? That was the question for the Court to determine. Again, it was most carefully and anxiously stipulated in the articles of partner-ship that the accounts should be kept in a clear and regular manner. Now, was that part of the covenant observed? The accounts were kept in a manner with which no man could be satisfied. He had already handed up the cash book to the Court, in which were found entries that had been made since the 13th of November, the day this injunction was obtained, of transactions which had occurred long before. The Court would find in the cash-book, under the date of May 1820, a fresh sheet pinned in, containing entries of transactions

which had taken place long previous to that date.

Mr. Wetherell said, that his clients could give satisfactory explanations on these points, if they had received notice that they would be called on to do so.

Mr. Hart insisted that they had received sufficient notice, as these facts were sworn to in the affidavits. Now was this, he would ask, a compliance with the covenant? Could it be denied that the defendants had entered into a system of paper circulation which rested entirely on the credit of the plaintiff?

It had been denied on the other side, that this case had any similarity to that of Coles v. Galpin. It would be for the Court to judge of that, when it saw that this system of accommend to the court to judge of the cour modation bills was carried on to the extent of £10,000. He would not take up the time of the Court in reading Mr. Bensley's affidavit; he would state generally the result of it to be, that, besides his capital of £2,000, Mr. Bensley was in advance for this concern to the amount of £6,982.

Mr. Wetherell said that the included Bensley's bill for

printing, the account of which could not be considered as an

advance to the concern.

Mr. Hart contended, that the amount of that bill, £3,700, ought to have been paid a year ago, and, since it was not paid, it must be considered as so much money belonging to Mr. Bensley in the hands of the defendants, and therefore now in advance to the partnership. Altogether, Mr. Bensley stated in his a fidavit, that he was implicated by the transactions of this partnership to an amount of not less than £19,000. There was also a circumstance with which the name of Dr. Irwin was connected, which he thought it necessary to mention. That learned person had performed some literary services for the defendants, for which they engaged to remunerate him; but, instead of doing so, they allowed him to draw bills on them for his own accommodation, and they, in turn, drew bills on him for their own accommodation. Was not this a bills on him for their own accommodation. Was not this a breach of covenant? Further, the defendants sent down to Manchester a person of the name of Chambers, to whom they privately paid, as their servant, a salary of 20s. a week. They furnished him with books of the value of £500, which he was to sell as he could in Manchester. But instead of he was to sell as he could in Manchester. But instead of waiting for the sale being finished, which would necessarily occupy some time, they immediately drew upon him for 2001. and, when the draft was d shonoured, he was obliged to write to the defendants to say that he must abandon the business, as he had no means of discharging that draft. When it was sworn that all these transactions took place without the knowledge of the plaintiff, was it to be denied that they were violent breaches of the articles of artnership? Under these commences he submitted that the injunction was these circumstances, he submitted, that the injunction was obtained on sufficient grounds, and that it ought to remain in force as well as the order for manager and receiver, and mentioned the names of four persons, from whom the defendant obtained advances on accommodation bills, viz. Messrs. Key and Co. Messrs. Grosvenor and Chater, Mr. Westley and Mr. Hodgson. It appeared that this Mr. Hodgson was also the person, who, as accountant, had made several entries in the account books, relative to these accommodation bills,

since this injunction had been obtained.

Mr. Wethereil reminded his Lordship of the removal of the account books from the concern by the plaintiff. It would not be in the power of his clients to answer all the statements that had been made relative to the entries in these books, unless the books were sent back to the premises, and

the defendants were allowed to inspect them.

Mr. White, the plaintiff's solicitor, said, that if the books were in the power of the defendants, they might burn them.

Mesers. Pisnock and Maunder both expressed their indig-

nation at such a remark as this.

The Lord Chancellor said, that if the defendants, or Hodgson, would make an affidevit between this and to-morrow morning, as to the bare fact of their laving made; or of their not having made, any entries in the books, since the 13th of November, be would, upon seeing that affidavit, be able to say what he ought to do upon this point.

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DEc. 11. Wright v. Cobbett.

Mr. Chitty stated, that this action was brought to remr. Unity stated, that this action was brought to retover a compensation in damages for three several
fibels, published by the defendant, in his publication,
called "Cobbett's Political Register," dated the 4th of
January, 1817, 6th of March, 1819, and 6th of Jan.
1820; all of them importing in substance, that the
plaintiff had fabricated accounts between him and the
defendant; that under false pretences the plaintiff had
obtained money in the defendant's name: that the
plaintiff had forged letters in the defendant's name and plaintiff had forged letters in the defendant's name, and particularly one concerning the character and conduct of Mr. Hunt, dated 10 h of April, 1808; that the plaintiff had defrauded the defendent in his accounts; that the plaintiff had, ever since the year 1811, become a notorious spy and informer; and lastly, that he had been instrumental to the death of a gentleman named

The defendant pleaded first, the general issue, "Not Guilty of publishing the alledged libels,") and then pleaded special pleas of justification to all the courts, averring the truth of the alledged libels.

Previous to the case being gone into, Mr. Cobbett, who was without Counsel, rose and said—I have informed Mr, Scarlett, the Counsel for the plaintiff, that I intend to withdraw my pleas. He told me to use my own discre-tion; and I now wish to intimate to your Lordship, for the purpose of saving time, that I mean to withdraw all those that are called the pleas. I do not know exactly what is meant by the record, but I mean to stand upon the general issue.

The Chief Justice—The pleas cannot he withdrawn, in point of form. You mean, I suppose, to say that you don't wish to offer any evidence in support of the

pleas of Justification.

Mr. Cobbett—That is what I mean, and I will explain the reason why I do not mean to offer any evidence.
The Chief Justice—That is not necessary at present; you will have another opportunity for that.

The defendant then sat down.

Mr. Scarlett then stated the case to the Jury. He detailed the material facts connected with the case, read the libels in question, and commented on them; and concluded with a powerful appeal to the Jury upon the subject of damages, contending, that unless they awarded a liberal compensation to the plaintiff, there would be an end to that constitutional restraint which they possessed in checking the licentiousness of the press which, unless so restrained, would require a check, it

was to be feared, infinitely more powerful and dangerous.

Mr. Henry Hay examined.—I am a printer. (Looking at The Political Register of the 4th January, 1817,) I know that I printed it for Mr. Cobbett, from his manuscript. I also printed the number dated January 6, 1820. I received the manuscript copy from Mr. Dolby. I know Mr. Cobbett's hand-writing perfectly; I am I know Mr. Cobbett's nang-writing possession of the certain the manuscript was in his hand-writing. The manuscript is always returned with the proof. I likewise printed the Number, dated March 6, 1819, for Mr. William Cobbett, Jun. who brought the copy; it was

Mr. T. Dolby, a bookseller, in the Strand, looked at the Register of the 5th of March, 1819, and proved that be published it. He had seen Mr. Cobbett once before he went to America. Witness was employed to publish the number in question, by Mr. W. Cobbett, jun.; he accounted to that Gentleman for the publication a few days afterwards: the first edition of the number was printed by Molyneux; both editions were published

was printed by Molyneux; both editions were published by him for account of Mr. W. Cobbett, jun.; the second edition was printed by Mr. Hay.

The alledged libel, dated January 4, 1817, was then read. It was addressed to "George Rose."

Mr. J. Reeves—I knew Mr. Cobbett in the years 1810, and 1811. A letter from the witness to Mr. C. indorsed with the words "Mr. Reeves to Mr. Cobbett" was handed to the witness. The indorses to my recel. Cobbett's hand-writing. The letter brings to my recollection the transaction which took place between us. I remember a proposition respecting his being brought up for judgment; there was an offer on the part of Cobbett, through Mr. Yorke to Mr. Percival. Mr. Cobbett authorized me to say that he was ready to give up his Register, if the Ministers would favour him with respect to his being brought up for judgment.

Mr. John Paul and Mr. William Adams, confirmed

the statement as to the reading of the libellous letters

before the Committee.

Mr. Cobbett rose to address the Jury. The precept he said, which had been so frequently given to the cobler not to go beyond his last, might, with a small change of the term, be found extremely applicable and useful, if observed by Lawyers. He would state to the Jury the history of their connexion. When he was in America, previous to the year 1800, he gave a commission to a friend to send him some books, who fixed upon this Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright sent out the books and the invoice with them, and the money was punctually paid to him. Their acquaintance, therefore did not commence, as was stated by the Learned Counsel, by Mr. Wright's lending him 201., but by his (Mr. Cobbett's) being an excellent customer to Mr. Wright. The fact as to the draft of 201. was this:—He did not come from America without money or resources, but having stopped at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, longer than he intended, he became short of money; he drew upon Mr. Wright for 201., sending him at the same time a draft, which he had no doubt was paid within 24 hours after his arrival in London. Shortly after their acquaintance commenced Wright fell into dificulties, failed in trade, and in the year 1803 or 1804 was confined in the King's Bench Prison. Mr. C. then went into a variety of matter extraneous to the immediate subject of enquiry, and called witnesses: Mr. C.'s object was he said, to show, that his son was the person responsible for the publications in the Register.

Mr. Clement, proprietor of The Observer, deposed, that he accepted some hills for Mr. Cobbett, previous

to his departure for America, in anticipation of the produce of his Register, of which he (Mr. C.) was to be the publisher. He considered Mr. Cobbett himself responsible to him for the acceptances, as the son was

The Clerk of the Stamp Office produced the affidavit, in which Win. Coulett, jun. was, since 1818, registered as the printer, publisher and proprietor of

obbett's Weekly Register.

Wm. and John Cobbett, the sons of the defendant, deposed that several alterations were made by them-selves in the manuscript of the Register particularly complained of in this article, as they had inserted the name of Wright, which never appeared in that manuscript. They did so, because they understood that Wright had been exposing the private letters of their father, and slandering his character. Therefore they were anxious that the character of Wright should be throroughly understood.

Mr. Scarlett, in his reply dwelt upon what he called the unnatural and dastardly conduct of the defendant

in putting forth his infant sons to meet all the conso quences of his own libelling, whether such libelling should lead to civil actions, the penalties of which they could not afford to pay, or to criminal punishment, which they must be condemned to endure. But he begged the Jury to bear in mind, that the inditing or dictating of a libel rendered the author liable, who

ever the publisher happened to be.

The Judge summed up the evidence, and stated the two questions upon which the Jury had to decide. The first, whether the defendant were responsible for the publications complained of, and, the second, what was the quantum of damages which ought to be awarded? The Learned Judge concluded, with the ex-The Learned Judge concluded, with the expression of a hope, that, in deciding the latter question, the Jury would look only to the merits of the case immediately before them, and be guided, as all Juries ought to be, by temperance, and not by prejudice.

The Jury retired, and, after about an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of 1,0001 damages.

ation, returned a verdict of 1,000l. damages.

DEC. 12.—Dennis v. Talbott.

The Solicitor General stated, that this was an action brought by the plaintiff, a young Gentleman of great respectability, against the defendant who was the keeper of an Asylum for Lunatics, at Bethnal.green, to recover a compensation for an assault and false imprisonment of the person of the plaintiff on the pretence of his being at the time a lunatic, keeping him in confinement from Friday the 2d, to Sunday the 4th of June last, and then liberating him, assigning no reason for so doing. The Learned Counsel stated the case at length to the Jury, and called the following witnesses in support of his statement:

Mr. Williams, Attorney in the Lord Mayor's Court, proved that the plaintiff came to him very young, was afterwards articled clerk to the witness, and ultimately witness, in consequence of his attention to business, and his talent, took him into partnership. This was in March, 1818. He continued to conduct the business of his department with great ability and intense application, till he was taken ill in the beginning of May, 1819. On his recovery he went to the sea-side with his mother; afterwards witness was desirous to dissolve the partnership, as the witness did not approve of having a Person as partner who had been deranged. The plaintiff consented; a deed of separation was prepared, the witness intending to admit him again on the event of his recovery. Soon after, however, Mrs. Dennis died, and the plaintiff came into possession of several hundreds a year; the plaintiff afterwards recovered, and proceeded to settle the partnership affairs with great acuteness and rationality. On the 3d of June, witness received a letter from the plaintiff, desiring to see him at his house in Paradise-row Beth-nal-green.—Witness went immediately, and on his arrival, found two of Mr. Talbott's men there, Witness, asked what acts the plaintiff had been guilty of. The defendant replied he had been firing pictols in his garden, laughing at the Jews Chapel, and shooting at a Chimney-pot. One of the men went to Mr. Talbott, and returned with a letter from Mr. Talbott to the witness; and the man said, his master's instructions were, that they should keep Mr. Dennis, unless he was taken away by force.

Mr. Wolsey, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Boucher, Mr. Russell,

and Mr. Wildmore, confirmed the statement of Mr. Williams as to the sanity of mind of the plaintiff.

Dr. Pett, of Hackney, went to see the plaintiff whilst in confinement at his own house, on Sunday, the 4th of June; went at the desire of Mr. Williams, and directed his attention particularly to the state of his mind; had a long and varied conversation with him, which left an precuisoral impression on his mind that which left an unequivocal impression on his mind that the plaintiff was in full possession of his reason. Hedid not discover any symptoms of recent insanity; saw him at liberty on the following day, walking with a friend. His first opinion was confirmed in that, second interview, and having seen him frequently since, he had discovered nothing to make him change his:

Mr. H. Merceron and Mr. Mitchell also spoke to

the sound state of the plaintiff's mind.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Denman addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant, and contended, that in this case his client had only been discharging his duty, and that with the greatest kindness and indulgence; that in this case the conduct of the plaintiff had justified the conduct of the defendant, and that the certificate of a medical man authorized him in the course he had adopted. He denied that there was any circumstances which called on the Jury to give large damages. The first witness called by Mr. Denman was

J. Dennis, the uncle of the plaintiff, who was ex ployed by him to collect his rents. Recollects his ill-iness in May, 1819; saw him once during his malady, he was at that time strapped down to his bed. He went out of town with his mother in October, and soon after, namely, in November, his mother died. In March, 1820, the witness went to the plaintiff's house on business; Charlotte Orton the maid-servant was in the parlour; she was making up the fire, and the plaintiff put some powder into a fowling piece, and fired at-her; but did no injury. The impression on his mind was that the plaintiff was deranged.

The two keepers of the mad-house, who had him in

charge, were examined as to his conduct from the 2nd to the 4th of June, but their evidence did not go to affect the soundness of his intellects.

The Solicitor-General replied.

The Chief Justice summed up, and the Jury, after deliberating half an hour, found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, 300l.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B.'s Letter has been received.

Our thanks are due to our Rev. Correspondent in Hertfordshape—he will see that we have availed ourselves of part of
his communications.

A LOYALIST will find that we had adopted the plan he advised. before we received his Note.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

WE commence our Paper without comment or prospectus—our object is speaking plain truth, and we will do our duty.

The shameful licentiousness of a prostituted Press, the infamous tendency of the caricatures which issue from every sink of vice and infamy in and near the Metropolis, the inflammatory speeches of knaves and fools, the absurd unmeaning Addresses to the Queen, and the libellous and treasonable answers given to them, are banes to our Constitution, which call loudly for an antidote. Would that the administration of the salutary medicine we shall exhibit, had fallen into abler hands:-we waited long and patiently, in hopes that some of those commanding talents by which the machine of Government is moved, might have been directed to the humbler but not less useful task of checking and correcting the evils which surround and threaten us; but finding silence (which in some cases is said to give consent) reign amongst those who could ably and authoritatively have met and crushed the malign efforts of faction and sedition, we have ventured to espouse the cause of our King and Constitution -sure, before God, of the justice of our efforts, and the rectitude of our intentions.

The test by which we shall try every thing, is TRUTH—Truth is the sole corrector of the mischiess which stare us in the face, and TRUTH will eventually triumph; as our greatest living poet says—

" All that mortal art hath wrought In our cell returns to nought, The molten gold returns to clay, The polish'd diamond melts away: All is altered, all is flown, Naught stands fast but Truth alone!"

In looking at the domestic politics of the week there is little to interest us, except the birth of a daughter to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. There seems great probability, from the nature of the Bulletins that the royal infant will live—she has our sincerest prayers. Her plain English name pleases us—it sounds a great deal better to our ears than the foreign flourishes of Alexandrina and Victoria; and to speak truth, we prefer a daughter of the Duke of Clarence to look forward to as Queen, than a niece of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

The Queen's holiday last Monday was rather a falling off from the general rule of Bustle. The Merchant Seamen mustered very scantily, and the thousands expected, proved a few hundreds.

On the subject of this sickening woman we shall enter into no arguments or discussions, because they go for nothing at this period of her adventures.

It is useless arguing with people whose blindness has confounded the very distinction they are so anxious to maintain: what argument can be used with those, who, in their zeal, mingle in the Queen's procession to St. Paul's, bearing horns, upon which are tied white ribbons? What effect can reasoning have with people, who, having printed handkerchiefs in commemoration of the Queen's innocence, representing on them the House of Peers, as it appeared during the late proceedings, place a colossal portrait of Bergami over the throne of England? What language can be used to men like Carlile, who writes from his cell, where he is immured for blasphemy, a letter of congratulation to Caroline, and calls it the tribute of a Republican to the Queen?

Disputation on such a point is waste of time and breath; but we have a collection of plain truths to tell, which never should have passed our lips had not the Times. a paper of some weight at Hammersmith, in formed us that the Queen has been playing off a HOAX upon us—as it is all fun, the more fun the better now Christmas is at hand; and we will add our mite to the general mirth, by giving our readers next week a whole confection of little tricks which the Queen has performed with chequered success: to be sure, they were not quite so expensive to the country as her last manœuvre, though, to speak truth, they are full as ingenious—they have no relation indeed to her virtue, but are merely jokes which she got up to make her common honesty suspected, in order that it might come out the clearer.

The Queen began hoaxing very early in life, long before her marriage; and in an early number we shall call up Lord Holland to give us the history of the droll deception she played off at a ball, at which his Lordship was present, upon general Windsor. In short, every body seems to know her turn of mind; and, whether drawing indecent caricatures, or being shut up in a box to be wound up, be the order of the day. we have the unquestionable authority of Sir Howman to believe that her mind is naturally bent to such diversions. We have no objection to these little fantasties,-they are droll and pleasant, and Lady-like and Queen-like; but we must say the Italian witnesses have been nardly treated, for if she was playing a trick on purpose to deceive them, and played it so well, they needed not to have been ahused, vilified, pelted, and half murdered, for giving credit to it: they swore what they believed; they believed what they swore— and so do we.

One part of her scheme seems not to have been, quite so well contrived as the rest, for the Times says, "she reposed under an almost transparent tent, open "also below, above, and having a common gangway round it." To be sure a tent described as this is, with neither top, nor bottom, nor sides, must have been as comical a tent as her heart could have desired; but it strikes us, that if she had wished to be so very funny as to persuade people she was committing adultery. if the tent had been a thick tent and enclosed, the suspicious character of her tête-à-tête or Toe to Toe with her courie would have been greatly Leightened.

But the whole of her suite seem to have been infected with this housing mania. His Excellency Baron Bergami, Grand Master of Saint Caroline, independently of the part he played in the last great hoax, has often shews his admirable dextersy in this pleasing art.

When very young he stole a mule from his father (merely in joke), but he did it so uncommonly well that the old gentleman always believed his son to be a thief:—some time after that, in company with anothed droll dog, whose name was Francesco Salomoni, he played a comical prank upon one Angela Castellini, by forcing open her door and taking away her goods and chattels.

This was so well done, that when he was tried for the offence, the Judges were completely deceived, and sentenced him to eighteen months imprisonment, which he suffered in the prisons of Cremona and Lodi.

Indeed, as we find all that we supposed sin and vice to be mere warrery we shall expose to view the whole store of humosous adventures of which we are in possession.

We were supposing, that had Lord Liverpool the other day been seized with a fit of hoaxing, when he replied to the bit of waggery, the Queen played off in her letter to the King, about the old offender, who was hanged after a long career of forgery and circulation of notes, what a very entertaining answer he might have sent to Brandenburg House:—for instance, here is the Queen's letter to King:—

"The Queen has heard, with pain, that a female is condemned to suffer death on Tuesday, for the offence of passing forged Bank-notes.

"Her Majesty cannot refrain from presuming to recommend this unfortunate person to the mercy of the King. Her Majesty does not enter into any judicial discussion; but from the particular nature of this offence, and the very peculiar state of the law respecting it, she is encouraged to hope that the earnest appeal which her feelings have prompted may not have been made in vain."

" Brandenburgh House, Dec. 3."

This letter naturally gives rise to some reflections; and whether we consider its style and form, addressed as it is to a King, and a husband, or its extraordinary general tendency, we are really at a loss to imagine how the Queen could have had the courage (not to call it assurance) to have despatched it.

There certainly may be something like a fellow

she has espoused. It may be recollected that the Duke of Burnswick's name has been most strangely obtained to some documents in which the Queen is interested; and it should not be forgotten that a bill has been filed in Chancery upon the subject, which yet remains unanswered: it should not be forgotten that the Queen's Attorney General has obtained more than one extension of the time allowed her to reply to this bill, on the plea that she has been too closely occupied with matters of greater weight:—since, however, she can find time to palliate the forgeries of Sarah Price, it is to be hoped that she will now spare a little leisure to a case in which she herself is so deeply implicated.

But, if instead of considering this matter gravely, we were to fancy Lord Liverpool joking on so serious a subject, and writing thus:—

"MADAM,—The person in whose favour your Majesty has been pleased to interfere with the ordinary course of justice, is an old offender, and deserves the punishment which awaits her: indeed, to release such a person, would be to throw upon society a member, from whose conduct much mischief might accrue.

"A female of your Majesty's age some time since presented a letter of credit, for a very large sum, upon the house of Coutts and Co, to a Scotch agent at Trieste. Upon reference to the house in Loudon, it turned out that the letter of credit was a forgery.—Humanity, and the respectability of the culprit's comexions, induced the parties to desist from the prosecution. She, of course, escaped punishment, and the consequence has been, that her subsequent life has been marked by every possible act of indecency and immorality. Your Majesty knows the truth of this story, and may make the application.

Yours, &c."

This would have been an odd answer; but we will undertake to show that it would have been the only proper one to have given to a hypocrite, whose house are so extensive that it is impossible to discover when she is in joke and when in earnest.

We consider that we cannot do better than extract for our readers the following paragraph from a letter to the run-away Lord Harewood, which was published a few days since in that excellent paper the New Times, under the signature of Caro.

"But what has the King done, I speak of him as a King, for in that character alone did he come to your Bar? He consented to bear the grievances of the man, to remain the husband, and only asked you to preserve his Throne and Crown from pollution. If, from his assumption of the Regency to the present from his assumption of the regency to the present moment, he have been guilty of one tyrannical and unjust action—if he have disregarded the honourand interests of the country—if he have showered its honours on the worthless, and neglected the deserving—if he have manifested the least hostility towards its liberties—if his government rights or violated its liberties—if his government have entailed upon it disgrace and injury—if, in short, one of his public acts have been dishonourable to him as a Sovereign, let it be made known; let him not be spared; let it be stated with all the aggravated colouring which imagination can impart; and, if it cannot be disproved, let him be vilified, as he has been vilified, and abuse could go no further. But let not his reputation be blasted by groundless assertion and invective, and let not those, whose duty it is to strike the slanderer dumb, give currency and the colour of truth to his slanders, by hearing them in silence, and without rebuke. No King who ever wielded the Britanian and the street the street of the st tish sceptre possessed stronger claims to the attach ment—the enthusiastic attachment of his people than George the Fourth, and no one's statue will the historian of the world deck with higher culogies and more splendid trophies. When he assumed the reigns of power he sacrificed his private feelings to filial duties and the interests of his country. His domestic government has been distinguished, perhaps, above all others, for its mildness, and its conscientious regard. for the privileges and freedom of the subject. He found the country engaged in a desperate war, apparently exhausted, without an ally, and without a hope; and under his guidance it rose to the very pinnacle of earthly grandeur. The thunder of his artillery resounded through the world, and its fire struck down every foe; it reached a height of power of which the most ambitious of our forefathers never dreamed, and of glory which hid that of all former ages in its blow. s in its blaze. Every nation upon earth knelt round his throne, the Every nation upon earth aneit round his throne, the proudest to sue for friendship, and the humblest to offer blessings. Why is he now deserted? Why is that praise, which the meanest of his subjects would receive for meritorious conduct withheld? And why is that justice which the meanest of his subjects could obtain denied him? Posterity will judge between him and his ungrateful country, and do justice to his reputation, if it can neither soothe his feelings nor redress his wrongs.

## JOHN BULL

American Papers 16 the 18th ult. arrived yesterday bringing the nassage of the President of the United bringing the wassage of the President of the United States to both Houses at the opening of the Fecond Session of the Sixteenth Congress. It is of great length, and we are compelled to give but a brief out-

line of its features from want of space.

The President congratulates the House upon the improving prosperity of the United States, after the long and convulsive war which hid staken several of the powers of Europe, and which naturally affected America. In speaking of foreign relations, there is this passage in the message.

"Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On the adjournment of Congress, in may last, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, was instructed to inform the Government of Spain, that, if his Catholic Majesty should then ratify the treaty, this Government would accept the ratification, so far as to submit to the decision of the Senate the question whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the United States to the Secretary of State; it appears, that a communication, in conformity with his instructions, had been made to the Government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to Congress as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of the United States, in the Mes-age of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are iuse; arable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received, that measures have been information has been received, that measures have been recently adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to samuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences will, it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very anticable and permanent basis."

A brief allusion is made to the commercial restricts

A brief allusion is made to the commercial restrictions imposed upon the intercourse between the United States and the British West India and American colonies; restrictions, it is observed, which, "it is satis-factory to recollect, are defensive only," on the part of the former. It is also added that "the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amily between the parties." The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, has even-referred by both Governments to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, "who has accepted the umpirage." The discussions between France and the United States rescussions between France and the United States rescussions. is advancing in a pirit of amily between the parties. pecting the new tonnage duty upon French vessels, are to be carried on at Washington, whither the French Minister Plenipotentiary was ordered to repair for the purpose. The state of the South American cotonies yurpose. The state of the South American cofonies of glanced at, and a confident hope expressed that their independence must be acknowledged by the mother

With respect to the revenues of the United States, they are represented as in a flourishing condition. Within the five years from 1815 to 1690, the national debt, which amounted altogether to upwards of one hundred and fifty-eight millions of dollars, had been audired and fity-eight millions of dollars, had been reduced to about nin-ty-two millions. The rapid progress of the fortifications erecting along the coasts of the Union, and the increase of the navy, are also dwelt upon with much satisfaction. It then states—

"The receipts into the Treasury from every source, to the 30th September last, have amounted to 16,794,107

doll. 66 c., whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to 16,871,534 doll. 72 c.; leaving in the Treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at 1,920,000 doll. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

"The sum of three millions of dollars, authorised to be raised by lean by an act of the lest Surings.

to be raised by loan, by an act of the last Session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the Government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per

cent. per annum.

"It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions, nine hundred and ninety-six thousand, five

hundred and forty-five dollars."

The house of Representatives found an extraordinary difficulty in electing a new Speaker in the room of Mr. Clay, who resigned. There were four candidates, but the successful one must have an absolute majority of the whole number of votes. The number of baltottings, which amounted to twenty-one, is said to be wholly without any precedent. At last the choice fell upon Mr. John Taylor, who was elected by a majority of fone. or lour.

The Journal de Paris of the former day contains a private letter from Vienna, dated the 2d inst. which states with confidence, that the final resolutions of the Soversigns relative to the affairs of Naples, will be officially promulgated in the course of the present month; but that decision depends upon the manner in which their communication dispatched to Naples shall be received. he received. The answer is expected about the 15th.

LIES, MISREPRESSAPATIONS, &c.

As it is not with the Sovereign that we have ever quarrelled, but with Ministers, who, in our judgment, and we verify believe in that of the whole nation, ought, long since, to have been dismissed from his confidence, we lament to hear that His Majesty has, within these few days experienced a severe attack of illness. Our information states that he has been twice bled, and that no less than thirty ounces of blood were taken from him at each operation. Nothing would gratify us more than the prospect of His Majosty retaining such a hold of life as might enable him to recover, by a change of councils and of measures, that whole stock of popularity which he once enjoyed; and we are, therefore, not merely grieved for his indispositions, as for those of a fellow-mortal, but alarmed when we hear of their serious return—lest, by their unfavourable issue, may be frustrated a dutiful and patriotic hope, when seemingly not far from its fulfilment.—Times, Dec. 16th, 1820. Dec. 16th, 1820.

Dec. 10th, 1820.

His Majesty caught a slight cold by amending 8th George's Chapel last Sunday week; His Majesty mos bled four or five days since, and His Majesty, (Almigatty God Be praised,) AT THIS HOUR ENJUYS THE MOST PERPECT HEALTH.

JOHN BULL. A singular affair has been lately the subject of convernation at Vienna. A noble Lore has had the masfortune, at the Congress of Troppau, to incur the displeasure of an Imperial gress of Troppan, to incur the displeasure of an Imperial personage; at whose suggestion, and on whose recommendation, that grave hody was assembled. This potentiate was the first to complain of the Minister in question, for absenting himself from the conferences, and requested Prince Metternich to call upon him for an explanation of this imputed irregularity. Prince Metternich, as we are informed, wrote a letter; at which his lordship, feeling burt, set out immediately for Vicnna, to make preparations for his departure. He thence returned to Troppan, where an onen charge with diately for Vienna, to make preparations for his departure. He thence returned to Troppau, where an open quarrel with Prince Metternich ensued. The latter submitted the conduct of his adversary to the Sovereigns, who enjoined the Prince not to fight. On this the Emperor of Abstria, it is said, ordered a courier to be despatched immediately to London, with a request that the Englishman might be forthwith recalled. His Lordship, though supported in his situation at Vienna by the influence of Lord Viscount Castlereach, has never enjoyed any political consideration, or reagh, has never enjoyed any political consideration, or been treated with much personal regard in the capital of the Austrian empire.

Austrian empire.

We insert this statement without being able to give any other authority for its truth than the respectability of the source whence we have derived it. It has been in our possession for some time past, but we forbore to publish it from delicacy to the noble person to whom it relates. Seeing, however, that it was aliuded to yesterday by a respectable contemporary, and observing that it obtains some additional probability from the rumoured recall of the aforesaid nobleman to this country, we now give it to our readers. We annex the paragraphs from the French papers:—

"VIENNA, Nov. 24.—Lord Stewart, the British Ambassador who arrived here the night before last, will return no more to Troppau."—Monticur.

more to Troppau."—Moniteur.

"Aussburg, Nov. 30.—At Vienna a new Ambassador is immediately expected from England. We are assured that Lord Stewart will return, without delay, to London."—Gasette de France.—Times, Dec. 15.

Gasette de France.—Times, Dec. 15.

An improbable and ridiculous story has been circulated during the last two or three days, by the Morning Chronicle and Times, relating to an alledged fracas at Troppau between Lord Stewart, our Ambassadot to the court of Vienna, and Prince Metternich; the American Blinkner. We think it necessary to state, that the whole affair is nyterly without foundation. Its preposterous absurdity, indeed, ought to be a sufficient refutation; but as something of credibility may possibly attach to a story so confidently repeated. we have possibly attach to a story so confidently repeated, we have thought it desirable to give it this unqualified contradiction. thought it desirable to give it this unqualined contradiction. No such circumstances have occurred—no representation has been received in England, respecting Lord Stewart; the best understanding subsists, and has subsisted, between his Lordship and the Austrian Minister; and the assertion of his return to this country is entirely false.—Courter, Dec. 12, 1820.

Extract of a speech made by Mr. Lemaitre (cognuminé popum) at a ward meeting of Bishopsgate, 19th of November 1820:—

"The Italians were unacquainted with the social enjoy-

ments of dinner parties, but Colonel Browne took oare to initiate them, in order to effect his designs against Her Majesty. He (Mr. L.) had often been invited to the table of that — when at Milan, but never could be bring him-

NOT ONLY ENOWS NOTHING Of Mr. Leunaitre, but that he never had heard his name before he saw it printed as the maker of the

"At the death of the Princess Charlotte, nearly three year

"At the death of the Princess Charlotte, nearly three years before the prosecution, the Queen, seriously afflicted with this overwhelming loss, &c."—Times, Priday, Dec. 15.

The Queen had a party to dinner the day succeeding, and that on which she heard of the Princess Charlotte's death, and each following day. The only mourning her servants were was a crape on the arm, with their scarlet liveries, and in a very short time she appeared in public decked out in all her stock in trade of paint, patches, and plume of feathers.

Sir Walter Scott, Bart, has been unanimously elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on the resig-

A duel was fought on Saturday, on Blackheath, between Mr. H.—n, a gentleman of fortune in Kent, and a Mr. S-y-r, merchant, in consequence of a dispute at a coffee-house in the city, when some shots were exchanged. Mr. S. was shot in the shoulder in the first fire; the ball was extracted in the

in the shoulder in the first fire; the ball was extracted in the evening, and he is doing well.

At a musical party, at Absolute Wisdom's, a few days slace, a singular scene occurred. A distinguished personage unexpectedly bounced into the room, and saluting the company with, "Good people, I trust I shall not contaminate you by my presence," desired the musicians to play a favorite waltz, and calling out, "Billy, let us have a waltz;" in a few minutes she and Billy Austin waltzed out of the room, and teft the company in amazement!—Lardy H—, disgusted with this, has vowed never again to enter B—— House.

## ORIGINAL PORTRY

" Write me down an ass.

The Earl of Grosvenor is an Ass And were he Canterbury's Grace,
The Gospels in his Sov'reign s face,
He'd rather throw, than read 'em.

My Lord of Grantham is an Ass-—ailer of Black Wooler.

But, if this blust'ring York Hussar Were tried in any real war,
'Tis thought he moght be cooler.

Lord Enniskillen is an Ass enter to Lord Grantham Bold, gen'rous, noisy, swearing friends— I'll they have gained their private ends, And that their patrons want 'em.

The Earl of Harewood is an Ass The part of threwood is an Ass—
—ured help in trouble;
For, when his Lordship condescends,
Out of a scrape to help his friends,
He only makes it double.

The Earl of Morley is an Ass. —istant to Lord Granville;
His head outside is rich in shoot a But to beat any thing into 't I'd rather thump an anvil

Crany Lord Erskine is an Ass-—ortment of all follies:
He was the first to slur the Queen; But since his trip to Gretna Green, He's wond'rous kand to dellies.

The good Lord Kenyon is an Ass uager of dissension;
With feeble voice, and maudin eye,
He would have pray'd for infamy,
And granted sin a pension.

The Lord Ashburten is an Ass-—iduous attender;
No voter for the Queen is stouter, Although he knows no more about her, Than of the Witch of Endor.

The Duke of Leinster is an Ass. Though, by two uncles he has seen To hate a King, and love a Queen.
Are rather ticklish matters.

In short, each Whig Lord is an Ass-And to reward their virtuous lives,
May all their daughters and their wife
The Queen's good taste inherit.

## on Mr. Denman's scriptural quotation.

Denman, in pleading, thought it fit, To quote some lines from Holy Writ, But, surely, in his last allusion, He brings to us an odd conclusion : For she, who in the sacred lore, Was told to "GO AND SIN NO MORE," Avowedly had sinned before!

ANAGRAM.

Queen Caroline's triat: Lo! quite clear a sinner!

TO JOHN BULL

Sin-I am now a very old man, and know little of what is going one but having been, in early life, an intimate friend of the late excellent Charles-James Fox. for his sake I am very anxious to know if you or any of your correspondents could inform me what became of your correspondents could inform me what became
of a favourite footman of his, whose name, I think,
was Peter Moore. Somebody told me that he was
hanged for forgery in the year 1783; but the young
man I mean was of too dull a turn to do any thing of
that sort: besides which, if I mistake not, Mr. Fox
teld me he could not write.—Will you oblige me
with an answer to this? and believe me your obliged.

Servant,

Lingulate Dec. 9, 1880.

Liangelein, Dec. 9, 1820.

Lord Brownlow was, on Tuesday last, sworn into-the office of Recorder of Boston, in Lincolnshire, in the room of the late venerable Sir J. Bankes, Bart.

THE STATUE OF MEMNON.—The Russian Ambassadors at the Court of Rome, has received a letter from Sir A. Smith, an English traveller, who is at present at the Egyptian Thebes. He states, that he has himself examined the celebrated statue of Memnon, accompanied by a numerous escort. At six o'clock in the morning he heard merous escort. At six o'clock in the morning he heard very distinctly the sound so much spoken of in former times, and which had been generally treated as fabulous:

—"One may," he says, "assign to this phenomenon a thousand different causes, before it could be supposed to be simply the result of a certain arrangement of the stones." The statue of Memnon was overturned by an earthquake, and it is from the pedestal that this mysterious sound is emitted, of which the cause has never been ascertained, and which was denied, merely because it was ascertained, and which was denied, merely because it was inexplicable .- Paris Paper.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWN.

My Long. It is not my intention to flatter your Lordship. As little do I desire to offend your selflove by unmerited obloquy or reproach. If I speak "Home Truth," it is because a temporary delusion must not be permitted to fix itself permanently upon the public mind. These may, in some degree, be repugnant to the prejudices of your Lordship; but their very novelty will be refreshing in these times of fraud and imposture !

That I entertained a more favourable opinion of your Lordship's character previous to the late proceedings in Parliament, than I am ever likely to do again, I am ready to admit; but as my judgment was influenced by the qualities of your Lordship's heart rather than by the endowments of your mind, I will not offend you by defining the limits within which my general sentiments respecting you, were cir-

By a curious and unlooked for concurrence of events, your Lordship's political life may be said to have commenced under circumstances of peculiar advantage, considering the prejudices of education. Nominally engaged in the ranks of Whig Opposition, you really became a subaltern under a leader, whose principles, whether directed in the line of service-or in hostlity to the government, were calculated at all times to give weight and authority to any party, arrayed under his bauner. It was my Lord Grenville who gave a body and a form to the scattered remnant of a party, which had long been at variance with itself, and in the lowest contempt with the Public. The accession of his name and influence inspired the vain boast of the Whigs, that All the Talents of the State were held in monopoly by them; and the man who had been almost the exclusive object of their vituperation during the most brilliant period of his life, was hailed as a saviour of their own sinking fortunes, and the harbinger of a power which had long faded from their hopes, like an idle or de-

ceptive dream! It is not my pupose my Lord, to dwell upon the short and feverish realization of those hopes; or on the ingenious policy which contrived, in the course of one year's administration, to tarnish our laurels, and degrade the British arms in three distinct services. I shall pass over the facetious experiment of your Lordship and your colleagues upon national credulity, in doubling the Income Tax upon the people, whom you had urred almost to revolt against the former Ministers, for what you then termed an unheard of and oppressive mode of raising money upon them. It is equally unnecessary to illustrate the jealousy of constitutional principles for which your friends, my Lord, have been so long distinguished. by a reference to their appointment of the Chief Justice to a seat in the Cahinet, and of the First Lord of the Treasury to be the auditor of his own accounts. If such measures could ever be considered venial, the personal characters of my Lord Greuville and Lord Ellenborough might afford grounds of exculpation: but such a plea cannot be urged, with even a decent grace, by men, whose whole stock in trade consist of professions of rigid and unbending adherence to the forms, as well as the spirit of the Constitution! A change of sentiment, when in power, may be very natural-but it is not the less

Upon one point, my Land, you were consistent; and it was to be expected, should the occasion present itself, that men who had been accustomed to sacrifice largely to the passions and prejudices of the millitude, would not scruple to betray their Sovereign, if they found it necessary to the interests, of the party. The character of the proceeding to which I allude, must rest upon its own intrinsic merits: I commend it, not for its policy or its patriotism, but as a solitary instance of Whig consistency during its short existence in power. It might long have stood on record with out a parallel, had not the same master spirit which originally inspired it, supplied us with one, which may boast of the success which was wanting to the other. The trick which would have cajoled one Monarch into the breach of his Coronation perjury against has royal con science, may be well measured against the dexterous manocuvre of the Divorce Clause, by which another Monarch is defrauded of his rights, and denied that justice, by " the influenced votes" of a faction, which the meanest and humblest of his subjects may demand at the ordinary tribunals of the country!

There is only this difference between the cases that in the former instance, your Lordship's Party sustained the double loss of character and of place in the latter, place being out of the question, the

amount of injury sustained in so righteous a cause,

It is not to reproach you, my Lord, that I recall to your recollection the sentiments of the country upon your dismissal from Office. It would be difficult to say whether the Reformers, whom you have courted out of office, or the great body of your countrymen whom you have disgusted, when in office were most sincere in the exultations which followed you to your retirement. My Lord Grenville foresaw his difficulties. The party was a dead weight upon their leader; and he who had proudly and magnanimously baffled the enterprizes of Republican France, and dissipated the league of Jacobinism at home, was himself overborne by a coalition, which, divided in principle, and discordant in materials, became a byword among its adherents, and the laughing-stock of the people.

Your Lordship was young; and the world gave you credit for something more than had yet been displayed of character or talent during your short career. They augured well of you, from your apparent leaning towards the Noble Lord who had given the appearance of consistency to the body of Whigs. The inference that my Lord Grey held you not in bond, was still further in your favour. His Lordship has long exhibited the extraordinary phenomenon of a man sacrificing every thing to popularity, and of never being popular. You, my Lord, might have rendered yourself essentially so, had you taken another model. There have been occasional symptoms of moderation about your Lordship's conduct which induced the hope that in the division of the Party, you would have disclaimed to join the rump, which cannot even sustain itrelf numerically without the aid of such men as Hume, Moore, Creevy, and Wilson! But that hope has passed away with the other illusions of the day. Your Lordship might have redeemed yourself, by abandoning the interests of a party for the good of your country. I know such an effort to be beyoud the ordinary strength of a man regularly trained in the school of modern Whiggery.

I have already spoken of the advantages your Lord-ip possessed. The character of Lord Grenville suip possessed. would have been a sufficient justification of your Lordship's preference. His motives could not be suspected, for he had forsworn power; whilst those with whom he can no longer, conscientiously act, have betrayed their motives to the veriest drivellers in political intrigue. You have, my Lord, taken your line. Still, as no name entertains a higher value than myself for your Lordship's moral character, I feel a hope, that in drawing your aftention, which it is my wish to do, to what appears to me to be the inevitable consequence upon the minds, the habits, and institutions of civil society, of the principles which your Lordship has of late been induced to advocate I take the only chance of qualifying the mischievous tendency of your politics, and of drawing upon your private virtues, for an antidote to your public errors.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, yours, FITZ HARDING.

THE QUEEN'S FEMALE VISITORS.

WE copy from the Courier a list of the Queen's female visitors, with some prefatory remarks made by the Editor of

that Paper:—

"Female character is so essentially the ground-work of all private happiness, and all social order, that we intend to

all private happiness, and an social order, that we have devote particular care and attention to this article.

"If the Ladies of England recognise, by their society, the purity of the Queen, our list will do her and them justice. If the Ladies of England shrink back from the Queen's society, and that only a few of looser morals, or with personal interests, are found to visit her—then, again, our list will do justice to her and to them.

"On so very delicate and painful a subject, we trust we "On so very delicate and paintul a subject, we trust we shall pursue the justest course, by inserting no name on the Queen's list which has not appeared in the Times or the Morning Chronicle, and shall give the greatest care to this list, as well to insert in it all qualified candidates, as to hasten to remove from it, as we have already done in more than one instance, Ladies who have complained, with a just indignation of the insert and injury offered to their names.

mation, of the insult and injury offered to their names.

"We shall repeat the list from day to day, and carefully note the new content, in order that the whole truth of the case may be kept constantly before the public eye.

"The Queen of England is one of the last women whom an honourable man would wish to see associate with his wife, or set an example to his Anythere?" I god Filipphere is

or set an example to his daughters.'—Lord Ellenborough's Speech in the House of Lords.

' The conduct of the Queen has been of the most shameful and disgraceful nature.'-Lord Calthorpe's Speech in the House of Lords."

Mrs. Wood Miss Wood Mrs. Beaumont Miss Beaumont Miss M. Beaumont Mrs. Brougham Mrs. Wilde Mrs. Denman Mrs. Maddocks Hon. Mrs. Damer Counters of Tankerville Mrs. (Archdeac.) Bathurst

Lady S. Butler Duckess of Somerset Countess of Jersey Lady Hood Mrs. H. G. Bennett Lady Wm. Russell Lady Lindorse Mrs. Hume Lady Rush Duchess of Leinster Lady Mary Bennett Mrs. Taylor

We believe the publication of this list has done much can lose nothing by speaking the truth, will you

towards showing the public opinion as to the Queen's character: but a mere publication of the names is not quite enough. As these ladies come forward to vouch for the Queen's purity, it seems just and natural to en-quire into the value of their evidence, and the metives which have induced them to distinguish themselves in this marked and indelicate manner from all the other women in England. We shall, therefore make a few observations on each of them, and if they find reason to regret the notoriety thus conferred upon them, let them recollect, that it is not we, but they who have solicited public attention—that it is not we who have called them forth, but they who have blazoned themselves as the Queen's associates; and as our old law allowed a man to bring what were called compurgators to his character, so when these ladies offer themselves as compurgators for the Queen, they fairly throw their own characters for trial on the country :-- WHICH COUNTRY WE ARE.

Mrs. and Mas Wood.

Mrs. Wood is, we helieve, the wife of Mr. Alderman Wood, and not Mrs. Wood, of Lisle-street, as has been erroneously reported: let it, however, he told to Mrs. Wood's credit, that, notwithstanding the silly and conspicuous part played by her husband, Mrs. Wood is said to have resisted, for many months, his commands to visit the Outen, a delay more honourable to the poor Alderman the Queen, a delay more honourable to the poor Aldermaness than the tardy visit uself ultimately was to her to whom it was made. Of Miss Wood, we shall say no more than to pity her for having a father, who has brought her beauty, her youth, and her innocence into such society. Mrs. Beaumont and two Misses Beaumont.

The real name of these ladies is Barber, they being the wife and daughters of John Thomas Barber, heretofore a miniature painter in Southampton-street, Covent-Garden; and who has assumed (God knows why) the name of Beaumont; and these are the grandees, upon whose visits a Queen of England is constrained to rest her claim to character and reputation!

Mrs. Brougham. This, we presume, is the lady of the Diabolus Regine, or Queen's Attorney-General. We are sorry that this lady has had the imprudence to oblige us to refer our readers to the newspapers, in which they will find that the advertisement of her marriage and that of the birth of her first child followed one another much more close-

ly than has been usual in " well regulated families."

Mrs. Wilde and Mrs. Denman.

The wives of two of the Queen's lawyers: women, for aught we know, of respectability in their own little way; and who, we will venture to say, will never voluntarily condescend (humble as they are) to defile themselves with the society of the Queen. We believe that it will be found that their respective husbands, by a pious fraud, wrote their ladies' names at the outer gate of Brandenburgh-house; and it is on this supposition that some of the ladies of Russel-square and Guildfordstreet do still visit Mrs. Wilde and Mrs. Denman.

The Hon. Mrs. Wilde and Mrs. Denman.

The Hon. Mrs. Damer,

Is a doating old woman, formerly celebrated as a statuary—a proficient, indeed, in an art, the practice of which is not greatly conducive to female delicacy. The Queen's acknowledged admiration of the naked human figure, and her removal of the fig-leaf from the statue of Adam, probably won the heart of the antiquated stone-cutress which indeed if she he not quated stone-cutress, which, indeed, if she be not greatly belied, has always been strangely susceptible of the charms of her own sex.

The Duchess of Somerset.

This high sounding title will dwindle much in our readers' estimation, when they have the horse the sounding title will dwindle much in our readers' estimation.

readers' estimation, when they hear that her Grace is nothing but the sister of Lady Anne Hamilton! On the private conduct of either of the sisters (the latter of whom never has been married), it is unnecessary to make any observation, as Lady Anne Hamilton's soli-tary and salaried devotion to the Queen, sufficiently explains her sister's visit.

Lady Hood. Of this Lady it will be necessary only to observe, that her husband is the Captain Hood whose name makes no inconsiderable figure in the Delicate Investigation, and who is particularly known as the person in the habit of driving the Queen in a buggy, loug before she knew Bergami

Lady Tankerville,

Is the wife of the Earl of Tankerville, and mother of

those resplendent geniuses, the little Lord Ossulston, and the great Mr. Henry Grey Bennett.

The only feeling which could have induced this respectable Countess to listen to the solicitations of her son to visit the Queen, must have been one of sympathy, which the name of Caroline, mixed up with a disgraceful and criminal affortion for a menial servant, must naturally have awakened in her breast. This family feeling will account also for the visits of LADY MARY BENNETT AND THE HON. MRS. BENNETT.

(To be continued regularly.

TO HENRY BROUGHAM, Esq. M. P. SIR—Perceiving that a majority of the common Council of London have, in the plemetade of their graciousness and wrong headedness, voted you the Freedom of the City, envolped in a wooden box, (because, as they prudently observe, gold and silver ones are convertible), I took the trouble of reading the resolution which confers this most honourable distinction upon, and place you on a level with Colonel Wardle, and I find that it is bestowed in manifesta tion of the " inviolable integrity, unshaken firmness, and distinguished talents, which you have displayed in defending the Queen," &c.

Now, Sir. that you have got the Freedom, and



havehe goodness, in order to satisfy the eminent dunes of Guildhall of their imbecility, to answer the folloring question:-

Di you, or did you not, at the time the Queen apointd you her Attorney-General, make an offer to His lajesty's Government, to abandon her case, and servie all together, if they would bestow upon you a silk own and patent of precedence, to place you in the ome standing at the Bar as you knew the Quen's Attorney-Generalship would give you?

Whatever your answer may be to this question, it shall be published in this paper next Sunday, if you choos to favour me with one. If not, may I be allowel, on that day, to felicitate that great body, to whon I have ventured to allude, upon the whimsical appropriation of their much sought honours?—I am, Sir, with all due respect for one of the Corporation of London as it exists, yours, JOHN BULL

Let Mr. Brougham should plead ignorance of this etter, I have forwarded a copy of it to him this

## THEATRICAL REVIEW.

Priviously to commencing this article the Proprietos of John Bull beg to make their acknowledgments to such of the Managers of Theatres and places of amusement in and near the Metropolis as have dered them the free admission to their respective etablishments, usually granted to the "Public Press" and at the same time, in their own names, and hat of their Editor, they beg, with every proper some of the intended obligation, to decline any such avour.

COVENT GARDEN.

The Managers of this Theatre continue to play that larmess piece of boyish bombast, WALLACE, for wint of something better, which one would think it could not be very difficult to find; but, as if determined to to show the poverty of their materials and the emptiess of their dependents, they have produced a Melo-trame by the same author.

The performance is worse than Wallace, inasmuch as it is dull and not ridiculous. One can laugh at Walkee, but the Warlock of the Glen is opium. A more stupid vehicle for trashy dialogue, old scenery, and lad music, we never encountered. We would seriody advice the genius who has put forth these thing, to give over making such comical tragedies and serious farces; it is a trade at which he will never do rauch; it is all very well in these times, when fifty people constitude an audience; but wait till it become the fishion to go to the play again (which it may some day, and then let Master Walker try his hand at a five act piece, -not all the orators in Westminster would save him from perdit on.

A. Mr. Vangruffinhoff has made his entrée in Lear; we orbear to find fault with his acting, because Lear is it truth an ardous undertaking, but we take leave to find fault with his taste in selecting it for a debut. In the first scene, Mynheer Vangruffinhoff was very diguified, and as much like Kemble as he could contrive to make himself; but all imitation are silly things; imittions of Kean, indeed, spring up on every hand, because ill-nursed little men with bandy legs, and hackney coach-men voices are by no means rarein low life, and the facility of copying vulgarity and ignorance has been proved by the perfect success which has attended the efforts of his disciples; but it is dangerous even for a man as good looking as Mytheer Vangrustinhoff to call to one's recollection such a being as John Kemble. The magnificent courtenance, the graceful action, the classical adornments of his mind, all flash across one the moment we see a new comer striving to attain his excellencies by aricaturing his feelings-Mynheer Vangruffinhoff fully succeeded in bringing John Kemble sufficiently to our recollection to make us lament that we were obliged to bear with him; it was such a recollection as the flavour of garlick gives one of yesterday's French dinner.

charles Kemble's Edgar is too well known to need cubgy now; it is a piece of acting of the first classalmost all the other parts were well sustained—if we exept a Mrs. Hill, who in this case deserves indulgeice, because she was unprepared for the character, and called suddenly to it by the indisposition of Ms. Faucit. We must be allowed, however, to expres our surprise that while there are abundance of young and beautiful actresses playing in the country such a person as this Mrs. Hill can hold her grund in one of the regular theatres; for though her merit is equal to her modesty, it is difficult to say wich she disgusts us with most, her inability or her agurance.

Miss Foote is as lovely as ever—and is still Miss Fote. Oh, men of taste and wealth, where are ye? DRURY LANE.

as nobody goes to this Theatre, criticisms upon

the performances are supermous—the faculations of the VESTRIS in MIDAS, and Giovanni in London drew a select few to the House for a night or two; her figure is seen and her voice heard to the greatest advantage: but tonjours perdris is palling diet, and even the most bewitching actress of the day fails to attract as con actress, after a three months' constant exhibition of the same parts.

A dreadful accident happened here on Monday during the representation of the last mentioned entertainment: the rope by which a dragon was suspended, and on which a boy rode in the air, broke when the machine was at the height of upwards of twenty feet, and the lad was precipitated on the stage: he was most dangerously hurt and carried to the Middlesex Hospital without hopes of recovery Fortunately for public feeling it happened at this house: the fewer persons who witness such accidents the better.

At the Sans Pareil Mr. Alderman Waithman's nephew, a son of a tailor of the name of Reeve, advertises his benefit "Under the Patronage of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London!" This seems one step lower in the scale of patronizing than even the sanction of Her Highness the Princess of Cumberland! because as that person is no longer on the stage, where she was went to be, public curiosity may be excited to see a woman who makes such a goose of herself; but to suppose that any body would pay sixpence to see the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs is a supposition one could hardly have imagined the most sanguine actor, or the most affectionate nephew to have fallen into, more especially when it is recollected, that the only one of the three persons in question at all notorious, may be seen yard in hand gratis, with half his family into the bargain every day, at his shop in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where he continues to sell the greatest bargains in linen drapery and shawls ever offered to the public.

Talking of Her Highness the Princess of Cumberland, an anecdote is related of the late Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden Theatre, in which she figures: she was, as many people remember, an actress in this Theatre; and, as all people who remember that, must also remember a very bad actress. Mr. Harris being heartily tired of her, determined to get quit of her, and with that view sundry little persecutions which Thespian tyrants know how to inflict, were played off upon her, Resenting this, she wrote a letter of remonstrance, to her mimic mo-march, in terms not more respectful than a Common Council address to a real one, though, perhaps better spelt and more gramatically composed. Harris, who was famous for hurried writing and short notes, addressed an answer to her in these

" My DEAR Mrs. S.—Every thing shall be settled your satisfaction. Yours, T. II." to your satisfaction.

At the same time he wrote a note to Lewis, the manager, of which the following is a literal copy.

"DEAR LEWIS,—D—n that Mrs. Serres, we must trid of her. Yours, T. H." get rid of her.

Unfortunately in the hurry of business, the notes were misdirected, and were delivered cross-wise to the parties: what the censequences were we know not; but the whimsicality of the mistake has rescued Her Highness's real name from oblivion for

The Olympic Theatre seems to be making most rapid strides into public favour. Dowton, the best actor of the day, is engaged there. Wrench, whose talents are hardly sufficiently appreciated in London, is manager. That outre grimacier, Mr. Oxberry, is the Liston of the establishment; and the whole company generally, is far superior to those usually met with in the smaller places of amusement.

## OLD BAILEY, Drc, 11.

Edward Lewis was capitally indicted for stealing a watch, value 3l. and upwards, the property of John Power, in a dwelling-house,

It appeared from the evidence, that the prosecutor an Irishman) and his wife arrived in London, from Ircland, early on the murning of the 25th November, and went into the first public-house they came to in Piccadilly for the purpose of taking some refreshment, when the prisoner came in, and got in conversation with them, in the course of which he observed that they must be fatigued, and tendered his services to procure them a lodging. They thankfully accepted the offer, and he conducted them to a house in Westminster where they went to bed. While they were asleep, the prisoner went into the room and took the prosecutor's watch from the head of the bed. He was apprehended the same day at a Pawnbroker's shop.

He was found guilty of stealing to the value of 39s.

James M'Nabb and Samuel Mears were capitally indicted for assaulting Sarah Norris on the highway, and stealing from her person a thimble, a watch-key, and sixpence in money, her property.

paran Norris deposed, that she lived servant at the Rose public-house, Islington, and on the evening of the day stated in the indictment, as she was carrying beer at some distance from her master's house, the two prisoners and another man came from off a wall on the road side, and seizing her arms thrust her against the wall. One of them stopped her mouth, anotherpinioned her arms and threw her on the ground, when she fainted. When she recovered she found that her pockets had been turned inside out, and the trifling articles mentioned in the indictment stolen.

Cross-examined by the prisoner M'Nebb.—She did at first say before the Magistrate, that the prisoners were not the men who had robbed her, but she did so at the suggestion of her father, who said that the expense of prosecuting would be very heavy upon her. Upon being sworu, however, and informed that the expense would fall upon the county, she swore they were the

men, and she was now positive of the fact.

Mr. Baron Garrow told the Jury, that although he did not think the prosecutrix had acted intentionally wrong, thought it would be too hazardous upon such testimony to go further into the case, affecting, as it did, the lives of the prisoners. Verdict—Not Guilty.

DECEMBER 12.—James Tobin, a young man of remarkably genteel appearance, was put to the bar, upon a capital indictment, charging him with assaulting Charles Overall, on the highway, putting him in fear, and taking from his person 5s. in money, his property. There was a second indictaent, charging the prisoner with robbing Mr. Overall, of 10l. in Bank notes, under the same circumstances, but this was not

Mr. Charles Overall deposed, that he is an assistant to his brother, an opulent tradesman, residing at 122, Lower Thames-street, and on the 24th of October last, while in the warehouse, the prisoner came in, and begged to speak to him out-side; witness stepped out, and the prisoner, first looking witness stepped out, and the prisoner, and lower carefully round, said, "you don't know who I am, do you?"
Witness replied in the negative, and the prisoner then said,
"My name is Johnson, I am a Bow-street officer, and have
a warrant against you for an unnatural offence." Witness was horror-struck at the charge, but replied that it was false, and demanded to know who was his accuser? The prisoner said, that did not matter; that his brother was an attorney; that they had often settled affairs of this kind between parties, and he asked the witness if he would not give a sum of money to make it wp, rather than have his name and character exposed? Witness asked the prisoner what sum it would require; and he said that the last "joh of this sort" that he and his hrother (the attorney) had, was for a gentleman at the most of the them. the west end of the town, and he gave them 95 guineas. Witness said, he could not raise so much, as he had litle more. than his regular earnings; upon which the prisoner asked if he could raise 501, and bade him romember that his character, nay, probably, his very existence depended upon it! Witness said be would try what he could do, and an appointment was and be would try wint in count on, and an expension of them to meet in an adjoining street the next evening. As the prisoner was going away, he said, "Oh! I want some loose silver, give me what you have about you;" and witness gave him &s. and then returned to the warehouse. They met the following evening, and the witness gave him 101. but with this be seemed much dissatisfied, and another appointment was made for the following night, at an adja-cent public-house. Witness, scarcely knowing what steps to take, applied to a young woman named Catharine Thomas, with whom he had formerly collabited, and on relating the circumstances to her, she agreed to accompany him to the pub-lic-house. They had not been long there before the prisoner came in, and beckened to the witness to follow him out, but the young woman desired him, if he had any thing to commu-nicate, to say it there. He seemed angry, and a sharp alter-cation emued between him and Catherine Thomas. He then cation ensued between him and Catherine Thomas. He then said it would be the worse for the witness, and desired him to meet him the next morning, at Bow-street office. Catherine Thomas said, "No, he shall not meet you at Bow-street, but at the Mansion Home." To this the prisoner seemed to agree, and went away, and witness and the wonan were waiting nearly the whole of the next day, but he did not make his appearance. In the evening, however, an ther fellow came to him with a message from the prisoner, to demand more money, but he refused to give him any, and his brother, Mr. — Overall, to whom he had commented all that had occurred, caused this messenger to be taken into entrody, and conveyed to the Mansion House. Two cated all that had occurred, caused this measurager to be taken into emitody, and conveyed to the Mansion House. Two or three days afterwards the prisoner was taken into castody. He parted with his money from no other cause but the fear of a public exposure, and the consequent ruin of his character. Catharine Thomas corroborated the statement of Mr. Overall, as far as her knowledge went.

Mr. Overall, brother to the prosecutor, was called in corroboration of his brother's statement.

Authors Marsion the City Marshalman, deposed that on

corroboration of his brother's statement.

Anthony Harrison, the City Marshalman, deposed, that on the 29th of October, in consequence of an application from the prosecutor, he proceeded in search of the prisoner, and on the Thursday evening following, Mr. Overall came to the Mansion House, with a man named Simmons, in his castody, and witness the same evening, apprehended another man, named Johnson. They were examined the following day, and in consequence of further information, witness went with Mr. Overall and Catherine Thomas, on Friday evening, to a public-house in Long, Acre, where, in a two pair of stairs back room he found the prisoner and two other men. He took him into custody, and informed him of the nature of the offence with which he was accused: upon which he said, he certainly had the money, but it was not "thate!" meaning that it was not obtained under the threat described. Simmons and Johnson were discharged.

mons and Johnson were discharged.

The prisoner made a very long and artful defence, which consisted almost entirely of horrible accusations against his prosecutor.

Harrison was recalled, and declared that the prisonar, when at the Mansion House, making accusation against the prosecutor, nor did he make the deence which he had now made. Witness heard the prisoner say, as he was leaving the Mansion House—"I dare say they'll hang me, but I don't care for that I'll'open such a scene when I come to the Old Bailey!" the Old Bailey!"

The Recorder summed up, the evidence, and the Jury merely turned round in the box and pronounced the prisoner

Guil'y—Death. He heard the verdict unmoved.

Mr. Law said, although he had defended the prisoner, he perfectly concurred in the propriety of the verdict given by the Jury.

## THE DUCHESS OF CLARENCE.

"King's Palace, Dec. 14, 1820.—Twelve o'clock.

"Our report of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence continues favourable, and also of the infant Princess Elizabeth.

"HENRY HALFORD.

"WILLIAM KNIGHTON.

"ANDREW HALLIDAY."

The Physicians have naturally been very anxious for their important charge—a charge not only of importance to them

important charge—a charge not only of importance to them, but to the British empire. Dr. Halliday has never left the Palace since the commencement of the Duchess's illness; and Palace since the commencement of the Duchess's illness; and Sir H. Halford and Sir Wm. Knighton have met him regularly twice a day, besides occasional call of inquiry by command of the King. Mr. Charles Clarke, the Duchess's regular accoucheur was unfortunately out of town on Sunday; the accouchement not being expected under any circumstances till Christmas. When the Express reached him at Danham Lodge in Norfolk, he set off immediately, and arrived in town on Tnesday evening, having travelled upwards of one hundred miles in ten hours. miles in ten hours.

' King's Palace, St. James's, Dec. 15 .- Twelve o'clock "King's Palace, St. James's, Dec. 15.—Twelve o'clock. Princess Elizabeth are both doing well. (Signed as before.) In addition to the above Bulletin, issued on Friday, the Duchess and Princess have had both good nights, and cannot be going on better than they are. The Doctors had a second consultation a little before ten o'clock, but found no deviation from the excellent progress which both their Royal Highnesses were making.—The Princess Sophia called to make her inquiries. The Princess Sophia Matilda, Baron Just, the Hanoverian Minister, and the Spanish Ambassador were among the foreigners of distinction who called. Among the distinguished throng who called in the course of the day, were among the foreigners of distinction who called. Among the distinguished throng who called in the course of the day, were several of the Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Justice Best, and the Judge of the Admiralry, The whole of the numerous inquirers appeared highly delighted with the continued flattering account of the Duchess and the Princess.

#### POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—Street Robberies.—Several notorious thieves were brought before the Lord Mayor, charged by the officers with having paraded the streets for the purpose of plundering the public.

The Lord Mayor ordered that each of them should be sent to

Bridewell for a month's hard labour. . His Lordship ordered the officers to bring before him all the bad characters the could catch a hold of in the city undersuspicious circumstances, observing, at the same time, that he was determined to punish, as far as lay in his power, those characters who associated together with the view of hustling passengers. The reat number of robberies that took place nightly in the metropolis rendered it indispensably necessary to pursue the most severe course; and he trusted that the vigilance of the city police would not be found incapable of clearing the streets of the desperate fellows who had daily and nightly infested them.

streets of the desperate fellows who had daily and nightly infested them.

A CASE OF MISERY.—A girl who is about sixteen years of age, the daughter of an unfortunate old man named Wilks, who resides in North-street, Bethnal-green, was brought before the Lord Mayor upon a charge of having associated with a gang of young thieves, and having been concerned in stealing some bottles of pickles.—The father of the girl appeared before his Lordship. He is in his 68th year, and said that he had a wife and six daughters, whom he found it impossible to support—his only way of earning a subsistence being by selling hearth-stones, an employment laborious enough, but extremely unprofitable. It was no slight addition to his calamity of being miserably poor, that his children turned out badly. Two of them were living by prostitution, and spurned at all intreaties to return home. The girl before his Lordship was treading in the footsteps of her sisters, and he had reason to fear that a worse disgrace than prostitution awaited her. The other three daughters were yet young, but having such dreadful examples before them, and being without the care of a mother, he apprehended their chance of meeting with a better fortune was extremely small.

The Lord Mayor gave the old man some silver, and desired

care of a mother, he apprehended their chance of meeting with a better fortune was extremely small.

The Lord Mayor gave the old man some silver, and desired him to go to the parish officers, who, he had no doubt, would relieve such unparalleled distress.

The girl having assured the Lord Mayor that she would reform her conduct and pay attention to her father, was sent away with him to the parish officers.

Bow Stheet.—Assault Extraordinary.—Andrew Milne, a youth of fifteen, stating himself to be a compositor at the Convier newspaper office, was brought before the magistrate yeareday morning from St. Martin's watch-house, charged with a most outrageous assault upon Mr. M. Matthewson, a gold and silver refiner, residing in Long Acre.—It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Matthewson and another gentleman, that on the preceding night between ten and eleven o'clock, by the evidence of Mr. Matthewson and another gentleman, that on the preceding night between ten and eleven o'clock, they were walking through Spring Gardens, when the prisoner with three or four other lads, about the same age and appearance, rudely took the wall of them, and attempted to thrust them off the pavement. Mr. M. and his friend reproved them for this rudeness, and were passing on, when the prisoner and his companions followed, calling them dandies, exquisites, &c. Mr. M. then turned back, seized the prisoner by the collar, and told him if he did not desist from his insoftence he would send him to the watch-house. "Oh, ho! will you so," instantly replied the prisoner; "come I'll shake your commission for you!" and then drawing something from under his jacket, he began fighting with him right and left. Mr. M. at first thought it was an umbrella he was beating him with, till in enleavouring to parry off the blows he rehim with, till in entercoming to parry off the blows he re-ceived one which nearly cut off his finger. He then per-teived it was a sword, and instantly knocked down his young and ferocious antagonist with a blow of his fist, when the sword flew out of his hand; his companions, who had been before cheering bin to the attack, all run away, and he was

carried to the watch-house.

The constable of the night produced a sword, together with a pair of scarlet pantalcons, embroidered with white, a party coloured doublet of antique cut, a box of rouge, a feather, and several play-billst the whole of which curious articles the prisoner had with humat the time he attacked the com-

The magistrate questioned the prisoner as to his possession of these things. He replied that he had purchased the sword for his own use; and had that night been performing Rederick Dhe, in the "Lady of the Lake," at a private theater in the Westminster-road. He added, that the compatinant had first struck him, and he thought himself justific in using his weapon. 'in using his weapon.

The magistrate told him he was liable to be tried capitally

under Lord Ellenborough's act for cutting and maining, upon which "Vich Alpine" hurst into tears, and said he would never do so again, if he could be forgiven.—Eventually he was ordered to stand committed for the simple assault,

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Barn.—On Saturday evening as Mr. Vagg, Jun. and Mr. Marchant, were returning from our market, they were stopped and attacked by four footpads, who beat them severely with their bludgeons. Mr. Vagg, fortunately owing to the spiritedness of his horse escaped, but the villains beat Mr. Marchant so dreadfully as to endanger his life: they robbed him of sixteen shillings: his pocket-book he threw over a hedge, and it was

found and returned to him on Sunday.

Bristol—On Friday last, two girls, residing in Thatched House-lane, who subsisted by prostitution, were found dead in their beds; one of them sitting upright, with her arms across her breast. The body of one of them was detained, hen going to be interred, for a debt to the abandoned lodged, and who went to a lodged, and who went to a how she should act; but during the absence the corpse

was carried off by some young ten.

Colchester.—Visitof a Horse by a Veterinary Surgeon.

On Wednesday evening last, about six o'clock, a horse in harness, just returned from the country, started from the door of its owner, Mr. Roofe, of this town, at full speed up High-street, passing the Angel, on towards the top of the town. When near Mr. Wallis's, it got upon the flat pavement, upset an apple stall, and dashed the gig to atoms against the portico of the New Corn Exchange; continued its career with the shafts along the portico, crossed the top of North-hill in straight line, and came against the door of Mr. Baker, veterinary surgeon, which flew open, and, in a moment, the horse, shafts and all, went down the passage into the kitchen, to the great alarm of Mr. Baker's family. Fortunately, no one was hurt. A boy was thrown down, but received no injury.

Canlow, Dec. 9.—A few days ago, in making a new avenue at Garryhunden, the seat of Sir T. Butler, Bart. in this county, a human skeleton of uncommon size was dug up; there were several gold coins found along with it. About two years ago two other skeletons were found nearly in the same place.

Diss.—A young man in the service of R. Sheriffe, it got upon the flat pavement, upset an apple stall, and

Diss.—A young man in the service of R. Sheriffe, esq. of this town, died a few days since of the hydrophobia, after severe suffering for thirty-six hours in consequence of having assisted in washing the wound of a spaniel of his master's bitten by a terrier which

GRANTHAM.—A farmer at Normanby lost five valuable horses last week, from their having been fed with wheat mixed with staw, three of them died the same night, and the remaining two the following day.

Lincoln,—The coal mine which was discovered some

Lincoln,—The coal mine which was discovered some short time ago at Kirkstead, near Tattershall, in this county, is now working, the miners having come to a stratum of coals of an excellent quality, at the depth eighty-six yards, and no doubt is entertained but that a much larger stratum will be found eight yards lower.

Limerick, Dec. 9.—There is a West India ship on

shore at Ross-bay about one mile north of Loopsheed, chiefly laden with cotton, name or destination nor yet known. From the state of the wind and weather, it is supposed she must have already gone to pieces."

Maidstone.—As Mr. Bird of Town Malling was

MAIDSTONE.—As Mr. Bird of Town Malling was returning home with his mother in his gig, he ran against a post chaise near Town Malling, which overturned the gig, and Mr. Bird was so dreadfully hurt as to expire last Sunday.

Norwick.—Sacrilege is now very common, the church of Carbrook and Eton were broken into; out of the former the thieves stole all the plate, communion cloth and surplice, and from the latter several prayer-books, the surplice, communion cloth, and a prayer-books, the surplice, communion cloth, and a pewter bason.

PLYMOUTH .- The new road from this town to Tavistock, by which the hills are avoided, is now nearly completed, and a new line of Road from Exeter to Plymouth is to be finished in two years.

SCARBOROUGH.—Our harbour is now so far improved as to afford shelter in all gales of wind upon that coast to vessels capable of bearing the ground.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Monday, after the Grand Jury had reported the bills found by them, the Grand Jury had reported the bills found by them, the Foreman and another of the Jury discovered that their pockets had been turned inside out and the contents carried away. The hall through which they had to pass was full of officers. The Jury returned again to court, and reported the case to the Chairman, who informed them that all the protection that could be, was greated them by the great tables. was granted them by the great number of constables employed to preserve order. At the same time a horse of G. B. Mainwaring, eq. one of the magistrates, which he had left fastened by the bridle to one of the spikes of the iron railing before the door, wasstolen by some villains; but an immediate pursuit taking place, the thief dismounted in the fields and escaped.

As three sailors were on their return on Monday night, between seven and eight o'clock, from Brandenburgh House, to their ship, which was lying off Rotherhithe, the man who was paddling let his oar fall overboard; and in his endeavour to reach it, he fell into the Thames, and was drowned.

Wednesday se'unight, four fishermen lost their lives in the Solway Prith, near to Bowness, in Cumberland. They were in a small open boat, which was overladen, and sunk about half a mile from the shore.

## LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15. CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15. We have had a few arrivals of Wheat since Monday for the finest parcels of which that day's prices were obtated, but all other short are lower.—Barley is likewise chiper for all but superfine malting qualities.—There was a confer derable arrival of Oats this morning, the demand for hich being very inadequate, the trade was doll at a decline? Is per quarter.—In Beans and Pease there is no altertion to notice.

	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
RETURN PRICE of GRA Essex Red Wheat (new) 35s 46s. Fine	Walte ditto 358, 84, 85, 86, 86, 86, 86, 86, 86, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87

PRICE of FLOUR. 

PRICE of BREAD this Week.

The highest price of the best Wheaten Bread throughout the etropolis, is stated by the principal Bakers to be Tenpence Halfpeny the Quartern Loaf, of 4 h 54 oz.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS. Beef .......28. 8d. to 4s 4d. Veal ......3s. 4d. to 5-Mutton .....28. 8d. to 4s. 0d. Pork .....3s. 4d. to 5-

PRICE of HOPS, per Cwt.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 18 Hags. S. a ol. 0s. Sent. Ol. 0s. 10 NDAY; ANVEST S. Pockets Kent. Ol. 0s. to ol. 0s. a ol. 0s. Kent. Ol. 0s. to ol. 0s. a ol. 0s. Essex ol. 0s. to ol. 0s. a ol. 0s. Essex ol. 0s. to ol. 0s. a ol. 0s. Farnham, fine . . . ol. 0s. to ol. 0s. Farnham, second ol. 0s. to ol. 0s. t

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN per Quarter, for the Week adiag DECEMBER 30.

Wht. Rye. Barl. Gats. Beans. Peac. Cat. 8. d. 8. d

	SMITHFIELDFRIDAY, JANUARY 12.	
N	To sink the Offal-per Stone of sibs.  1	d.
B	sts	120

RICES of HYA and STRAW .- THURSDAY, JANUARY I. 

BIRTHS. On Monday, the 18th inst, in Charles steet, Berk tey-nare, the hady of J. Delafield, Esq. of a daughter. On the 20th inst, at Lower Tooting, Surrey, Mrs. Roert Hoggart, of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, in Beaufort's-huildings, Strand, Ars. J. Bridell, of a son. On Monday last, the wife of Robert Hanbury, Esq of

Trueman's brewery, of a daughter.

At St. Paul's Church, in Halifax, N. S. on Saturday, 9th August last, by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, William Jophin, Est of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Miss Sarah Jameson Hanningon,

of London. On the 14th inst, Mr. James Beckley, of Old Bond-stret,

On the 14th inst. Mr. James Beckley, of Old Bond-stret, to Miss Reeve, of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, by the Hon. and Rev. Gerar V. Wellesley, D.D. the Rev. Henry Blunt, A.M. Vicar of Care, Suffolk, Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Donestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, to alia Anne, daughter of Joseph Nailer, of Chelsen, Esq.

At St. George's-church, Bloomsbury, Miss Mary Wing eld. eldest daughter of William Wingfield, Esq. and niece of the Earl of Digby, to Wm. Gordon, Esq. of Haffield, in the county of Hereford.

On the 14th inst. at Suchury, Suffolk, by the Rev. C.

On the 14th inst. at Sudbury, Suffolk, by the Rev C. Cooke, Rector of Semer, Charles Adams, Esq. of Coverty, to Margaret, eldest daughter of S. L. Maclean, M.D. o the

On the 7th October, at St. Vincent, George Hyde, Eq. to Mrs. Steele, eldest daughter of the late Robert Barke, isq. Prospect Lodge, county of Cork.

On Sunday last, in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, fter a lingering illness, Bliza, the wife of Mr. James Roraue, in the 35th year of her age.

On Sunday night last, at his house, on Brixton-hill, Willam Pugh, Esq. in the 68th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. at Pencraig, in the county of Hereford in the 84th year of his age, John Eyles, F-q. Warden of he Fleet Prison. This gentleman was the oldest officer of achies Majesty's Courts at Westminster, having been appointed by King George the Second. King George the Second.
On Sunday morning, the 17th inst, at his brother's house, in

On Sunday morning, the 11th inst, at his product's house; in Lower Grosvenor-street, after a lingering liness of some months, George Leving, Esq. of Broad-street-buildings. On the 9th inst, at Field Dalling, No. folk, Mary Ann, he wife of the R. v. Wm. Upjohn, A. M. vicar of that parish. On Thursday the 14th inst. Mary Susanna Penelope, he beloved and lamented wife of William Doud, Esq. of Jud-

LONDON : Printed by R. T. WEAVER, Dyer's Building Holbarn; and Published by him, at No. 12, JOHN SONS COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communication to the Editor, (past poid) are received.



# BUL

" FOR GOD. THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 2.

## SUNDAY, DEC. 24, 1820.

Price 7d.

JOHN BUIL OFFICE, Sunday, Dec. 24, 1820.

THE unprecedented Demand for this NEW PAPER, renders it necessary to inform the Public, that a Sixen Edition of the First Number was published on Friday

CONTENTS .- All News, Foreign, Domestic and Provincial-CONTENTS.—All News, Foreign, Domestic and Provincial—The Queen's Hoax upon the Country—Pergami and Angela Castellini—The Queen and Sarah Price—Forged Letter of Credit on Coutts—Enquirles after Peter Moore, Charles Fox's footman—Question to Mr. Brougham—Account of the New Actor Vangruffinhoff—Of Alderman Waithman's nephew, Mr. Reeve of the Sans Pareil—Of Her Highness the Princess of Cumberland—Analysis of the Queen's Visitors, containing Examinations and Characters of Mrs. and Miss Wood, Lady Hood, the Duchess of Somerset, Mrs. and the Miss Barbers, Lady Tankerville, Mesdames Brougham, Wilde and Demman, and the Honourable Mrs. Danier (to be continued regularly)—Original Poetry on Earls Grosvenor and Harewood, the Duke of Leinster, Lords Kenyon, Erskine, Grantham, Enuiskillen. of Leinster, Lords Kenyon, Erskine, Grantham, Emilskillen, Ashburton and Morley—Lefter to the Marquiss of Lansdowne-Lies and Misrepresentations.—State of His Majesty's Health, &c.

GOOD TEAS WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE.—The Bast India Company's Tea Sale being just ended, FRE-DERICK SPARROW and, Co. in returning thanks for the DERICK SPARROW and, Co. in returning thanks for the decided preference which continues to be given for their Teas, feel much pleasure in being enabled (from the favourable purchases they have made, added to the stock of good TEAS on head) to continue to supply their friends with VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLES at the OLD PRICES, notwithstanding the advance that has taken place upon the better kinds of Teas, in consequence of the great quantity of Bohen and other kinds of ordinary trast that has been brought forward this sale, and which will be mixed with good Teas, and dissentininated all ever the country; while F.S. and Co. piedege themselves to continue to select none but the best strong fiult flavoured Teas that are imported, and which they will at all times sell in their pure state, at the Smallest Profit upon the Cost at sell in their pure state, at the Smallest Profit upon the Cost at the East India House; cautioning their friends to be particular in the directions, viz. No. 8, Ludgate-hill; 138, Oxford-street; and 2, Chazing-cross.—N. B. Country Agents will address to the Original Warehouse, No. 6, Ludgate-hill.

**NEW WORKS** 

Published by W. WRIGHT, 46, Fleet-street.

This day is published, in 8vo. 10s. 6d. with the Original Plate,

HUMOROUS HISTORY of NEW HUMOROUS HISTORY of NEW YORK, from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty; containing, among many surprising and carrious matters, the uninterpole Ponderings of Walter the Doubier, the Bisastrous Projects of William the Testy, and the Chivalrio Achievements of Peter the Headstrong, the three

the Chivalrio Achievements of Peter the Headstrong, the three Dutch Governors of New Amsterdam; being the only authentic History of the Times that ever hath been published.

By DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER,
Author of "The Sketch Book."

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terque; a Humorous and Satirical Poem. embellished with 20 coloured Plates, by Rawlinson and others. Price 11. Is. boards. By the Author who produced the original Popular Work.

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6. A TREATISE on the NATURE of SCROFULA, in which an attempt is made to account for the Origin of that Disease, on new principles, illustrated by various facts and observations, explanatory of a method for its complete eradication, &c. By WILLIAM FARR, (Member of the Royal College, London), Half Moon-street, Piccadilly. Price 5s. boards.

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ANARRATIVE of a JOURNEY into PERSIA, and RESI-DENCE at TEHERAN; containing a descriptive itinerary from Constantinople to the Persian Capital; also, a variety of Amecdotes illustrative of the History, Commerce, Religion, Manners and Customs of the Ishabitants, Military Policy of the Government, &c. &c. from the French of M. Tancoigne, attached to the Embassy of General Gardanne; with Historical Notes. By E. BLAQUIERE, Esq. and embellished with a Map and Plates by a Persian Artist. Price 12s. boards.

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The NEW WHIG GUIDE; containing, the Choice of a Leader; Ezèkiel Grubb to Tobias Brande; Change of Administration; Failure of the Buccancer, and Loss of the Broom Fire Ship; Trial of Henry Brougham for Mutiny; with a great value.

stration; rature of the Buccancer, and Loss of the Broth Fife Ship; Trial of Henry Brougham for Mutiny; with a great va-riety of interesting articles. Price 7s. 6d. boards. 9. NEW MOVEL. On the 1st of January will be published, in 3-vols, price 18s.bds. The REPUBLICAN'S MISTRESS. By Charlotte Smith.

This Day is published, price 5s. 6d. boards, by C. CHAPPLE, Royal Library, 59, Pall Mull; and HARRIS and SON, corner of St. Paul's.

HE YOUNG COUNTESS, a Tale for Youth, by the Author of 'The Blind Child.'

Malso, lately published.

2. THE RECLUSE; or, THE HERMIT OF WINDER-MERE, a Tale, by Mr. Sullivan, price 4s. 6d. boards.

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6. A FATHER'S BEQUEST TO HIS SUN, containing Rules for his Conduct through Life, 4s, 6d, boards
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Hors. Ans Post. "This volume is not destitute either of instruction or enter-

tainment; it contains a large portion of information in a nar-

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Youth of both sexes to attain a perfect knowledge of the English language. 12mo. 6s. bound.

13. POETICAL PANTHEON; of Pabulous History of the Henthen Gods and Illustrious Heroes, with Notes, and embellished with twelve elegant Engravings, rendered into easy verse, By N. Johnson, A. M. Author of the History of England. Rome, and Greece. 6s. extra boards.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Dec. 16.—The correctional tribunal was again occupied yesterday (Friday) in the case of Sir Jan. Scrawfurd, charged with having, in certain competitions, printed and published, calumniated and defamed the Duke de Grammont and the Duke de Guiche.—The Baronet, having in his hand a large packet of papers, again urged a right to defend himself. On the remark of the President, that M. Dupin had been assigned at the preceding audience for the defence, he protested against the measure and withdrew.—M. Dupin declared, that the defendant had not furnished him with the necessary documents and instructions in the cause; and for this reason he could not take upon himself the arduous duty assigned to him at that moment.—M. M. Berryer and Charrier, Advocates for the noble prosecutors, addressed the Court against the Chevalier's proposition.—The Tri-bunal, after hearing the King's Advocate, relieved the accused from the exception which he had taken against accused from the exception which he had taken against the judgment of condemnation, and ordered that he should withdraw his case, reserving to the parties the right of appealing against the libels published and distributed since the preceding sentence.—Among the latter obnoxious publications is a memoir circulated to-day in profusion in the saloon of the Court by Mr. Manuel, Sir James Crawfurd's Secretary: the title of the libel is The Case of Sir James Crawfurd, published as a preliminary to the trial for bigamy, which he is about to institute against the soi disant Lady Crawfurd, Anjoustreet, No. 21, St. Honore."—Sir James, in stepping into his carriage, cried out Vive la Charte!

TRIAL FOR MOST HORRID MURDERS.

At Lyons, commenced on Monday, the 11th instant, before the Assize Court of the Rhone, the trial of Peter Stephen Ga-briel Lelievre, alias Chevalier, aged 35 years, a native of Ma-drid, Vice-President of the office of the Finances of the Prefec-

ture of the Rhone.

The prisoner is charged—1st. With poisoning his three first wives. 2nd. With the murder of a child whom he had by the third. 3rd. With stealing another child whom he meant to substitute for his own with the more results of the child whom he meant to substitute for his own with the more results. the child; and 4th, With having a umed, at Lyons, the name of Peter Claud Chevalier—with having arrived in that city with of received and route forged by himself, in erassing the names which were originally inscribed, and in substituting those of Jean Louis Chevaller; and with several other forgeries in public. lic and authentic documents, by signing with these fictitious

Refore Chevalier contracted his first marriages at Lyons, he Hefore Chevalier contracted his first marriages at Lyons, he had been rejoined in the month of May, 1812, by a young woman, a native of Holland. They lived together for a short time. This young woman was handsome, and the widow of an officer, named Debiral. She was suddenly seized with an internal inflammation, which occasioned her the most excruciating pain, till death terminated her sufferings.—After the unitarity and of his mistress, and in the space of a few years. timely end of his mistress, and in the space of a few years, Chevalier contracted four successive marriages. He married first, Mary Desgranges, daughter of a gentleman of lantied

property at St. Didier: the second wife, Margaret Plaard, whose mother resides at Lyons; the third was called Mary Riquet, her brothers and sisters are still living; and lastly, be married, for the fourth time, Benoiste Besson, his present wife, whose father is a land owner and merchant at Charlieu, department of the Loire. The four marriage contracts are all in the same form and tenor, and entitle the survivor to the joint property; a disposition of which the Chevaller was not tardy in availing himself.

availing himself.

The young woman, Desgranges, first wife of Chevalier, was of a strong constitution, and of excellent health. She presently complained of internal pains; her infant daughter was in the same condition. The child soon died of convulsions, and its mother speedily followed it to the grave. The prisoner, feeling no compunctions, married Margaret Pizard on the 25th Aug. 1816. She soon became pregnant. Her condition was attended with great pain and retchings. On the 18th of May in the following year, she was delivered of a boy, who received the name of Eugene; this is the child whom Chevalier was afterwards accused of murdering. In a month after delivery she was visited with fresh pains; and strong convulsions cause on in rapid succession. No nurse or attendant was assigned to on in rapid succession. No nurse or attendant was assigned to her—Chevalier would be alone. The malady continued to increase; the convulsions became more frequent; and Margaret Plzurd died on the 14th Sept 1817.—In June, 1818, the prisoher contracted a new marriage, with Mary Riquet. This third wife, before long, died a violent death. She became pregnant in her turn, and the moment of delivery was preceded, like the in her turn, and the moment of delivery was preceded, like the others, by extraordinary pains and strong convulsions. The woman Pontanier, the sick nume, was refused permission to attend Riquer; and this confirmed the name in her suspicion that poison had been administered. Her imagination was roused, and she reproached the accused with giving it. After a lapse of a few. days, the prisoner communicated to her with the utmost composure, the sudden death of his wife. Pontanier, terrified, fell into a passion, and told the prisoner that the family of Riquet were determined to have the body opened. They were, lowever, affaid that any proceedings would bring the pri-

most composure, the sudden death of his wife. Pontanier, terrifled, fell into a passion, and told the prisoner that the family of Riquet were determined to have the body opened. They were, however, afraid that any proceedings would bring the prisoner to the scaffold, and disgrace the children, without restoring the mother tolife. This double consideration restrained them.

The following are some fasts relating to the unfortunate woman:—The nurse never passed a single night with her charge; the prisoner strictly forbad her, happen what might. On one occasion he inadvertently left the nurse with his wife. When she returned to moisten the lips of the patient, who lay quite exhausted, in a state of perspiration, she surprised the prisoner, who was giving her something in a cup. She remarked that he did wfrong in foroing any thing down his wife's throat, who appeared to be in the last agonies. He then desisted, and put the cup on a chair. It contained a liquid like water. The nurse dipped her finger into it, and tasted it—it was an ardent spirit: then renewing her reproachful language to the prisones, she said "that is not what the doctors have ordered." In a few seconds afterwards, while pouring into the parched mouth of his wife the remainder of the portion, he said "be quiet, what I am giving to her is for the purpose of relieving her stomach; this will bring on a crisis, which will save or carry her off." Strong convulsions immediately ensued, and the putjent fell out of the bed; but the prisoner, with much sany-froid, raplaced her, and in a few minutes she expired in the greatest agony.—With respect to the murder which the prisoner is charged with having committed on the bedy of bis son, the mode placed ner, and in a few minutes are expired in the greatest agony.—With respect to the murder which the prisoner is charged with having committed on the body of his son, the mode in which he attempts to justify that atrocious net, leaves no room to doubt that he was the author of the child's death. He room to do not take the was the author of the that's each. I was to nurse at Villeurbanne; and that having taken him from themoe, he was going to put him to nurse at Pallionay, when he had the misfortune to see him expire in his arms.

misfortune to see him expire in his arms.

In addition to which, the prisoper ventures to dictate, write, and sign the following, "That on the 3d of August, 1820, at seven in the evening, he crossed, with his child, the bridge of Guillotine, in returning from Villeurbanne, intending to place him with a new nurse. That instead of going to his apartments at Lyons, to sleep, he preferred passing the night at the Half Moon, on the road to Tassin. That put he pext day, the 3d of August, he set out for Pallionay, distant only two leagues. That he lost his way in a wood; that a branch wicke he could not avoid, struck his child on the head, and stunned him; that not observing a hollow at his foot, concealed under long grass. not observing a hollow at his foot, concealed under long grass, he stumbled; that the infant fell from his arms, down a precipice, and was dashed against the rocks; that stunned by the fall, and in despair, he became senseless; that all his researches for the child, as well as for extrication, proved fruitless; that overwhelmed with grief and despair, he returned to Lyon; finally, that on Sunday, the 7th of August, still entersaining the hope of recovering his child, he returned to the place where the accident happened, but his researches proved a second time useless."-In answer to this declaration, several contradictions are

urged.

The Cuurt having heard the whole of the evidence, pronounced a verdict of Guilty of murdering his wife, of stealing the child, and of various forgeries; and be was sentenced to

VIENNA, Dec. 4 .- It is now quite decided that the conferences of Troppau, which, as the public have been already informed, are adjourned for three weeks, are to be continued here. We therefore expect, this week, the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia, &c. back from Troppau. The Prussian Chancellor of State, Prince Hardenberg, and the Russian Secretary of State, Count Capo d'Istria, were likewise expected. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, as well as the Emperor of Russia; will arrive here about the 12th. It is not known whether the Emperor Alexander will make any stay here. It is said that the answer from Naples to the proposals last made, will decide on the re-opening of the Conferences. The two couriers who were dispatched on the 20th Nov. from Troppau, for Naples, and were undoubtedly the bearers of those proposals, may be expected, it is said, about the 12th or 13th of this month.

## INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

" REPUBLIC OF HAYPI. "Proclamation to the People of the Army of the Artibonite and the North.

"JEAN PIERRE BOYER, PRESIDENT OF HAYTI. "Citizens! Soldiers!—The horrid despotism under which you have grouned these last fourteen years, and the misery you have undergone, appear to approach to their end. The first effort for your liberty is given you by St. Marcs, which has just ranged itself under the banner of the Republic. It was nothing, my dear country-men, to have fought the French, to acquire our national independence, if a wise organization and a well represented Government, had not come to assure not only for our present generation but to our children, the benefits of the church and the equality of rights; and in the end to guarantee a long existence to regenerated Hay-tians. It is for that object that the Representatives of the people are labouring, while General Christophe consulted nothing but his ambition and passions. He misused the authority which had vanquished our ancient tyrants, entered this town like a desperado, where were collected the Constitutional Assembly, and commenced a civil war because our Legislature had judged it necessary, to limit the magistrate's authority over the people. God has not permitted that this haughty man should succeed in his project—he was repelled in his attempt—the government of the Republic was organized from the Constitution, emanating from the general will. The laws are equally beneficial to all citizens, and have established its empire, and the State; a slow step, but a secure one, has constantly marched, since that period, towards its solidity and prosperity, whilst the phentom of power which General Christophe has usurped over you, has fallen by catastrophe. The iron rod which he held weighty over your heads, will now be broken in his own hands.—Citizens! Soldiers! I will not repeat to you all the horrors which the chief of the north or his agents have committed. They are repugnant to my, heart, and I hasten to drive them from my imagination; but I will recall to you this incontestible truth, When virtue is enlisted against vice, the triumph of the latter cannot be very

lasting;' this is the will of the Most High.
"Like my predecessor, Alexander Petron, the founder of our Republic, I had always calculated, that with your aid we should one day break the iron yoke of the oppressor, who has so frequently violated personal rights and heaped accumulated misery on Hayti. Follow the example of the 8th Brigade and the garrison of St. Marcs. Follow those brave men. All the military men who may join the Republic, shall be amply rewarded. After this day of pain and sorrow, will succeed those of union and friendship.

Inhabitants of the Artibonite and of the north! Soldiers of all rank, my companions in arms, the Haytians can no longer have any disputes to cause the effusion of blood among themselves—let us thank the Al-mighty—Let us forget all that has passed, and be mindtul of the unfortunate. The republican army which you see at St. Marc, the commune of Berettes, the Cahos a Saint Raphael, a la Grand Riviere, is placed there solely for the purpose of maintaining the public tranquillity, and protecting your families, your fortunes, and your rights—It will violate none of your rights; and what it

may take shall be scrupulously paid for.

Thus, my friends, unite in re-planting the tree of liberty, which has been torn down by your tyrants. Rally round it, and partake of all its enjoyments, but avoid all reproaches of your brethren. The republic requires no bloody conquests. It wants only those of the heart, and its kindest affections. If any one errs the laws will punish him. Forget, I say, once more, all that has past, and think only of the future. Come like chil-

dren and enjoy the benefits of your laws.
"Vive la Republic of Hayti! Vive Independence! Vive a Liberty and Equality!—Given at the National Palace of St. Marc, 16th October, 1820—17th year of our Inde-

> By the President (Signed) "BOYER. "The Secretary General, B. TRIGENAE."
> ENRY, Oct. 12. "You will be much astonish-

CAPE HENRY, Oct. 12. ed to learn that the Kingdom of Hayti is about to become a Republican Government, and to be conducted as in the time of Toussaint Louverture. This revolution has been meditated for some time, and it appears to have been well planned, and has succeeded without bloodshed. The King, some time ago, had an attack of apoplexy, and had not recovered from its effects when the commotions took place. The leaders took this advantage, as they knew well he was a man that, at the head of 500 men, would defeat as many thousands. His body-guards to the amount of 2,000 men, stuck by him for a few days; but he could not get them to march upon the Cape, although he promised them the pillage of it; and, finding himself deserted, he shot himself through the heart. It is computed that there are from forty to fifty millions of dollars in the citadel. The soldiers are all to have double pay; and there is a large sum to be put in immediate circula-ion. The new Constitution is not yet framed; but it is the general opinion that it will make this place much more important, and we ourselves are of the same way of thinking. The President is to be General Romaine, a very worthy man, and very popular; but there are likely, at the settling of a new Government, to be squabbles

CURACOA, OCT.16-" No doubt you have been informed ere this that a correspondence had taken place between the two opposing Chiefs, and it is reported an armistice has been agreed upon by General Bolivar for one month. General Morillo has arrived at Caraccas for the purpose of getting supplies, and has succeeded in procuring 3000 Independent army under the command of General Valdez has been defeated with a severe loss. It is said that three ships, direct from Hamburgh, are ex- | Jia 18, T. Bennett, Long-acre, Muldlesez, ironmonger. Dec.

pected at La Guayra without being obliged to touch at any of the Colonies, and that all friendly vessels belonging to European States will now be admitted into the ports on the Main. Bolivar, when he arrived at Turbaco, indicated pacific statements, which he promulgated in despatches sent by a flag of truce to the Carthagenian Government; the answers were dictated in terms of urbanity, but he soon evinced; by his invectives against the Spanish nation, that he was acting with the greatest duplicity towards the Royalists. Hechallenged the garrison of Carthagena, which sallied forth at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the 1st instant, and almost annihilated the Independents—only a few were enabled to escape.

Despatches have been received from New Columbia by the way of North America, containing details respecting the operations of the Independents in September and the beginning of October, in which it is acknow-ledged, that the forces under General Bolivar had been 30 much weakened by the successes of Gen. Morillo, that it was impossible that further attempts against the forces of the latter should at present be attended with success. The despatch from General Bolivar to General Morillo, requesting a suspension of hostilities, is dated St. Christobel, Sept. 24, 1820. He observes in it, that although the large armies of the Republic are sufficient to occupy the remaining part of Venezuela in the hands of the Royalists, and to extend its dominions to Quito, yet the great expences of the war occasion the country to suffer more than is necessary; desirous therefore to promote the felicity of the people, even at the cost of the Republic, and not being able at present to treat for their independence, he would make propositions at his head quarters, at St. Fernando de Apure, where he should be on the 23d Oct. but that the war should continue in the mean time.—General Morillo, in consequence of the receipt of this despatch, collected all the troops he was able, and calculated on meeting Bolivar before that period, and defeating his army.

GENERAL QUIROGA AND RIEGO.—General Quiroga has printed a letter, addressed to General Riego, in which, after saying that he accepts with pleasure the protestations of friendship which the latter bad made in his apology, he declares that there never existed any difference between them. Upon the dissolution of the army of the Isle of Leon, General Quiroga agreed with Riego in conceiving it to be an ill-timed measure; but he could not oppose it in his quality of a Deputy of the Cortes, inasmuch as it was not within the limits of the functions of that body, but within those of the Executive Power He finishes with expressing a wish to clasp Riego in his arms. From this letter it further appears, that the Revolutionists had appointed Quiroga General in-Chief of the Liberating Army, as far back as the month of November, 1819; but that, having been as rested in consequence of suspicions entertained of him by the Government, he had in the first instance experienced considerable difficulty in escaping from prison, and was afterwards delayed by the bad state of the roads; so that Riego had the honour of striking the first blow.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE NORMAN OR PICTISH WORDS. "SIRE," "SIR."

Iah ... Hebrew ... ... Deity. Cha...Arabic..... Cofomander. Pacha, Shah .... Persian ...... Prince Schah . . Sanscrit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . The Same.

Trar Solavon's or Russian.....Prince or Imperator. Cæzer. Latin.

Sire ... Pictivi. Norman

The English of William the Conqueror, substituted

for the Saxon, Master.

Nearly all the colloquial, domestic, and cremonial and polite dislect of England is from the Norman of this date: the dialect of the country and of the fields continued after the Conquest, as is usual in such cases, Saxon, as before, and as it is still. Thus, the country hog became pork—
the calf, veal—the ox, beef—and the sheep, mutton, &c.
&c. &c. It is the course of all languages, and the genius of the human expression, to express much of its meaning by obvious metaphor, describing things by their similars to raise or to depress, or to illustrate merely: CREATOR, Father—Protector, Father. To name Deity and Rulers by the same word, Allah, Ali; Friend, Brother. This simple habit of the early formation of language, always beautiful, pleasing, and instructive, while it is obvious and intelligible, has been the fruitful source of many errors, disputes, and false conclusions in the changes and corruptions in the orthography of written speech in after times; and Bentham has well said, through Dumont, "Metaphore n'est pas raison." Words and names are not the sure evidence of the truth or existence of things.

"Sir" is our abbreviation for the Norman word "Sire! there is no difference of meaning; the use of Sire has been a courtly affectation merely.

The Norman word "Sire" is retained in our address to

royalty, as the relict of the same dialect is still preserved in our Courts of Law and other public assemblies. "Oyez," so often ludicrously pronounced O Yes! its proper sound, in three syllables, O-y-ez, is much preferable to the Saxon Words, "Hear, listen, or attend," which is its meaning, and for which it is used.

The interjections of repulsion, contempt, or command Tshu. have the same character of sound and expression, which is analogous to their use in the signification of dignity, authority, or superiority

## SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, DEc. 16. DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 30. B. Foot, Haif-Moon-Tavern, Gracechurch-street, victualier. Jan. 10, C. Giles, Bristol, common carrier. Dec. 30, J. Collins, Newport, Monmouthshire, common-brewer, 23, R. S. Illingworth, Waterloo-place, chant. Jan. 9, J. Collyer, Comport and West Cower, Isle of Wight, painter and glazier. Jan. 15, R. Milnes, Mirfield, Yorkshire, coal-merchant. Jan. 16, J. Hill, Baldwin-street, Bristol, ironmonger. Jan. 15. S. Carrington, Ashborne, Berbyshire, mercer.

CERTIFICATES .- Jan 6.

G. L. Walker, Leeds, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner. B. Wood, Nazhorough, Leicostershire, hosier. H. Cooper, Threadneedle-street, merchant. J, Lucas, Fleet-street, paper-stainer. J. Ashworth, Manchester, innkeeper. J. Burke, Stockport-Rtchells, Cheshire, cotton-manufacturer. Richard Draper, Bishopsgate-street, grocer. J. Oaks, King's Arms-buildings, Cornbill, Commission-broker. W. J. Porter, Chefsea, Middlesex, coal-merchant. J. South, Fulbam, Middlesex, planber. W. Reynolds, late of the ship Orient, master-marker. ber. W. Reynolds, late of the ship Urient, master-marker. R. Perkins, Lymington, Southampton, grocer. C. Comber, Dorking, Surry, carpenter. J. Crockett, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. A. Parkinson, Manchester, Lancashire, caleo-Blackburn, Lancashire, farmer.

### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains Loyal Addresses to his Majesty from the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common Council, of Liverpool; from the Vicar, Churchwardens, and other inhabitants of St. Mary, Islington; from the inhabitants of the ward of Cheap; from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonatty of the city of Coventry; from the inhabitants of Bridport; from the Vicar, Churchwardens, Vestries, and inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Leonard, Bristol; from the Aldermea, Bailiffs, Capital Burgesses, Burgesses, and other inhabitants of Denbigh; from the Mayor, Builiffs, and Commonalty of Lan-caster; from the Master, Wardens, and Remanent Brethren of the Trinity Lodge of Rigin; from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Warrington; from the inhabitants of Tunbridge Town, Tunbridge Wells, and the vicinity; from the Town Council of the Royal burgh of Queen's Ferry; from the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Royal burgh of Dumferline; from the Freeholders, Gentry, and Clergy of the county of Carnarvon; from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Freston; from the Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, and other inhabitants of Sunderland, Bishop Wearmouth, and Monk Wearmouth; from the inhabitants of Walthamstow; from the Magistrates and Common Council of the city of Glasgow; from the Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty Wenlock, Shropshire.)

BANKRUPTS.

James Curry, of Berner's street, St. Mary le-bone, patatar, to surrender Dec. 30, Jan. 2, and 30, at 10, at Guildhall, Solicitor, Mr. Hamilton, Berwick-street, Soho.—Alexander Ross, and James Murray, of Leadenhall-street, merchants, Dec. 23, Jan. 18, and 30, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Messars. Tom-Jan. 18, and 30, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Messars. Tomliason and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.—Robert Brown, of Sheffield, draper, Jan. 2, 3, and 30, at 11, at the Crown and Mitre inn, Carlisle. Solicitors, Messars. Hodgson and Nanson, Carlisle, and Mr. Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion House-street.—James Foreman, of Kettleburgh, Suffolk, maholder, Jan. 3, at 7, Jan. 4, and 30, at 11, at the Son-Herse Inn, Ipswich. Solicitors, Mr. Hine, Essex-court, Temple, and Mr. Pulham, Woodbridge.—Richard Debara, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, coal-merchant, Dec. 23, Jan. 6, and 30, at 12, at Guidhall. Solicitors, Messas. Grimuldi and Stables, Copthall-court.—William Pratt, of Wassil, Staffurdshire, retailer, of wines and spirituous liquors, Jan. 2, at 6, Jan. 3, and 30, at 11, at the Littleton's Arms-Inn, in Penkridge. Molicierors. of wines and spirituous liquors, Jan. 2, at 6, Jan. 3, and 30, at 11, at the Littleton's Arms-lun, in Penkridge. Motsenors, Messrs. Hall and Willett, Great Junes-street, Bedford-row, and Mr. Shult, Waisail.—Joseph Slater, of Wolverlampton, malster, Dec. 29, 30, and Jan. 30, at 12, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Eong and Austin, Holborn court, Gray's-lun, and Messrs. Smith and Co. Birmingham.—John Huy, of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, builder, Jan. 2, 3, and 30, at 11, at the Castle Inn, Coventry.—Solicitors, Messrs. Laing and Son, Coventry, and Messrs. Long and Austin, Gray's Inn.—Edward Leeson, of Woodstreet, and of Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer, Dec. 23, Jan. 2, and 30, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Messrs. Long and Austin, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn, and Messrs. Troughton and Lee, Coventry.—Samuel Scarf, of Leeds, stoff-manufacand Lee, Coventry.—Samuel Scarf, of Leeds, stoff-manufac-turer, Dec. 22, at 6, at the house of Mrs. Greaves, Leeds, 28, and Jan. 30, at 11, at the Court House, Leeds. Solich Messrs: Fisher and Sudlow, Thavies lan, and at Tadenster. DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 13, J. Lachlan, Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, ship-broker. Jan. 10, Wm. Keightley Taylor, Birmingham, dealer in bullion. Jan, 20, P. Berthou, G. Korer, and T. Harrison, Cross-street, Finsbury-square, merchants. Jan. 9, J. Austin, Aldersgate-street, corn-dealer. Jun. 15, J. Cooper. Cambridge, merchant. Jan. 3, E. Dett and I. Dent, flighstreet, Southwark, hatters. Jan. 12, T. Nock, Birmingham, factor, Jan. 11, W. Stanley, Warwick, hquor-merchant. Jan. 9, S. Wilkins, Russell-street, Bermondsey, fellmonger. Jan. 13, J. Cecil, Birmingham, money-scrivener. Jan. 13, B. Gray, Liverpool, merchant. Jan. 22. W. Dickenson, Coventry, silkman. Jan. 22. T. Willerton, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. Jan. 10, R. Newell, Hereford, tailor. Jan. 12, G. Hutton, Birmingham, dealer in pictures and musical instruments. Jan. 27, J. Morton, Strand, printer and stationer. CERTificates.—Jan. 9.

T. Triphook, St. James's-street, Bookseller. R. Bartho-

CERTIFICATES.—JAN. 9.

T. Triphook, St. James's-street, Bookseller. R. Bartholomew, Basildon, Berkshire, farmer. I. Isaacs, Liverpool, merchant. J. Clarke, Wakefield, bookseller. J. Hodges, Cheltenham, coal-merchant. T. Brennank, Bread-street. Cheapside, warehouseman. R. Kew and T. Thomason, Castlestreet, Whitechapel, horse-dealers. W. Wilson, Gateshead, Durham, ship-owner. C. Norris, Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. T. Ashmore, Cheltenham and Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, hanker. tershire, banker.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Brett and P. Drake, of the South Sea Chambers, teadealers. J. Brown, B. Brown, and B. Sarson, Bilston, Staffordshire, grocers. R. Jones and J. Grant, New Bond-street, goldsmiths. J. Clarke and J. Whitehead, Manchester, attorneys at law. F. Whitworth and C. Tee, Barnsley, Yorkshire, merchants. T. Wilkinson and W. Baynes, York, timbermerchants. R. Watson, W. Murdock, J. Watson (Mandatory for Donald H. M. Bolman), J. Watson, Greenock, merchants. H. P. and W. Cattermole, Ipswich, fellmongers. T. Carter and W. Nelson, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, packers. E. Bowman (Executrix of the will of W. Bowman) and E. Scott, Manchester, tobaconist. H. Britton and W. Aikins, Hounsditch, back-makers. D. Hodgson, and the Executrix and Executors of C. Greenwood Thornton, Ramsgate, millers. H. Maudslay, J. Mendham, T. H. Maudslay, and J. Field, Lambeth, engineers. Lambeth, engineers.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DEC. 19.

Hunter, Esq. v. King.

This was an action against the defendant, charging him with gross neglect in a transaction which he had un-dertaken to negotiate for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case was conducted by Messrs. Scarlett and Espinasse, the defendants by Messrs. Denman and

Hutchinson.

Mr. Scarlett's statement was this :- The defendant, Mr. King, lives at No. 8, John-street, Adelphi, and is an advertising money and annuity broker: Mr. Hunter possesses some fortune, and resides at the west end of the town. About December, 1818, this latter having some money vested in annuities, was introduced by Mr. Calendar to the defendant, as a person likely to be useful to him. He applied to Mr. King, and in some time had notice from him, that an annuity had been made out which would suit him. An annuity deed was then drawn up between a Mr. Tuffnell, of the County of Essex, and the plaintiff, the latter giving 400l. in cash for 70l. a-year, payable during the natural life of the said Tuffnell, to the plaintiff and his heirs. A warrant of attorney was also given, confessing a judgment in default of payment of the annuity; but in this, as well as in the deed, the name of Pike, a clergyman of Essex, and a man of a large fortune, was introduced, by way of additional security to the buyer for the payment of the annuity. It since turned out that Mr. Pike's name was forged to the warrant of attorney and deed, and Tuffnell being a man of no substance, had quitted the country. Only once half-year's annuity had been paid. Under these circumstances the plaintiff househ his cation assigns. cumstances, the plaintiff brought his action against Mr. King, alleging, that if he had used due precaution and taken ordinary pains, the plaintiff would not have been so imposed upon. But it was not pretended that he was a party to the forging Pike's name; on the contrary, the plaintiff's Counsel seemed to admit that he (King) had himself been imposed upon by Tuffnell, and indeed it was likely he had left to him the care of having Pike's signature put to the deed of warrant of attorney. In an agent, it was said to be a case of gross neglect, as Mr. King himself should have seen Pike execute the deed, and he was now answerable for its neglect.

Mr. M'Dougal, the plaintiff's Attorney, put in the deed and warrant of attorney.

Mr. Calendar was the person who introduced the plain-tiff to the defendant. The latter procures annuities for those who wish to purchase. Witness has himself done business with him.

The Rev. Mr. Pike denied that the signature to the

deed was his hand-writing.
Charles George Parker has some knowledge of Tuffnell; he is out of the kingdom, and has left no property

behind. Mr. M'Dougal again. The defendant, in a conversa-tion with witness, admitted his liability to the action, but said there was no use in suing him, as he was unable to

The deed was then read. It purported to guarantee the payment of 701, a year during Tuffnell's life, for a consideration of 4001, the seller bearing all the expences

of conveyancing, &c. Mr. Denman took some technical objections to the declaration, which were overruled. The Learned Gentleman then addressed the Jury, contending that the plaintiff had not given evidence enough to fix the responsibility on the defendant.

Mr. Justice Holroyd (the Chief Justice had left the Court at one o'clock) told the Jury they must be satisfied that there was gross negligence in the case. Here the defendant did not seem to have taken due precaution.

The Jury found for the plaintiff damages 514l. and

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DEC. 20

The Hope Assurance Company v. Magnay and Pickering. This was an action to recover from the defendants, who are extensive paper manufacturers, a sum exceeding 4,000l. alleged to have been obtained from the Hope Assurance Company under the fraudulent representation of the property of a person named Pymm, for the benefit of the said defendants.

Mr. Serjeant Lens said, that the only question which the Jury had to try was, whether the defendants were guilty of the fraudulent conduct imputed to them or not. He then detailed the evidence, and said, his only accusation against the defendants, was, that they lent their respectable names to the transaction, and made false representations of their circumstances in which Pymm was placed, and thereby made themselves responsible in the affair. When the fire had occurred, and when the amount of the policy was to be paid, they were most urgent to obtain payment for Pymm. The Learned Serjeant having made some further observations on the evidence to prove his case, proceeded to call his witnesse

The Vice-Chancellor's order directing this issue, was put in and read, as were the two policies effected by ymm in the Hope, the first bearing date the 21st. Feb. 1809, for the sum of 3,000l. on the stock and utensils of the mill at Exwick, 600l. on two houses, and 900l. on nine cottages. The second policy was dated the 13th Oct. and was for 750l. ou a building called a linney, and

750l, for the stock it contained.

Mr. Hodge, an officer of Excise in Devonshire, superintends the district in which Pymm's mills were situate, He first surveyed them on the 6th of July, 1809; at which time the whole stock charged was 208 reams. On the 19th Aug. there were 312 reams of the first class, and two of the second class. The duty, during that time, was 2491, and the quantity of paper which paid the duty was 860 reams of the first class, and two of the second class. On the 9th Oct. the quantity was 716 of the first class,

and the duty was 249l. 15s. 9d. and the duty was 2491. 15s. 9d. On the 18th Nov. the stock amounted to 701 reams of the first class, and the duty to 2011. 6s. The fire happened on the 4th Dec. in which day the stock was 271 reams, first class. Witness was in the linney that morning, and thinks there was a little loose paper there, but none to take as stock. The mill was burnt down.

Dunsford and Mortram, in the employ of Pymm, proved the value of the property on the premises at the

time of the fire.

Mr. Bury, Secretary to the Hope Office, stated, that on the Ist or 2d Feb. Mr. Magnay said to the witness that the Union had paid, but did not then name Mr. Pymm. On the 17th Jan. 1810, Mr. Magnay lodged an attachment in the office against Pymm's claim; but on the 1st Feb. this attachment was withdrawn. On the 22d Jan. 1810, Pymm's claim was laid before the Committee; but it was referred to a General Board on the 2d Feb. A letter was reserved to a General Board on the 2d Feb. A letter from Pymm was then produced, directing that the money should be paid into the house of Hoare, Barnett, and Co. Mr. Magnay suggested, that a draft for the sum should be given to witness, and that he, Mr. Magnay, would go with him to his solicitors, and take their advice. A bill on a stamp was drawn in the regular way, which hill arrived in due course, and was considered. way, which bill arrived in due course, and was paid on the 6th Feb. The policies were delivered up on the money being paid.—Mr. Davies, formerly a Director of the Hope, gave evidence nearly to the same effect.

Mr. Serjeant Lens informed his Lordship that he could

carry the case no further: and he begged to declare that

there was no ground for so doing.

Mr. Justice Park was of opinion the plaintiff's conduct was proper in stopping the proceedings; and he would add, that the defendants would go out of Court with characters unimpeached.

The Jury were of the same opinion with his Lordship, and a verdict was entered for the defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN, DEC. 9.

Coila v. Richard M.Namara, Esq.
This was an action to recover damages (which were laid at 5,000l.) for a breach of promise of marriage. It was Jury. Mr. Wallace stated the plaintiff's case to the Jury; he described the plaintiff as a widow, when first she met the defendant "was," said the Learned Counsel, "if not in affluence, at least in easy circumstances; she was then beautiful, but the misery of five years has withered those charms that were then in all the bloom of loveliness. The first meeting of the plaintiff and defendant was in the year 1811; she was then in the prime of life, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age; she had been a widow for two or three years, and was living with an infant daughter in a respectable part of London, and visited by persons of respectability. The defendant, I am sorry to say, is an Irishman, and, as far as the conduct of one individual can disgrace, he has deeply disgraced his country. The defendant was in London in the year 1811: he was then an adventurer—in common language a for-tune-hunter; he was also, Gentlemen, a Lieutenant in the Tower Hamlets Militia, with nothing beyond his pay; if poor, however, he had the true spirit of an adventurer —bold, ardent, and enterprising, seeking the means of living, and the gratification of his passions, without any sense of religion or morality, without even the soldier's religion—honour. Gentlemen, those are the persons be-tween whom you sit in judgment." Mr. W. then detailed the evidence in the case, and read extracts from two or three letters; in one the defendant, who was then at Bath, described his difficulties from the want of a pair of breeches, which were in pledge, and without which he could not come to town. In these letters he recognised the plaintiff as Mrs M'Namara. The principal witness to prove the plaintiff's case, was Caroline Exton, who stated that she lives in London; is in the service of Mrs. Coila, never was in a Court of Justice before; knew the plaintiff twelve years; lived with Mr. and Mrs. Coila, at No. 63, George-street, Portman-squares Mr. Coila died in 1809; was a gentleman of fortune (here the certificate of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Coda was produced to the witness, who proved that she had it from the clergyman at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, and that she compared it with the original in the book); her mistress's maiden name was Buxton; had a neat private house, elegantly furnished; was visited by most respectable friends and connexions: after the decease of Mr. Coila, the same friends continued to associate with her mistress had one child, a daughter, by her husband; the child died in 1814, aged eight years; her mistress resided six months after the decease of her 'kusband in the same house; she then took another house in the same street, No. 32, Upper George-street; let her house to a family; it was elegantly furnished; the furniture cost between fourteen and fifteen hundred pounds; resided with her mistress since the death of her husband; saw the defendant, first time, in 1811; he made many visits; was introduced to her mistress by a lady, a friend of his; was not always admitted by the plaintiff; was always attentive to her mistress; he was particularly attentive to her in March 1812; the defendant told her (witness) he was married to her mistress, but conjured her to keep it secret: was in April 1812. The defendant at the resided at Deptford with his regiment, the 2d Tower Hamlets; from thence he removed to Hackney with his regiment; her mistress let her house to the Earl and Countess of Roden for the season; her mistress returned to the house with Mr. M'Namara; could not say how long he remained, as he frequently went back and forward to his regiment: her mistress left England with the defendant to go to France; in a short time she returned, when her child died. After the defendant's return, he was

fearful of arrest, being obliged to absent himself from the

regiment at Deptford; he remained concealed at Lewis

ham, a short distance from that town; her mistress had plate, when the defendant returned from the Continent; he had some of it under his charge; he got money on it, and said it was the want of money made him do it; the defendant left England in 1815, for Ireland: was predefendant left England in 1815, for Ireland: was pre-sent when he set out on his journey; previous to his go-ing he gave her mistress a paper (here the certificate be-fore read was handed to the witness, who fully proved it to be the hand-writing of the defendant), and said he meant to fulfil his engagement towards her, in order to put her out of all power of fretting; this occurred on the morning of his departure; was present in the room when the certificate was written by the defendant; was desired by the defendant to put her name to it as a witness, which she accordingly did; nothing further occurred; the defendant went out of town to join his regiment. In December, 1816, the defendant returned from Ireland, and remained at the house of her mistress till June 1817; the defendant had a very severe fit of illness; was confined near three months; heard him say, that only for the kind and good attention of her mistress he could not possibly recover, as he did; the defendant was attended by eminent physicians during his illness; when her mistress first saw Mr. M. Namara, she appeared to be about 26 years of age; they resided together, and she conducted herself as a wife should do; never heard the slightest blemish on her character; she was always addressed as Mrs. M'Namara.

Here a Juryman asked the witness was her mistress always addressed by her friends as Mrs. M'Namara? The witness replied, she was always addressed by that title by those friends who visited her, but that in consequence of the desire of Mr. M. Namara, the visits of many friends were dispensed with. He: mistress resumed the name of Coila, when Mr. M. Namara left her in 1817.

Here ten letters from the defendant to the plaintiff were produced, all of which the witness proved to be in his

hand-writing.

This was the case against the plaintiff.—The Jury gave a verdict with 2,000l. damages.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY.

Divine service was performed yesterday in Carlton palace by the Rev. Dr. Clarke.—The Lord Chancellor had an audience of the King.—Pergami said by the British Monitor to be at Brandenburg House—his whiskers have been shaved, and his appearance brought as nearly to that of an Englishman as possible, without doing away those foreign peculiarities for which he is so highly esteemed by those who know him best—we do not envy the feelings of Sir William Gell and the Honourable Keppel Craven, who are to act under him.—A Radical meet ing was held at Durham, where that unfortunate gentle man, Mr. Lambton exposed himself, and Earl Grey (like the devil to answer his purpose) quoted Scripture.—The Gazette of Saturday, contains 23 Loyal Addresses.—The Durchess of Clarence is recovering, and the infant Principles. Gazette of Saturday, contains 23 Loyal Addresses...-The Duchess of Clarence is recovering, and the infant Princess is doing well.---In the Court of Common Pleas in Dublin, a Miss Coila, being anxious to change ber name, which, considering its oddity, is not very surprising) tackled a Mr. Macnamara for a breach of promise of marriage, and touched him up with a verdict of two thousands are the contract. sand pounds worth of damages --the enraged defendant, meeting the plaintiff's Counsel a few days afterwards; violently assaulted him, and made off, for which a warrant is issued for his apprehension.--The long trial between Severn and Co. and the Phoenix Assurance Company, terminated this night in a verdict for the plaintiff.--We notice the marriage of Mr. Frost, of Oxford-street, London, to Miss Snow, of Darlington --- we hail the event as the beginning of a reign of happiness.

TUESDAY. The Oxford University Address was presented to the King upon the Throne. Lord Grenville, the Chan-cellor of the University, and the two University Members, headed the procession. There was a numerous attendance of heads of houses, and including Members of all the different degrees, about 360 persons were present. After the presentation of the Address, the King held a Privy Council, at which the Duke of Wellington took the oaths as Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire—The Duke of York has left Woburn Abbey at six o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of accompanying the Oxford Address—After the ceremony his Royal Highness set off on his return to Woburn Abbey. - A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-men-tioned Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz .:- Capt. T. Larkins, (Marquis Camden); Capt. C. Timins, (Royal George); Capt. W. Cruikshank, (Farquharson); and Capt. T. Borradaile, (Ingles); for Bombay and China; and Capt. J. Paterson, (Repulse); St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

WEDNESDAY.

This morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in oneof the houses adjacent to Kensington Palace, adjoining to that in which Mr. Sicard resides, which caused great confusion in the Palace—the fire lasted several hours, but the flames were got under by the arrival of engines from London.-The following account of the death of poor -"Friday evening, at half past six o'clock, M. Naldi, buffo-performer at the Opera, met an untimely death, by the bursting of a self-acting cooking apparatus—M. Naldi was invited to dine with his colleague M. Garcia, who, agreeably to his wish, shewed him this novel operation of cooking, when the former imprudently stopped the heat-regulator—an explosion immediately took place, and the lid severed the skull of M. Naldi, and laid him dead on the spot."—It is known, of course, that M. Naldi had been for some time previously to his death performance of the Posician Conser with his daughter. ing at the Parisian Opera with his daughter.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Augusta, honoured the Earl and Countess of Harcourt with their company to dinner, at the Noble Eari's seat at Leonard's Hill.

FRIDAY. The Princess Augusta had a party of distinguished characters at her residence at Frogmore, to meet his Majesty.—A Coust of Directors was held et the East India House, when Captain C. Biden was sworn in commander of the ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, consigned to China direct—News has arrived in town, from St. Helena, up to the 7th of November .- Buonaparte was in good health.—His Majesty's ships Owen Glendower and Shearwater, arrived at St. Helena on the 23d of October, and sailed on the 2d of November, for the South American Station.—The Brazen sloop of war, sailed the same day, for the Cape of Good Hope. —Thursday, being St. Thomas's Day, Wardmotes were held in the different Wards, for the Election of Common Councilmen, and other subordinate Officers for the ensuing year. No alteration took place in the Wards of Vintry, Aldergate, Tower, Queenhithe, Aldgate, Bassishaw, Portschen, Bread street, Farringdon Within, Cripplegate Without, Dowgate, Coleman-street, Candlewick, Cornhill, and Castle Baynard.—A Swindler, calling the country, defrauding the himself Fox, is travelling the country, defrauding the public by pretending to have a connection with the House of Jones, Fox, and Co., Bankers of Manchester. He offers checks on Whitmore and Co., (drawn by Edward Smith, supposed to reside at Oxford) in return for goods; and contrives to obtain cash for half the amount. He is about five feet seven inches high, very stout, fair

complexion, and about thirty years old.

LIE EXTRAORDINARY—"The Cameleon, Captain Mingay, sailed from Woolwich on Tuesday, with a pre-clous cargo on board, consisting of Madame De Mont, soi-disant Countess of Colombier, Theodore Majocchi, and several other foreigners of the same rank and character. The Cameleon proceeds to the Mediterranean, and will land the cargo on the coast of Italy. Thus these wretches have a King's ship to carry them home, while the Queen, of England was left to make her way to England in a common packet-boat? The Cameleon was one of the little squadron attendant upon the King on his late aquatic excursions."—Times, Chronicle, &c.

A Lie in every point and particular, except that the Cameleon, Captain Mingay, one of the vessels of the squadron on the Portsmouth station, lately arrived at and sailed from, Woolwich. All the rest is a shear fabri-

The Cameleon has been employed, at the request of the Board of Longitude, in bringing from France to the Observatory at Greenwich, a fine Chronometer, lately made by Brequé, for that Board. The vessel was simply used for that purpose, which, having fulfilled, she is now returned to her station at Portsmouth!

"In consequence of the report inserted in most of the

Newspapers of yesterday, that among the addresses presented to the Queen on the preceding day, there was one from The Highland Society of London, presented by a Deputation, in the Highland Society of London has not voted or presented any Address to her Majesty; and as the report, attempting to connect the Address and Deputation in question, with the name of that Society, appeared to have proceeded from intentional misrepresentation. have proceeded from intentional misrepresentation, I cannot doubt your readiness to aid in laying before the public a correct statement of the facts. The Highland Society of London is incorporated by Parliament for purposes entirely unconnected with the expression of any political feelings or opinions; and, in point of fact, political discussions are never admitted in the Society. The propriety of this regulation must be obvious when I state, that the society comprises, in the list of its members, a great majority of all the men of rank, property, and respectability connected with the Highlands of Scotland, and necessarily includes many distinguished individuals opposed to each other in political opinions, though they unite in promoting the patriotic and benevolent objects of this institution. The Highland Society of London has not voted or presented any address to the Queen; meither has it interfered or given any opinion on the sub-ject of the proceedings against her Majesty; and the persons who have attempted to give a fictitious impor-tance to their own address and deputation, by assuming the name of the Society, have practised upon the public a deception which deserves to be exposed."---Morning

Caronicle.
GREAT FIRE AT BATH.—The Kingston, or Lower Assembly Rooms, in this city, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. How the accident happened is

## ·LONDON GAZETTE UF LAST NIGHT.

This Gazette contains a number of Loyal Addresses to His Majesty, and the appointment of the Duke of Wellington to the Lord Lieutenancy of the county of Southampton.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. H. Davis, Bristol, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Chapman, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, master-mariner. Dec. 30, Jan. 9, Feb. 3, at 12, at Guildhall. Selicitor, T. Bowman, Broad Street-buildings.—A. Ross and J. Murray, Leadenhail-Broad Street-buildings.—A. Ross and J. Murray, Leadenhatl-buildings, Grazechurch-street, merchants. Dec. 28, Jan. 20, 30, at 12, at Guildhall, Solicitors, Tomlinson and Co. Kings-arms-yard, Coleman-street.—M. Molineaux, Birmingham, grocer. Jan. 11, 12, Feb. 3, at 12, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Sqlicitors, Long and Co. Holborn-court, London, and Palmer, Birmingham.—T. Roose, Liverpool, optician. Jan. 12, 18, Feb. 3, at 1, at the George Tun, Liverpool.—Solicitors, James, Eiy-place, Londom, and Harrison, Therpool.—J. Wright, Into of the Strand, but new-of Vauxhall, wine-merchant. Dec. 28, Jan. 2. Feb. J. at 1, at Guildhuil. Solicitor chapt. Dre. 28, Jan. 2, Feb. 3, at 1, at Guildhuil. Solicitor.

Martindale, Gray's Inn-square.—W. Bryon, Hammersmith, brandy merchant. Jan. 2, 9, Feb. 3, at Middlesex, wine and brandy merchant. Middlesex, wine and brandy merchant. Jan. 2, 9, Feb. 3, at 12. Solicitor, Brown, Mincing-lane.—H. B. Hall, late of New Alresford, but now of Thames Ditton, Surrey, mainster. Dec. 26, Jan. 2, Feb. 3, at 1, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Cude, Bedford-row.—J. C. Miller, and A. Miller, Bishopsgate-street, merchants. Dec. 26, Jan. 20, Feb. 3, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Van Sandon, 26, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street. H. Barton, Paul's Cray, Kent, miller. Dec. 30, Jan. 13, Feb. 7, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Clarke and Co. Sadless'-hall, Cheanside.—C. W. Chanman, late of Finch-lane, but now of Barron, Paul's Cray, Kent, miller. Dec. 30, Jan. 13, Feb. 7, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Clarke and Lo. Sadless'-hall, Cheapside.—C. W. Chapman, late of Finch-lane, but now of Addington-place, Camberwell, Surrey, stock-broker. Jan. 2, 6, Feb. 3, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Hutchinson, Crowncourt, Threadneedle-street.—E. Graddon, Nassau-street, Soho, piano-forte-maker. Dec. 30, Jan. 6, Feb. 30, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Richardson, Walbrook.—W. Wright, Leeds, Guildhall. Solicitor, Richardson, Walbrook.—W. Wright, Leeds, Guildfors, Alexander & Co. New Inn; Jackson, Bank-end, near Barnsley.—T. L. Tweed, Boreham, Essex, farmer, Jan. 6, 20, and Feb. 3, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Drace and Co. Billiter-square.—George Bunyon, Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, mastermariner, Jan. 3, 13, and Feb. 3, at 12, at the George Inn, Huddersfield. Solicitor, Latimer, Gray's-inn-square.—E. Marsh, Huddersfield, grocer, Dec. 30, Jan. 6, and Feb. 3, at 12, at the George Inn, Huddersfield.—J. Richardson, Manchester, joiner, Jan. 13, 17, and Feb. 3, at 12, at the Union Inn, Manchester, Solicitors, Buckley, Manchester, and Hurd and Co. Temple.—V. Ockley, Terrington, Norfolk, general shopkeeper, Jan. 6, 8, and Feb. 3, at 4, at the Bell Inn, Norwich.—J. Spurrier and J. Barker, Bell-broughton, Worcestershire, scythe manufacturers, Jan. 3, 4, and Feb. 3, at 12, at the Swan Hotel, Birmingham.—J. Singleton, Ley-Moor, Huddersfield, clothier, Jan. 1, at 5, and Jan. 3, and Feb. 3, at 10, at the George Inn, Huddersfield. Solicitors, Clarke and Co. Chancerylane, London, and Whitebead and Co. Huddersfield.—A. Wren and R. Wren, Reading, butchers, Jan. 2, 3, and Feb. 3, at 11, at the Gloucester and Oxford Tavern, Bath. Solicitors, lane, London, and Whitehead and Co. Huddersfield.—A. Wren and R. Wren, Reading, butchers, Jan. 2, 3, and Feb. 3, at 11, at the Gloucester and Oxford Tavern, Bath. Solicitors, Adlington and Co. Bedford-row, and Baron, Bath.—G. W. Bulkley, Great Tichfield-street, wine-importer, Jan. 9, 23, Feb. 3, at 19, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Dyne, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—H. Harris, late of Argyle-street, London, but now of Chi-pperfield Wood Mill, Heriford, grocer, Dec. 30, Jan. 20, Feb. 3, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Martindale, Gray's Inn, London. London.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We return our thanks to the writers of the two abusive Letters we have received. If we did not make rogues angry our purpose would not be answered.

We thank our Norfolk friend for his hints, but we do

not need them.

The Sorngg's Purity List shall be analized, and the virtue of the Queen's partizons considered in'all quarters.

We shall shew up Mr. Lechmere Charlton, as a Five Guinea

Subscriber, and the Cause of Purity next Sunday. We cannot conceive how men can be such blockheads as to provoke exposures of this kind.

We have received the Letter of Amicus, for which we are much obliged.

Ladrone, on the subject of James Brougham, is under consideration.

sideration.

A man has been down at the Office of John Bull, vapouring mightily about Her Highness the Princess of Cumberland, and telling some person he saw there, that we shall be prosecuted for saying she was on the Stage.—We do say so—and what then? We might as well be prosecuted for saying she had been arrested, or for saying the Duke of Kent left her a nominal legacy of Ten Thousand Pounds, or any thing else we have sayed to know about here.

happen to know about her.

But mark the reason the man gave for Her Lighness's dis-

But mark the reason the man gave for Her Lighness's displeasure!—"Her case was before the King, and His Majesty might be prejudiced against her if he heard about her having been on the Stage."—What egregious fools some people are! As if His Majesty could be kept in the dark about what she has been doing for the last twenty years; or as if ony fact of the sort could stand between her and her right, if she had any. We never should have noticed her, if she had not thrust herself forward by patronizing public places, and endeavouring to play off Honnes in state: but now that she has sent a man to bully us, we have no hesitation in calling the attention of the Legislature to her assumption of Royal Honours, and shall amuse our Readers next week with some comical stories of Her Highness and Alderman Wood.

of Her Highness and Alderman Wood.

We are obliged to H. L. Esq, for his letter of Friday.—His directions will be attended to, and we shall feel thankful for the communication he mentions.

Our Whitcharen Correspondent's communication came to hand too late for insertion. We shall be giad to hear from him at all times.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

WE have launched our bark, and the tide of publie favour is with us, decidedly with us. We reicice sincerely, as it may be believed, in the unprecedented success of this Paper-ours, however, is not the satisfaction of hirelings, who delight in the sight of the pounds, shillings and pence with which they are to be paid for their labours :- the pleasure we feel arises from the proof which the extraordinary and increasing demand for JOHN BULL gives us of the feelings of the country. It is unparalleled in Newspapor History, that a Sunday paper should have gone on through the whole week increasing its sale, and should have sold to Loyalty on the last day, when its principles were known, more than curiosity would purchase, when its course was doubtful. We are professedly and arowedly

LOYALISTS AND ROYALISTS, and apon the faith of that profession build our claim to the support of all who think with us; and we glory in saying that the experiment approves the theory, and that both theory and experiment prove the important, the gratifying fact, that the immense majority of the public are with us, Loyalists and ROYALISTS!

It is by the power which that support will give us that we shall be enabled to disseminate TRUTH over the face of the empire—to open the eyes of the deceived, and to satisfy the minds of the doubtful. We will shew our countrymen what the Faction is by which we are agitated and disturbed—we will give them TRUTH while we expose falsehood,

Scurrility and invective, treason and blasphemy are the weapons which have for a length of time been wielded against our most sacred institutions. The retainers who are employed to fight the fight are far below our mark:—the leaders, the plotters, the hidden directors of this despoiling warfare, are our game :-we will put them up: aye, and please God! knock them over afterwards.

In the pursuit of this object, melancholy as is the truth, true it is that the Queen first presents herself to our notice. She is as much the leader of the radicals as Hunt was before her. He had his procession and subscription: she has had hers. Mr. Hob-house praised *Hunt*—Mr. Hobhouse praises the Queen: Major General Wilson served under Hunt: -he is equally devoted to the Queen: Little Waddington was the harbinger of Hunt-Little Wadington marched before the Queen in her first day's progress to the House of Lords; in short, the object, the votaries, and the measures are the same? and the personage who claims to be recognised as Queen Consort of these realms, has accepted an office vacant by the imprisonment of her predecessor in lichester

These spouting, mouthing, blind devotees to dis-order and riot, care as little for the Queen as they did for Hunt. She serves as the pole to hoist the revolutionary Cap of Liberty on. Burdett was the pole at one time; Wardle at another; that wretched animal Paul at a third; Hunt was the last pole before the Queen; and now Her Majesty is established the veritable Mother Red-Cap of the faction.

She is a facetious personage, and so is that smirking blockhoad Wood. The Leicestershire Militia Address was a very good *Hoax*, but not a comical one; the dressing up of the sham Highlanders, however has had a very capital effect: we refer our readers to a statement made, not in the Post, or the Courter, or any paper whose crime is byulty, but in the Morning Caronicle. Lord Erskine is a Scotsman, and (if we can credit the report of a birth so obscure) so is Perry: and with all their anxiety to holster up Mother Red-Cap, they could not allow the sacred tartan to be sullied silently. But to have seen the Brandenburgh Court gravely listening to the Galic Address, and Wood answering it, must have been charming: it was altogether the vest excuse for seeing twenty or thirty men sans ctiquette, ct sans culoites, we have ever met with.

The Queen is by law as yet Queen of Eag-land—by disposition Queen of Hoaxers; and the history of her hoaxes, which the Misses Walter have begun in the Times, shall be continued till we promise the Queen, that she shall curse the Times and the hoaxers too. The Bayswater laundry hoax, will be the first we display to the world. The Marionetti balancé hoax, the next. Monk Lewis's nursery garden hoax, the third. Lord Henry Fitzgerald's extraordinary droll hour, the fourth; and so we shall go on, pledging ourselves to exaggerate nothing, but to state plain facts, which shall be corroborated not by witnesses from Como, Pesaro, or Milan, respectable as they may be, but by people of rank, character, and consequence, all tangible, very tangible, particularly the Ladies, and all living within the bills of mortality at this moment.

We now turn for a moment to the majority of the Common Council of London, who voted Mr. Brougham the freedom of the city, as a manifestation of their sense of his integrity, &c. in the Queen's affair. That the majority of the Common Council are blockheads, is not their fault, but their misfortune; but that having eyes and ears, they should be blind and deaf, does seem a little extraordinary.

We wrote a letter to Mr. Henry Brougham, and inserted it in our last Paper. We have sent a copy of it, but we have received no answer:—this Mr. Henry Brougham may call contempt. If Mr. Henry Brougham chooses to ride the high horse with us—well and good; his tumble will be eventually the greater. However, as he does not choose to reply, we will take the liberty to state to the preeminent dunces of Guildhall, that Mr. Brougham did, when the Queen appointed him Attorney-General, offer to abandon her cause, and to refuse the

appointment, if the King's Government would make it worth his while. This we positively assert: and now, lest the wiseacres should think to get out of their scrape, by saying that they conferred their freedom upon him, to mark their approbation of his private friendship for the Queen, we take leave to say, thut Mr. Brougham has declared in company that his wife never has visited the Queen, and never shall! Thus Mr. Brougham offered to give up the Queen for a silk gown of his own, but he declines that his wife's silk gown shall be spoiled by the association: considering what we have stated of the advertisements of Mrs. Brougham's marriage and accoucliment, this reserve seems over nice.

Let us see if Mr. Brougham will contradict this. Were it possible for the Common Council of London to be made more ridiculous than they were: such a thick-headed blunder might be mortifying to them: but as they were, previous to this stupid affair, below the reach of ridicule, so they are now spared any additional degradation.

Mr. Canning has resigned,—we regret the loss of his eminent abilities, and we confess that we do not see why, agreeing as he did in all the original measures relative to the Queen, he should at this moment have found his situation untenable; but there is in the hearts of Englishmen such a true and natural regard for private friendship and personal feelings, that we submit without complaint, though not without reluctance, to Mr. Canning's temporary retirement from public life. It has been stated that Mr. Peel is to be his successor; and the premature rancour of Miss Walters' Newspaper, the Times, has already began with the usual foresight of malignity, to abuse Mr. Peel, as if he were already a Minister. It is well known that, to any man who is fool enough to love patronage and political power, the place of Secretary for Ireland is the most agreeable in his Majesty's gift: this place Mr. Peel occupied with unprecedented approbation: we have heard that he for the last years held it reluctantly, but at the earnest desire of his politi-cal friends. We do not therefore suspect Mr. Peel of any personal desire for office, and if he should be induced to take a share in the Government, we are convinced he will do so under the same feelings which induce His Majesry's Ministers to hold their places; namely, a strong feeling of public principle, and a strong sense of public duty, which admonish them that these are times, in which private case and domestic comforts ought to be sacrificed to the service of the Kine and of the Country, and the prevation of the Church and Constitution.

His Majesty Louis XVIII. on Tuesday, opened the Session of the Chambers. The ceremony took place in one of the Halls of the Louvre. The King delivered a speech, which was received with acclamations of "Vive le Roi."—At the close, the Minister of the Interior invited such of the newlyelected Deputies as were present, to take the usual oath, which was done in the prescribed form. His Majesty then returned to the Tuilleries amidst the congratulations of the assembled throng.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

DEATH IN THE POT. What is his crime? A trick at most.
A thing not worth debating.

"Tis only what the Morning Post
Would punning call Accum-ulating.

THE QUBEN'S INNOCENCE. The mob-led Queen with bold pretence, Boasts that she's "clothed with innocence." Of any clothes I'm glad; But, may I hint without offence, She's rather lightly clad. M. W.

## LIES.

Mr. Canning is going out to succeed Lord Stewart, who is coming home."—Times, Chronicle, &c. A lie.-Mr. Canning is not going to succeed Lord Stewart; nor is Lord Stewart coming home.

"Prince Leopold has purchased an estate from Dr. Anderson, in the neighbourhood of Claremont, as a residence for the Duchess chase is said to be about 15,0001.; it comprises an excellent house, and 150 acres of land."-

Times, Dec. 16. -Very minutely described-but a lie, notwith-

standing. -Vide the Times of the 18th inst .- " There is NO TRUTH in the statement relative to the purchase of an estate in the neighbourhood of Claremont for the Duchess of Kent.'

### MISTAKES.

"The Times, speaking of the Queen, says, though unattended with regal guards, though unblessed by the formal prayers of the church, she dwells in the hearts and is hallowed by the prayers of the people of England, who will with us rejoice to hear that her Majesty has utterly destroyed the aërial fabric of ministerial expectation, by renewing the term for which she originally took Brandenburgh House. The consternation produced by this news among Ministers may be readily conceived: and they must now set themselves in good earnest to provide for her Majesty a Palace suitable to her high birth and present rank.

This is clearly a mistake. Had the Queen not renewed the term (as they phrase it) of Brandenburgh House, Ministers might have had some reason for setting themselves to provide another dwelling for her, but since she has taken a fresh lease of her present residence, she has proved to the world how completely satisfied she is with it.

## THEATRES.

Light are the critic's labours in these days of dull--There really is nothing to notice. member when, long before the close of December, we should have had a play from Reynolds, with all its varieties of sighing Emilies, old half-pay officers, citizens in brown wigs, with maiden sisters in powdered ones, mixed up with benevolent baronets scattering their bank-notes, and eventually rescuing heroines from the villainous designs of ravenous lords. That is to say, we should have had a great deal of amusement and the pleasant task of praising the author afterwards; while the proprietor would have had his house filled with laughing andiences, and his treasury with plenty of cash.—We are of a way of thinking to hold farce-writing in much higher esti-mation than most people. If there he not some par-ticular talent required for farce-writing, why have we at this moment no man who can; or, if he can, no man who does write a farce? In short, why have we nobody to succeed Reynolds? For though grave censors (the King of Cockayne, and the like of him) call Reynolds's comedies five act farces, we have had nothing since their day half so amusing, except, indeed, some of the new tragedies.

That good farces are not sometimes produced we do not presume to assert. A Roland for an Oliver is a good farce; but it is French, and a compound of three French pieces; yet, even in that, ably adapted us it is to our stage, there is none of the sharply hitoff characters of Foote, or the extraordinary whim of O'Keefe. Col.nan's Review stands as a proof that we have a farce writer still alive; but he is "A beef-eater now,"

and we have no farther hopes of him. The Jew and the Doctor is by another living author; and Raising the Wind by a third; but whether these persons wear out their wit, or what it is, we know not; there is at all events, a sad dearth of humourous talent at

One reason why we are inclined to maintain, the difficulty of writing farces, and the rarity of the genius necessary for it, is, that we have plenty of tragedies, all much about equally good and equally successful. Charles Kemble and Macready act them up, and, aided by occasional processions, and the production of banners and trophies, a new play lingers on its five or six nights, and then is gathered to the tomb of the Capulets.

The relative difference between a good farce and a mawkish tragedy is much the same as that between two glasses of sparkling champagne and five pints of thin milk and water. Then as to the acting of tragedy, there is no pleasure in seeing a tragedy acted unequally; and it must be confessed that, with the exception of Mrs. Faucit (who is always respectable). we have not a decent tragic actress on the stage.

It may seem ungrateful to the tragedians we have above-mentioned, to say that, which we are going to say; but we are quite sure, that if, in retrenching the over-swoln expences of the theatre, at a time when the principal attraction of tragedy, a Heroine, is wanting, Mr. Harris were to get rid of all his tragic actors, he would relieve himself from a very heavy charge, and lose nothing but the expence of keeping

On the other hand, what an excellent set of comic performers they have. Fawcett, Blanchard (who, since poor Munden's death, is our best old man); Liston, the inimitable; Jones and Emery; Mrs. Davenport; our favourite Gibbs: and in opera, Miss Stephens and Miss Tree. Thus it is we have plenty of dunces to write tragedies, and nobody to act them: we have plenty of actors to play farces, and nobody to write them."

We observe with dissatisfaction that Miss Ste-

phens does not play before Christmas—this looks like affectation; for why her talents should not be made available in October and November, we who pay the same price for admission in winter as in spring, do not see: besides which, Miss Tree has been delighting us all the early part of the season with the most perfect willingness and good nature : she is, perhaps, the greatest acquisition the theatre has made for many years: putting together her interesting appearance, her beautiful figure, her naiveté. her sweet voice, and her striking turn for acting, we have nothing like her. We trust that she will soon be able to delight us again: her indisposition is a sad affair for the theatre.

A pantomime, upon the subject of Friar Bacon, will be produced on Tuesday, of which we need only say that Grimaldi is the clown. We envy the young ladies and gentlemen who will be witnesses of the performance.

Since writing the above our printer informs us that Mr. Munden is still alive: we beg pardon for our mistake : he is at Drury-lane,

All the Minor Theatres are brushing up for the holidays. The East London Theatre astonishes the Minories and Wapping. The Regency Theatre in Tottenham-street, turns itself into a West London Theatre to delight the inhabitants of Clipstone and Howland streets; and the Lyceum puts forth a performance called, "Soirces Amusantes, or something not dramatic but very new." If there are any "Soirces Amusantes" at this place without Mathews it will be something very new indeed.

## MR. PETER MOORE.

We gave a place to a letter in our last Number, the object of which was an enquiry after one Peter Moore, in hopes, that some of our readers might have been able to satisfy our correspondent Mr. Price Evans on the subject better than us.

We confess we do not see the aim of Mr. Evans's question—even at Llangolien, whence he writes. Every body must know that Mr. Peter Moore, the present member for Coventry, was in the service of the rox family; but we are yet to learn what stigma can be thrown upon a man for the humility of his early pretensions; indeed, his elevation appears to us a most honourable mark of his abilities. His Excellency Bartolomeo Baron Pergami, G. M. S. C. it is known rose from a menial station much more rapidly, and his exaltations are much greater, but his claims were light, compared with those of the member for Coventry: Pergami made member for Coventry, was in the service of the Fox with those of the member for Coventry; Pergami made his way by that all commanding "os humerosque" charm, personal beauty, and every one knows that the love which it inspires (as Fielding says)-

## " And bids the brawny Porter walk up shairs,"

But when we look at Mr. Peter Moore, and see not only that nature has done nothing for him in the way of good looks, but that his language is vulger, and his manners coarse, we are the more convinced that there is in him some powerful intellectual force by which he has over-come all difficulties, surmounted all obstacles, and placed himself where he is.

That we, have never been able to discover in what his merit consists, is attributable to our blindness—we are, however, most anxious to allow him full credit for all the talent we have ever discerned in him.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-I have the pleasure to move in a very pretty circle of acquaintance, in the city, and have the greater pleasure to be very popular with the ladies, from a knack I have of remembering riddles, rebusses, charades, and nave of rememoering ricales, recusses, characes, and conundrums; and I piqued myself on two or three, which I had learned very ingeniously, when, the night before last, being out in company, a Miss. Humphries, a great gawky girl, just come from school, turned to and laughed at me, and called me a great booby for dealing out single conundrums as rarities, and slapped out at least fifty, with their answers, as fast as fast could be.

I collected myself, and listened, and was able to bring I collected myself, and listened, and was sofe to bring off a few, which follow. Some of them the ladies seemed to enjoy very much; but Mr. Waithman, who was of the party, said Miss Humphries ought to be ashamed of herself; so that I suppose some of them reflect upon the linen-drapery trade. However, as I am in the hat line myself, and see nothing at all to be angry at, I enclose them.—Yours, truly,

SYKES.

them.—Yours, truly,

Why is Lord Carnaryon like some English Islands?—H
he is silly (Seilly).

Why could not a good poem be written on the Queen?—Because she is a bad subject.

Why is Sir Gerard Noel like Peter Moore?—Because he is a

ook needd. Why is Lord Erskine like a March bare?—Because he is mad. Why is Lady Anne Hamilton like a pike-staff?—Because she

is plain.

Why is Mr. Joseph Hame like a sick alligator in a penerycook's back parlour?—Because Marshal Bluoher is dead.\*

Why is Alderman Wood like the Dupe in the Alchymist?—

ecume be is an *able drugger.* Why is Sheriff Parkins like a lady after an associat Because he has been confined. Why is Sir Robert Wilson (as he calls himself) particularly

abused?—Because he cannot be proised generally.

What me the Whigs like?—LIKE TO STAY GOT!

I think that is the answer; but I am not quite certa

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE:

TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

My LORD,—In my former Letter I attempted to prove, that from a peculiar conjuncture of times and circumstances, your Lordship might have seceded from the shallow and mischievous policy of modern whiggism with benefit to your character, and certainly without the surrender of your consistency. The high and unequivocal example of my Lord Grenville would have been a sufficient guarantee for your honour, and a pledge of your sincerity; but your Lordship had not the courage to follow it.

To acknowledge error is, no doubt, a sacrifice unwillingly made-by an ambitious statesman—perhaps it can only be made without hazard by a great one: still your Lordship might have perceived, without an extraordinary effort, that personal hostility against the Sovereign, though sanctioned by the precedent of republican independents, for the purpose of undermining the church and state, is not to be found in the creed of the Whigs, who rallied and combined to save and perpetuate both. Your Lordship might have calculated upon the support of the honourable part of the nation, in tempering the aristocratic republicanism of your friend Lord Grey, with the appearance at least of a constitutional bias; but you had not strength of mind to relinquish the vain hope of conciliating and sharing with the radical orators and the jacobins, the suffrages of the Common Council, and the claims of a misguided mob. Your Lordship might have learned a lesson from an indiscreet partizan, who, without claim to public attention beyond the rank and title he is arming the multitude to degrade, has gone out of his way to shew that the Whigs (if the name must follow the shade, stans nominis umbra) are without power or influence in the country. The silly boy did not perceive the extent of this admission; but your Lordship, with the advantage of years, cannot be ignorant of the cause of your degradation; and why a name, which at one time was sufficient to rally round it the best energies of the country, is so lamentably fallen in the public estimation, that it would be difficult to say whether the accession of the Whigs to power would be regarded most as a misfortune or a disgrace both to the monarch and the people.

Twice, only, within the last forty years has the golden opportunity been within your grasp by the misfortunes of your country; and, after a short, feverish and inglorious experiment of power, have you been driven with ignominy from your elevation, afferding the most curious political phenomenon recorded in the history of nations, in the union of the people with the monarch against the unconstitutional encroachments

of his ministers. The unfortunate, but natural, inference, you, my Lord, and your party, have drawn from ex-perience, that the misfortunes of your country alone are capable of affording you the sweets of power, bea given a tone and colour to your policy, which, whilst a British heart throbs in the right place, must for ever preclude you from it. From the defeat of the oligarchy of 1783, by Mr. Pitt, the object of a constitutional opposition to the ministry of the day has been merged in an unblushing and systematic hostility to the essential interests of the country. During the whole of the revolutionary war, sustained by the opinion, and supported by the sacrifices, of the great body of the nation, to keep from our hallowed institutions the descrating hand of jacobinism and infidelity, the Whigs, my Lord, were consistent and persevering only in affording facilities to those who, from without or within, approached in hostility against them. Citizen Grey (now an earl, Heaven only and himself, his own creator, knows why) was the Coryphous of the band, the hardy expounder of the portentously nebulous system of Major Cartwright, and the architype of the Hunts and Hobhouses, as Baillie and Mirabean were of Danton and Robespierre!

In the volume of our victories, the mighty atchievements of the mightiest names in the annals of the country, your Lordship, and your friends, failed not to register your blackening protests; and when you found yourselves unable to support your calumpious opposition by argument as legislators, you resorted to the external aid of hired satirists and pensioned libellers, to supply the defect which was yet wanting to your purpose. Your official journal was never more happy in its lyrical effusions than when all the talents were put in requisition; and the wit of the Whigs was clubbed to ransack palaces for scandal, and to give to the world its namby-pamby satires upon the gallant Baron of Douro!!

Your precious example, my Lord, is honoured by the Hunts and Hones, who yet refuse you the credit of the invention; for they trace back great precedents

cence in the reign of the first Charles, with a consistency, my Lord, that would of itself sufficiently mark the origin and character of your patriotic opposition.

You were equally the panegyrists of the bloody and proscriptive tyranny of a regicide republic, and of the monster to which, in its terrific and convulsive throes, it gave birth in the person of a military usurper. The vituperative and libellous attacks upon the Sovereign of England, were only returned by fulsome panegyrics on a powerful and unprincipled tyrant; who, more honest than a traitor in the bowels of our own country, avowed his object, and pointed to our overthrow and subjugation as the primary object of his ambition and his hopes! In proportion as he magnified and exaggerated his resources, you, my Lord, and your colleagues, laboured to depreciate those of your own country: in the ratio of his threats and denunciations, were your declarations of our imbecility and incapacity to resist them. The country has not forgotten, nor ever will forget, the prognostics of ruin and desolation uttered by your party, my Lord, up to the hour when the resistless Wellington had raised his arm to inflict the death-blow upon the idol of your worship and the despot of Europe; even when sedition stalked through the land at noon-day, and mutiny shook the foundation of our glory, you offered no helping hand; but when you beheld the citadel all but betrayed, deprecated those restraining laws, which alone could have averted the impending destruction. This, my Lord, was verily sympathising with the regicides! When the streets of Paris were deluged with the blood of the miserable victims of the 2d and 3d of September, Tallien opposed the introduction in the Convention of any measures to punish or to prevent assassination.—" The existing laws," exclaimed he, "against assassination are sufficient for the safety of the citizens, and I therefore move the order of the day.

Your Lordship will perceive, that these few words embrace the whole argument on which the Whigs have sustained their opposition to those measures which have hitherto kept the flood-gates of anarchy and insurrection closed around us! Frustrated in your hopes of national degradation, or, at least, of that degree of disaster at which desperation admits not a rejection of any means of redemption, you beheld your country, so long consigned, by your predictions, to infamy and subjugation, rise more powerful and glorious than ever, and, after settling the peace of Europe, become the arbitress of her destiny. It ras then, my Lord, that disappointment rendered the Whigs desperate, and threw open their arms to those who, equally hostile to the true interests of the country, look to the plunder of the state rather than to the enjoyment of office. You would have fraternized with them after they had told you their object-you coquetted with them even when they contemned your addresses. Then it was, my Lord, that your degradation was complete. Then it was that you discovered that all your sacrifices of principle—all your revolutionary incitements, and condescension to the most disgusting arts of popularity, recoiled upon yourselves, instead of displacing your opponents. The radical party availed themselves of your desponding views-the calumnies against government and the charges of corruption against ministers; but they received them, not as the contribution of partizans, but as confessions of a faction inculpated in the guilt which they betrayed. You succeeded in giving popular currency to a cry against government; but the cry was easily made to embrace the expectants as well as the possessors of power!

Limited in all your policy to the narrow sectaian views of party, you had not perspective wisdom enough to discern, that in labouring to stigmatize our institutions, and impute corruption to our public men, you yourselves might be involved in the sweeping denunciation, and the constitution, not the administration alone, be brought into jeopardy. I am not vapouring, my Lord: the fact is unquestionable; and I venture to affirm, and challenge proof to the contrary, that at no period, the most tumultuous, the most abandoned to licentious excesses, the most hostile to public men of every description, have ministers been so unpopular, with all the responsibility of public measures accumulated upon them, as your party, my Lord, the Whigs, who have had nothing to do but to practise the arts and solicit, by the mo ns, the suffrages of

tion of your humbly tendered services on the Hustings in Palace Yard, or the later disgraces at York, but must feel the force and justice of the charge I have ventured to bring forward? Who that observes the scouts of the faction, availing themselves of the temporary alliance of the great mob leader, and usurping his office; who that has eyes and beholds to the still more pre-eminent period of popular li- the alternation of duties on the opposition benches, whom her hand was engaged) when she accepted

and at the corners of the streets, but must the conviction of what is intended, and what is anticipated? Will you, my Lord, if you feel the charge to be a strong one, will you, or my Lord Grey, or Grosvenor, or Erskine, dare to disclaim your connection with the Moores, the Hobbonses, the Whitbreads, and the Wilsons? And if you dare not, my Lord, do you imagine we can separate them from the Woods, Waithmans, Hones, and Hunts, whose very puppets and agents they have shewn themselves to be?—I have the honour to be, my Lord, yours, FITZ HARDING.

ANALYSIS OF THE QUEEN'S FEMALE VISITORS. (No. 2.)

Wz copy from the Courier a list of the Queen's female. visitors, with some prefatory remarks made by the Editor of that Paper.
"Female character is so essentially the ground-work of all

private happiness, and all social order, that we intend to departicular care and attention to this article.

"If the Ladies of England recognise, by their society, the purity of the Queen, our list will do her and them justice. If the Ladies of England shrink back from the Queen's society, and that only a few of looser morals, or with personal intersets. are found to visit her-then, again, our list will do justice to ber and to them.

"On so very delicate and pairful a subject, we trust we shall pursue the justest course, by inserting no name on the Queen's list which has not appeared in the Times on the Morning Chronicle, and shall give the greatest care to this list, as well to insert in it all qualified candidates, as to hasten to remove from it, as we have already done in more than one instance, Ladies who have complained, with a just indignation, of the insult and injury offered to their names.

"We shall repeat the list from day to day, and carefully note the new comers, in order that the whole truth of the case

may be kept constantly before the public eye.
" The Queen of England is one of the last wor an honourable man would wish to see associate with his wife, or set an example to his daughters.'—Lord Ellenborough's Speech in the House of Lords.

'The conduct of the Queen has been of the most sh and diagraceful nature '-Lord Calthorpe's Speech in the House of Lords."

APTUS."	
Mrs. Wood	Lady S. Butler
Miss Wood	Duchess of Somerset
Mrs. Beaumont	Countess of Jersey
Miss Beaumont	Lady Hood
Miss M. Beaumont	Mrs. H. G. Bennet
Mrs. Brougham	Lady Wm. Russell
Mrs. Wilde	Lady Lindoree
Mrs. Denman	Mrs. Home
Mrs. Maddocks	Lady Rush
Hon, Mrs. Damer	Duobess of Leinster
Countess of Tankerville	Lady Mary Bennett
Mrs.(Archdencon)Bathurst	Mrs. Taylor

In our last Number we analyzed the following

Ladies :-Mrs. and Miss Wood Mrs. and two Misses Be Lady Hood Mrs. Wilde Mrs. Donmai

Hon. Mrs. Demer Mrs. Broughtin Lady Tankerville Hon. Mrs. H. G. Bens Lady M. Bennett

**Duchess of Somerset** We now proceed to-

Lady Jersey

Who delayed her visit to the Queen so long and paid it at last with so bad a grace, that we shall content ourselves with the mere relation of the particulars of that visit, which will render any personal observations on her Ladyship unnecessary; we are always happy when we can do justice with the least possible degree of exposure.

Every body knows that Lady Jersey is the keenest female partizan in England, and her delay in visiting the Queon threw doubt and suspicion into the ranks of the Whigs to obviate which, it is said, it was thought necessary by their Cabinet that her Ladyship should forthwith make such visit -a proposition rendered somewhat palatable to her

by the opposition of Lord Jersey. She, however, devised an ingenious expedient by which she might contrive all at once to vex his Lordship—pay her visit—and save her character. A watch was set upon the Queen, and one day

when it was ascertained that her Majesty was safely engaged with her bottle of Madeira, in Tyrwhitt's room, at the House of Lords, so that her early return could not be anticipated, Lady Jersey, drove off full speed for Brandenburgh House, where one of her footmen wrote her name on the first leaf of her Majesty's visiting book -A LEAF WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN TURNED!

Mrs. Hume.

Poor. Mrs. Hume, is too insignificant even to laugh at. She was a Brunswick-square fortune, at her last, prayers for a husband, when she fell in with Mr. for the sake of the gilding The greatest proof of her had taste is marrying him.

Lady Ossulston Wife of the silly little Lord of that name—is a French woman. We decline meddling with the prejudices of foreigners.

The Duchess of Bedford Is a Lady of the most refined sensibility. She was in mourning for the late Duke of Bedford (te

the offer of his brother. In this, however, let the world think as they may, there was no inconsistency; the young Lady had vowed unto herself and mother that she would be married to a Duke of Bedford; and if the mortality had spread in the family, her Ladyship would probably have transferred her affections to all the branches of the illustrious House of Russel, till she had found one.

The Duchess of Leinster. Acting under the controul of her hasband, has been dragged to Brandenburgh House, and gone the fearful longth of dining there.

The only excuse (we are particularly anxious to find one) for his Grace's conduct, is the friendship of the Queen, for his uncle Lord Henry Fitzgerald (of which we shall shortly give an interesting history colleted in other days by the late Monk Lewis.) This sentiment of course is paramount with his Grace, to that of gratitude, which one might have thought he would have felt for the King, who in his beneficence and mercy reversed the attainder of his other uncle's rebel blood, which till it so pleased His Majesty to do, remained as a bar to shut his Grace's nephews and nieces from the participation of the common rights of the subject and stamped them as outcasts from society.

## (To be continued regularly).

## HIGHLAND ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

We beg the attention of our readers to an account of the Highland procession and Address, which we copy from the Times, at a loss which to admire most, the force of the description, the beauty of the language, or the purity of the sentiment. We shall illustrate it here and

there with a remark or two.
"The most novel, and by far the most striking, was that of the Highlanders sadding in London, and deputed from the Highland assembly. The summons was—

'Come every hill-plaid, and
'True heart that wears one.'

Their 'gathering pince,' this morning, was the Crown and An-chor Tavern, and they were coming from an early hour 'All plaided and plumed in their tartan array.' In the number were several gentlemen, we understand, of very high rank in the army, and some connected with distinguished characters in the senate and at the bar. They were all in full Highland dresses each having a texten isolest and bill with Highland dresses, each having a tartan jacket and kilt, with the plaid in rich folds over the shoulder, hose, pouch, black velvet stock, and 'bonnet blue,' decorated with the 'eagle plume' mixed with cetrich feathers. A sort of collar of white silk was worn over the plaid, and a large resette of white riband on the breast. The procession consisted of 12 landaus and four, all with white horses—the postliions having white small-clothes, waisto outs, and hats, with white cockades and buff jackets.

The scene presented, when all were assembled, was, indeed, scene to make a Highlander's heart swell with strong feeling. The powerful tones of the bag-pipe excited ideas and feelings in his light associated with all these gaind in moral courage, and all that is tender in demestic life. The strong impression upon every mind of the immediate purpose in view—the recollection that they were about to proceed with their recongratulations to the presence of the most magnanismus of Princesses—A Queen calumniated and presecuted, yet unspotted and triumphant; this feeling in every Highland breast gaye indescribable pathos and meaning to the music of their native highs. It was joy mixed with sadness. They thought of the days that were next when her Matters would indule her form hills. It was joy mixed with sadness. They thought of the days that were past when her flajesty could indulge her fancy in all the brilliant and heart delighting visions of affection and hope; they thought of the bitter reverse which fate made irrevocable; and they sighed for their Queen; but they thought again of the infamy, degradation, and misery into which power, craft, and perjury would have plunged a virtuous and afflicted Queen, and they rejoiced in the unexampled escape of her Majesty. Such ware the mixed emotions with which they proceeded to offer congratulations to their Queen. Two Highland pipers sat in the first landay, and at half-past eleven o'chock when the procession moved forward, a pibroch, 'waked its wild voices meen,' and 'fired their Highland blood with mickle when the procession moved forward, a pibroch, 'waked its wild votes snew,' and 'fired their Highland blood with mickle glee.' A large flag of silk plaid, with sky-blue streamers was carried in the same landan. The spectacle was in every respect most interesting. The tartan cress must have awakened many a scene of mist and mountain, glen and strath, in the wearers, who evidently were their thoughts upon their faces, while kindled eyes flashed beneath the bonnets cocked upon their brows. The crowd assembled to see this procession was more languaged in actionizer condicilly in the feelings. very large, and seemed to participate cordially in the feelings of the Highlanders." we come to the event of events-the thing of

things.

"At Hyde Park-corner Mr. and Mrs. Hume, in their private carriage, joined the procession, and fell into the line immediately behind the landau in which the address was carried. They were greated with the warmest cheers along the whole line of their march from the Crown and Anchor to Brandese

burgh-house.

There is a picture! Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hume in their private carriage—not in their state coach. How amiable and condescending;—but see what they did afterwards.

"They marched into the long gallery with colours flying and pipes playing. When all were regularly arranged, and while the pipes played 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,' her Majesty entered."

Now what may our seaders suppose her Majesty did the moment she entered? She—the Times says—" immediately turned round"—alarmed at what she saw proba-However, upon her turning round, " she recognized the four-and-twenty Highlanders," whom she had never seen before or heard, though they had stumped through her long gallery, with Pillgarlick and his wife at their headpipes playing and colours flying; but when she recognized them, they bowed with prefoundest respect to her Majesty." This substation, in full Highland dress—in Majesty." This suntation, in full Highland dress—in kilts—had such an effect upon the Queen, that she declared to Lady Anne Hamilton she had never seen such

Lord Archibald Hamilton, Peter Moore, and Waithman and Hobbouse, were in Court dresses—with waistcoats and breeches, as usual; and Pilgarlick introduced the chairman, whose name is assiduously concealed, to the Queen.

In order then to express their feelings in the most in-telligible manner, the mover of the Address (name not known) read it in the Gaelic language .-- "This, (says the Times) was perhaps the first time that any King or Queen of this country ever listened to an address in that ancient language."—We should think so. Addresses are often enough unintelligible, but it remained for the Queen to

receive one which was professedly so.

Mr. Alderman Wood then read the following answer;
which, for bombestical nonsense, out-herods all the stuff which ever preceded it; but it has the merit of being in consonance with the Address, by being as utterly incom-

prehensible:

"It is with unfelgned complacency that I accept this artless tribute of glowing affection and generous loyalty, from an assembly of the metropolis, who are natives of that romantic re-gion where the spirits of departed warriors still speak in the winds, swim upon the clouds, or gleam upon the kills. I am well aware that they come from the land which is 'renowned for faithfulness to its chiefs, and that their fathers bled for a for faithfulness to its chiefs, and that their fathers bled for a Sovereign who had no other claim to their support but that which grief gives to the faded cheek and the sunken eye. They are patives of that land, where adversity attracts more regard than the smiles of fortune; where the houseless have a home, and the friendless never want a friend."

Here's imagery!—Here's beauty of thought! Departed warriors swimming on clouds, and gleaming upon hills—
"I was sure that griefs like those which I have suffered,

warriors swimming on clouds, and gleaming upon hills—
"I was sure that griefs like those which I have suffered, and persecutions like those which I have undergone, would not be objects of indifference to those who were born and reared in that district where the brave are sensitive, and the sensitive brave. Their minds could not contemplate with apathy a fond mother, roaming like an exile in a distant land, while her-only child was in vain imploring her presence with that look of solicitude, and that gaze of importunity, that mark the parting hour. The dark cloud of death soon covered her nowy breast! Grief sat on every brow, and the face of the country appeared as if the desolating blast had traversed the land. Her remains needed no obsequies. Her tomb was the tomb of vir-

remains needed no obsequies. Her tomb was the tomb of virtue: affection sepalchred her memory in every heart."

Now not to speak of the parade of grief for the loss of
a daughter, for whom she cared so little, that, in her own private circle, she did not afford one day of mourning.
The heartless allusion to an event which no mother of real sensibility could make to fifty strange men, (half-naked or not), stamps the sort of feeling which attaches itself to the memory of ther child. The Queen's Maternal woe is a part of her stock in trade, and when the is dressing to receive the scum of the Metropolis, on Saint Monday, she puts it on as regularly and mechanically as she does the

stain on her eye-brows, or the paint on her cheeks.

"The years that are passed, and are to be no more, are but as things that have only an ideal existence in the memory; but things that have only an ideal existence in the memory; but still they may cause the eye to stream with tears, or the bosom to heave with regret. The loveliness that has sunk into the grave is still lovely in the mind; and in that form which virtue has made its abode; death is not lasting oblivion, but increased and permanent reminiscence. By is truth, it is integrity, it is because the state of the succession, in one word, it is goodness, pure and holy, that converts the mortal into the immortal, the dying thito, the ever-living, the shadow into the substance; the fugitive into the fixed, time into eternity!" eternity!"

This paragraph contains some information of importnnce. It announces to us in the first place, that the year 1818 will never return; this discovery is doubtless the result of some deep deliberation at Brandenburgh House. We are then told, that "loveliness sunk into the grave" it is truth—it is integrity—it is benevolence—it is the amiable—the generous—the sincere; or, in one word, "it is goodness," &c.

This is sublime; but not quite original. We have

seen some lines very like it in a celebrated song--" Like a pil,
" Like a mill,
" Like a whale,

" Like a flail, "Like a rock, " Like a clock,

"In short, its like nothing on earth but a woman."
After a reply, the sham Highlanders kissed hands, and retired. In getting up, one or two of them fell; but they did not seem at all abashed by the accident, which, considering the style of their dress, was somewhat awkward. The Queen was quite delighted at the firmness they displayed on the occasion.

Lady Anne was dressed in a Tartan plaid; and looked

"Gods how she looked!"

Charming in spite of her teeth!

This assemblage of mountebanks (as much Highlanders as Mr. Waithman) returned to town quite delighted with their day's trip, amidst the bagpipes, which "sang i'the nose" with their usual effect. Who paid the piper we are at no loss to discover !

## TO JOHN BULL

SIR,...Concluding that you are notherejudiced, though you may be severe, I hope, in justice to my own family and some of our neighbours, you will allow me to say a few words respecting one of the ladies mentioned in your analysis of the Queen's visitors.

The lady I mean is Mrs. Wilden and I think it has

The lady, I mean, is Mrs. Wilde-and I think it but seen to say, that that is has not visibly decreased since her visit to Brandenburg House. It is to Mrs. Wilde's own low origin the defection of Mr. Wilde's acquaintance may be attributed-she was (as perhaps you know) servant-maid to old Mr. Devaynes, the banker. And we do not think fit to bring into our drawing-rooms persons whose proper sphere is the kitchen. To the poor Queen under her disgrace these distinctions seem absurd, but as my wife's footman rides behind her chariot and not in it, she is rather more particular—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Guildford-street, Dec. 20, 1820.

## COURTS MARTIAL

Sentence on Paymaster John Jennings, of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Horse Guards, Dec. 4, 1820. SIR,—Having laid before the King the proceedings of General Court Murtial, held in Piershill Barracks, on the 24th and 25th of October, 1820, for the Trial of Pay-master John Jennings, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.:

" 1st. For having, between the 25th of June and the 24th of September, 1819, embezzled or misapplied the sum of seven hundred and forty-one pounds fourteen shillings and three-pence-halfpenny of the public money, which came into his hands in his capacity of Paymaster -2d. For having, between the 25th of September, and the 24th of December, 1819, emberzled or misapplied the further sum of one hundred and sixty-six pounds, four-teen shillings, and nine-pence, of the public money, which came into his hands in his capacity of Paymaster.—3d. For having, between the 25th of December, 1819, and the 24th of March, 1820, inserted charges in the paylist for that period, amounting in the whole, to two hundred and eighty-five pounds, ten shillings and sixpence, although it appears by the certificates of Captains of troops, that the same was not paid, thereby making it appear, that upon that account there was a balance due to him by the public of third party of the same was a balance due. to him by the public, of thirty pounds, eighteen shillings and four-pence-halfpenny; whereas, in fact, there was a balance by him to the public, of two hundred and fiftyfour pounds, twelve shillings and three balfpence. For having, between the 25th of December, 1819, and the 24th of March, 1820, embezzled or misapplied the sum of fifty-one pounds, twelve shillings, and nine pence, being the stoppages paid into his hands for the use of the contractor, by the officers of the 7th Dragoon Guards, for 4,957 rations of oats supplied to their horses, which sum has been re-imbursed by the regimental agent, by order of the Secretary of War, to the contractor, in consequence of Paymaster Jennings declaring his inability. to do so....5th. For having embezzled or misapplied, at different times, various sums of money, amounting in the whole to the sum of three hundred and thirty-one pounds. fourteen shillings and nine pence-halfpenny, which came into his hands in his capacity of Paymaster of the 7th

Dragoon Guards."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following

" The Court having deliberately considered the charges proferred against Paymaster John Jennings, of the 7th Dragoon Gnards, the admission of the prisoner, the evidence and statements on both sides, with the whole procedure, is of opinion that he is guilty of a misapplication of the several sums, as stated in the different charges, in breach of the Articles of War; and does therefold sentence the prisoner, the said Paymentes some mentions and be dismissed from His Majesty's are me, did to mine good the several sums so misa, plied by aim.

"The Court is satisfied that the prisoner to act the trettedulent or improper intention in in ertical in the pay-ust, for the period from 25th December, 1819, to 24th March, 1820, as mentioned in the third charge, as the said paylist, when transmitted by him to the War Othice, was accompanied by statements from most respectable commanding officers, the Court recommends the prisoner to his Majesty's favourable consideration.

"I have to acquaint you that His Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court; but, in consideration of the earnest recommendation of the Court in favour of the prisoner, of the strong testimonials from every superior officer of the regiment, which he produced, his long services, and of various cirdumstances which appeared upon the face of the proceedings, in mitigation of the crime with which he was charged, His Majesty was most graciously pleased to extend his pardon to the prisoner, Paymaster John Jennings; of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and to command, in his of the purishment of the command. the punishment awarded by the Court, that he shall make good the several sums misapplied by him, and shall be placed upon half-pay.—I am, Sir, yours, "FRDERICK, Commander in Chief.

Maj.-Gen. Sir T. D. Bradford, K. C. B. or Officer commanding the Troops in North Britain."

## OLD BAILEY.

TURBLAY.—The calendar having been gone through, the Court adjourned at three o'clock on Monday until once this morning, in consequence of the absence of the Sacrifis, McAlderman Thomas Smith having arrived, the Recorder proceedde to pass the awful sentence of Death on the following persons, capitally convicted during the Sessions:—James Loug, Henry Herrod, James Farquhar, William Pullen, John Head, and William Lawrence for house-breaking in the 'day-time; John Mayle, S. Chanller, John Davis, Edward Burke, George Masse, Lohn Colvillo Lossoh Marin, Henry Tchin, John Resysta Long Mayle, S. Chandler, John Davis, Edward Burke, George Mason, John Colville, Joseph Martin, Heory Tobin, John Reeves, Joseph White, Mathew Cooper, Joseph Johnson, and James Hunt, for highway robberies; Joseph Anderson, Samuel Jones, William Denn, and William Wall, for hughery t George Allen, Elizabeth Holland, Ann Gibson, Robert Parker, William Padder, and Catherine Macdonald, for stealing, in dwelling-houses; Thomas Munday, for horse-stealing; and Abandon Marging Way for searching.

Abraham Hemmingway, for sacrilege.

The following were ordered to be transported for life:

James South, J. Hardisty, Wm. Furbeley, Robert May, S.
Davis, John Lund, Isaac Lyon, R. Greenfield, R. Patterson, C. Johnson, Hanty Brooks, William Hall, John Clarke, Patrick Connelle, George Wright, Sarah Myers, E. Lyons, F. Davis, J. Lovell, R. Tremor, Wm. Archer, Charles Boach, John Saunders, John Clark, Thomas Jones, Charles Jackson, and

Twelve were sentenced to transportation for 14 years, for passing forged notes; fifty-two to be transported for seven years; four to be imprisoned in Newgate and other gaols for two years; several to be publicly and others privately whipped, fined is, and discharged; and four had their judgments respited. After which the Sessions adjourned to the 10th of pited.
January.

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALTHORP.—In announcing a fire which broke out on Thursday meening se might, at three o'clock, at this venerable and magnificent mansion, it affords us, at the same time, the sincerest pleasure to add, that it was extinguished after the destruction of one of the offices (we believe the laundry) where it originated. Owing to a plentiful supply of water, and the engines belonging to the house being in excellent order and well-served, the flames, which raged furiously, did not extend beyond the premises just noticed.

BARNSLEY.—A public meeting was held in the Public Office at Barnsley, on Thursday se'nnight, for taking into consideration the propriety of presenting a dutiful and loyal address of fidelity and attachment to our King and our venerable Constitution, which was attended by most of the respectable inhabitants of the town. Some Radical oraters attended, and complained, though the meeting had been advertised several days, that they had not re-ceived sufficient notice. An address was agreed to, and has been signed by all the principal, and nearly the whole of the respectable inhabitants.

BERMINGHAM.—On Friday, a numerous and highly aspectable meeting of the Inhabitants, friendly to the section of an address of loyalty and attachment to his Majesty at the present juncture, was held at the Police Office in this town. The meeting was at first intended merely as a preliminary one, but in consequence of a number of our townsmen who attended, a strong desire was manifested to enter at once into a consideration of an address. J. Spooner, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and the business was regularly proceeded on. The chair, and the business was regularly proceeded on.
The Rev. Mr. Spry, after a few introductory remarks on
the measurity of persons stepping forward, and openly
svowing their sentiments in these perilous and divided
times, submitted to the judgment of those assembled, an
address he had prepared, and which having been seconded, and put from the chair, was immediately and unanimously adopted.—(Birm. Gaz. Dec. 18.)

Bancksunn.—Last week a destructive fire broke out

na the sizing house near Water street, belonging to H. Sardell, Esquand occupied by Mr. W. Halton. The whole of the interior of the building was consumed in a short time, together with the utensils, warps, &c. One part of the building was occupied by Messra. R. and R. Railton, machine-makers. The property destroyed is to a consistent water than the property destroyed is to a consistent water than the property destroyed is the property destroyed.

dembleamount; but nearly the whole is insured.

CAMBRIDGE.—About one o'clock on Friday morning John Gooper, game-keeper to Colonel Adeane, of Babraham, accompanied by H. Stubbins, W. Wisby, and L. Bunting, weat round the plantations for the purpose of Bunting, went round the plantations for the purpose of detecting poachers. About three o'clock they heard the report of a gun, upon which they separated, each taking a different direction towards the place from whence the sound proceeded. Wisby and Stubbins soon perceived two desperate poachers, named William Bonnet, of Stapleford, and John Pratt: they ran off. Wisby and his companions soon overtook them, when a despense cuitle consued. The same keeper was now fast approaching ensued. The game-keeper was now fast approaching, ensued. The game-keeper was now last approaching, and within a few yards of them, when Bonnet, levelling his gam at Wisby, shot him in the right side, when he fell, and almost instantly expired. Cooper rushed upon the murderer, succeeded in overpowering him, and bound his hands; but, in the confusion, the prisoners effected their greans and have not since hear heard of The their escape, and have not since been heard of. The deceased has left a widow and three children to deplore

"CAMBRIDGE, TRINITY COLLEGE, Dec. 17.—"I am happy in being able to add another instance of loyalty to those which are now every day confounding the advo-cates of anarchy and disobedience. After our concert on Friday evening, at which nearly 600 persons were present an unanimous demand was made for the national air of God save the King, with which the orchestra immediately complied. The vocal part was sustained by Miss stely complied. The vocal part was sustained by Miss Stevens, with great enthusiasm and feeling, though frequently stepped by the loud and rapturous applause of the whole room. The Under-graduates, standing on the benches, joined in the chorus. It is quite impossible to convey any adequate idea of the effect produced by the words 'Confound rits enemies, and make them fall.' A universal and instantaneous burst of applause, which continued for some minutes, totally interrupted the perfornance: and at the conclusion, the waving of caps and handkerchiefs added greatly to the tout ensemble of the scene. In a word, a more deep and enthusiastic feeling of affection for our beloved Sovereign, can never have been witnessed in any assembly whatever."

On the same evening, an assassination took place at Oldfield-lane, in Salford. It appears that two men of the name of Fielding and Fletcher, had a dispute in a public-house. Some words had been used by Fielding relative to Fletcher, which caused Fletcher to determine apon the horrible design of murdering Fielding. He switted for him in an entry through which Fielding had to return home. Whilet he was waiting there a woman tame, whom, on account of the darkness of the night, the murderer did not know. He simed a blow at her, but perceiving his mistake, managed to escape. He shortly came again to the same place, and remained in his concealment until the unfortunate Fielding appeared, when he rushed upon him, and plunged the knile into his body, and the unfortunate man shortly afterwards exbired. An alarm was immediately given, and the mur-derer was shortly apprehended. The revengeful villain having effected his diabolical intent, offered no resistance to the constables, and was safely ledged in the New

Oxford .- The following extraordinary fact lately occurred at Cropledy Lawn, in this country. Mr. Chamber-lein had, a cow which in the spring suddenly declined yielding her usual quantity of milk, and was observed frequently to tremble; at Michaelmas she became quite

dry, and on the first of November she was put into a stall with other cows, for feeding; her pains, however, seemed to increase; she refused her food, and at length Mr. C. ordered that she should be killed, On opening the body, a small awl was found in the heart! quite perfect, (except the wooden handle) from which it projected about half an inch, and, from the corrupted state of the

heart, it must have been there some time.

St. Alban's.—Three candidates have started for this borough, in consequence of the death of the late W. T. Robarts, Esq.—viz. Sir Harry Wright Wilson, of Chelsea; Charles Ross, Esq. son of General Ross, of Lammer-park, Herts; and John Easthope, Esq. of Finchley. The contest will be a spirited one. Mr. Easthope starts upon the Opposition interest, and will be strongly opposed by the Corporate and Cecil Interest. He has been whimsically

nick-named Mr. Least-hope. This morning his Majesty rode out, having every appearance of the enjoyment of most excellent health. The King was accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Augusta. The Royal party proceeded through Windsor Park to his Majesty's cottage, and inspected the improvements and the alterations which are making there, and returned to Frogmore to

WORKINGTON .-- At a meeting at Workington Hall, last week, on occasion of the proposed illumination, Mr. Curwen (the Whig for Cumberland) declared "That for himself, though he rejoiced in the abandonment of the Bill of Pains and Penalties) it was impossible for him to lay his hand upon his heart, and say, that he believed the Queen to be an innocent woman."

The Smithfield Club Cattle Show was held last week in Mr. Sadler's yard, Goswell-street, when the judges distributed prizes. Among the company present, were the Duke De Cazes, (the French Ambassador) the Duke of Dorset, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Thanet, &c. The company afterwards dined at Freemason's Hall, Sir John Sanders Sebright in the Chair.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

It is with much concern we announce the death of W Shipley, Esq. eldest son to the very Reverend the Dean of St. Asaph, which took place at Hieres, in the South of France, on the 29th Nov. last, under the following circumstances:—He was shooting, attended by a peasant of the place, who also carried a gun. Mr. Shipley had killed a bird, and was getting over a bank to pick it up, the man following with his gun cocked, it unfortunately went off within two or three yards of Mr. Shipley, and lodged its contents in the back of his head, which literally shattered it to pieces. He was in the 43d year of his age, and has left a widow and two children to lament

On Tuesday night an inquest was held at the Stag, in Castle-lane, Westminster, on the body of W. Jones, aged 29. He was employed by the Gas Light Company, in Peter-street, where he was at work on the 6th ult. on a plank suspended from the dome of the rotont house, which was being covered with an iron roof, the inside of which another man was tarring, who sat upon the other end; when it overshot, and both were precipitated to the bottom, a height of 20 feet. The deceased had both his arms broken, and his knee and other parts of his body much injured; the other man was senseless, but has recovered since. The deceased lingured till Tuesday, when he expired. The Jury returned a Verdict of— " Accidental Death.'

BREAKING OUT OF PRISON.-A few evenings back, five of the convicts who were confined in the New House of Correction at Brixton, effected their escape in a very daring marmer. . The prison is not wholly finished, and this circumstance inspired some of the boldest thieves with a hope of being able to break out by some means or other, and accordingly five of them leagued together for the purpose. The absence of the workmen was determined on as the signal, and as soon as they went sway, some of the prisoners seized on the builder's ladder, by theens of which they scaled the wall, and got away. Two out of the five were shortly afterwards re-captured, and to their great chagrin, lodged again in their old quarters. On Sunday last private information was received, that another of the delinquents, named Haswell, who was cast another of the definquents, named Haswell, who was cast for death at the last assizes, was concealed in a public-house in Blue Anchor-lane, Bermondsey; thither the officers went, and found him as described, disguised in a countryman's smock-frock. This man being the most desperate, wylolent resistance was anticipated; but the moment he saw the officers, he told them he was completely disputied; and although he took five constables to apprehend him. last time, yet that he would now go quiefly. He was on Monday conveyed before L. B. Allen, Esq. at Union. Hall, by whom he was re-committed to his old station; the others have, at present, evaded all search.

## SHIP NEWS.

HARWICH, Dec. 21.—Sailed the Prince of Orange packet, for Holland; and Princess Charlotte ditto, for Cuxhaven, each with a mail.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 21.—Wind W.N.W.—Arrived his Majesty's ship Favorite, from Newfoundland; George, Collie, from Trappane to Poole; and Symmetry, Atuastrong, from Patras. The Favorite poke off the Lizard the Fox, of London, with loss of bowsprit and main-

off the Lizera the Fox, or London, with loss of cowspirt and maintonnast.

COWES, Dec. 21.—Arrived the Clay, Hutchins, from Java, in 78 days.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—We tear that many versels have been lost on the cost. The Councile Taylor, from this port for Africa, was lost on this lost in the cost. The Resolution Bleany, from Newfoundland for this pot, was totally leat 12th inst. of Kinsale; the mate drowned. Three Preston traders are on abore, one of which (the Betty) went down with all hands.

BEEFAST.—Dec. 18.—A large achooner, supposed an American, struck on the Long Ruck, about five miles North of Donaghadee on Saturday, and went to pieces; it is supposed that all hands are tost.

HEX ZANCE, Dec. 19.—The Fairy, Ilitchin, from Newport, foundered on Friday, off the Land's End. Crew saved by the Eleanor, Onts; arrived at 81. Lyes pesterday.

## LONDON MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Friday, Dec. 22.

There have been but few fresh arrivals of Wheat ance Monday, but what little appeared of fine quality was taken off on quite as good terms; for the thin ordinary sorts, however, scarce an offer can be obtained.—We had some quantity of barley fresh up from Suffolk, which sold on quite as good terms; and Beans and Pease are steady in value.-The Oat trade is dull, and the sales made to day were rather lower than otherwise.—In other articles no variation.

RETURN PRICE of GRA	IN, on board Ship, as under.
Fine 528. 548.	
Old	Boilers
Fasex White (new)40a. 58s.	
Fine	Old40s. 41s. to -s.
Superfine 58s. 60s.	
Ryes. 30s. 32s.	
Old	
Barley 98a. 96a.	Fine.
Fine	Poland ditto
Saperfine	Fine
Malt	Potatos ditto 22s. 94s.
	Fine
Hog Pease	
PRICE o	f FLOUR.
Town made Flour, per sack	to 50s. to 55s

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN per Quarter, for the Week ending

DECEMBER 9.								
	Wht.	Ryc.	Barl.	Oats.	Beans.	Peage.	Oat.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	
Mar. Dist Inl. Counties Eng. & Wal.	58 114	34 0	26 2	19 7	20 14	41 04	21 114	
Inl. Counties	34 0	33 8	25 11	22 14	37 4	37 3	27 5	
Eng. & Wal.	53 11	24 0	26 1	19 4	35 3	40 9	22 4	
EMITHFIELD.—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.								
To sink the Offer-par Stone of Bibs.								
Beef								

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS. Boof ...... 30. Od. to 40. dd. | Vogi ..... 31. 8d. to 40. 4d. | Mutton ..... 50. 0d. to 44. 0d. | Vogi ..... 31. 4d. to 40. 4d. |

PRICES of HAY and STRAW THURSDAY, DECEMBER	l 21.	
Bmithfield.		
Hay Average, 41. 10s. ed Average, 41. be	s. 6d	
Inferior	a. Od	
Straw	bE. a	
Clover (best)41. 48. 0d. to 51. 7s. 6d Average, 41. 17:		
Inferior	s. M	
PRICES of TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per 112ths. Town Tallow60s. Od. —a. Od.   Tellow Soap		_
Town Tallow60s. Ods. Od.   Yellow Roap	r. od	
Vellow Bussia	s. od	
White ditto 518. Ode. Od. Curd	s. od	
Soon ditto 490 Od - 5 Od Graves 26	a. 0d	

Ì	Melting Stuff42s. od. —a. od. Ditto rough	Good Dregs 9s. Od.
	Space v. 21. 8s. to 21, 16s. a 31, 5s.	Pochete. Kent. M. 62. 1031. 148-11 81. 92.

POST MAPPET - Pos SI

Ships at Market.		ips sold.			rice.	
at Bunderland		·	at	46a. Oil.		
PRIC	ES of t	be PUB	LIC FU	NDA.	, ,	
STOCKS.	Sat-	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	l Frid.
Bank Stock			232	222 .	_	2244
3 per Cent. Reduced	701	ı	70	704	'70ž	704
3 per Cent. Consols	1 -	i. '		-	_	-
34 per Cent. Consols	1 -	1 .	793	704	791	194
Consols for Account	711	i ==	714	712	713	71
A Cont Consola	8-4	H	87	1 6-78		

Bank Stock.  3 per Cent. Reduced.  3 per Cent. Cousols  3 per Cent. Consols  Consols for Account  4 per Cent. Consols  5 per Cent. Navy  Bank Long Ammubies  Incis Bonds  Exchequer Bills, 2d	713 878 15 27 p	Holiday	220   10   10   10   10   10   10   10	222 705 705 705 705 705 705 705 705 705 705	700 100 700 Pd 22 d	22.44 70 19.4 18.7 18.25 18.25 2.4		
Exchequer Bills, 2d Ditto, 2ld			2 P	1.b	→ 2 d	- s q .		
Omnium			. — 1	<u> </u>	->			
	70 A 10 MI PRO							

BINTRS.

On Monday, the 18th inst. in Charles-street; Berkeley-quare, the lady of J. Delafield, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 20th last, at Lower Tosting Survey, Mrs. Robert Hoggart, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. Paul's Church, in Halifax, N. S. on Saturday, 19th
August last, by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, William Jophin, Esq. of reastle-upon-Tyne, to Miss Sarah Jameson Hannington,

On the 14th inst. Mr. James Beckley, of Old Bond-street,

On the 14th inst. Mr. James Beckley, of Old Bond-street, to Miss Reeve, of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

At St. Luke's, Chelses, by the Hon. and Rev. Gerard V. Wellesley, D.D. the Rev. Henry Blunt, A.M. Vicar of Clare, Suffolk, Fellow of Peinbröke College, Gambridge, and Damestic Chaplain to his Grace the Dulee of Bichmond, to Julia Anne, daughter of Joseph Nailer, of Chelses, E.q. At St. George's-church, Bloomsbary, Miss Mary Wingfield. eldest daughter of William Wingfield, Esq. and niece of the Earl of Digby, to Wm. Gordon, Esq. of Haffield, in the county of Hereford.

county of Hereford.

## DIED.

On Sunday last, in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, after a lingering illness, Eliza, the wife of Mr. James Rorauer, in the 36th year of her age.
On Sunday night last, at his house, on Brixton-hill, Williams Prigh, Esq. in the 68th year of his age.
On the 6th inst. at Peneralg, in the county of Hereford, in

the 84th year of his age, John Eyles, Esq. Warden of the Fluet Prison. This gentleman was the oldest officer of all his Majesty's Courts at Westminster, having been appointed by King George the Second.

On Sunday morning, the 17th inst. at his brother's house, in Lower Grovenor-street, after a lingering illness of seme months, George Irving, Esq. of Broad-street-buildings.

LONDON: Printed by R. T. WEAKER, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn: and Published by Mm, et No. 12, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.



"FOR GOD, THE KING. AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 3.

## SUNDAY, DEC. 31, 1820.

Price 7d.

Thin Day is published, price 6d.
[RISH LOYALTY; recommended to all the Subjects of the United Empire, consisting of two Letters ex-exacted from the Dublin Correspondent Newspaper. With LESS ET CREDE.

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This Day is published,

PLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
No. XLV. For December, 1820.

Contents:—On the fiterary Characters of Bishop Warburton and Dr. Johnson—11. Semihoræ Biographiæ. No.11. —III. Stanzas written in a park in Surrey, October, 1820. —IV. Prologue spoken before a Private Theatrical Performance in Manchester.—V. The Ayrahire Legatees. No. VI.—VI. Sketches of Village Character. No. 111.—用el-WI.—VI. Sketches of Village Character. No. III.—Bel-morran; the Village Cobler; the Village Magdaleae; Holy Jamie; Father Sycophant; the Village Wit; Jede-diah; the Tailor's Wife; the Smith's Wife; the Village Sabbath—VII. James Barry, the Historical Painter— VIII. Sir Haroth—IX. Adeline (a ballad)—X. Death— XII. Horse Danics. No. II. Corregio; a Tradedy, by Adam Ochlen Schiaeger—XII. Of the Three Impostors— Adam Ochlen Schiaeger—XII. Of the Three Impostors—
XIII. Translatious from the less Familiar Latin Classics.
No. III. Seacca, the Tragic Poet—XIV. Death of Microsophus, and Sale of his Museum—XV. Recollections of Mark Macrabin, the Cameronian. No. XI.—XVI. On Domestic Politics—XVII. Literary and Scientific latelligence—XVIII. Works preparing for Publication—XIX. Menthly list of New Publications—Monthly Register, &c.
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and Wm. Blackwood, No. 17, Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

Valuable Live and Dead Farming Stock, Utensils and Implements, at Battel Abbey, in Sussex.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. WILLOCK,
On the Premises, on Thursday, the 11th of January, and

following Days, at 11 o'clock,
THE LARGE and VERY VALUABLE FARM-ABBEY: and at DOWN BARN FARM, contiguous to the town of Battel, be ween Robertsbridge and Hastings, in the county of Sussex; consisting of fourteen cart horses, saddle horses, colts, and ponies; seven sheet cows, two other cows, seven heifers and yearling calves, two sheet buils, ten oxen, three hundred sheep and lambs; a b ar, two sows, and seventeen store pigu: a great number of peacocks and hens venteen store pigs; a great number of peacocks and hens, turkies, geese, ducks, poultry, and pigcons; fifteen brace of most beautiful gold and silver pheasants; a hundred and thirty tons of fine well-got meadow hay, fifteen tons of clover hey, several stacks of wheat, barley, and oats, twenty quarters of thrashed wheat, barley, and beans; three wagoons, seven carts, a fish van, timber carriage, market cart, stag cart, and dog cart; ploughs, harrows, rollers; a great quantity of heaves. tity of harness, utensils, and implements; a profusion of new saddles, bridles, bits, strrups, girths, horse-cloths, &c.; a capital cylinder fire engine, old iron, lead, timber, &c.

To be viewed on Monday, the 8th of January, and till the

sale, when catalogues may be had of Mr. Spray, the balliff, on the Premises; at the George Inns at Battel, Roberts-bridge, and Rye; New Inn, at Winchelsea; Castle, at Has-; New Inn, at Pevensey; and of Mr. Willcock, 25,

Golden-square, London.

## VALUABLE ADVOWSONS, SUSSEX.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

By Mr. WILLCOCK,

At Garraway's Coffee-house, 'Change Alley, Cornbill, London, on Tuesday, the 23d of January, 1821, at Tweive o'clock, in Three Lots.

Lot 1 THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of the RECTORY of EWHURST, situate between Cattle Abbey RECTORY OF EMPURST, situate between Cattle Abbey and Bodiam Castle, in the county of Sussex; consisting of an Excellent Parsonage House, with all suitable out-buildings, gardens, glebe lands, and the great and small Tithes of nearly the whole of the extensive rich and fertile parish of Ewhurst, estimated worth upwards of One Thousand Pounds per Annum: the present incumbent forty-two years of age.

Lot 2. The PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of the VICAR-

AGE of WARTCING, situate near Bexhill, in the county of Sussex; consisting of a Comfortable Parsonage House, with offices, an excellent garden, globe land, and the Vicarial Tithes of the whole parish, containing about Four Thousand Acres, estimated worth about Five Hundred Pounds per Annum: the present incumbent thirty-seven years of age.

Lot 3. The PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of the VICAR-

AGE of Hooe, situate between Wartling and Bexhill, in the county of Sussex; consisting of a small Vicarage House, glebe, and the Vicarial Tithes of the parish; estimated worth about Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds per Annum:

the present incumbent sixty-six years of age.

Descriptive Particulars, with Conditions of Sale, may be had at the George Inn, at Rob risbridge. Battle and Rye; Queen's Head, at Hawkhurst; Castle, at Hastings; Rose and Crown, Tonbridge; Crown, at Seven Oaks; Sussex Tavern, at Tunbridge Wells; Dorset Arms, East Grinstead; Lamb, at East Bourne; Donaldson's Library, at Brighton; Star, at Lewes; Angel, at Oxford: Bull, at Cambridge; of Messes. Dawson, Capron, and Rowley, Solicitors, Savilleace, New Burlington-street; at Garraway's; and of Mr. Willcock, 25, Golden-square, Lon. on.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 31. The THIRD LECTURE on the SIGNS of THE TIMES, and against the prevailing Errors of the Day, will be delivered at St. Antholine's, Watling-street, Queen-street, Cheapside, by the Antholine's, Watling-street, Queen-street, Uncapsuce, by the Rev. T. SMITH, of St. John's College Cambridge, Master of Gordon House Academy, Kentish Town. After which a Collection will be made for defraying the expense of lighting the Church. Service commences at a Quarter before Seven. The first Lecture by the Rev. S. PIGGOTT, A.M. Lecturer and Master of Northampton-square Academy; Author of Guide for Families, Guide for Youth, Tongatabous Societies in Press and will be insported in the Loyalist's boo, &c. is in the Press, and will be inserted in the Loyalist's Magazine for January, 1821, No. 3, which will now be regularly published monthly, upon a more enlarged scale, with Caricatures, by Cruikshanks.

Londou: Printed for W. Wright, Fleet-street, Price

ls. 6d.

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B. 83, the First Volume of PALLANTINE'S NOVELIST'S LIBRARY, containing the Novels of HENRY FIELDING.

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half the charge of this beautiful Volume scarcely exceeds half the charge of the other Editions of the Novels of this

The brut intention of this Publication was formed several years ago, and then announced to the Public through the medium of the Quarterly Review. At that period, an ample collection of materials for the work was made, with great assiduity and care, and a very great expense incurred towards its speedy completion.

Circumstances, wholly uninteresting to the Public. have retarded the Publication till now.

It is intended to reprint, in the present form, Works of the best of the English Novelists, together with selections from the German, French, and Italian, (some of which are already translated, and others in the course of translation,) with Memoirs of the Authors' Lives, and Criticisms on their Writings, prefixed. The Works of such Author will be published separately and complete, in a single volume, as

in the present instance, or in two or more, as the length of the compositions shall require.

It is not the Publisher's intention to enlarge, either on the value of his materials, the correctness of the typography, or the beautiful execution of his work. The high source from whence he derives his Literary aid, will be at once recognized; and the present Volume is offered as a specimen of the whole in which ell the others will be avecated. of the style in which all the others will be executed. \* \* Smollett's Work will be published in March.

OOD TEAS WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE. — The East India Company's Tea Sale being just ended, FREDERICK SPARROW and Co. in returning thanks for the secuded preference which continues to be given to their Teas. feel much pleasure in being enabled (from the favourable purchases they has e made, added to the stock of good Teas on hand) to continue to supply their Friends with Very Superior Articles at the Old Prices, notwithstanding the advance that has taken place upon the better kinds of Teas, in consequence of the great quantity of Bohea and other kinds of ordinary trash that has been brought forward this sale, and which will be mixed with good Teas, and disseminated all over the country; while F. S. and Co. pledge themselves to continue to select none but the best Strong Full Flavoured Teas that are imported, and which they will atall times sell in their Pure State, at the smallest Profit upon the Cost at the East India House; cautioning their friends to be particular in the directions, viz. No. 6, Ludgate-hill; 123, Oxford-street; and 2, Charing-cross.—N. B. Country Agents will address to the Original Warehouse, No. 6, Ludgate-hill.

## LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

[This Gazette contains loyal addresses from Exeter. Bristol, Canterbury, Cork, Waterford, Peterborough, St. Andrews, Alderney, Guertsey, Leith, Windsor, Glamorgan, Sterling, Mussleburgh, Taunton, St. Pancras, Middlesex, St. Georges, and St. Giles's, Bloomsbury, Neath, Woodbridge, Totness, Scarborough, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, &c.]

BANKRUPIS.

R. Rollinsou, now, or late of Great Whelmentham, Suffolk, miller, Jan. 4, at 8, Jan. 5, and Feb. 10, and 12, at the One Bell Inn, Bury. Solicitor, Wayman, Bury.—T. Knight, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester, dealer in wines, Jan. 10, 11, and Feb. 10, at 1. at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Burfoot, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and Hetling, Chipping Sodbury.—E. Mitchell and S. Mitchell, of Norwich, wine-merchants, Jan. 1, 12, and Feb. 10, at 4, at the Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. Solicitors, Holtoway, Tooke's-Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. Solicitors, Holteway, Tooke's-court, London, and G. Chapman, Norwich.—W. Wylie, Southampton-row, Bloumsbury, merchant, Jan. 2, 16, and Feb. 10; at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Patten, Hatton Garden.—H. Reed, Mill-street, Bermondsey, corn-dealer, Jan. 6, 18, and Feb. 10, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Sudlow and Co. Monument Yard, London.—J. H. Keddell, of Balsal Heath, in the parish of King's Norton. Jan. 16, 17, Feb. 10, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors, Swain and Co. Old Jewry; and Webb, Birmingbam.—E.

Mayer and J. Keeling, of Shelton, Staffordshire, factors, Jan. 15, 16, Feb. 10, at 12, at the Swan Inu. Hasley. So-Jan. 19, 10, 10, 10, at 1s. therefore, and Dent, Henley.

J. Stubbs, Dulley Hall, Gloucester, dealer. Jan. 23, 23, Peb. 10, at 2, at the Rammer Tavern, Bristol. Soliciturs, Adfington and Co. Bedford-row, and Haynes, Bristol.—G. Farrar, of the Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane, merchant. Jan. 18, 20, Feb. 10, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Find and Co. Throgmorton-street.—T. Borehead, New Malson, Yorkshire, corn-factor. Jan. 18, at 7, Jan. 19, Feb. 10, at the Old Sand Hill Inn, York. Solicitors, Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden, and Allen, Malton. W. Marshall, Regent-street, statuary. Jan. 9, 20, Feb. 10, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Mr. Addis, Park-street, Westminster.—J. Bellis, Chester, graccy. Jan. 20, at 4, Jan. 30, Feb. 10, at 12, at the Hotel, Chester. Solicitors, Mr. Roberts, Mold, Flintshire, and Milne and Co. Temple. J. Boyer, Crutched-friars, merchant, Jan. 9, 16, Feb. 10, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Le Blanc, New Bridge-street. licitors, Mr. Edmunds, Lincoln's Inq. and Dent, Henley

The following is a copy of a letter from George Harrison. Esq. Secretary of the Treasury, to Messrs. Inglis, Ellica Esq. Secretary of and Co. and others: —

"Treasury Chambers. Dec. 22, 1820.

"GENTLEMEN — The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having had under their consideration your Memorial on the subject of the Duties on Deficiencies of Spirits in the Warehouses, I am commanded to acquaint you, that my Lords have been pleased to authorize the Commissioners of Excise, to, return any Duties received an deficiencies of Exciseable Articles,\* exported from the Docks in the Part of London, since the 50th of May last; and that my Lords cannot but express their regret, that a misunderstanding of their Lordships minute of that date, should have put the Trade to any inconvenience,-I am, Gentlemen, your obe dient servant. "GEORGE HARRISON.

"Messrs. Inglis, Ellice, and Co. and others."

This a plies to deficiencies both of strength and quast

tity on every description of Exciseable Article.
The Board of Longitude have issued an order for the pay ment of 5,000l. to Captain Parry and his companions, for having reached the 110th deg. of West Longitude in the Arctic Circle. It, is said Captain Parry is to go out again in the spring, and take a more southerly direction.

Friday a Court of Directors was held at the East India

House, when the undermentioned Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:—Capt. A. Nairno, (General Kyd;) Capt. C. Morthek, (Lowther Castle;) Captain C. O. Mayne, (Atlas)

The Birmingham Chronicle contains six columns of additional names to the loyal address from that town which was before most numerously signed.

The Navy.—The Surinam, of 20 guns, Captain Godfrey, is fitting at Chatham for the Jamaica station. The Fury bomb vessel is fitting at Deptford, on the same principle as the Hecla and Gripper were, for prosecuting the discoveries, during the ensuing year, in the Polar Sen. Another vessel is ordered to be selected to accompany the Fury. The Athol, of 18 guns, Capt. Bourchier, is fitting at Woolwich C. B. arrived at Tenerific, on the 8th of November from the Coast of Africa. The Aid sloop of war. Capt. Smith, recently arrived from Malta, is to be paid off at Deptford.

SHEERNESS, Dec. 23.—" Sailed, the Speak transport, with passengers and convicts for New South Wales. Amongst the former, is the Rev. Mr. Kendall on his return to New Zealand, accompanied by the two Chiefs of that Island, whom rand, accompanied by the two chiefs of that Island, whom he brought to this kingdom about four months ago. While at this port they visited his Majesty's ship Northumberland, where they received every attent on from the commanding officer, Lieut. E. Crouch, and a number of other officers from different ships, who came on board at the time to see them. They were highly delighted with the general economy of the ship marticularly the armonry, the spendeck, the chains particularly the armoury, the gun-deck, the chainmoorings, and the cables. After impecting her most mi-nutely, they sat down to a cold collation in the ward-room; on which occasion, their propriety of conduct and manners. struck the whole company with admiration, forming a striking contrast to their tatooed countenances. We regret to say, that the elder Chief, at the departure of the Speak, was in indifferent health. They return to their native land with most munificent presents; particularly from His Ma-jesty and the Duke of York."

New Intruders on the Revenue .- A few days since, as a vessel was steering for the Downs, nearly opposite St. Margaret's Bay, while two gentleman on board, were amusing themselves with their guns at a piece of board floating on the water, they saw a bird coming towards them (which afterwards proved to be a carrier pigeon.) apparently from the French coast: when it came near enough to observe so many sailors standing on the beach, it made a sudden tack, as it intending to take another course: when it came near the ship, one of the gentlemen shot at and killed it; the boat was sent and the poor bird brought on board, when ob examining it, to the utter astonishment of all present, was discovered between the feathers (chiefly on the neck,) six French gold rings, of the most grand and ingenious workmanship. It is reported, that to prevent such contraband dealings, all the young hawks that can be met with in the ensuing summer, are to be be trained up along the coast, after the same manner as those trained in many parts of Scotland, and that a falconer will be sent from thence to attend this duty. Also mews will be erected at certain places, at regular distances from each other, for their reception during the nights, as this illicit traffic by the feathered tribe can be carried on by day light only. We wanderstand this is to be called the Flying Coast Blockade. Kent Paper.

FOREIGN I ELLIC NCL

Paris, DEC. 20.-Guard has been affected Trearn in the arrendis sement of Caen. He was immediately conveyed to Paris, by virtue of a mandate of the Commission of the Court of Peers employed in the Instruction relative to the conspiracy of the 19th August. He has

since been liberated.

The remains of M. Naldi was interred on Sunday, in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, after a funeral service in the Church of St. Reche.

J. B. Millard, ex-chef-d'escudron, was yesterday brought before the Court of Assize, accused of a conspiracy against the family of the Bourbons. The document on which this accusation was founded was a writing signed by the prisoner and two other persons, who denounced him, containing an oath by which they engaged not to betray each other, and toacknowledge in France no other government but that which would secure liberty without royalty. The prisoner was asked if he was not accused of being the founder of the society called "the Sleeping Lion," and whether he had not fled from the charge? To which he replied, that, if he were accused of stealing the towers of Notre Dame Cathedral, he would follow the advice of a learned counsel, and endeavour to evade prosecution. The examination of Signard and Vanversain was then taken, who proved that the prisoner had held the language, and written the oath, of which he was accused.

#### CHAMBER OF PEERS.

At noon the Chamber assembled, in virtue of the order of the King, communicated at the opening of the sittings.

The President called to the bureau four of the youngest peers, as provisional secretaries. The President read a letter, offering a guard of honour to the Chamber during the time of its sittings by order of the The definitive bureau was then elected.

Five peers were then elected to prepare an address n answer to the King's speech. The rest of the sit-ting was employed in the formation of the bureaux, their organization, and the election of the Committee of Petitions. Adjourned at 12 o'clock. CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

At noon M. Angles, the senior of the Chamber, took the Chair.

The four junior members of the Chamber were elected as provisional secretaries, and took their seats at the bureaux. A guard of honour was offered to the Chamber, and accepted during its sittings. The nine bureaux were then balotted for; and, the Chamber adjourned.

A Royal Decree, in execution of that of the Cortes, has prohibited all political meetings under the

name of clubs, popular societies, &c.

Mannin, Dec. 18.—Within the last few days the sale of the properties belonging to the Jesuits has effected. Four houses of conside able value in Madrid, fetched as much as if they had been patrinonial property. It is also expected that they will proceed, without delay, to the sale of the property of the Inquisition, and that of the Clergy.—
Thereturns of these goods will considerably strengthen public credit.

Intelligence from Frankfort says, "Within these two days they talked a great deal of a declaration on the part of the five great powers assembled at Troppau, relative to resolutions which were to have been taken

with respect to the kingdom of Naples."
Naples, Dec. 5.—On Friday, Dec. 1, the Minister for Foreign Affairs proceeded to parliament, which, being formed into a Secret Committee, heard the proposition of the Minister.

There are some reports on the details of this sitting but we cannot guarantee their authenticity. It is said that the Minister announced the menacing attitude of the Austrians, and insinuated at the same time that the war might be avoided if the parliament would listen to the propositions which assuredly would lead to the re-establishment of good harmony among all the powers. It is said that several deputies rejected with indignation every proposition that appeared to dictate by force a change in the basis of the constitution, and that the President, after having consulted the as-sembly, declared that the parliament being occupied in discussing the modifications which it should think expedient to make in the constitution, it should not and could not attend to propositions which interfered in its deliberations between the constituted powers.

Further intelligence from Naples, announces, that the King had set out from that capital on the 13th, on board the English ship Vengeur. The same intelligence adds, that the Minister of Foreign affairs, M. de Campo Chiaro, has been accused, and succeeded by the Duke de Gallo. If the rumour can be created that the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the control of the rumour can be created to the rumour can be cre dited, which is current to-night, all the ministers were to have been changed. His Sicilian Majesty, they add, addressed two Proclamations to the Neapolitans **be**fore his departure.

VIENNA, Dec. 13 .- Among the reports most in credit, is that of a marriage having been agreed upon between the Imperial Prince, eldest son of his Majesty the Emperor, and the Princess Alexandrine of Prus-

sia, who was born in 1803.

General Frimont has obtained permission from his

Majesty to form his staff himself, and to surround himdence. At this time the Army Pest is organizing for the service of our army in Italy. The Austrian army in Upper Italy will be increased to 100,000, men, and will be considered the Army of Execution of the Holy Alliance.

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ing and respect, we have this day to record that his Excellency Henry William Bentick, our late Lieutenant-Governor, departed from this transitory state of existence to enter upon that of eternal life, on Wednesday night last, the 1st of November, after long and lingering sufferings, to the extreme grief of his many sincere friends, as well as to the general regret cfalmost every member of our little community. The mild and humane character of this distinguished in-dividual is too well known, and too generally acknowledged, to stand in need of sophisticated panegyric: let it suffice us to say, that he was a true friend to religion, justice, and humanity: and we believe that there is scarcely an inhabitant of this colony who is not convinced that "he hath borne his great faculties meekly in his great office," notwithstanding much violent though unmeaning opposition during his al-ministration. His Excellency Major Thistlewayte, of the 2d, or Queen's, has been sworn in Acting-Governor. His Honour Heury Beard, Esq. President of the Colony of Berbice, has been reinstated, by Proclamation, in all the respective offices, from which he had been suspended by his Excellency, the late II. W. Bentick, Esq his Majesty having been most graciously pleased to disapprove of such suspension.

Boyer, President of Hayti, has issued a proclamation, reflecting, in severe terms on the tyranny of Christophe. He expresses his satisfaction, in the name of the country, to all the inhabitants who have profitably served the cause of liberty and equality. also calls upon the military, who have delayed their submission, to present themselves without fear, as he wishes to reconcile not combat. This document is dated from the palace of St. Marc. Oct. 17, 1820.

Extract of a Letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated Oct. 25.—" The company of Capatazia, which had obtained on lease the farming of the duties on merchandize, is not considered secure in retaining that lucrative revenue. The representation of all the merchants to the King, whose justice is well known, appear to have had the desired effect, and already the talk runs freely on some modification. The only fear to be apprehended is from the various interests that beset the court, by which the Capatazia will endeavour to profit, and under the cover of some changes of no importance, procure continued impunity to the great mass of their impositions. The King, perceiving an alteration, will believe that it has been carried to the full extent of his decision, and things will remain as before. Under this impression the renewal of representations from merchants would perhaps meet with a cold reception. The Eiglish merchants have had the influence to procure a Royal Decree, which is of great advantage to them, relative to the valuation of incrchandize. This was formerly regulated by no fixed rules, but governed solely by the caprice or venality of the Custom-house officer. The merchant is now permitted to affix any value to his cargo that he may think proper, but the privilege is reserved to the officer, at his own option to appropriate the goods to his own use, on the payment of ten per cent. on the valuation indicated. This affords a protection to the officer from imposition, and to the merchant from an arbitrary valuation of his cargo. The merchants of other nations are anxious to share the benefits of a similar arrangement.

The Armistice between the Royalist, General Morillo, and the Insurgent Chief, Bolivar, is confirmed. The following is an extract of a letter written by a British officer, dated off Carthagena, Oct. 21:—" All t e people here blame Bolivar for acceding to an armistice with Morillo. It applies, however, only to the armies under these two Chiefs. The main army was under the President near Rossior de Cucuta, consisting of nearly 12,000 men: the second in command, Urdanti; the third, Colonel Paget. The opposing forces of Morillo were at Valencia, consisting by report of nearly 6000. The second army of consequence was the force in the Apure, under Ceneral Paez, which consisted of 4000 men, including what is termed the British Legion. The other forces were in different divisions of one and two thousand men; one of which, under Colonel Montillo, were closely besieging Santha Martha. The duties here are at the enormous rate of 33½ per cent., and yet the impostors from Jamaica are realizing 100 per cent. on the cargoes lately landed."

Santa Fe, having been evacuated by the Patriots, is again in the possession of the Royalists. The defeat of the besieging army under General Montillo, who had in consequence left that part of the country is

Advices from Chili to the 28d July, state that a misunderstanding between the Government and Lord Cochrane has taken place in consequence whereof he had tendered his resignation, i. c. he had been turned

The Port-au Prince Telegraph gives an account of a terrible hurricane which took place on the night of the 28th of October and the next day.

Antigua.—An earthquake, exceeding in duration any which has for a length of time previously been experienced, was felt here on the 17th ult., fifteen minutes after eight o'clock in the evening. A second shock was also felt on the following morning, at twenty

minutes before the same hour.

Kingston (u. c.) Nov. 10.—Private letters from New York say, that at the recommendation of his Excellency, an addition has been made to the Legislative Council, corresponding with the augmentation

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The flow of assembly, under the provisions of the title flow. Other lagues mail brought out the appointment of feel
With every becoming sentiment of feel
Dr. Stracham Lieut. Colonel Wells, Duncan Cameron, Angus M'Intosh, and George H. Markland, Esqrs. The last named gentleman is, we believe, the first of the sons of Upper Canada who has received from the Sovereign this high mark of distinction.

The Bahama Gazette of the 13th October, says: "By the Sisters, which arrived here two days ago, from Cuba, we learn that on Saturday last a number of vessels, which are supposed Spanish, and bound to Havannah, were seen running down the Old Straits, conveyed by a frigate and one or two sloops of war.'

A colony of twelve Chinese, esta! lished in Brazil since the residence there of the King of Portugal, have devoted themselves with so much success to the cultivation of tea, that there are now 300 trees in full bearing, and the plantation promises to become more and more flourishing.

## SATURDAY'S GAZETTE DEC. 23.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Mynn and J. Brenchly, Borough, hop-factors.—S. and H. Whelan, Walthamstow, school-mistresses.—J. H. de Dourdon and A. N. Maimburgh, Soho-square, booksellers.—W. Beaumont, J. Wrigley, and J. Diggles, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, cotton-spinnners.—J. A. and J. Hounsell, Bridport, fishing-net manufacturers.—T. W. Williamson and B. Adams, Basinghall, struct. Blackwell, hell-factors.— J. and J. Railton, Croydon.—T. Long and W. Hobbes, Bristol, booksellers.—A. Coleman and T. Adams, Gray's-inn-passage, Bedford-row, fishmongers.—R. Hoskins and J. D. Prince, Manchester, calico-printers.—T. H. Harrington and J. Nisbet, Cape of Good Hope,—W. and I. Dighton, and S. J. Richards, Bristol, sugar-refiners.—J. Dovey and J. Evans, New Bond-street, hosicrs.—P. Bullock, R. Evans, and S. Bullock, Gibbet Meadows Colliery. DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 17, T. Pretty, Tipton, Staffordshire, iron-manufacturer.—Jan. 6, M. Samson, Dorset-place, Clapham-road, Exchange-broker.—Jan. 15, J. Riley, Leicester, grocer.—Jan 13, A. Todd, Catherine-court, Tower-hill, merchant.—Jan 13. W. Fox, Exchange-buildings, stock-broker.—Jan. 22, E. Forster and R. Wylam, Newcastle-upon-tyne, mer-chants.—Jan. 13, T. Young, Paddington-street, St. Mary-le-bone, grocer.—Jan. 13, P. Young, jun. and R. Ander-son, Wapping, sail-makers.—Feb. 20, H. Mould, Winchester, enbinet-maker.—Jan. 16, J. Wenham, Beckley, Sussex, tailor.

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Jan. 13.

J. Purcell, Lambeth, victualler.—R. J. Appleton, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, plumber.—A. Wilkinson, Liverpool, wine-merchant.—C. W. Daniel, Bath, jeweller. E. F. Wragge, Glocester, dealer.

This Gazette notifies that the Lords of the Treasury have extended the provisions of the Warchousing Act in Ground Madder, legally imported into London. Rewards are ofmadder, regardy imported into London. Rewards are offered of 1001, for discovering the person who, on the 17th inst. maliciously set fire to a barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Goldsmith, of Maidenhead, Berks, and of 2001, for discovering the writer of two abusive and threatening letters, sent to F. G. Pellpotts, Esq. Mayor of Monmouth.

## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Monm uth.—C. H. Powell, Esq, to be Deputy Lieutenant; J. Partridge, Esq. to be ditto.—Royal Monmouth Militla—T. Walbeoff, Gent. to be Eusign.

## BANKRUPTS.

H. Fell, Walbrook, merchant, to surrender Jan. 2, 6, and Feb. 6, at 12 at Guidhall.—Sols. Messrs. Clarke, Clarke, and Cullington, Little St. Thomas Apostle, London.—W. II. Harrison, Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire, victualler, Jan. 4, 5, and Feb. 6, at 11, at the Ram Inn, Nottingham. Solicitor, Mr. W. F. Stevenson, Lincoln's-inn, London; and Mr. Rigley, Nottingham.
DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 14, J. Peacock, Ball-alley, Lombard-street, mer-chant, at 10, Guildhall.—Jan. 16, T. Clark and C. Grey, chant, at 10, Guildhall.—Jan, 16, T. Chirk and C. Grey, Keswick, Cumberland, nurserymen, at 12, at Guildhall.—Jan, 16, E. Cane, Battle, Sussex, saddier, at 10, at Guildhall.—Jan, 16, J. and J. Silver, Size-lane, merchants, at 10, at Guildhall.—Jan, 18. W. Blackburn, Blackburn, Lancashire, shopkeeper, at 11, at the New Inn, Blackburn, Feb. 3, W. Johnson, Birmingham, tarpaulin-maker, at 1, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham,—Jan, 27, W. Longhurst, Tenbridge, Kont. iron moreover, at 11 at Guildhall.

Tonbridge, Kent, ironmonger, at 11 at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 16.

R. Lincoln, St. James's-street, Westminster, hatter.—T. Budden, Rochester, grocer.—J. Batters, Southampton, grocer.—J. Bird, jun. Kingston-apon-hull, cornfactor.
PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.
E. Donald and E. Stenson, Oxford-street, dress-makers.—

C. Cheatle and P. Hughes, New Kent Road, glaziers.—E. Soare, and J. Cherry, Coventry, painters.—R. N. and J. C. Swaine, Leeds, woolstaplers.—R. Appleton and Co. Man-

Repeal of the Countervailing Duty on Books between Great Britain and Ireland.

Treasury Chambers, 27th Oct. 1820. -The Lords Commissioners of His Ma-GENTLEMENjesty's Treasury having had under their consideration the subject of the expediency of repealing the Countervailing Duty on Books imported into Great Britain from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great Britain, while a corresponding drawback is paid in the country from which they are exported. I have received their Lordships' commands to direct you not to charge the countervailing duty, or to allow drawback on Books, Maps, and Prints, belonging to, and removed for, the private use of persons changing their residences, or

passing and repassing from one country to the other certificates being in every case produced that no draw-back has been allowed on their shipment.

(Signed) S. R. LUSHINGTON.

To Commissioners of Customs.

Orders were sent to Outports in Conformity, Nov. 2.

Reduction of the Duty on Caster Seed.

Treasury Chambers, 28th Oct. 1820. GENTLEMEN-I am commanded by the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury to authorize you to deliver any Caster-seed now remaining in warehouses under the King's locks, or that may be hereafter imported, until the pleasure of Parliament shall be known, on payment of a duty of 4d per pound; the parties giving bond, however, for the payment of the full duty of 1s. per pound; in case Parliament should not sanction the reduction proposed.

S. R. LUSHINGTON. (Signed) To Commissioners of Customs.

Copy of a Customs' Letter to the Collectors and Comptrollers of Outports, relating to the Warehousing of Foreign Cheese. Custom House, London, 4th November, 1820.

I have it in command to acquaint you, that it appears from a letter from Mr. Lushington, dated the 28th ult. that it is their Lordships' pleasure, that the regulations under which foreign Cheese is to be allowed to be warehoused, are to be in all respects similar to those of the general Warehousing Act, except that in case such Cheese being taken out of the Warehouse to any of the British Colonies, it is to be liable to the payment of the home-consumption duty; and the Commissioners direct you to govern yourselves accordingly.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Dec. 23. Kean v. Crofts.

This was an action to recover 1001, money lent by the plaintiff to defendant's wife, previous to her mar-The facts were as follow-

Mrs. Medhurst (such was the name of the Lady pre-vious to her intermarrying with Mr. Crofts) had fallen into some pecuniary difficulties, and seeing no probability of a speedy end to them, she determined to set bility of a speedy end to them, sne determined to set herself free from anxiety, by taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act. The plaintiff, desirous of assisting her, advanced her 1001, to re-purchase her furniture, which, by the provisions of this Act, were to be disposed of for the benefit of her creditors. Mrs. Medhurst giving her warrant of Attorney as security, matters were soon arranged; but Mrs. Medhurst as soon as she was relieved from the importunities of her creditors, submitted herself to those of Mr. Croft, and ditors, submitted herself to those of Mr. Croft, and took upon herself the bonds of matrimory. The plaintiff soon after applied for payment of his 100l, but Mr. Crofts demurred to pay, and the plaintiff was under the necessity of administering to him the present unpalatable dose of law. It appeared that the de-endant knew of the 100l, having been lent, and of the warrant of attorney having been given. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100l, costs

Milner and Morris v. Williams.

The plaintiffs were glass-cutters, the defendant a gentleman of fortune. The action was brought to recover 351, the price of a lustre, made as it was contended, to the order of the defendant. The evidence on the part of the plaintiff was, that the defendant went to the shop of the plaintiffs, and desired to look at a lustre. Some were shewn, but he did not approve of any of them. The plaintiffs offered to put up one for the defendants to see; this was accordingly done, and notice was given to defendant, who came and looked at it, accompanied by his son. The son objected to it, as being too long, and desired to have one made shorter; this was done, and notice was given of it to the defendant that this new one was put up. Mr. Williams then came and looked at it, and said, "Well, I like this very well; and Mrs. Williams shall come and look atit." Mrs. Williams did not come, but the sons did; and one of them expressed a desire to have a few more drops put to it. This was accordingly done, and the lustre was sent nome; but the defendant returned it, with a note written on the back of the bill, saying, "the article you sent is not what I intended or agreed for." The plaintiffs now brought their action; and the defence set up was, that no order whatever was given; and that the lustre in question, as well as the two former, were only put up for de-fendant to look at. The defendant offered 30l. for it, on account, as he said, of the trouble he had given the plaintiffs, but he would give no more. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs-Damages 36l. costs

The Court, at its rising, adjourned to Wednesday the 10th of January. His Lordship intimated, that on the Wednesday and Thursday he would take the remaining common juries, and on Friday would commence with the special juries.

## CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Wednesday, at three o'clock, an inquisition was held at the Horns public-house, opposite St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, before J. Unwin, and Thomas Stirling, Esqrs. on the body of Charles Taylor, the young man who was found dead under such extra-ordinary circumstances, in Rhodes fields, Hoxton.

It appeared that deceased was found by J. Bird, on the Friday night preceding, between eight and nine o'clock, lying against the pathway railing; his head of the latter.

was on the ground, and there was a great quantity of blood near him. They examined the body and found a deep wound on the breast, from which blood was flowing, and his waistcoat and shirt were cut as if with a sharp instrument.

Joseph Richardson deposed to the same effect.

Mr. Crockwell, a beadle of St Leonard's, stated; that he had seen the deceased's brother, and the young woman whom he called his wife. The latter told him that the deceased was by trade a bricklayer, but had been several months out of work, during which time they had lived on property which she possessed. He had since discovered that she was his own niece.

An anonymous letter was read by the Coroner, from a gentleman whom Taylor had attempted to rob. It stated, that deceased attacked him with a bludgeon, and threatened to blow his brains out if he did not deliver his money; that the writer, fearful of his own life, shot the deceased, after vainly attempting to get from him.

Mr. Unwin stated, that this letter could not be re-

ceived in evidence.

The Jury, after a consultation of a quarter of an hour, returned the following verdict?—" The deceased came to his death by a wound from a pistol ball, inflicted on him in Rhodes's Felds, near Hoxton, under circumstances of which this Jury have no means of judging."
On Thursday a Coroner's Inquest was held at the

Rose and Crown public-house, in Bunhill-row, before T. W. Unwin, Esq. over the body of Martha Singleton, the unfortunate companion of Charles Taylor, who was shot in Rhodes's-field, near Hoxton.

In the neck were three stabs, apparently made by some sharp instrument, as a pair of scissors; on the left arm was another wound of the same nature. On the right arm were several large cuts, apparently from a knife. The deceased was about twenty-five years of

age, and was a fine young woman.

The first witness called was a young man named William Walpole, who stated that on Monday morning, at about twenty minutes after ten o'clock, he was called upon by the landlord to assist him in getting into the room occupied by the deceased, as the door was fistened inside. When he got in he saw some blood at the bottom of the bed; he let in the landlord and some other persons. The deceased was in bed and spoke to the witness, to whom she said that she was dying. He saw a wound in her neck.

vived about twenty minutes afer he saw her.

J. Pearcy, the landlord of the house, deposed that the deceased had lodged in his house about twelve weeks and had been introduced as a married woman. He saw the body of the deceased Charles Taylor at Shoreditch Church, and immediately recognized him. Witness told the deceased on Sunday night that he thought the man who was killed at Hoxton was her husband. She had appeared extremely uneasy from the time of his absence, but on learning the intelligence she looked distracted. She expressed a wish to go and see the body that night, but he told her that it was too late, and appointed, to go with her the next morning. The next morning he went up to her room morning. The next morning he went up to her room to ask her if she was ready to go; he knocked at the door, but received no answer, and found that the door was fast. He then went into his own room, and knocked at the partition, which divided the two rooms, just over the head of the bed. Receiving no answer, the partition was forced aside, and he got into the room, he at first perceived nothing particular, and requested her to get up, when she made no answer. The first witness, Walpole, told him that the deceased had bled herself, when the witness immediately ran to Mr. Smith, the parish Doctor, who did not come. He then sent for a coach to take the deceased to the hospital, but before the coach arrived the deceased was dead. A knife and a pair of scissars covered with blood, were found in the bed.

L. Crockwell stated that on Sunday morning the deceased was extremely agitated, on learning Taylor's fate; and throughort his conversation with her, she appeared in the most pitiable anguish.

The Jury returned a verdict, Killed herself under a temporary fit of insanity.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The King arrived at Brighton on Saturday se'nnight. where he was received with the most warm testimo-nials of loyalty and affection.

An account has appeared in some of the papers of a forged Bank note having already been seen, which re-sembles those about to be circulated. The supposed forgery turns out to have been a note struck off a plate which was proposed to the Directors of the Bank, under one of the rejected plans for producing new

The Sheriff of Northumberland has refused to call a county meeting "to take into consideration the re-cent proceedings in Parliament against the Queen, and to present an Address to His Majesty, similar to that which was recently adopted in the County of Durham.'

Dr. Everard is to succeed Dr. Bray, as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel.

His Majesty has given a donation of 50l. towards the erection of a school for the education of the poor of

Featherstone, and the extra parochial district of Pon-

tefract park, in Yorkshire.

A Meeting was held in Dublin, on the 19th inst. and Resolutions passed, condemning the treatment which Mr. Wallace had received from Mr. M'Namara, and offering a reward of 200 guineas for the apprehension

A Correspondent in The Times, who wishes to throw discredit upon a loyal address from the City of Worcester, proceeds thus in his object:

"I will now explain in what way, and by whom, this Address has been signed: by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and whole Corporate Body, their officers, and dependents, and by a very liberal distribution of cakes and wine; by the alms-house men, who are under the guardianship of the Aldermen; by our re-representative, Lord Deerhurst (son of the Recorder), who, it is well known, is immical to the Queen; by the Dean, Prebendaries, and their domestics; by the minor Canons, and nearly all the Clergy of the city and neighbourhood; by country Magistrates and Gentlemen, many of whom reside a great distance from Worcester; and by the partners of the Old Bank (the head of which from is Signal Landmark Bart Receiver head of which firm is Sir A Lechmere, Bart. Receiver General of the county), their clerks and servants."

Of what better materials, we ask, can any address be composed than those above described? There are the Civil Authorities of the City—the Corporate Body—one of the representatives in Parliament—the Dean and Prehendaries, nearly all the Ciergy of the City and neighbourhood—the County Magistrates, and Gentlemen, and the partners of a most respectable Banking-house. We should like to know, if such men as these do not represent the wealth, the respecability and the character of a place, where we are to

ability and the character of a place, where we are to look for them. We suppose among those who ordinarily sign Radical Addresses—petty shop-keepers—insolvents—lodgers, and rabble.

A method of diminishing the resistance to wheel-carriages, arising from the inequalities of the surface of the streets, has been practised in some of the towns of Italy, and is about to be tried in one of the streets of Fdiphurch. The plan consists in laying parallel to of Edinburgh. The plan consists in laying parallel to each other, and at the distance of the usual breadth of the width of our kirb-stones, in the carriage-road, somewhat like the fashion of a groove, but not lower than the surface of the other stones. This experiment has, within the last two days, been put to trial, on a small case, in the narrow part of Wych-street, near the Strand. From the narrowness of that street, however, one great annoyance seems likely to result from its adoption in that place. There being no other kennel in that part of the street, the grooves must become the channels of the slop and dirty water; and, being close to the foot-pavement, which has recently been increased in breadth, they cannot fail to expose passen-gers in that unfrequented thoroughfare to be splashed

even more than heretofore.

The notorious James Mossat, alias M Coul (the friend and companion of the no less notorious Huffey White), died in the New Prison, Edinburgh, on the evening of the 20th instant. Our readers will recollect that he lay in that prison under sentence of death, having been found guilty at the Jury Court, in June last, of robbing the Paisley Bank.

A general bill of all the christenings and burials.

from Dec. 12, 1820:-

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 98: buried, 1,069.—Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 5,319; buried, 4076.—Christened in the 23. ont-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 12,449; burried, 4,076.—Christened in the ten parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 4,586; buried, 4,505. Christened, males 11,993, females, 11,165; in att, 23,158. Buried, males 9,794, females 9,554: in all, 19,348. Whereof have died,"

Under two years of age, 4,758 | Sixty and seventy Between two and five 1,975 Five and ten - - 887 Ten and Twenty - 667 Twenty and thirty - 1,481 662 Ninery and a hundred A hundred - 1,481 - 2,006 Thirty and forty Forty and fifty A hundred and one
A hundred and two
A hundred and three - 2,069 Fifty and sixty - 1.871 Increased in the burials this year 120. There have

been executed in London and the county of Surrey, 38; of which number, 10 only are reported to be buried

within the tills of mortality.

The following is a list of square miles of the United States:—

Sq. miles. 10,237 In Verment New Hampshire 9,491 Maine, about . 40,000 Massachusetts . 6.250 Rhode Island, about 1,580 Connecticut 4.674 New York 45,000 8,320 46,900 New Jersey Pennsylvania

Sq. miles 2,120 In Delaware 70,000 Virginia North Carolina 48,000 South Carolina 24,000 62,000 Georgia . . Kentucky 50,0 Tennessee, length 400 50,000 4004 miles, breadth Ohio 39,128

The states of Lousiana, Indiana, Illinois, and Ala bama, the number of square miles of each not ascers tained. There are twenty-two states in the Union, each of which has a Legislature, which makes all the laws necessary for the government of each state distinct from that of the United States.—Boston paper.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Yesterday se'anight the elec-tion for Common Councilmen closed. We rejoice to find that Mr. Pearson, the patriot attorney, has been chasseed. Mr. Samuel Tipper, the apostate bookseller, of Leadenhall-street, once the devoted tool of Government, and its meanest retainers, and of late a patriot, has also been defeated. When Radicals are too bad for the Common Council, they must be pretty

far gone indeed.
We are glad to see that Mr. Jacks and Sir Thom Bell have quitted this assembly. We could wish sincerely that the respectable part of the citizens would rouse from their apathy, and consent to take a part in ... the corporation business; but as it is looked upon with contempt by the bettermost classes, the sooner all apcontempt by the bettermost classes, the sooner all appearance of propriety or decency is withdrawn from it. the better.

· Digitized by Google

The Hampshire Loyal Address has already been signed by upwards of nine thousand persons, with the residence of each subscriber annexed to his name; and no doubt is entertained that in a very few days the signatures will amount to upwards of fifteen thousand.

Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London, before the Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, 2t Westminster, in and after Hilary Term, 1821.

				ERM.				
Mid	dles	ex.	•		one	lon.		
Wednesday	-	_	Jan. 24	Thursday		-	Jan.	25
Wednesday	-	-	~ 31	Thursday	-	-	Feb.	1
Mid Wednesday Wednesday Wednesday	-	-	Fcb. 7	Thursday	-	-		8
			AFTER	TERM.				
Tuesday	-	-	Feb. 13	Wednesda;	<b>y</b> -	-	Feb.	14
				distribution				
mentary Gra	ınt	of	5,000, to	the ships set	nt (	on a	Voya	ıge

Discovery to the North Pole:—
Captain Parry - - - £1,000
Lieutenant Liddon, of the Griper - 500

Lieutenant Beachy - Lieutenant Hoppner - Captain Sabine - - - 200
The two Masters - Superior Midshipmen - - - each 55
Other ditto - - - do. 30

The different arrivals of coathes yesterday morning, state, by guards and passengers, that the severity of the weather last night was more than has been felt for many seasons. The fenny counties present a complete body of ice. A great fall of snow took place on Friday between Newark and Turford; and in many parts northward. The River Thames, between Putney and Kew Bridge, is frozen six or seven feet from its banks.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The noble Lord's communication has been received—he will see by the leading Article of this day's Paper, what very great attention we have paid to his entertaining Lecture:—we are surprised at his Lordship's meanness, which is only equalled by his stupidity.

A. B.'s letter surprised us.—We are extremely obliged for his hint—our object is to do just what he appears to wish us to do.

Zig Zag we are much indebted to.—We shall not fail to deserve such patronage: it is by zeal like his that our Country is to be saved.

Mrs. Serres had better be quiet—the Gentleman she sent to the affice this week, we have a high regard for, and mean no disrespect to him, who is merely a professional adviser; but as she positively a clares that she is not the Mrs. Serres who acted at Covent Garden, she necessarily must be the Mrs. Serres who left her clothes to pawn for lodging with Mr. Benjamin Laver, the Sheriff a afficer, the last time she was arrested and confined in his house. She had better have sat down content with the imputation of being an actress—Lady Derby, Lady Craven, and the lovely Lady Thurlow, would have been better compeers for her than the drabs of a spunging house.—Will she worry us any more?

"Ne sutor ultra Crepidum" has been received.

We beg to make our acknowledgments to our Correspondents at Dover, Coventry, Newcastle upon Tyne, Carlisle, Bath, Edinburgh, Dublin and Falmouth. It is most gratifying to find the same spirit pervading all parts of the Empire.

We have received a letter from Thomas Skinner, of 109 Tollenhom Court Road, begging us to return his public thanks to Mr. Sheriff Parkins, for some kindness done to him in Newgate. We know Mr. Sheriff Parkins so well that it gives us real pleasure to record any thing good of him, as a set-off against his general conduct through life.

The letter from Mr. Lechmere Charlton's friend contains reasons for delaying that Gentleman's exposure for another week, but not for abandoning it altogether.

The sensible letter of a "Wellwisher" shall be attended to. We have not been able to make the arrangements this week, but we trust very shortly to do so.

Our fair friend's proposition of the present to the Queen we think a good one: but we doubt, if we complied with her wish, and opened the subscription, whether she would put her real name, even to such a cadeau as the one she suggests.—Whatever her command may be to us, she need not repeat the order on her seal to enforce immediate compliance

In answer to the "Nil Admirari" we can only say, that we fear the communication he enclosed has lost its novelty, but we are thankful for his letter.

Peter Plainway's observations on the Radicals who have been educated in Christ's Hospital (a Royal Charity)

Our Friend whose letter was put into the post in Park Street, will see how much we are obtiged to him.

> JOHN BULL OFFICE, Dec. 30th, 1820.

that the Proprietors are compelled to state, that notwithstanding all their exertions, the First Two Numbers, (of which six editions have been actually published) are now entirely out of print; but they beg to assure the Subscribe, who have ordered this Day's Paper with the preceding ones, that they shall positively be furnished with the Two First Numbers to complete their sets in the course of the first attacker of their Subscription.

## JOHN BULL

LONDON, DEC. 31.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

3 per Cent. Reduced 70.—4 per Cent. 87 ½ ½.—Long Ann.
18 1-16—India Bonds 26s. 27s. pr.—Exchequer Bills par.
1s. pre.—Ditto Small, 3s. pr.—Com. for Opg. 71½.

We had the happiness of stating last week, that the unparalleled patronage which our Paper has received, proves that the real and unintimidated sense of the Country approves of our principles.

A more glorious and important proof than any that could relate to such humble concerns as ours, has, during the last few days, shewn that the sentiments of lovalty to the King, and of approbation to the measures of his Government, pervades the most distant parts of the Country. The Hero of WATERLOO-the greatest name of modern history, equal to Marlborough in courage and prudence, above him in private character and in public success-after having been hissed in London by the same mob that applauded the Queen, has been received, in his late tour into Cheshire, with the unanimous and enthusiastic acclamations of the people, due undoubtedly to his high virtues and glorious deeds, but stimuluted and inflamed by a recollection of the indignity which had been offered to him, and by the desire to overwhelm in the applause of a grateful country, the croakings of the toad-like satellites of General Wilson and Peter Moore.

In our last number we promised our readers a continued account of the Queen's *hoaxes*, and we accordingly begin our task.

We have before observed that the Queen began hoaxing very early in life, and we cited Lord Holland as being likely to corroborate some sentiments which we have to make; for the present, however, previously to displaying the Bayswater hoax (to vouch for which we shall call up her own friends) we shall merely relate one little anecdote.

Her Royal Highness having while very young incurred the displeasure of her father, was confined to a particular suite of apartments, under the care of an old domestic. After this restraint had lasted for some months, she was summoned before her relenting parent, and appeared in his presence apparently far advanced in pregnancy; the Duke, astonished and terrified, enquired who was the author of his shame; and the facetious Princess asserted that the servant who attended her, was the father of her child.

The poor old man, half dead with fear, denied, as it might be supposed, the accusation; and after a great deal of torturing suspense, in which she dutifully kept her father, she disencumbered herself of the additional clothing which had given her the desired appearance, and confessed it was a *Hoax*: conveying, however, the moral lesson to her sire, not to try the experiment of confining her again.

We have heard another version of this story; but we give this, because we believe it comes from the Queen herself.

In the case of Sir William Austin the same spirit of deception and Hoav was carried on.

The discovery of this disposition to fun, must be highly gratifying to the friends and connexions of Lady Douglas, who was hoaxed, not only into the belief that William Austin was her son, but also into the certainty that she had seen the Princess in a state similar to that in which she appeared in earlier life before her father.

We shall by-and-by republish parts of the evidence which was adduced on the "Delicate investigation," from which our readers will be enabled to see with what assiduity and success this system of hoaxing was continued, and which will afford some little excuse for the English witnesses in that investigation—for the Italian witnesses in the trial before the House of Lords—and

for the immense majority of the English himself, and have all been, in their turns, housed into a solution conviction of her Majesty's guilt.

But we leave this part of her history, and come to later dates. Let us look at the drollery displayed by the Queen when she desired Lady Charlotte Lindsay to hire her a house at Bayswater professedly for a laundry, but which was never used for such an office—let us put the matter in the way of question to Colonel and Lady Charlotte Lindsay, and see how it will look then.

Lady Charlotte Lindsay. By virtue of your oath did, or did not the Princess of Wales desire you to take a house at Bayswater, professedly for a laundry; and did you not take it?

Did the Princess not desire you to take the house in your own name instead of her's?

Was the house ever used for a laundry?

Did not the Princess meet young Sapio, the singer, there continually?

Did you not conceal all this from your husband by the Princess's command, till the people applied to you for the rent, and you were then obliged to let Colone! Lindsay into the secret?

Now, Colonel and Lady Charlotte Lindsay, we seriously call upon you to rescue the Queen from the imputation of this *hoax*, if the facts be not such as we state them to be.

Since her Majesty has brought *Hoaxes* into fashion, they begin to pervade all the employments and business of life; and from the highest politics to the smallest petty larceny, every one who is detected in any error or offence, pleads the fashionable *influenca* of a *Hoax* 

The Stock Exchange has been within these few days at first alarmed, and afterwards amused with the ramour of a diplomatic *hoax*, which promises to afford some entertainment.

The French Ambassador, it seems, has written to the Congress at Troppau, that if the English opposition were to come into power, their first act would be the release of Buonaparte: and that for this he has the authority of Mr. Tierney.

The arrival of this dreadful intelligence shook. Troppau to its foundation, and even the magnanimous Alexander himself appears to have been alarmed with the prospect of a second interview on the Niemen, and accordingly there were great commotions: protocols and remonstrances—in due course the direful tidings, like a Cumberland Echo, returned to the place where they were first heard; and Mr. Tierney learned with real or affected astonishment, the designs attributed to him and his party.

"Bless my heart," says Mr. Tierney, "it was only a *Hoax:* an impertinent fellow chose to ask me silly questions, and I

"Out of my grief and my impatience

"To be so pestered by a poppinjay,
Answered neglectingly I know not what;

" Answered neglectingly I k
" I would—or I would not."

The French Ambassador replies that he does not understand Shakespeare, but that if he understands common conversation, Mr. Tierney was as grave and as much in earnest as any man could be—Negatur, quoth Tierney—Affirmatur, quoth the Ambassador; and it is thought that when the weather gets milder, the affair must be terminated on Wimbleton Common.

We have seen in the Times of yesterday, an account of a pamphlet said to be published by Charles Tennison, Esq., M. P. for Grimsby, in which he states, that having come into Parliament expressly to support Ministers, he so disapproves of their conduct towards the Queen, that he has wholly changed his sentiments;—a circumstance "honourable," says the Times, "to his head and his heart."—If this be the goggle-eved lawyer whom we once knew of that name, we are surprised at reading, even in the Times, that he has either a head of a heart; and as to the pretence of his having been a ministerial man, by which he endeavours to bolster his insignificant conundroms into notice, we promise to show, in our next Number, that is neither more nor less than a Lee.



## CUNSPIRACY AGAINST THE QUEEN.

So much has been said about a Conspiracy against the Queen, that many worthy people fully believe in its existence, and are persuaded that to this cause alone is to be attributed every stain upon her Majesty's

Perjured witnesses alone, it is supposed, could have invented the story of BARON BERGAMI's having been formerly a serjeant in the French army, or a that he was hired as a mere job-caurier to travel from Milan to Naples; that whilst he was in his courier's livery, her Majesty fed him from the carriage-went with him and her chambernaid to a masquerade him down to dinner by her own side; that whilst he was still acting as a livery servant in the household, his sister was introduced (concealing the fact that she d'honneur of her Majesty; that all the Bergami family, with the single exception of Bergami's wife, were in a few months brought to occupy various stations in the household, some sitting beside their Royal Mistress, while some were helping in the stables; that the Queen and Bergami used to row about alone in a canoe, and to walk about arm in arm, particularly on the deck of the polacre on Bergami's patron Saint's day; that the Queen gave him a house and estate; that she acted buffoon parts with him and his brother on a stage before 200 spectators; that peculiar arrangements were made for a communication between her bed-room and his, wherever she went, for at least 400 nights; that the room at Villa d'Este was altered so as to effect such a communication the more conveniently; that the Queen was seen to go from Bergami's bed-room to her own by night at Catania; that Bergami was left alone with her in the bed-room at Scharnitz; that she was seen on the bed with him at Calsunhe; that they were closed in together in the day-time under the state bear the state of the s the tent on board the polacre; and lastly, that they actually slept under the same closed tent for 35 nights together!

This tale, enough to destroy the character of 20 other women, all the Queen's friends before the investigation, and most of them still, were and are satisfied could only be the "filthy invention" of per-

But how stands the fact? Let us take the story to pieces, article by article; and see whether every jot of it is not irresistibly confirmed, either by the positive oaths of the Queen's own witnesses produced at the Bar, or by her withholding the witnesses is honer with the positive of the positive oaths of the positive oaths. ses in her power who could have contradicted it if false.

- I. The first thing that is known of Bergami is that he was in the French army, and the highest rank that he ever attained in it, after having served at least eight years, wasthat of Serjoant .- Proved by the Queen's own witness-Touille.
- 2. Bergami was hired only to go on the job to Naples, as a courier, wearing a livery, and waiting at table; and the highest favour that was requested by the person who by the person who recommended him was, that if he behaved well during the job, he might be continued in the service, and ultimately promoted to be a servant out of livery.—Proved by the Queen's own witnesses, Sicard and Keppel Craven.
- 3. After he had been a few months in his place, and while riding in his courier's dress, he came up to the Queen's carriage and called out a boire Madame! And the Queen, instead of reprimanding or discharging him on the spot for his insolence, handed out a bottle to him herself from the carriage.—Proved by the Queen's own witness, Lady Charlotte Lindsay.
- 4. Some weeks previously to this, Her Majesty went out at night in a common hackney-coach with this Courier and her Chambermaid, all three disguised as common masks, to a public masquerade at Naples.

  Proved by Louis Dumont, confirmed by the Queen's witness, Dr. Holland, and if false, might have been contradicted by the whole Household.
- 5. While Her Majesty was on a tour to Mount St. Gothard, attended by her two couriers, Bergami and Hieronimus, she invited the former to sit down at table with her in his livery, though the other dined with the servants.—This first occurred at Belinzena, and afterwards at Lugano and the Devil's Bridge, and on her return from the tour she took Bergami to dine with her regularly-but not in livery. -Proved by the Queen's own witness, Hownam; might have been disproved, if false, by Hieronimus, who is at Brandenburgh House
- 6. A woman, calling herself the Countess of Oldi (who the Count of Oldi is nobody knows), was introduced into the Queen's Household as the only dame d'honneur: she was the sister of Bergami, but not rowed to be so until several weeks after her introduction, her brother all that time wearing a livery -Proved by Louis Dumont; confirmed by the Queen's Hownam; might have been contradicted, if wilness. fulse, by the whole Household.
- 7. All Bergami's relations, nine or ten in number, with the single exception of his wife, were brought into the Household, some with and some without employment, some sitting at the Queen's table, and some at the same time helping in the stables.—Proved by Du-mont and Majocchi; confirmed by Hownam, and might have been contradicted, if false, by the whole Household.

- The Queen used to be rowed about the lake of Come one, in a small Cause, by B Proved by Dumont and Majocchi; confirmed by Lord
- 9, While the sailors on board the polacre were making a drunken festival on St. Bartholomew's day, n honour of Bergami, the Queen and he were walking about the deck arm in arm .- Proved by Gargiulo and Paturzo; confirmed by Howanm.
- 10. The gift of the Barona, afterwards called Villa Bergami, is proved by Hownam and Vassali.
- 11. The farcical exhibition of the Queen in the character of Columbine, or of an Automaton, in company with her servants, Louis Bergami as Harlequin, and Bartolomeo Bergami as some other gro-tesque character, and this on a stage before 200 per-sons, is proved by Dumont, and confirmed by How-
- 19. The arrangement of the bed-rooms, at home or abroad, so as to produce an approximation between those of the Queen and Bergami, and this continued for a space of more than 400 nights, is proved by Dumont, Sacchi, and Majocchi; might have been contradicted, if false, by the whole household; but is not attempted to be disproved.
- 13. The alteration in the rooms at the Ville d'Este, for this purpose, or at least with this effect, is proved by Dumont and Cassina; and, if false, might have been contradicted by the whole Household.
- 14. The Queen was seen to go, by night, from Bergami's bed-room to her own at Catania. - Proved by Louise Dumont; might have been contradicted, if false, by Mariette Dumont, Oldi, and Bergami himself.
- 15. Bergami was left in the Queen's bed-room at Scharnitz .- Proved by Dumont confirmed by Vassali.
- 16. The Queeu was seen sitting on Bergami's bed, and his arm round her neck.—Proved by Barbara Kress. An alibi attempted as to the Queen, by Vassali, but failed. Suggested that it might bave been the Countess Oldi. If so, might have been proved by producing the Counters Oldi, and confronting her with Kress; but this was not attempted.
- 17. A tent was raised on the deck of the polacre, which on various occasions was closed during the day, once by direction of Schiavini, and the Queen and Bergami were shut in alone, and so remained for some time.—Proved by Gargiulo, Paturzo, Dumout, Majocchi, and Birollo; might have been contradicted, if false, by Schiavini, and all the people on board, eight of whom were at Brandenburgh House.
- 18. The Queen and Bergami slept 35 nights successively shut up alone in the enclosed and darkened tent.—Proved by Gargiuolo, Paturzo. Dumont. Majocchi, and Birollo; attempted to be disproved by Flinn, but he failed; confessed by Hownam on cross-examination. Might have been disproved, if false, by Schiavini, Hieronimus, Austin, Camera, Carlino, Mariette, Dumont, and Oldi, all of whom were at Brandenburgh

## ANALYSIS OF THE QUEEN'S FEMALE VISITORS.

WE copy from the Courier a list of the Queen's female visitors, with some prefatory remarks made by the Editor of that Paper.

" Female character is so essentially the ground-work of all private happiness, and all social order, that we intend to

devote particular care and attention to this article.

"If the Ladies of England recognise, by their society, the purity of the Queen, our list will do her and them justice.— If the Ladies of England shrink back from the Queen's society, and that only a few of looser morals, or with perinterests, are found to visit her—then, again, our list will do justice to her and to them.

"On so very delicate and painful a subject, we trust we shall pursue the justest course, by inserting no name on the Queen's list which has not appeared in the Times or the Morning Chronicle, and shall give the greatest care to this list, as well to insert in it all qualified candidates, as to hasten to remove from it, as we have already done in more than one instance. Ladies who have complained, with a just indignation, of the insult and injury offered to their names.

"We shall repeat the list from day to day, and carefully note the new comers, in order that the whole truth of the case

may be kept constantly before the public eye.

" The Queen of England is one of the tast women whom

an bonourable man would wish to see associate with his wife, or set an example to his daughters.'—Lord Ellenborough's Speech in the House of Lords.

" . The conduct of the Queen has been of the most shameful and disgraceful nature.'-Lord Calthorne's Speech in the House of Lords."

Mrs. Wood Miss Wood Mrs. Beaumont Miss Beaumont Miss M. Beaumont

Mrs. Brougham Mrs. Wilde Mrs. Denman Mrs. Maddocks Hon, Mrs. Damer Countess of Tankerville

Mrs. (Archdenc.) Bathurat

Lady S. Butler Duchess of Somerset Countess of Jersey Lady Hood Mrs. H. G. Bennett Lady Wm. Russell Lady Lindorse Mrs. Hume Lady Rush Dachess of Leinster Lady Mary Bensett Mrs. Taylor

In our two last Numbers we analyzed the following adies :-

Mrs. and Miss Wood Mrs. and two Misses Beaumont Lady Hood Mrs. Wilde Mrs. Denman Duchem of Somerset Hon. Mrs. Damer Mrs. Brougham

Lady Tankerville Hon. Mrs. H. G. Bennett Lady M. Bennett Lady Jersey Mrs. Hume Lady Ossulstan Duchess of Bedford Duchess of Leinster.

We now proceed to Lady Lindorse.

That there is no such person our readers know as well as the Queen, who permits this name to figure in her list. There is a masculine personage called Jack of Bray, who, in her correspondence with the member for Wallingford, was once taken for a gentleman, and who, we believe, has taken a fancy to assume the title. All we take upon ourselves to say is, that she is no

Mrs. Archdeacon Bathurst, Lady Rush, Mrs. W. Madocks, and Mrs. Taylor, defy our research. We can find nobody who knows them; we cannot suppose Lady Rush to be the old Lady who kept a day school in Beaufort-buildings, because the ei-devant instructress of females would hardly have flourished in the sullied pages of Brandenburgh House; but for the others, we conclude, like poor harmless Mrs. Hume, or the Duchess of Leinster, they have been the victims of domestic tyranny, which reigns no where so absolutely as in the houses of the advocates for freedom.

For Lady Sarah Butler we feel a respect, claimed from us by no other visitor of the Queen excepting two, the young Duchess we have just mentioned, who, as the daughter of the Earl of Harrington and the sister of Petersham, (whom every body loves for his good nature) draws largely upon our compassion, and the Countess of Jersey, who demands indulgence for her thousand pleasant qualities, and the particular influence under which she acted.

That Lady Sarah Butler never did visit the Queen we do not venture to affirm, because we have no positive assurance that she did not; but when it is known that her Ladyship is, and has been for some time labouring under a most painful illness, we think most of our readers will agree in believing that she never

We copy the following paragrah from the Dublin Patriot, received on Friday.

"We can state upon very high authority, that the visits of the Duchess of Leinster to her Majesty have been DISCONTINUED. Whether we have in any degree contributed to open the eyes of her Grace's illustrious husband to, we shall merely say, the impropriety of such visits, the public are left to judge. The fact we now state, however, may be depended on. None of Lord Harrington's unmarried daughters were visitors to her Majesty; nor, indeed, were any of the male branches of his Lordship's family suffered to act so

The Dublin Patriot is a very good Paper, but rather vain withal: we could tell them that Jons Bull has opened the Duke of Leinster's eyes; as we trust in God it will those of all others, who, in a moment of intemperate PARTY feeling, have sacrificed the respectability of their wives, by so shameful a degradation as forcing them to visit Brandenburgh

(To be continued regularly.)

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

STUPID MISTAKE. Sir Robert Wilson, K. M. T. What's that? says a Southwark Wight; La! Says his neighbour-don't you see?

[The above epigram, or whatever it is, we have inserted. to encourage a new correspondent; but we must accompany our condescension by a hint, that it is somewhat below the standard of poetry admissible into this paper. Our chief motive for allowing it to appear was, that it gave us an op-portunity of remarking, that the Mr. Wilson to whom it refers (who is moreover a Major-General in our service,) is no Knight at all, which we will undertake, in a number or two, to prove, to every body's satisfaction, but his own.]
J. B.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO EARL GREY.

My Lord.—I have no hesitation in affirming that a more barfaced display of political profligacy, a more daring outrage upon the feelings of the country, or a more insolent experiment upon its credulity, was never yet hazarded than in the speeches of Mr. Lambton and your Lordship, at the late Durham meeting.

Your Lordship may be startled at this style of address; but you must now prepare yourself for a stronger mode of remonstrance than that which you have hitherto been accustomed to. You have sanctioned the example of subjecting the highest powers to the rude animadversion of the lowest, and can have no pretence for an exception in your favour, and certainly no claim for forbearance on the parts of those who consider your policy equally doubtful on the score of integrity and of decency.

Your Lordship has no privilege to plead when you take your station on the same platform with the Hunts and Hobhouses. As a hustings orator, your pretensions are below those of even such men; and it would be difficult to prove, upon any common principle of justice, why the one should be exposed to so large a share of public obloquy, and the other be immured in Ilchester Gaol, whilst your Lordship feels yourself at liberty with impunity to pursue the same line, and are guilty of the same excesses for which they stand severally condemned.

Your Lordship is not entitled to the allowance which candour may extort from us, in favour even of these public disturbers; for whilst they honestly avow their hostility against the present order of things, and proceed without disguise to adopt means to overturn and subvert it, your Lordship, with less sincerity, but with more bitterness of zeal, labours to exasperate the people against their governors, in order to obtain the power you profess to decry. They may hope to gain something in a general scramble. Your Lord-ship has every thing to lose, and is little disposed to surrender the inheritance which has colaterally fallen to your lot, or to account for the cheaply-earned Titles and ample accumulation of the Martinico campaign which you inherit in a direct line! The most vehement and desperate of the Radical faction are not, therefore, chargeable with the hypocrisy of a talse pretence, and may claim some merit, at least for consistency, whilst your Lordship has not even this hollow ground for a footing. I leave the world to furnish a solution to the extraordinary phenomenon of the proudest and most imperious man in the kingdom, descending to court the lowest of the rabble, by sacrifices which have been thought to degrade even a Wood, a Peter Moore, a Wilson, or a Gerard Noel!

Your Lordship cannot suppose that any man above the very dregs of an ignorant and misled rabble, is deceived by your protestations in favour of the Queen's innocence. You are the single dupe of your own professions. Your conversations in society are as well known as your speeches in Parliament. Every man who has mixed in the world is aware of the authority yourself, my Lords Lansdowne, Erskine, Grosvenor, and Caernarvon, have afforded for establishing the moral guilt and turpitude of her, whom you uphold for political purposes, and declare, as honorable men, to be " pure and undefiled." Your anecdotes of her infamy, and the tradition of her folhies, have afforded the better parts of the symposia of Holland House, and Woburn Abbey. The Duke himself was able to afford the rare instance of adding to the entertainment of his guests, by the anecdotes of his own courier, and the orgies of the Barona, which left his Grace without horses to pursue his journey with the utmost expedition from the contagion of the Caroline court.

If we were to deny your Lordship the quality of Common Sense, instead of admitting (with respect for their perversion) that you are endowed with talents, equal at least to most of your own faction, and on that account were to suppose that after the most conclusive, and corroborating chain of evidence (AS MY LORD ERSKINE HIMSELF ADMITTED TO A FRIEND OF MY OWN,) that was ever produced in a court of justice; after it had remained untouched, and unconby witnesses broug tht over to at an immense expense; cherished and fed by the accused herself; and wholly under the influence of her counsel, who, with all these advantages did not dare to hazard even a denial of facts stated to have occurred in their presence; after the confirmation of the most criminal acts, by the admission of the only selected three of these persons; were it possible for us to suppose, I say, with all this vast and accumulated and undisturbed proof of guilt, that the obliquity of your Lordship's mind, were such as to exclude a conviction of the Queen's guilt from it, how shall we

you allowed your wife to visit Brandenburgh House; and if you have not, what plea can or will you urge for a neglect, which, if the Queen be innocent, is not only to be regarded as a most indecent breach of established etiquette, but a direct violation of every principle of honour and humanity, by leaving the innocent oppressed victim of a foul and atrocious conspiracy (I take your Lordship's own statement of the case,) without the means of redeening the character she has lost, from the mere absence of respectable female society!

You withheld this, my Lord; you persevered in it; you admit and avow in private life (I speak from authority I can produce) her guilt; you shew it by your acts; and yet in words you proclaim the innocence of her, the justice of whose condemnation you have yourself so largely contributed to confirm; and you dare to charge upon the Ministers of your Sovereign, ave, my Lord, and upon your Sovereign himself, the crime of believing, what you cannot deny upon your honour, though you call upon the country to discredit it upon the faith of your political character. Shame, shame, my Lord Grey! can any thing be more profligate or abandoned, than to urge your countrymen to submit their wives and daughters to a degradation, to which even the necessity of a political crisis, and the very honour of your party, cannot prevail upon you to subscribe in your person or that of your family! Can any thing be more insulting to the feelings, more revolting to the principles of honourable minds, than the recommendation of an immoral act to others, to which you refuse yourself to become a party?

The pride of my Lord Grey has stooped to court the lowest of the rabble, that he may share its ap-

plause with the basest of mankind.

He has condescended to be the apologist of miscreants, who have held the torch to the very gates of the citadel; he has advocated the cause of adultery and moral turpitude; he has done all this, and more, to shew his implacable hatred to the Throne and to its ministers; but in his wild career he has stopt short, on the great principle of his life-self; and refuses, even to his party, and to his ambition, the sacrifice of himself and his family. The throne may perish, the institutions of the country may sink into annihilation; public affairs may still continue in the hands of men, whom he would in his hate destroy; but he cannot, he will not, submit Lady Grey or his daughters to the degradation of even leaving their names at the door of an Innocent Queen!!

## FITZ HARDING.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sir-In the commencement of the interesting list of the Queen's female visitants, in your first number, I find, "Mrs. Beaumont, and the two Misses Beaumonts;" and you inform us, most truly, that they are the wife and daughters of John Thomas Barber, late a miniature painter, in Southampton-street, Covent-garden, who has assumed, "the Lord knows why," the name of Beaumont. You might have added, the Lord knows how; for the modo is, in fact, known only to the said J. T. Barber, and a very few others, by whom he probably hopes it may have been forgotten. But I will tell you how, and let J. T. Barber deny it if he can.

A very few years since, he applied to the Public Office, in which such processes are commenced, to offer a petition for his Majesty's Royal licence, to assume the sirname of a family in the highest rank of our nobility.

It is necessary to declare clearly, in such petitions, a reasonable and legal motive. This whimsical artist could produce no motive but his disgust to the unfortunate name of Barber; and so the office declined to forward his petition.

Conceiving, probably, that the refusal might have arisen from a consideration of the well-known splendour of the exalted patrician sirname which he had solicited, he returned again to the charge, with a second petition, for leave to assume that of Beaumont, one of the most ancient and honourable among the English gentry. Here, however, he was again repulsed. Was he of the blood of the Beaumonts? pulsed. ad any one of that name bequeathed an estate to him on condition of his assuming it? No. The only motive he had to state was, that he did not like to be called "Mr. Barber." Poor Mr. Barber now went home in a passion: and, as he could obtain no other licence, effected the alteration by the simple operation of his own will and pleasure; and, as the sphere in which he then moved, was very confined, little inquiry was made about it. He now (not to mention the captivating effect of such a name at the head of his daily invitations to insure at his shop) courts the mob by denouncing vengeance against his

your power to the sincerity of your scepticism! Have | paying ms devoirs to the Queen, under the imposing denomination of J. T. B. Beaumont.

DETECTOR. I am, sir, yours,

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir-I approve very much of your spirited attack upon the Queen's visitors. Such an exposition cannot fail to do good. Perhaps you may think it worth while to ask why Mr. Brougham kept back Lord Liverpool's letter to the Queen, from the 15th of April till after her arrival in England?

I am, Sir, yours, PROBE.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sir-Having read in the London papers, that an Address to her Majesty, purporting to be from this town, was presented to her, on a late occasion, by the Honourable Member for Winchelsea, and conceiving that, without some explanation, more weight might be attached thereto than the case warrants, I beg leave to state, through your journal, a few facts, which I dare Mr. Brougham, or any of the addressers to contradict.

This Address then, which was meant to do the Queen so much honour, was hawked through the country far and wide; signatures were actually begged, schools were canvassed, public-houses were visited night after night, and day after day. The Address was represented, for a fortnight at least, to be lying for signatures at the office of a Radical printer in this town; and with all these efforts, extraordinary as they really were, not three merchants, not one banker, (with the exception of the father of the printer who got up the Address), not one clergyman, not one gentleman of the whole town, a town consisting of 18.000 inhabitants, could be found so forgetful of what was due to themselves, their wives, and daughters, as to sign this Address.

This is no exaggerated statement: I challenge contradiction. And am, Sir,

## AN INHABITANT OF WHITEHAVEN.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a great deal of literary talent in the illustrious House of Russell just now. The young Lords put forth their heavy quartos and their light octavos with the greatest alacrity. We understand that her Grace the Duchess of Bedford has been attacked with the caccelles scribendi, and has a work in the press, called a " A Journey to Vienna:" dedicated to Lord CLANWILLIAM. The motto is from Shakespeare-

"Give me my Meed, and I'll go back again!"
It has excited great expectations in the learned world. It may be remembered, that Lord Guilford being asked on the Queen's Trial, what sort of a donkey he rode about upon; answered-A Jackass. In commemoration of this stupid reply, all the donkeys at Brighton are now nick-named Guildfords.

On Monday evening next, Lady Davy's weekly Assemblies commence; her Ladyship's intention is to re-ceive her friends as well as the Members of the Royal Society: it is expected that her Ladyship's conver-sazioni will be brilliant and scientific; they are to terminate on the 1st June.

A report having got into circulation, that one of Alderman Wood's sons had been lost at Port Praya, we are requested to contradict it, the Alderman having no son abroad. We confess we never believed the story;—it is not likely that any of the Alderman's family should be drowned.

It is pleasant to see the effect which our paper has upon folly. In consequence of our remark upon Mr. Proctor's coxcombry in calling himself B rry Cornwall, we find the puff preliminary about his Play, in the Morning Post of Wednesday, announces it as being him Mr. Denotors "who has kitherto (that is till me by Mr. Proctor, " who has hitherto (that is, till we beat it out of him last Sunday (written under the name of Cornwall."

It is curious to remark, that in the confined circle of her Majesty's personal friends, there are few who have not been actually imprisoned for crimes and misdemea-nours. We have amongst others—

John Theiwail Newgate. Robert Wilson, Esq. Major-Gen. Paris. - Le Maitre Newgate Newgate. John Cam Hobbonse William Cobbett . Ditto. John Gale Jones

— Waddington Ditto, &c. &c. &c. House of Correction Not to speak of her Majesty's equally warm, though more distant partizans— Henry Hunt licheter. Richard Carlinle . Dorchester. Leigh Hunt Burdett

Horsemonger-lane.

To shew that this is not the result of any persecution on her Majesty's account, it is only necessary to remark that she was in no way connected with their several disgraceful incarcerations: but it may be equally necessary to observe, that Mrs. Thelwall, a country actress, married to the person first named on the list, (who was tried for High Treason,) was the individual selected to present and read the first address to Her Majesty from the married LADIES of London. And that Mr. Le Maitre, who stood charged with inventing a machine for the purpose of murdering the late King, (for whom the Queen pretends so much affection,) was conviction of the Queen's guilt from it, how shall we courts the mob by denouncing vengeance against his the gentleman chosen to present an Address to Her account for your withholding the single testimony in friend Mr. Alderman Wood's drugging brewers, and Majesty, on the part of the Ward of Bishopsgate. EXTRACTS FROM THE TIMES.

A PRESENT FROM DUBLIN TO THE QUEEN.—The following letter has been received by Mr. White, butcher, of Norfolk-Market, Dublin, acknowledging a present of a piece of prime beef, which he forwarded to her Majesty. It was carefully packed and secured in

to her Majesty. It was carefully packed and secured in a wooden box:—

"Sir,—I am commanded by the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of a very fine piece of beef, and to thank you for the same. Her Majesty receives it as a token of that loyalty and attachment, so grateful to her feelings, from her dearly-beloved people of Ireland.

"I remain, &c. &c. &c.

"Dec. 15, Brandenburgh-house. "A. HAMILTON."

"To Mr. White, No. 24, Norfolk-market, Dublin."

This is copied verbatim from the Times!!! Was there ever any thing so absurd, and at the same time

there ever any thing so absurd, and at the same time

so impudent? "HER dearly-beloved people of Ireland"—what could the poor woman be thinking of?

[Advertisement.]—'To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.
—Sir,—Amongst the many loyal and patriotic effusions of private individuals to her Majesty, I have not noticed in your widely circulated approach of which I on of private individuals to her Majesty, I have not noticed in your widely circulated paper, of which I am a constant reader, any observations or remarks on a most extraordinarily handsome present of an ornamented twelfth-cake, from Mr. G. Button, of Fleet Street, presented to Her Majesty on Monday, the 18th inst., which was most graciously received by Her Majesty; and Mr. Button had the honour of kissing hand Mr. Button had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand.

Another Extract from the Times .- This paper must have ratt d—it cannot possibly be considered that such extravagant instances of folly are to raise the Queen in the estimation of the public. What Queen, but the highminded Queen Caroline, would have allowed her hand to be kissed for the patriotic effusion of a five shilling piece of gingerbread? And is it come to this——?

## PRINCE LEOPOLD.

The Times of Friday informs us, with triumphant effrontery, that "the attentions of Prince Leopold to the Queen continue unabated." Unabated they easily may be, for since his Serene Royal Highness's visit, in October last, we have never heard of any attention paid by him to the Queen: and that visit, so far from being an attention, was considered (and very justly) by the Queen as the blundering insult of a German purvenu; for on the very day on which it was paid, this Screne and dutiful Highness wrote a letter, it is said, to one of the Royal Family, who might be expected to shew it to the King, to say that he had paid the visit as a dry matter of duty to his late wife's mother, and not as any proof of his belief in the Queen's innocence.

The Queen who, to do her justice, has a spirit of her own, was naturally indignant at this "half-faced fellowship," and poor Prince Leopold got by his visit and his letter, nothing but the contempt of all parties.

If he has been, as the Times says, again admitted to the presence of the Queen and Count Vassali, it seems to authenticate a report which we have heard, that the Queen desired to treat with him for the hire of that palace (Malborough House) which the indulgent liberality of the nation has enabled him to occupy. But the Queen may spare herself the mortification of dealing with Prince Leopold for any such purpose; he dare not let her his House-he knows full well that the nation expects to see the SIXTY THOUSAND A YEAR. which he enjoys, expended in maintaining the dignity of his own station in a proper residence, and will never bear to behold the creature of their favour rivalling Mr. Robins in the trade of a house-broker.

We do not suspect Prince Leopold of any great delicacy, but we see that he is accompanied in his visits to the Queen by that Adonis, Colonel Addenbrooke, who, in addition to his great personal beauty, has the advantage of being a very prudent person, who could not fail to inform his Highness of the probable result of such a bargain.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE. For the Encouragement of Indigent Merit, and the promotion of General Literature, to consist of Honorary Members, Subscribing Members, and Associates.

A society, under the above title, has been founded at the suggestion of his Majesty; and it is intended to comprise some of the most eminent literary characters in the three kingdoms. An annual subscription of two guineas will constitute a Subscribing Member. The following are the premiums for the years 1821 and

1. The King's premium of one hundred guineas, for the best Dissertation on the Age, Writings, and Genius of Homer; and on the State of Religion, Society, Learning, and the Arts, during that period, collected from the writings of Homer.

The Society's premium of fifty guineas, for the best Poem

3. The Society's premium of twenty-five guineas, for the best Essay on the History of the Greek Language? of the present Language of Greece, especially in the Ionian Islands;

and on the difference between Ancient and Modern Greek. We shall shortly give our readers a few remarks on the subject.

The subjects for the Chancellor's Prize Compositions for the ensuing year in the University of Oxford, are-For the Latin Verses: "Eleusis."

For the English Essay: "The Study of Modern History."
For the Latin Essay: "De Auguriis et Auspiciis Apud Anti-

For Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, English verse : " Pæstum."

## THEATRICALS.

COVENT GARDEN. The Slave was performed here last night to a brilliant and fashionable audience. That most exquisite of drolls, Liston, is at all times irresistible, but we would seriously advise him to riot less in the luxuriance of his fun. The personal and private jokes of the actors amongst themselves, are, like half the good things in Blackwood, lost from being local or personal; and however piquante in their own circle, thrown away upon an audience for want of being understood. We have seen the whole effect of a scene destroyed by Liston's endeavours to make the other players laugh; and, to those who know his delightful face, it must be evident that those endeavours were in the end triumphantly successful. Who that ever saw the last scene of the Antiquary, remembers any thing about it, but Liston's extravagance, and poor Miss Stephens's trepidation and horror at being pinched and tickled, and being made to laugh whether she would or not.

Liston, however, is in his real element at the Haymarket, in that palace of mirth, where a man gives himself up to fun, and puts off the respectability of his intellect at the door, as he does his great coat in the winter theatre, he is monarch:-there, where the pieces in which he acts are mere vehicles for his performance, and are generally without plot, incident, or probability, the more he puts in of his own, and omits of his author, the more his audience benefit; for, if he does not introduce better dialogue than that furnished by the summer play-writers, the chances are an hundred to one against his making up worse.

We would venture to give a hint to another gentleman at this theatre, and that because we admire him much. We mean Mr. Macready: he appears to us to be falling into Kean's manuer: and the symptoms of this alteration from his own style have grown so frequent of late, that if we did not think too highly of Mr. Macready's talents and good sense to suspect him, we should be almost afraid that it was intentional. Mr. Macready, however free from vanity, must know himself well enough to know his own superiority over Kean; and it is quite beneath such a man to stoop to the imitation of an inferior, to gain the applause of that portion of the audience, who have established a never-fading testimony of their own bad taste, by their riotous admiration of deformity and vulgarity.

The Covent Garden Pantomime is excellent. The strength of Grimaldi, the Garrick of clowns, seems like that of wine, to increase with age; his absurdities are admirable. There is a life and spirit about the whole arrangement of this species of entertainment here, which is calculated not only to bewitch the little masters and misses, but even to amuse the children of larger growth.

Miss Stephens appears on Tuesday. We are glad to see that this lady and the proprietors have taken

Miss Matthews, of Covent Garden Theatre, is married to the son of a Dean: what will the Bishop say?

We have had no report of the minor theatres. Se lect parties amuse themselves with plays during the cold weather in all parts of London, and its vicinity. St. George's Fields has its theatre—the Waterloo Bridge Road has its theatre-Wapping and Pancras have their theatres-Drury-lane boasts of two, Old Drury and the Olympic—the Strand affords us the Sans Pareil and the Lyceum. Covent Garden stands where it did; and operas are performed in the Argyle

It appears to us that there are enough of these places open now to please the enemies of monopoly, and to ruin most of the people concerned in them.

With Drury Lane we never mean to meddle—the wretched state the whole concern has been brought to under the auspices of that goose Peter Moore, excites compassion rather than anger; but the coolness with which they act tragedies, without one tolerable player, is perfectly comical. What an idea of a London audience Mr. Elliston must have, now that he is not in the habit of seeing them, to suppose that they could endure Pizzaro as acted last week. The play, identified with the Kembles, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and all our best performers, was done last Tuesday, by Messrs. Barnard, Cooper, Wallack, and Booth.

Mr. Barnard is a very useful actor—he sings, dances, acts tragedy, comedy, farce, or pantomine; and really, without meaning a joke, is equally respectable in all: but Mr. Cooper, transformed by the classical air of Liverpool, from an underling at the Haymarket, to the hero of poor old Drury; and Mr. Wallack, who has lost, by his association with American vulgarity, all he had gained before he left England, are, in themselves, repellents strong enough to keep away the least fastidious audience in the world. And when to these

is super-added Mr. Marc Antony Liberius Booth, who can wonder that there are seldom half a hundred persons in the theatre.

Mr. Booth, who is endowed with all Mr. Kean's faults and deformities, without one redeeming quality, is (always excepting Elliston himself,) the most illustrious specimen of the ridiculous in Tragedy, now living. He is in truth what George Colman said in anger, of rather a better actor; a Lusus Natura, and were he sewed up in a skin to act a Hog in a pantomime, he would act a Hog with six legs better than a hog with four.-We wish the experiment had been tried in Harlequin Esquimaux, as in that case one might have been provoked into a laugh. As it is, the greatest pleasure likely to be afforded to the poor children who are taken to see it, will be found in a nap not quite so comfortable as that which they would enjoy in their own beds at home.

## POLICE.

#### BOW STREET OFFICE.

An Intrusive Remark .- Dr. Y-, a physician of emi-AN INTRUST REMARK.—Dr. Y.—, a physician of eminence, applied to the sitting Magistrate respecting the conduct of a young woman who having formerly lived as a servant in his family, was ever since continually annoying him with what he considered threats to extort money. The doctor read several of her letters, when a little, fat, red-face, man, who had been listening very attentively to his narrative, jumps up and exclaims, "Why, sir, I believe you seduced her!"

"Seduced her! Good G.—d. Ma sir y.—Pray sir do you

"Seduced her! Good G—d! Me, sir?—Pray sir, do you know the young woman?" exclaimed the astonished Doctor, whitst every eye was turned upon the fat mysterions little stranger, who cooly replied, "I do know her?"

"And pray what was she, sir?"

"She was the daughter of a elergyman—at least you have just told us so."

It now appeared, that this queer little fellow knew nothing whatever of the affair or the parties; he said his name was Mister James Young; he was an independant gentleman, and a freeholder of the county of Middlesex, and as such he thought he had a right to express his opinion on any subject. whatsomever.—" Not in this particular place." rejoined Sir Robert Baker, "and unless you are silent you will not be suffered to remain."

With respect to the subject of the Doctor's complaint, the Magistrates were of opinion, that the woman's conduct was beneath his notice: that in fact no criminal threat had been held out.

held out.

The practice of bands of music of various instruments serenading the inhibitants, for some time previous to Christmas Day, in the night time, as a matter of rejoicing on the approaching occasion, is very general throughout this country. In London they are purchases, and are filled by very respectable persons: in Westminster they are appointed by the High Steward and Court of Burgesses. In the latter place it was held by appointment from that Court by a person of the name of Clay, on whose death a Mr. Munro applied to the Court to succeed him, and was appointed. He employed a number of persons in different parts of Westminster ployed a number of persons in different parts of Westminster to serenade the inhabitants, trusting to their liberality at Christmas for a remuneration; but he learnt that a number of other parties were going about unauthorized; and as the time was approaching for collecting Christmas-boxes, he applied on Friday to Sir R. Baker for his assistance to enable him to suppress such intrusions upon his rights, and

to prevent them collecting Christmas-boxes.

Sir Robert Baker candidly confessed his ignorance that such appointment or power was vested in the Court of Burgesses: however, Mr. Munro convinced him of the correct. ness of his statement, by producing a warrant signed by Mr. Furley, the Deputy Town Clerk, and also a silver badge with the Westminster arms engraven on it. Sir Robt. Baker then promised to assist him.

Perry the constable apprehended three of this description of performers, in Brewer-street, and dispersed a band of 28, who were performing in Berkeley-square, on Christman morning,—Five of the latter, with the three apprehended, appeared next day at the office, when Sir Robert Baker told the men in custody that if they collected money as the Waits or Wakes of the City and Liberty of Westminster, they

or Wakes of the City and Liberty of Westminster, they would be obtaining money under false pretences: he admit ted that they might collect Christmas boxes in their own individual names, but not as Westminster Waits.

Imposton.—On Friday, Mr. Humby, a respectable Surgeon and Apothecary, of Jermyn-street, St. James's-street, attended before Sir Robert Baker, the Sitting Magistrate, attended before Sir Robert Baker, the Sitting Magistrate to lodge a complaint against a gross impostor, who had introduced himself to a number of his patients, consisting of families of the highest respectability, to whomhe represented himself as the particular friend of Mr. Humby, the complainant, and that he was recommended to their notice by him. He introduced himself to the families as posessing a bim. He introduced himself to the families as posessing a superior knowledge in the performance of slight of hand tricks, or a conjuror of supe ior rank to what that class of men generally are, and at most of the houses, by his consummatic assurance and pretending to be intimately acquainted and recommended, he has been allowed to perform his exhibitions, and by these means to obtain money. Sir Robt. Baker promised Mr. Humby every possible assistance to discover the impostor, and to bring him to condign punishment for impositions and mal-practices.

THAMES POLICE OFFICE.—Heavy Brown, alias Wm. Helland, was charged with uttering a one pound forged bank note. The prisoner, who is well known at Blackfriars stairs as "Jack in the Vater," went into the Horns public house, as "Jack in the Vater," went into the Horns public house, Cuckold's-point, and purchased a pint of rum, receiving change for the note in question, and giving his address, "Holland, Duke-street, Lambeth;" he then got into his skiff and rowed off. The landlord suspecting the note to be forged followed him, and after some difficulty secured him among the shipping in the river. He threw a small canvage has into the river, which contained four one pound notes, and one other one pound was found in his pocket. and one other one pound was found in his pocket. He was committed for further examination.

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BEDALE .- An extensive fire broke out last week in the mill of Mr. Prest, of Musham; after burning for some time with unabating fury, the roof fell in with a tremendous grash, and the whole of this extensive building, which was thirty yards in length, ten in breadth, and five stories in height, soon became a mass of snoking ruins, nothing but the bare walls being left. The loss amounts to £10,000.

Mr. Prest was only insured in the Norwich Union Office for £4,500. It is supposed the machinery in the mill had been overheated, which caused the fire.

Bury.—A melancholy accident occurred last week; as Mr. W. Mann, a respectable soap-boiler, and Mr. Smith, a farmer, both of Glomeford, were returning from our market a farmer, both of Glomsford, were returning from our market a a ope horse chaise, they found on their approach to Glemsford bridge, (owing to the rain) the waters were out and exercised y deep: they ventured in and the horse soon stop on which both gentlemen quitted the chaise with the hopes of retracing their steps, but Mr. Mann was carried off by the carrent and drowned. Mr. Smith, by swimming, and the assistance of a rope which was thrown to him, was dragged to land. The body of Mr. Mann was found in a few days after: there were four hundred bounds in notes in his pocket.

after; there were four hundred pounds in notes in his pocket.

BIGGLESWADE.—A singular circumstance occurred here a BIGGLESWADE.—A singular circumstance occurred here a few days since. A covey of partriciges were pursued by a hawk into the yard of S. Wells, Esq. brewer, of this town. They flew against the malting-house with so much violence, that four of them fell dead on the spot; the rest were taken by the men at work. The hawk escaped without.

BATH.—As Mr. Broderip was returning from the city on staturday evening, he was attacked by three footpads, who robbed him of his pocket-book, containing between seven and eight pounds, and some silver. The villains beat him so cruelly that his life is despaired of.

BROWNON.—Dec. 27. The arrival of our beloved Soverleign has diffused pleasure and satisfaction. His Majesty was met on the road, near Preston, and thence followed to the palace, by a numerous confluence of the inhabitants of this

palace, by a numerous confinence of the inhabitants of this place, on horseback and in carriages and on foot: in the carriages were many elegant females with purple favours in their bosoms—the gentlemen with similar symbols of toyalty and affection attached to their desses. The loyal tishermen, anxious to evince their attachment to their beloved Sovereign on the occasion, manned a large tilted wherean, having hoisted the national flag, when a switchle waggen, having hoisted the national flag, upon a suitable support, at the stern of it, and placed three pieces of mount. es cannon in the body of the roomy vehicle, the muzzles of which appearing through the tilt had somewhat the resemwhich appearing through the tilt had somewhat the resemblance of great guns projecting from the broadside of a ship of war. A band of music, colours, &c. gave harmony, military shew, and brilliance, to the scene generally, while pleasure beamed in every eye, and made known the actual qualities of every heart. One soul of enthusiasm animated all present; and if ever there appeared a loyal accordance To sentiment, without any the slightest alloy of a different character, it may truly be said to have existed in this instate. The arrival of the Sovereign, at the e-rliest, had not been expected before three o'clock in the afternoon; and as the probability was that it would be much later, flambeanx were provided to be at hand, should they be needed. Contrary to the expectation, however, his Majesty and suite appeared on the road about fifteen minutes after two o'clock, before the order of the procession had been arranged, and though comparatively confused to what had been intended, ardent, animated, and enthusiastic, was the scene which ensued. The band struck up the national anthem, the colours were raised, then lowered to the ground, the huzzas were simultaneous and inspiriting, while the great guns from the seaman's car mingled their loyal thunder with the joyous roar predominant. The Monarch, with diguified condescension, bowed to the delighted popu ace, and "Long live King George the Fourth, God bless our King," was "floated in air from all points of the compass." The illuminations in the town in the evening were general.

Camerence. A most fatal event took place on Monday, the 25th instant. at Wimpole, the seat of the Earl of Hardwick. Lord Pollington, Mr. Cocks, and Mr. H. Lindsay, with his son, being in the woods shooting, the gun of Mr. Lindsay's son went off accidentally, by which unfortunate circumstance a young man of the name of Albin, acting as gamekeeper, lost his life, the contents of the gun having entered his head, which produced instant death. The Coroner's Inquest has been held, and have returned their verdict. Accidenial Death.

Accidenial Death.

Oumberland.— The Earl of Lonsdale, on Thursday seemight; St. Thomas's Day, ordered to be distributed to the peor of the neighbourhood of Lowther Castle, upwards of 1,400 pounds weight of prime beef, together with a great quantity of biankets and wearing apparel. The poor of Lowther are regularly supplied with soup from the Castle

throughout the Winter.

DEVONSHIRE.—We are extremely sorry to at the that the Devonshire Bank, which has hitherto maintained, and we befieve justly, a respectable name, was under the necessity, on Wednesday last, of suspending its payments. The cause is attributed to unfounded and malicious reports and anony-mous letters derogatory to the credit of that establishment, and which naturally produced an immediate run on it as extensive as unexpected. A reward is offered for the propagators of such stories, which it is hoped will be successful, and the bank resume its payments. The proprietors confidently assert that they have ample means to fulfil their engagements to the fullest extent.

Holl.-Captain Wilson, of the sloop Harmony, was un fortunately drowned off this place on Saturday se'nnight. The vessel was making the harbour mouth, on her passa e to Grimsby, when the wind blowing fresh at the time, he was precipitated everboard and lost before assistance could be rendered. The Grimbsby Custom-house boat, containing n. it is feared is lost.

DUPLIN.—A filthy wretch in a red jacket, who frequents blertion-square, in this city, observing an elderly lady alway, implored charity in the name of all the saints of the calcudar, vowing to God if she did not give him a tenpenny, hermosid that day, be driven to do a deed his nature shuddered at; yet he would do it before sunset. Alarmed at his situation, the plous old lady, imagining he meditated pray, my poor friend, what is it you would have been driven to dep?" "Ah, my lady!" said the arch wag, towing up the temperary, "I should have been driven to work for the bit, which I won't please God, while this holds, any how?"

MANCHESTER.—On the night of Sunday week an assaud nation took place in Oldfield-lane , Salford. Two men named Fletcher and Fielding, who had been drinking in a public-house together, quarrelled, and, in consequence of some words used by the latter. Fletcher determined to murder Fielding. He concealed himself accordingly in a dark lane through which Fielding had to pass, and, on his approach plunged a knife into his body. He shortly afterwards expired. The murderer has been committed to take his trial his trial.

Norminguam.-On Thursday week, as Alderman Barber was conversing with a gentleman in his shop, some villains discharged a pistol at him, charged with slugs, which struck the wall within two yards of the Alderman. A reward of two hundred guineas is offered for the apprehension of the

villain who fi.ed the pistol.

Parszzy.—On Saturday evening there was an infernal attempt to murder one of the partners, who is manager of the Underwood Cotton Mill, in this town. This attempt was made so early as a quarter-past ten o'clock, and under circumstances peculiarly daring. Inquiry had been made for him at six or seven different places in the course of the evening, and at the time above mentioned, he was found at the house of a friend in Causeyside-street, one of nearly the most public streets in Paisley. The person who called for him was requested by the servant to step into a parlour, which the assassin declined, pleading urgent business. The gentleman had scarcely reached the threshold of the street door, when he was saluted by a discharge of loaded pistols, but most providentially without receiving any injury. Four bullets have since been found, one of which had struck the door, the other three were found in the lobby. The assassins were four in number, who instantly made off. Three men have been apprehended on suspicion, and a precognition has since been going on.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DREADFUL FIRE, - About a quarter past eight o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the warehouse belonging to Mr. John Barber, Paper Manufacturer, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-lane. The fire was so very rapid in its effects, that in less than a half an hour the whole of the building was burned to the ground. There were no persons in the house when the fire broke out, nor is it known ho wit happened. Several engines arrived in a short time and being well worked, and plentifully supplied with water, prev d the fire from communicating to the adjoining houses, or to the paper mill, which was a short distance across the yard. The mill with all the machinery was destroyed by fire about three years ago; we did not learn whether it was insured or not.

AWFUL INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH .- Wednesday night last Mr. Stroud, residing in King Street, Seven Dials, after cating h ssupper, retired to his chamber; the following morning, not coming from thence at his usual time, Mr. Long, a person residing in the house, proceeded thither, when he found the deceased with his clothes on, lying on the bed quite dead. Mr. Stirling, the Coroner, on Thursday held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "died by the visitation of God," was recorded.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—An inquest was held at the sign of the Gower Arms, Gower-street, Bedford-square, before T. Stirling, esq. Coroner, on the body of John Griffiths, aged 35, late in the service of Sir Robert Warren, where he was frequently attacked by serious indisposition. The deceased resided in Gower Mews, and being left by himself in his apartment, he contrived to procure a case knife, with which he intlicted a most dreadful woun; on his throat. About eight o'clock on Thursday morning, he was found weltering in his blood, and the deadly instrument lying by his side.

The Jury returned a verdict:—" That the deceased committed the act, being at the time in a state of insanity."

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—Some weeks ago a most diabolical attack was made on Miss Ann Craigy, a young lady about seventeen, who lived with her friends on Bermondsey-wall; which has produced consequences of a very afflicting nature. A boy knocked at the door of Mr. Craigy's house, and on Miss C's opening it, the villain, immediately running off, threw a cat in her face, by whose talons it was shockingly lacerated. The fright of this unexpected violence, produced strong fits, which lasted two days and nights, and with which she was afterwards at intervals afflicted. On Christmas-day, the family, whilst at dinner, were thrown into the greatest alar by the unfortunate young woman being seized with madness, which she exhibited by biting her arms, snapping at whatever came near her, and making hidecus noises, which increased to that degree, that it was deemed necessary to have a strait waistcost put on her; and, shocking to relate, she still continues in this deplorable state; the means usually adopted in such cases have been applied, but as yet prove ineffectual. The perpetrator of this wanton act has hitherto evaded apprehension.

Monday ever g an attempt to set fire to the premises of Mr. Englehart, a respectable cabinet-maker, residing at Limebouse, was made for the purpose of committing robbery. The following means were resorted to for this purpose:—Some fellows knocked at the door, and equired if a person who m they named resided there; on the girl an-swering in the negative, they desired to see Mr. Englehart kimself, and when the girl went to call him, they let loose a large cat, with a lighted torch tied to its bind quarters, and left the house. The affirighted animal immediately flew through the passage to the workshop at the back of the house; in this place a large quantity of timber, shavings, &c. are deposited, to which the torch immediately communicated, and the whole was instantly in a biaze. Proper means were immediately resorted to, and the fire was fortu-nately extinguished without doing any serious injury. It is, however, to be regretted, that the villains effected that, for which no doubt, their infamous plan was attended, as in the confusion a great number of persons entered the house, and a valuable watch and appendages were taken from the shelf; several silver table and other spoons from a closet, and a new great coat, with two umbrellas, were also stolen Mr. E. has signified his intention of offering a reward for the offenders.

## SHIP NEWS.

DEAL, DEc. 28.-Wind E.-Came down from the river last night an ortward bound ship, name unknown, and pro-ceeded down channel. Put back two brigs, bound to the porthward, names unknown.

## Lombon Warkers

RETURN PRICE OF	GRAIN on board Ship.		
Essex Red Wht (new) 53s 46s	Hog Pease		
Fine 52s 54s	Maple		
Superfine 60s 64s	White ditto		
Fine	Boilers		
Essex White (new) 40s 52s	Small Beans		46
Old 78s 80s	Old	_	
Superfine	Tick Boans (new)	<b>36</b> 6	414
ОЙ	Old		
Rye 36s 42s	Feed Oats		
Barley 27s 26s	Fine		
Fine 27s 28s	Poland ditto		
Superfine	Fine		
Malt 50s 54s	Potatoe ditto		
l'ine 50s 56s	Fine	296	314
PRICE O	F FLOUR.	•	
Town made Flour per	Sack 5	0.	651
Ditto Seconds	ditto 4	5.5	50
Essex and Suffolk Flour	ditto on board ship 5	ōs.	60
Norfolk and Stockton do	ditto 5	Ōs.	550
Red Clover (foreign)			684
Ditto English		Os	72
White ditto	60s 8	8: 1	00
Rye Grass per	quarter 15s 2	56	40
Turnip, white pe	r bushet 14s 2	Out	0
White Mustard Seed	dittolis l	56	01
Brown ditto	litto	50	201
Red and Green	ditt <b>a 1</b>	64	20.
Carraway Seeds (new)		62	50
Cinque Foin per	quarter 5	iQs	70ı
New Coriander Seeds			O
Trefoil per cw	t 30s 5	iOs ,	63
Ribgrass			54
Canary per qui			
Linseed Oil Cake at the Mill		usai	ıd.
	to <b>01</b> Os per 1000.		
Tares, 8s to 9	s per bushel.		

AVER	RAGE PRI				rter.
	For E	igland and l	Wales, De	c. 16.	
Wheat	Ryc	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease
70 l	49 7	36 Í	25 9	44 7	45 8
	Ryc 43 7 Oatmeal, p	er Boll. of	140lbs	.25s. 10d.	

	Cwt. SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
Bags.	Pockets.
Kent 21 16s to 41 10s a 41 15s	Pockets. Kent 31 0s to 21 15s a. 5l 6s
Sussex 21 8s to 21 16s a 31 5s	Sussex 2116s to 31 3s a. 218a
Essex 21 16s to 31 5s a 41 0s	Essex 21 10s to 31 10s a 41 0s
	Farnham, s. cond, 211s to 41 0.
Old Dutylaid	at 115,000i.

June 3, in the for Middlesex 76s 6d / !	чэвсх 66в	54
Surrey 75s ld	Hertford 69s	84
Kent 73s 2d .	lunts 67s	94
Rudind 69s 6d [	Northampton 66s	Od
Essex 72s Od 🗀		ld
Berks 75s Od	Bedford 69s	54
Bucks 68a 2d	Lincoln 67a	74
Suffolk 72s 9d j	Wilts 6-18	54
Oxford 68s 11d	Cambridge 66s	64

#### PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW. St. James's. IIay ...... 31 Ss Od to 41 18s Od -Average, 41 3a 64 -Average, 11 10a 0d Straw..... 11 4s Od to 11 16s Od-Whitechapel. Hay ..... 31 180 0d to 41 60 0d-Straw ..... 11 100 0d to 11 140 0d Average, 41 2s Od Average, 11 12s Od Average, 61 16s 6d Clover ..... 61 6s Od to 71 7s Od Smithfield. Average, 31 17s 0d -Average, 21 11s 0d -Average, 11 10s 6d -Average, 61 16s 6d Average, 41 14s 6d

- 1		riday, Dec. 29.
	To sink the offal-	ver stone of Slbs.
	Beef 4s 4d to 5s 4d	Head of Cattle this day.
	Mutton 4s Od 5s 4d   1	Beasts about
	Venl 4s 8d - 6s 4d   8	
	Pork 4s Od - 5s 4d   (	Calves \$10
	Lamb 5s 4d 6s 8d   1	Pigs 110
•		<del></del>
	NEWGATE AND LEAD	
•	By the Ca	
	Boof 9. Ad to An Odd 1	Vest de Odies E- 44

Matton 3s 4d	to 4s 3d   Veal to 4s 4d   Pork	4s Od to 5s
COAL Ships at Market.	MARKET.—Dec. Ships sold.	
	0	

PRICE OF LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lbs, 18d to 19½4—Ditto, 56 to 66lbs, 20d to 214½
Dressing Hides, 14½d to 16d—Fine Coach Hides, 16d to 18d—
Crop Hides, for cutting, 35 to 40lbs, 15d to 16½d—Ditto, 45 to 50lbs, 17d to 19d—Calf Skins, 30 to 40lbs, 22d to 26d—Ditto, 50 to 70lbs, 28d to 35d—Ditto, 70 to 80lbs, 26d to 291—Small Scals (Greenland) 20d to 22d per lb—Large ditto, 13d to 18d—Tanned Horse Hides, 17d to 18½d—Spanish ditto, 17d to 22d.

PRICES OF TALLOW	, SOAP, &c. per 112lbs.
Town Tallow 65s 8d	Yellow Soap 860 6d
Yellow Russia 61s 01	Mottled 98s Od
White ditto 57s Od	Gard
Soap ditto 57s Od	
Melting Stuff 50s 0	
Ditto Rough 340 9d	. "

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"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 4.

SUNDAY, JAN. 7, 1821.

Price 7d.

Valuable Live and Dead Farming Stock, Utensils and Implements, at Battel Abbey, in Sussex.

> TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. WILLOCK,

On the Premises, on Thursday, the 11th of January, and following Days, at H o'clock,

THE LARGE and VERY VALUABLE FARM. ING STOCK, and a variety of effects, at BATTEL ABBEY: and at DOWN BARN FARM, contiguous to the town of Battel, between Robertsbridge and Hastings, in the county of Sussex; consisting of fourteen cart horses, saddle horses, colts, and ponies; seven sheet cows, two other cows, horses, coits, and ponies; seven sheet cows, two other cows, weven helfers and yearling calves, two sheet bulls, ten oxen, three hundred sheep and lambs; a boar, two sows, and seventeen store pigs; a great number of peacocks and hens, turkies, geese, ducks, poultry, and pigeons; fifteen brace of most beautiful gold and silver pheasants; a hundred and thirty tons of fine well-got meadow hay, fifteen tons of clover hay, several stacks of wheat, barley, and oats, twenty quarters of thrashed wheat, barley, and beans; three waggons, seven carts, a fish van, timber carriage, market cart, stag cart, and dog cart; ploughs, harrows, rollers; a great stag cart, and dog cart; ploughs, harrows, rollers; a great quantity of harness, utensils, and implements; a profusion of new saddles, bridles, bits, stirrups, girths, horse-cloths, &c.; a capital cylinder fire engine, old iron, lead, timber, &c.

To be viewed on Monday, the 8th of January, and till the sale, when catalogues may be had of Mr. Spray, the bailiff, on the Premises; at the George Inns, at Battel, Roberts-bridge, and Rye; New Inn, at Winchelsea; Castle, at Hastings; New Inn, at Pevensey; and of Mr. Willcock, 25, Golden-square, London.

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Lat 1.

THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of the RECTORY of EWEURST, situate between Cattle Abbey and Bediam Castle, in the county of Sussex; consisting of an Excellent Parsonage House, with all suitable out-buildings, gardens, glebe lands, and the great and small Tithes of nearly the whole of the extensive rich and fertile parish of Ewhurst, estimated worth upwards of One Thousand Pounds per Annum: the present incumbent forty-two years of age.

Lot 2. The PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of the Vicarace of Wartling, situate near, Bexhill, in the county of Sussex; consisting of a Comfortable Parsonage House, with

AGE of WARTING, situate near, Bexhill, in the county of Sussex; consisting of a Comfortable Parsonage House, with offices, an excellent garden, glebe land, and the Vicarial itithes of the whote parish, containing about Four Thousand Acres, estimated worth about Five Hundred Pounds per Ansum: the present incumbent thirty-seven years of age.

Lot 3. THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of the VI CARAGE of HOOE, situate between Wartling and Bexhill in the county of the visit of of the

hill, in the county of Sussex: consisting of a Small Vicar-age House, glebe, and the vicarial tithes of the parish; extimated worth about Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds per Anum: the present incumbent thirty-six years of age.

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Circumstances, wholly uniateresting to the Public, have retarded the Publication till now.

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It is not the Publisher's intention to enlarge, either on the value of his materials, the correctness of the typography, or the beautiful execution of his work. The high source from whence he derives his Literary aid, will be at once recognized; and the present Volume is offered as a specimen of the style in which all the others will be executed.

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Garden.

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## MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Dec. 29, 1820.

Ist Regiment of Dragoon Guards.-Cornet Frederick Lloyd, from the half-pay of the 21st Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Kennedy, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Robert Dent, Gent. to

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Robert Dent, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, wice-Gulston, who retires. 12th Ditto—Cornet Hon. John Kennedy, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Cornet, vice Fred. Thelluson, who retired on half-pay, 21st Light Dragoons.

3d Regiment of Foot—2d Lieutenant Richard Nugent Everard, from the half-pay of the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign, vice John Hen. Browne, who exchanges.

7th Ditto—Lieutenant Joseph Dean Bourke, from half-pay 1st Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles de Lorentz, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

Lorentz, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

16th Ditto—Ensign Alex. Duke Hamilton, from the 35th

Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hamilton.

S5th Ditto—Charles Brownlow Cumberland, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted to the 16th

45th Ditto-Lieut. William Henry Butler, from the half-pay 73d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Philip Stopford Cosby, who exchange

80th Ditto—Lieutenant Hugh Macdougall, from half-pay 4th Foot, to be Quartermister, vice Thomas Smyth, who retires upon half-pay.

fist Ditto—Captain Robert Watson Gordon, from intif-pay 6th Foot, to be Captain, vice Joseph Ginger, who ax-changes receiving the difference. 83d Ditto—Lieut. John Shaw, to be Captain, vice Sum-merfield; Lieut. Joseph Wynn, from the Cape Corps to be

Lieutenant, vice Shaw.

89th Ditto-Lieut. Henry Donean Keith, from half-pay

69th Foot, to be Lieutenaut, vice John Goodwin, who ex-changes, receiving the difference.

Cape Corps—Serjeant Major John Blakeway, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Wysm, appointed to the 63d Foot.

Colonial Company attached to the Quarter-master-General's Department at the Mauritius—Second Lieutement Charles M'Kenzie Campbell, from half-pay Bourbon Regi-

ment, to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase Commissions signed by the Lord Licutenant in the County of Essex.

Nathaniel Garland, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant, East Essex Militia—Ensigns John James Strutt, to be Captain, vice Kirby, resigned; Fishe Goodeve Harrison, Esq. to be ditto, vice Collier, deceased; Emign John Snell, to be Quartermaster (with rank of Lieutenant), vice Bland,

West Essex Militia—Horatio Vachell, Esq. to be Captain vice Pillans, deceased; Ensign Henry Bird, to be Lieutenant, vice Copping, deceased.

resigned.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County

of Cornwall,

5th or Pendennis Artillery Local Militia—William Wilmot Corfield, Esq. to be Captain; John Kendall, Gent. to
be First Lieutemant; Frederick Lovell M'Taggart Williams, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant.

North Cornwall Hussars-Richard Hicks, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

Cornwall Yeomanry Cavalry—Sir Richard Vyvyan, Batt. to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant; Matthew Paul Moyle, Gent. to be Cornet and Assistant-Surgeon; Philip Vyvyan Robinson, Gent. to be Adjutant. 2d Cornwall Yeomanry Cavalry—Lewis Charles Daubuz,

jun. Gent, to be Lieutenant; George Treweeke to be Chap-

East Cornwall Cavalry—John Parkin, Gent. to be Liet-tenant; John Smith, Gent. to be Coronet.

Commissions in the Manchester and Salford Yeoman's Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County. Pala-

latine of Lancaster.
Richard Simpson, Esq. to be Captain; Richard Meadow-croft Whitlow, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

## LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

[This Gazette contains Addresses to his Majesty from the Bishop, Dean, Chapter, &c. of Ely: Blandford, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Hereford, University of Aberdeea. Leeds, Newport, Glasgow, Lancaster, Tewkesbury, Banff, St. Giles, Camberwell, &c. &c. &c.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Landles. Lower Thames-street, fish factor. 27, Feb. 17, at 1, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Lang, Fenchurchstreet.

J. Plaskett, Dock Head merchant. Jan. 13, 20, Feb. 17, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Lang, Fenchures-street.
T. Shuffrey, Broadway, Worcester, grocer. Jan. 18, 48.
5, Jan. 16, Feb. 17, at 11, at the Farrier's Arms, Evesham.
Solicitors, Cheek, Eversham, and Bursfiel and Co. Box.





## SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, DEC. 30.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 30, J. M. Morgan, G. M. Morgan, and R. Morgan, Belle-Sauvage-yard, Ladgate-hill, wholesale stationers.—Jan. 20, D. Reid, Princess-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer.—Jan. 30, W. Kent, High Holborn, stationer, at Guildhall.—Jan. 23, C. Poynor, Doncaster, Yorkshire, linen-draper.—Jan. 20, J. Woodburne, Milnthorfe, Westmoreland, timber-merchant, at the King's Arms-Inn, Kendal.—Jan. 20, J. H. Koe, Mill-wall, Poplar, Roman Cement-manufacturer.—Jan. 20, C. Graves, Holborn, linen-draper.—Jan. 20, V. Cooper, New Bond-street, London, milliner.—Jan. 9, J. Balmer, City Chambers, merchant.—Jan. 92, N. J. Fellowes, Foundling-terrace, Grays-Inaroad, Holborn, Painter.—Jan. 20, F. Whitmore, jun. Walham-green, Fulham, brewer.—Jan. 25, W. Clarke, Sheffield, Yorkshire, master-builder.

CERTIFICATES .- Jan. 20.

T. Harris, St. Peter, Hereford, grover.—J. Knowles, Liverpool, innkeeper.—G. Booth, jun. Coleshill, Warwickshire, dealer and chapman.—W. Smale, jun. Lower East Smithfield, butcher.—M. Lynch, Whitefriars, carman.—T. Palin, Hanley, Staffordshire, butcher.—W. Meakin, Eccles-hall, Staffordshire, grocer.—J. Gordon, Tokenhouse-yard, merchant.—E. Tollervey, Westbourne, Sussex, miller. J. Wright, sen. Hart-street, Bloomsbury, upholsterer.

### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains loyal and dutiful Addresses to His Majesty—from the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Clergy, Citizens, and other Inhabitants of the city of Worcester and its vicinity; from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the borough of Beston, Lincolnshire; from the inhabitants of Ashford, in the county of Kent; from the borough of Reading; from the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, Manufacturers, and principal inhabitants of the town and parish of Halifax; from the Mayor, Deputy Recorder, Jurats and Common Councilmen of the town and parish of Maidstone, Kent; from the Inhabitants of the parish of Ealing, Middlesex; from the inhabitants of the town of Tullamore, in Ireland; from the Bailiff and Burgesses of the borough of Bewdley, in Common Council asgesses of the borough of Bewdley, in Common Council assembled; from the Master, Assistants, and Members of the Trinity House of Leith; from the Magistrates and Town Council of the city of Brechin, North Britain; from the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the borough of Jedburgh; from the Presbytery of Langholm, county of Dumfries; from the Ministers of the Presbytery of Garioch; from the acting Magistrates of the ancient Burgh of Inverarom the acting an agistrates of the aucteut Burgh of Inverseers, from the Rector, Churchwardens, Overseers, and other inhabitants of the parish of Hanwell, Middlesex; from the Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Maxwelltoune, in Common Council assembled.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED, J. Parkes and J. Mills, of the Knowle Colliery, Staffordshire, coal-masters.—W. Hooper and J. Hooper, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, manufacturers.—J. Faulds and W. Dumsden, Carlton-street, St. James's, bakers.—W. C. Gill and J. A. Hopkins, Bristol, woollen-drapers.—T. Lloyd and J. West, Haverfordwest, paper-manufacturers. W. Randall and S. G. Nightingale, Cheapside, tailors BANKRUPTS.

G. A. T. Bruggenkate, Little East Cheap, merchant, to surrender Jan. 6, 16, and Feb. 13, at 12, at Guildhall. Solicitor, Wilson, Devonshire-street, Bishopgate-street. R. Reynolds, Shobroke, Devonshire, tauner, Jan. 24, 25, and Feb. 13, at 14, at the Angel inn Tiverton. Solicitors, Hurd and Johnson, King's Bench-walk, Temple, and Readell Tiverton. and Rendell, Tiverton.

E. Hardman, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 26, 27, and Feb. 13, at 1, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Solicitors, Adling-

ton and Gregory. Bedford-row, and Topham, Liverpool.

W. Swann, Shiffnal, Shropshire, tailor, Jan. 15, at 5, 16, and Feb. 13, at 11, at the Jerningham Arms, Shiffnal. Solicitors, Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn, and Smith, Wolverhampton.

J. Bailar, Birmingham, grocer, Jan. 26, 27, and Feb. 13.

J. Bailey, Birmingham, grocer, Jan. 26, 27, and Feb. 13, at 11, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors, Long and Austen, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn, and Palmer, Bir-

mingham,
J. Landles and J. Laudles, Berwick-upon-Tweed, mer-chants, Jan. 23, 25, and Feb. 13, at the Hen and Chickens Ino, Berwick. Solicitors, Raine and Co. King's Buch-walk, Temple, and Weddele, Berwick.

W. Elgie, Russwarp, Yorkshire, corn-merchant, Jan. 26, 27, and Feb. 13, at 10, at the Angel, Whitby. Solici-

Aors, Belcher, Whitby, Milne and Parry, Temple.
R. Parsons, sen. and R. Parsons, jun. and T. Parsons,
Lyacombe and Widcombe, Somersetshire, corn-factors,
Jan. 12, 13, and Feb. 13, at 11, at the Castle and Bull Inn, Solicitors, Potts, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street, and Bat-chelor, Bath.

W. Shillito, Chapel-Allerton, Yorksbire, dealer in catttle, Jan 9, at 6, 10, and Feb. 13, at 11, at the Court-House, Leeds, Solicitors, Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden, and Coupland and Shaw, Leeds.
R. Hewitt, North Shields, linen-draper, Jan. 16, 22, and

R. Hewitt, North Shields, linen-draper, Jan. 16, 22, and Feb. 13, at 11, at the George Inn, Newcastle-upon Tyne.

Belicitors, Bell and Brodrick, Bow Church-yard, Cheapside, and Seymour, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

G. Webb, Cornhill, dealer and Chapman, Jan. 13, and 20, and Feb. 13, at 11, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Reynal and Ogle, Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 27. C. Edwards, Gough-square, furrier, at 11, at Guildhall.—Jan. 27, 3. Schoneld, Kingston-upon-Thames, maltster, at 11, at Guildhall.—Jan 27, G. Hadley, Greenwich, draper, at 11, at Guildhall.—Feb. 3, W. Humble, Great St. Thomas Apostle, agent, at 10, at Guildhall.— Jan. 27, R. Townend see, and J. Richardson Townend, Jan. 27, R. Townend see, and J. Richardson Townend, Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street, merchants, at 19, at Guildhall.—Jan. 27, B. Spowden, Harrow-on-the-Hill, grocer, at 11, at Guildhall.—Jan. 25, J. Woods, jun. Portsca, Baker, at 12, at the Crown Inp, Bishop's Walham.—Jan. 24, J. Welch. Amsworth, Lancashire, cotton-cloth-manufacturer, at 9, at the Star Inn, Manchester.—Jan. 23. J. Hockey, Llangum, Monmouthshire, farmer, at 12, at the Commorcial Rooms, Bristol.—Jan. 30, T. Dawson, Manchester, victualler, at 9, at the Star Inn, Manchester.—Jan. 30, J. Holt. Manchester.—Jan. 30, J. Holt. Manchester.—Jan. 30, J. Holt. Manchester.—Jan. 30, J. Holt. Manchester.—Jan. 30, J. Halt, Manchester, dyer, at 10, at the Star Inn, Man

CERTIFICATES .- JAN. 23.

H. Hay, Newcastle-street, Strand, printer,—J. Lovell, Lower-road, Lambeth, grocer.—W. Abbott, Windham-place, merchant.—W. Fromow, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, chemist and druggist.—J. 1mbry, Buckersbury, warehouseman and factor.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## PARIS DEC. 27.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, Dec. 26.—The Chamber proceeded to ballot for five Candidates for the Presidency; the result was, for M. Ravez, 236; M. Bellart, 221; De Bonald, 217; Benoist, 212; De Bouville, 199; Royer Colard, 80; Courvoisier, 71; Dupont de l'Eure, 51; Lafitte, 47, &c. The first five having seals as a least the Candidates and the Candidates for the Presidency the Pres each an absolute majority, were declared the Candi-

A grand deputation was appointed to compliment the King on the New Year.—The Chamber resolved itself into a Secret Committee, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to the King. The address, after debate, was agreed to, and a grand Deputation appointed to present it to his

Majesty.
PARIS. DEC. 31.—Thursday the King received the grand Deputation of the Chamber of Peers with their Address. The Deputation was ushered into the Royal Maria of the Commoning all presence by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, at-

tended by his assistants.

His Majesty gave the following answer to the Address (which was purely one of Congratulation:)

"I receive with a lively sensibility this expression of the sentiments of the Chamber of Peers; I see with real satisfaction the conformity of their principles with my own. I have said, and I repeat it, if I desire to have my days prolonged, it is to strengthen the institutions which I have given to my people. But, whatsoever may be the decrees of Providence, let us not forget this maxim of our public law. 'In France the King never dies.'

The state of the King's health appears to be very satisfactory.

The King held a Council of Ministers on Wednesday, at which the new Ministers, M. Laine, Villele,

nesuay, at which the new Ministers, M. Laine, Villele, and Corbieres, were present.

The Viscount de Chateaubriand, Ambassador to the Court of Prussia, set out on Wednesday for Berlin.

A German Mail, with Frankfort papers to the 25th December, has arrived. There is a long article in the Austrian Observer, which consists in little more than giving the "lie direct" to various statements and runours respecting the Congress of Transmitter. mours respecting the Congress of Troppau, in the Vrai Liberal, a Netherland Journal. The most curious circumstance in this attack and contradiction is, that the most of the imputed fabrications have long since reached this country as intelligence of Austrian origin, dated from Vienna.

The intelligence from Naples is interesting: viz. the departure of the King for the Congress at Lay-bach. It was not without reluctance and distrust that the Parliament consented to the departure of the King. The letter of the Sovereigns was communicated to the King in a very respectful mode. It was presented to him at a solemn audience by the resident Ministers of England, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The place of meeting, and the avenues leading to it, were crowded. The public manifested the utmost decorum, and the most entire confidence in the Parliament. The Parliament postponed its answer to the Message to the next day, the 8th of December. Next day again the Parliament Chamber was filled and surrounded by crowds of anxious spectators. A committee had been appointed to prepare an answer to the message. This Message, it will be recollected, contained specific bases of a Constitution, which the King pledged himself to maintain at the Congress. The answer of the Congress and approved of with acclaimance. Committee was read and approved of with acclamation. It declared that the Spanish Constitution must alone be the Constitution of Naples—that this and no other had been sworn to by the King, the people, the military and civil powers—and that the Parliament had not power to consent to the departure of the King, except upon the understanding that his departure should have for its object the support of the Spanish Constitution, sworn to by all.

The declaration of the King to his Parliament con-

tains the following sentence:

"I declare I will not go to Laybach, except for the purpose of maintaining the Spanish Constitution.

After this declaration, I desire that the Parliament will decide, in positive terms, whether they will consent to my being present at the Congress at Laybach." The Parliament at last consented to the King's de-

parture. He demanded the company and assistance of four members. The Parliament declined—relying solely upon his Royal faith, and his affection for his people.—The departure of the King was affecting.—He was escorted by multitudes to the shore—greeted the whole way with the kindest expressions.—He had arrived at Leghorn, and had lodgings prepared for him at Florence on the 19th, on his way to Laylach. His suite was numerous, amoug whom no diplomatic per-son is mentioned.—It is stated, however, that the Duke de Gallo was to join him at Laybach.

MADRID, DEC. 21.—Every thing in this city is still tranquil, and the new order of things is daily more and more consolidated .- A courier is just arrived from Cadiz, with very unpleasant intelligence of a serious misunderstanding between the Magistrates and

in these movements; but the immense number of smugglers and persons without honest occupation, who infest this town, rendered the riots at one time very serious. To give a colour to their actions the insurgents prepared a formal document, which they have forwarded to the King, complaining of the conduct of the Magistrates, who have, say they, discharged the authors of the late massacres from prison without trial. The Magistrates have addressed a counter-statement to his Majesty, and there the matter rests for the moment.

The King is in perfect health, but in low spirits, on account of the disturbed state of the provinces, and

the suspicion with which he is still regarded.

Geneva, Dec. 24.—The Grand Council of Bern opened its Sittings on the 18th. The public accounts for 1819 were received, and a considerable deficiency was ascertained.

The following are the particulars of a remarkable law-suit, as published by the defendant, Colonel Zelweger, whose residence is at Gall. He heard, about two years ago that he was charged by public rumour, with having committed incest many years since. He went before the Judge of the place, and demanded that an inquiry should be set on foot. He was sent before the Special Commission, who examined all the parties. In the course of the examination it was discovered that the report had been spread by a discarded chambermaid, a native of Baden. The Commission was satisfied; but nevertheless, gave an order of attachment upon the property of the Colonel; allowing him, however, six months to justify himself in. Mr. Zelweger accordingly instituted a process against the chambermaid, in the Court of Justice in Rastadt. The chambermaid there made a solemn protestation of guilt, as a calumniatrix. The Grand Council of Appenzel, in Switzerland, however, refused to receive this justi-fication, and condemned Mr. Zelweger to pay a fine of 3,000 Louis d'ors, (3,000l. sterling.) for having carried his cause into a Foreign Court. The sentence adds, We refuse to enter into the merits of the original accusation against Mr. Zelweger, but order him to be imprisoned, and hereby sequestrate his property for the said fine of 3,000 Louis d'ors."

## THE QUEEN.

It not being distinctly understood by the generality of readers in what manner the House of Lords voted in the various stages of inquiry into the Queen's conduct while living abroad as Princess of Wales, it is here

brought into a small compass:—
In consequence of the report of the Secret Committee of the Lords being taken into consideration on the 4th of July, stating, that they had "examined with all the attention due to so important a subject, the documents which have been laid before them, and they find that those documents contain allegations supported by the concurring testimony of a great number of persons in various situations of life, and residing in different parts of Europe, which deeply affect the honour of the Queen, charging her Majesty with an adulterous connection with a foreigner, originally in her service in a menial capacity, and attributing to her Majesty a continued series of condact highly unbecoming her Majesty's rank and station, and of the most licentious character. These charges appear to be calculated so deeply to affect not only the honour of the Queen, but also the dignity of the Crown, and the moral feeling and honour of the country, that in their opinions it is indispensable that they should become the subject of a solemn enquiry, which it appears to the Committee may be best effected in the course of a Legislative proceeding; the necessity of which they can-not but most deeply deplore." And all attempts on the part of the Committee of Lords and Commons to prevail on the Queen to accede to the wishes of Government to accept of the terms offered her of 50,000l. per annum, provided she lived abroad, and that she should be acknowledged as Queen at any Court in Italy that she thought proper to name, having failed: a motion was made on the 18th August, 1820, to call in Counsel to proceed on the inquiry, when the votes stood as

For the Question Against it

Majority infavour of it After avery minute enquiry, and hearing the defence of the Queen, which occupied forty-nine days, the question was put on the 6th November for the second reading of the Bill, when the votes stood as follows:

For the Question - 123

Against it

Majority in favour of it - 28.

The Bill then went into a Committee of the whole House, and as several Peers and Bishops, from religious scruples, had given their votes for the second reading upon the express understanding that, when the Bill went to a Committee, the Divorce clause would be excluded, which would leave only the degradation of her Majesty from the rank of Queen, and being considered the first female in the united kingdoms; Ministers, with the view of meeting the wishes of those Peers, expressed a desire to exclude the divorce clause, in which they were not supported by many of Peers who had voted for the second reading, in full conviction that the Queen disgraced herself while residing abroad as Princess of Wales, and that it would therefore be derogatory to the dignity of the Crown, to suffer her to remain as the Consort of the King, the people, the latter of whom paraded the streets in bodies, and called out for vengeance upon the authors of the massacres which took place in March last. Very few of the respectable inhabitants took any part

the difference in opinion in those Peers who voted for the second reading, and under the plea of consistency for not allowing a degraded Queen to remain the Consort of the King, urged the propriety of retaining the divorce clause in the Bill, in the full expectation that on the third reading of the Bill the majority would be so much reduced in consequence of the religious scruples of a certain number of Peers and Bishops who would vote against it, that government would be obliged to give up the Bill; and in the event of its being sent down to the House of Commons, it would be thrown out, upon the same religious scruples, or that of inexpediency, as it having been avowed that the King had no disposition to marry again, the divorce clause became quite unnecessary.

On the 9thof November a division took place on the exclusion of the divorce clause, when there appeared—

For the Question . 1., t Majority against it

thereby placing Government in the minority; the con-sequence of which was, that on the 10th November, the fifty-third day of the trial, when the Bill was read a third time. Government lost the support of twelve Peers and Bishops upon religious principles, who had supported the second reading of the Bill, viz:—

For the Question Againstit 99 Majority for it

in which division Government lost twelve votes, which were equal to seventeen votes against them, viz :-

Five votes that voted for retaining the Divorce Clause, which increased the number of the opposition from 94 to 99, being equal to 10 lost by Government 10 Seven votes, that did not vote on either side Total To this add the real majority, being

The majority would have stood at - 26.
The Bill was, however, read a third time by a sufficient majority; but on the motion of Lord Liverpool the question of the passing the Bill was ordered to be put on that day six mouths.

Against the abandonment of the Bill, the following Protests were entered :---

I.—Protest entered on Saturday, 11th Nov. 1820.

" DISSENTIENT, "Dissentient,
"Because no sufficient ground appears for the abandonment
of the Bill founded upon the charges againsther Majesty the
Queen, which had undergone the most solemn and accurate
investigation; charges in which the morality of the country
was deeply interested, and in which all the Peers, Spiritual
and Temporal, who delivered their opinions, with very few
exceptions, declared their conviction of her guilt; and the abandonment of which is a dereliction which may bring into disrespect not only the character of our highest court of judicature, but that of the nation itself. And it is with the greatest concern we observe the extreme want of consideration for the Sovereign, by the dereliction of proceedings so necessarily brought on, by which a wife declared by the House of Peers to have been guilty of adulterous intercourse with a menial servant, and of a conduct the most deprayed, with a mental servant, and of a conduct the most deprayed, is to remain Queen Consorf, thus lowering the dignity of the crown, and embarrassing the country with far greater difficulties than those which seem to have induced his Majesty's Government to relinquish the prosecution of the Bill.

(Signed) "SHEFFIELD, "WILLIAM (Duke "NORTHUMBERLAND, of Clarence,) "LOTHIAN, "AILESBURY,

11. " Adhuc 10 Die Novembris, 1820.

" DISSENTIENT "Because, that in a case of this nature, in which this "Because, that in a case of this nature, in which this House appears to us, by its resolution to read the bill a second time, by its proceedings in the committee upon the bill and the report, and by its resolution to read the bill a third time, to have strongly manifested that in the judgment of a majority of this House, the guilt imputed in the preamble of the bill had been clearly proved, we think that considerations affecting the justice and honour of the House made it fit that the bill should pass.

"Because this appears to us to have been the more fit in a case, in which so many Peers, who voted against the third

case, in which so many Peers, who voted against the third reading of the bill, had declared their conviction that the

guilt imputed had been proved.

"Because we also think that the House ought not, in considering whether the bill should passafter its having been read a third time, to have been influenced by any regard to what might take place in an enquiry in the other House of Par-liament, as was suggested in the course of our debates, save only that we deem it to have been just that the party ac-

only that we deem it to have been just that the party accused should have had an opportunity of calling for the judgment of both houses, when the house, proceeding by a bill of pains and penalties, had expressed in its resolutions a judgment unfavourable to the party.

"Because we cannot but apprehend, to adjourn the further consideration of the bill will lead to great misapprehension as to the real opinion of the majority of the Peers of this House, as it is to be collected from the antecedent proceedings properly understood, with reference to the question upon ings properly understood, with reference to the question upon uilt imputed to the party accused in the preamble of

(Signed)

"BRIDGWATER, " VERULAM,

" SHAFTESBUEY,

"WILLIAM (Dake of Clarence.)"

" DISSENTIENT,

" Because it has been clearly established by undeniable evidence, and confirmed by the votes and declarations of a great majority of the House of Peers, that the Princess of Wales (now Queen) did commit adultery with a foreigner, and because 1 know of no other tribunal where this crime against the State and against society can be punished, or the

repetition of the offence be prevented.

"2dly, Because the failure of this bill, maccompanied by any other legislative or judicial proceeding, must encourage the commission of crime, and leave a great stain upon

the honour of the Throne, and the morals of the present (Signed) " HARRIS,

" WILLIAM (Duke of Clarence.)" IV.

" DISSENTIENT, "Because the guilt of her Majesty the Queen, having, after the fullest investigation and consideration of the evidence adduced for and against her Majesty, been made out and established to the entire satisfaction of my honour and constant and the satisfaction of the sat science, and the bill of pains and penalties having, in the most solemn and deliberate manner passed through its different stages, and received the sanction of this house to the third reading, I cannot allow of its abandonment at this period of the sedulous and exemplary attendance and labours of this House, without recording my protest against a measure, which involves a dereliction of the sacred duty of administering justice by this House, and which suffers the meet who had a made lightly second that the received in the sacred duty of administering justice by this house, and which suffers the most abandoned and licentious conduct to remain, if not tri-umphant, at least unpunished, to the disgrace of our country, in derogation of the honour and dignity of this House, and which tends to lower the first tribunal in the world, in the estimation of this nation, of Europe, and of posterity.
(Signed) "POWIS, (Signed)

" WILLIAM (Duke of Clarence.)"

Every person who took pains to inform himself of the sentiments of the Queen's pretended friends, or rather of their plan for turning out the present ministers, and providing for themselves and relations, must have been made sensible that they built their hopes upon being able to procrastinate the investigation in the House of Commons for a lengthened period, and by violent speeches in the same keep up a ferment in the country, so as to procure petitions against the divorce clause, as being contrary to the religious principles of the country, and thereby be able ultimately to get the Bill thrown out. Government being sensible of the plans laid for keeping up a ferment in the country. very prudently determined to disappoint the Opposi-tion, which they did most effectually by setting the Bill aside, the news of which acted upon the party like an electric shock, as it at once deprived them of the hope of any longer deluding the mob by violent speeches in the House, in favour of the Queen; and that such was their plan was made manifest by their conduct in the House of Commons on the 23d of November, when the Usher of the Black Rod entered and sum-moned them to appear in the House of Lords.

The Party have now done their utmost in support of their puppet the Queen; and when the people have had time to cool, and had an opportunity of gaining accurate information, they will then see how much they

have been deluded.

The Peers who entered their Protest (as above stated) against the setting aside the Bill, may ere long have reason to approve of the prudent and judicious plan of Government, as all that was originally wished by them has been obtained, viz.—the proving by a public and most solemn inquiry upon oath the guilt of the Queen, as having disgraced herself while living abroad as Princess of Wales, which fully authorized them in not including her name in the Liturgy as Queen of England, and preventing her sullying the Throne.

(To be continued.)

## LAW.

Seals, Re-hearings, Appeals, Pleas, Demurrers, Exceptions, Further Directions, and Petitions, before the Lord Chancellor, before Hilary Term, 1821.

The Lord Chancellor will sit on Re-hearings and Appeals, and such Pleas, Demurrers, Exceptions, and Further Directions, as are set down to be heard before him alternately. His Lordship will not proceed on any motions after the

Seal Day. Monday, Jun. 15, 1st Seal Thursday, Jan. 18, Let Scal. Tuesday, 16, Friday, 19, 2d Scal.
Wednesday 17, Saturday 20, Petitions.
Scals and Petitions before the Vice Chancellor, before

Hilary Term, 1821. SECOND SEAL. Friday, Jan. 19, Motions. Monday, Jan. 15, Motions. Tuesday, Wednesday, 16, 17, 18, Pts. Saturday, 20, Petitions. Thursday,

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE KING .- It gives us real pleasure to learn that the commencement of the New Year is to be distinguished by an act of public justice to the memory of a Sovereign, whose reign must always be ranked as one of the most eventful in the British Annals, and of whose virtues there is, we believe, but one opinion among men of all parties and classes—we mean his late revered Majesty George III.! The plan of an appropriate monumental groupe to be executed in bronze, and be erected in some public place, in commemoration of his Majesty, has been submitted by an eminent Artist to the principal Members of the tinguished for their taste in the Fine Arts. It has met with the most flattering approbation, and a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen has been formed, with the sauction of the highest authority, and under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to carry the plan into immediate execution.

Prince Leopold's visits to the Queen, it is now said,

have relation only to a bargain which he is making with her for Marlborough-house.

The river is at present to much impeded by the se-

vere frost, and large quantities of ice, as scarcely to be navigable above Richmond Bridge. The watermen have dragged all their boats on shore, to prevent their being damaged by the ice.

HOUSELESS POOR.—On Thursday, a Meeting of the General Committee of the Houseless Poor was held in the Poultry, for the purpose of receiving a report of the arrangements made at the London Workhouse. From a statement made by the Chairman of the House Committee, (D. Campbell, Esq.) it appeared that upwards of 100 persons were sheltered on Wednesday night; and from the regulations laid down, (which are the result of repeated consultations during the summer) the Committee are satisfied that none but the "really houseless" have been, or are likely to be re-ceived under their care.—A remarkable occurrence took place here on Wednesday night:—A man named Woolf, who had committed a felony in a distant part of the country, fled to London, and a reward was offered for his apprehension. A sailor, who was acquainted with the circumstances, as well as with the person of the delinquent, pursued him. Both were in a state of destitution, and by a singular coincidence, both sought shelter at the London Workhouse. The offender was of course recognized, and as the Committee have Police Officers in constant attendance, he was immediately taken into custody.

Whilst in the metropolis we have been entirely free from snow, until Friday, we find by our letters, that there has been a most heavy fall in different parts of the country. At Brighton, the depth of snow is re-markably great; and in other parts the snow has been so heavy as to render the roads nearly impassable,

it having drifted to the height of nine or ten feet.

Wonderful Undertaking.—The following is an attempt at a pedestrian exploit exceeding all other un-dertakings of the kind. Mr. Wyat, a Bedfordshire farmer, started from the City Road, on Monday to go on foot 322 miles in five days, which is at the rate of 65 miles per day. Time is backed 2 and 3 to 1.

A meeting has been held at Stratford-upon-Avon,

for the purpose of erecting, by subscription, a monument to the memory of the immortal chakspeare.

A letter from the agent to Lloyd's, at Autwerp, dated 29th Dec. says—"The frost has set in very severely, and the navigation of the Scheldt is stopped by the floating ice. The Active, Spellard, from hence for Alicant and Barcelona, laye in a precurious situation of Pales in shore." ation off Batz, in shore."

Duez.—On Tuesday morning a meeting took place in the Regent's Park, between Captain J—, of the Royal Navy, and Mr. H——an independent Gentle-. man, residing in the neighbourhood of Portsman-square. The parties arrived at the ground, attended by their seconds, a short time after eight o'clock, when every endeavour was made to effect an amicable adjustment, but without success. The distance (12 paces) was then measured, and the gentlemen fired, when Mr. H——, received the ball of his antagonist in his left shoulder; he was immediately conveyed tohis residence. This disagreement took place on the preceding evening, at a tavern, in the neighbourhood of Bond-street, in consequence of Mr. H—— using some strong language, reflecting upon the late Lord Nelson.

A person calling himself Captain, alias the Rev. Mr. Swann, was taken into custody a few days since, on various charges of fraud. His sister, who passed for his wife, was taken into custody on Monday, in the neighbourhood of Uxbridge, for obtaining goods by false pretences, under the reigned name of Barrington. She took a house, and passed herself off as the relative of Lady C——, and got goods from town and country, to the tune of more than 100l. which she turned into money, and decamped.

The high Sheriff of the county of Kent, Sir Thomas Dyke has refused to call a meeting of the County for the purpose of addressing the Queen.

Yesterday se'nnight, Thomas Stevens, Esq. was elected Recorder of the city of Exeter, in the room of W. Cour-tenay, Esq. M. P. who has resigned.

On Thursday a Meeting, purporting to be of the Inhabitants of Lambeth, was held at the Horns' Tavern, Kennington, to petition his Majesty to dismiss Ministers, and to congratulate the Queen. About 200 persons were present, out of a population of 60,000 souls. The principal speakers were Mr. Williams, M. P. Mr. Thelwall, Mr. Slade, and Mr. Moore. A series of resolutions were proposed, and of course carried unanimously, as was the address to his Majesty, and

one to the Queen.

one to the Queen.

During the continuance of the late fever at Barbadoes, the 2d Regiment of Foot lost no less than 370 men.

Wednesday, the dispatches were closed at the East India. House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships,

Inglis, Capt. Borradaile; Farquiarson, Capt. W. Cruik-

bank, for Bombay and China.

PASSENCERS PER SHIP INGLIS.—For Bombay—Mr.

Weeken, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Wainwright, Free Mariners.

Messrs. F. J. Lugrin, W. C. Lugrin, and Wooler; Messrs.

Laurie, Hult, and Hale, Cadets.

Thursday the despatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following

ships, viz:—
Marquis Camden, Capt, T. Larkins; Royal George,
Capt. C. S. Timins, for Bombay and China. Repulse, Capt. J. Paterson, for St. Helena, Benceolea,

And China.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL GEORGE.—For Bombay—
Messrs. C. G. Houlton and E. Holland, Writers; Lieut,
Col. Scaly, Mrs. Scaly, Lieut. G. Taylor, Messrs. Fortnam,
Davis, and Reach, Assistant Surgeons; Mrs. Eldrica,
Misses Kensington and Timins, Messrs. Hand, Bell, Moncrieff, Saltwell, Poole, Macan, Turner, Spencer, Harvey,
Walter, Delamain, and Daws, Cadets; Mr. A. H. Nott,
Rounbay Mariner.

Day,—For St, Helena—Lieut. T. M. Hunter, Miss P. So-

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Proprietors of JOHN BULL beg to inform the Public, that in compliance with the wishes of a great name. ber of Correspondents, they intend to publish (after this present week) a Monday Evening Edition of this Paper; which will contain the news of Monday up to four o'clock, at well as the latest price of the Markets, Funds, extracts from Lloyd's List, highly interesting to the Farmer and mtry Merchant.

To commence on Monday, January 15, 1821.

"No Ingrate K. C. B." came to hand too late for insertion.—We have the case in preparation for next Sundby, as our Correspondent will observe.

An Englishman's' letter and enclosure have been received

Wood is much too far gone for such gentle remedies as those he

We had every disposition to be indulgent to the establish mone, the Conductor of which called at our Office last week; having, ence for all, in the outset of this Paper, declined any attentions from such quarters, we are somewhat mortified that he should have thought it necessary to try the sincerity of our resolution; and, at all events, he ought to have known better than to have supposed that we should insert the article he left for the Editor.—No personal interest, nor private interference, will ever have a good effect upon us; and the consequence of his visit will be our total silence upon the subject he is so anxious we zhould speak of for at least six weeks.

We have received another letter; signed " An Englishman,"

om whom we shall be very glad to hear again.
We lament that our able Correspondent Fitz Harding has both obliged to quit England so suddenly. We would venture to remark that if he does not go farther than Paris, we can hear m kim with as much facility and regularity as if he were at Brighton.

Lady S. B's note has been received.

D. D.—Spy—A. B.—and the Parish Priest, will be atnded to.—We are obliged to Perriwig, but are very sick of Mr. Barber, alias Beaumont.
"Haste," from Burton Cr.

from Burton Crescent, is ill-natured,ther of the parties, or only one of them married, the joke would be good enough—as it is, it might do mischief, CATO has come to hand.—His question shall be put;—if the

one of the accomplice could be procured, it would be more sa-

the respite of this week is all we shall allow him.

> JOHN BULL OFFICE, Dec. 30th, 1820.

THE demand for this Paper increases so rapidly, that the Proprietors are compelled to state, that not-withstanding all their exertions, the First Two Numbers, (of which six editions have been actually published) are now enwhich have ordered this Day's Paper with the preceding ones, that they shall positively be furnished with the Two First Numbers to complete their sets in the course of the first quarter of their Subscription.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

Ir is impossible not to see the good effect that a little calm reasoning has had upon the public mind, in relation to the only topic which engrosses it.

No one, who does not wilfully blind himself to it, can fail of seeing the decline of the Queen's popularity. Whence does this arise?—Is she less pureless amiable—or less injured, than she was a few weeks since?-No-but, thank God, common sense and common reason have come to the aid of our countrymen and country-women; they have had time to pause and reflect upon the evidence adduced against herthe admissions made by her own witnesses—the wild defences set up in her behalf-her own general conduct-and above all, upon the character of the support she has met with from public men.

No man can put much faith in the protection given her by such a man as Wood, whose motives have all along been too evident to impose upon any human being:-and no man, even were Wood as pure a patriot as he would have us think him, and believed the Queen as pure a princess as he were a patriot, would think much of a Queen's cause when bolstered up by an Alderman without a Trade, or if with a Trade, a Trade without a name. But even he-Matthew Wood—the wise, omniscient Matthew Wood, allows, that although me has reasons for his conduct towards the Queen, nobody else has-for in all his speeches about her of late, we find this qualification-" If you knew what I know about her,"-" If you could see the things that I have seen,"-" If you were in the secret as I am," you would not wonder at my enthusias :--

the people to the most violent testimonials of admiration for the Queen, he, the leader of the party, admits, that although he knows all sorts of things which would bear him out in his enthusiasm—nobody else does.

Taking Wood, then, as the leader of the Radicals, we may describe the countenance bestowed on the Queen by Joseph Hume, Maj. Gen. Wilson, the Duke of Leinster, &c. as the tribute of Radicalism paid at all times to any object in opposition to Sovereign, and without any particular feeling towards her Majesty which would not equally apply to Henry Hunt or Richard Carlile, for all of whom they have evinced the same tender concern in the way of praises and subscriptions, and in some processions.

The support which she has received from Brougham, Wilde, Denman, and Lushington, she has paid for out of John Bull's pocket, and is therefore fairly entitled to it—these personages, aware of the true value of the respectability which the visits of their ladies would give to her Majesty, kindly threw them into the bargain.—These are "The hirelings;" to these may of course be added, Sir William Gell, Mr. Hownam, Mr. Keppel Caven, and Lady Anne Ha-

Those who have espoused her from mere weakness of intellect, run wild for want of cultivation, are not few.—Sir Gerard Noel—Sir Charles Wolseley-Waddington, and Peter the Wild Boy lead this host. and come under the head of "The drivellers,"

Then the Whigs—and the opposition—the minority in the House of Lords—the ninety-ninc who voted against the Bill of Pains and Penalties—see of these how many have given an implied proof of their feelings toward her. Four the Duke of Bedford the Duke of Leinster-Lord Jersey-and Lord Tanker ville, have either forced or suffered the females of their families to visit her, and no more. These ninety ains then, are her friends, because they are the political opponents of the Administration-mark thislook at it calmly, and the secret will comeout.

Lord Ellenborough voted against the Bill, but hear what he says even in the House

"The Queen of England is one of the last women whom an honourable man would wish to see associate with his wife, or set an example to his daughters."

Lord Calthorpe voted against the Bill, hear what he says in the house:

"The conduct of the Queen has been of the most shameful and disgraceful nature."

Lord Erskine voted against the Bill: hear what he says every where, except in the House.

Lord Grey, whose protestations of her innocence are recorded, speaks of her in private in the most extraordinary terms.

Lord Guilford has been for several years in the habit of calling the Queen Poll, with an epithet prefixed, which we cannot offend our readers by men-

Lord Holland has amused his friends by anecdotes of the Queen's conduct before her marriage.

Lord Lansdown in a similar manner relates many anecdotes of Her Majesty since her marriage.

And the Duke of Bedford himself, far as he has gone, is not backward in making the Queen a subject for mirth at his own table.

All this the good sense of the People begins now to find out: the People begin to s Queen is, to her supporters, literally nothing-that they care nothing about her farther than as she answers their own purpose, and she, poor Lady, has begun to find out the same thing. She knows that the Whigs want her in front, to lay open the path to office; and she knows that the very moment they got into place they would renew (if necessary) the strongest measo that; while he and his Satellites have been exciting | sures against her, said turns the very knowledge they

have of her failings into accusation against her to be s, for consistency sake, they would not do it by a Bill of Pains and Penalties-but they have laid their plans.

'These things have had their weight; -- respectable people, who were for a time deceived by the specions harangues of the Queen's advocates in parliament, are now undeceived by their subsequent conduct out of parliament. And the simple fact, that to carry their own political point, these very Lords voted for the Divorce of the Queen, has had the effect of stripping: the case of every particle of respectability, and, combined with all the other barefaced trickeries of the faction, has reduced the cry of Caroline for ever into a yell equally debased with any of those which have heretofore distinguished the REPUBLICANS and REVO-LUTIONISTS.

PERSONALITY.

Amongst the great number of Letters we have received, some menacing, but the greater part complimentary, one or two written in a tone of moderation, which demands attention, charge us with indulging toe much in personality.

To any fair remonstrance we shall never hesitate to give a fair answer, and we therefore shall reply to this point.—The accusation can only bear upon the Queen's Visitors, and some other persons who have put themselves forward in a similar way; now this very statement is of itself our full and complete defence.

Those persons and their characters have been dragged before the public, not by us, but by themselves, they have voluntarily advanced their own reputation to support that of the Queen, they are likewise witnesses who of their own accord, choose to give evidence in behalf of an accused person, and yet forseoth they complain that they are made subject to a cross examination.

There are no sessions or assizes can pass in which witnesses who speak to the character of Thieves and Prostitutes, are not tasked by the opposite counsel as to their own morals or honesty, and the whole weight of their evidence depends upon their being able to stand that ordeal. So when some ladies separated themselves from the rest of society, and visited the Queen as evidences in her favour, it cannot be called personality—is it not rather plain justice, to examine the value of that evidence?

If the Times and the Morning Chronicle are to blason the visits of Lady Tankerville and Mrs. Brougham, as proofs of the Queen's strict morality. is JOHN BULL forbidden to shew that there are personal reasons which might make those ladies som what lax on the particular point on which the Queen is accused.

If the Duchess of Bedford had not ostentatiously bestowed her countenance upon the Queen, John Bull would not have thought it necessary to have said that her countenance was not worth a straw. If Mrs. Wilde had not affected to bestow her protection on the Queen of England, nobody would ever have thought of remembering that she had been in the service of Mr. Devaynes

It cannot be doubted that amongst the Lords and Gentlemen who are the political antagonists of John Bull, there are some into whose family transactions, might love to dive, but far from us be such base and unworthy hostility. The political sentiments of public men we shall publicly canvass, but their private feelings and the domestic peace of their families, we shall hold most sacred; nor shall we ever descend to anstomize private character, except when that private character is by its owner dragged into political life; and thrown as it were into the face of the public.

And now we fearlessly ask that public whether those sentiments are not alike just and honourable; convinced that they are so, they shall continue to guide us. We shall not brutally invade the privacy of any man, and still more, if any woman shall have the audacity to give their support and countenance and assistance to immorality and profligacy, no power on earth shall deter us from exposing that profligacy and immorality, and from showing that no one could do so who had not his or her own reasons for such harefaced indelicacy:

It is with regret that we see the Queen's intention of visiting the Mansion House Concert, continues and changed—we regret it, because it will do harm to the Charity, which serves as a pretext for her heartless appearance there—it is true, that there will be a crowd, as vulgar and as noisy a crowd as ever disgusted one on an Easter Monday; and it is also true, that fifteen shillings paid at the door by a Radical (if there be any Radicals who have fifteen shillings to pay) will avail the Charity as much as the sume sum coming from the pocket of a respectable decent man; but it will be a serious blow upon Institutions of this sort, if their reguler and honomable patrons are driven from me

porting dientity the introduction of a female into our s, into whose presence they cannot introduce their wives and daughters without appearing to sanction her conduct, and who must at all events sit for two or three hours, having before their eyes a living image which must recal to their imaginations all the disgusting turpitude which was exposed at the bar of the House of Lords.

From the determination of many respectable persons to put a stop to such innovations, by a public and decided avoival of their disapprobation of the Queen's appearance amongst them, we anticipate a good deal of confusion, to which anticipation, doubtless the wise Lord Mayor and the illustrious Wood, will endeavour to attribute the total absence of respectable female company from the Egyptian Hall on Wednesday se'nnight.

Next Sunday, previously to Her Majesty's public display of charity and amiability, we shall take leave to ask her a few serious questions about her balance at her bankers, and her three unaccepted bills of exchange.

## DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.

It has been represented to us that her Grace the Duchess of Bedford DID NOT visit the Queen. We can only say that the Queen's Journals asserted the fact, and that it behoved her Grace, if she valued the good opinion of the world, to contradict the report.

By not having done so she has rendered herself liable to all the unpleasant observations and thoughts which the conduct imputed to her has excited.

## SIR HENRY BUNBURY.

A new Radical Whig has made his appearance in the person of Sir Henry Bunbury, who has just found out that his Majesty's Ministers are a profligate, spendthrift, incapable, and unsuccessful, and contemptible junto,

When our readers are told that this very person was eight or ten years Under Secretary at War in this very Administration, they will be inclined to doubt whether the poor gentleman can be in his right

But when we add that he is a sinecure placeman, and that he has moreover a pension, during pleasure, they will be convinced that he is stark staring mad.

In our next number we shall give some details upon this subject; and we think we shall be able to shew, that if the Government has deserved any of the abusive epithets which Sir Henry Bunbury bestows upon them, it is by the irregular and excessive favour and indulgence which they have thrown away upon this Sir Henry Bunbury himself.

## MR: CHARLES TENNYSON.

The night before the battle of Waterloo if any debased soldier had deserted from one side to the other his information would have rendered him acceptable and the wretch would have derived a momentary importance; and he who, in the ranks of either army, would have been totally insignificant would acquire, from momentary circumstances, some degree of consequence.

So Mr. Charles Tennyson, one of the dumb orators of the House of Commons, a person so obscure that we verily believe few persons knew on which side he was, taking advantage of the present conjuncture, en-deavours to obtain for himself a paltry importance by professing that he has deserted from principle the cause of ministers,

It is not very easy to develope the obscurity of Mr. Charles Tennyson's political life, nor what sentiments actuated it, inasmuch as we cannot find that he has ever delivered those sentiments in the House of Commons; but we learn, on inquiry that so far from being what he is now represented to be-a ministerial man, his vote was adways considered very doubtful; and that, on trying questions, he favoured the opposition with a support which they were not very proud of, nor the ministers very sorry to lose.

We do not blame this-many good and honest men act in the same way, and Mr. Charles Tennyson had a most perfect right to vote as his conscience or his feelings dictated at the moment; but what we do complain of and what we think no good nor honest man would condescend to do, is that, to give more weight to his present attack upon Ministers, it is ostentationsly stated that this is the first time of his differing from them.

Those who have known Mr. Chas. Tennyson as long and as well as we have done, wilk either think his sentiments of no importance at all, or else will be glad, as we are, that he has decidedly gone over to the Queen. But those who are so happy as to have no acquaintance with him might be staggered in their opinion of the proceedings of Ministers if they were suffered to believe that their conduct was so outrageous as to drive inte opposition one of their steady, old, and conscientious supporters:

That Mr. Tennyson was not one of these we take the liberty of repeating; and, divested of this fictitious claim to notice, we fearlessly consign his pamphlet, which would have been a speech, if he could have made one, to the unbiassed judgment of those (if any such there, be, except ourselves) who have had the intrepidity to read it.

FIRE: Wednesday, between eight and nine o'clock in the forenoon, a fire broke out in the kitchen of Thomas Froggat, a chandler's shop, in Foster-mews, Mary-le-bone which in a short time consumed that house, together with all the furniture, &c. and did considerable damage to the adjoining houses; and it was with great difficulty the flames were prevented from catching the back part of some gen-

tlemen's houses in the front street.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—The accounts of the Revenue for the quarter are not yet made up, but we have the satisfaction of stating that its produce for the year 1820, exceeds that of 1819, by about £2,300,000—the excess is in exceeds that of 1819, by about £2,300,000—the excess is in the revenue of Excise, including the produce of the new duty, and the transfer of some duties from the Customs—this transfer has naturally enough created a deficiency in the Customs of about £900,000. The improvements in Trade during the latter part of the last year will materially augment this branch of the Revenue. The exports of the last year we understand exceed by £2,000,000 those of the preceding year. The Post-office is rather deficient (about £80,000.) The assessed taxes have produced £130,000 more than the preceding year. The great increase in the whole of the Revenue is owing to the new duties. The Malt duty alone having exceeded £2,000,000 in increase, and Tobacco being very considerable. and Tobacco being very considerable.

### NEAPOLITAN BUDGET.

The following budget of the Income and Expenditure of the kingdom of Naples has been submitted to the Nea-politan Parliament: INCOME.

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## COURT OF REQUESTS-FRIDAY.

may amount to

8,500,000

## Craddock v. Whitelock.

This case, which should operate as a caution to tradesmen was decided on Friday last. The plaintist, a pastry-cook, summoned the defendant for 11. 5s. 6d. for mince pies, and other pastry, furnished to hisorder, and delivered at his house, on Christmas-day.

It appeared, that Mr. Whitelock, intending to give his

It appeared, that Mr. Whitelock, intending to give his friends an hospitable reception on this annual festival, called on the Saturday preceding, at the plaintiff's shop, and put his talents in requisition for a supply of soup, mince pies, tarts, and ornamental pastry, to be delivered at his residence, at half past five precisely, on the day in question, hot and cold, as required. The order was booked, and punctually pledged; Christmas-day arrived, and the guests punctuarry preugeo; carristmas-nay arrived; and the guests assembled in due course. About five minutes before the appointed time, Mrs. Whitelock, fearful her friends should be kept waiting for their dinners, as is too often the case, until appetite had foresken them, dispatched a servant to refresh the plaintiff's memory, who returned with an assurance, that the materials so very essential to the display of her taste and hospitality, should follow immediately. Her apprehensions thus quieted she suffered a quarter of an hour to clapse, but neither soups nor puffs making their appearance, though impatience was evident in the faces of her stests, she became somewhat more agitated, not to say guests, she became somewhat more agitated, not to say agry. A second message was dispatched. Explanation followed. The delicions morsels had been sent: though, alas—they had never reached their destination. On questioning the boy who took them, it appeared, that just as he was about to ring at the plaintiff's gave, a female whom he supposed to be one of the supernumeries on this extraordinary occasion, came down the steps from the half-door, and seizing the tray and kettle, containing the bot and cold,

chid him is no gentle terms for his delay, ordered him to go about his business, and call for his trumpery next day. The boy suspecting no guile, in a form so fair and gentle, beyond the order, and made a precipitate retreat. But no one should trust appearances. It would seem that this fair deceiver, having overheard the answer given to Mrs. White-lock's mossenger, placed herself in ambuscade, and suclock's messenger, placed herself in ambuscade, and succeeded in seizing the savory cargo, and thereby effecting equally the disarrangment of Mrs. Whitelock's temper and the economy of her table, and for a time low-ering the spirits of the assembled guests, by cutting off their supplies. The defendant, under these circumstances, resisted payment, on the ground of the plaintiff's not having fulfilled his contract for delivering, contending that he was not justified in delivering the articles in question to a stranger, without ringing the bell or knocking at the door. The plaintiff on the other hand, contended, that he had delivered the articles according to the order at the defendant's the articles according to the order at the defendant's residence, and was therefore entitled to payment.

The Court, after due deliberation, decided the case in

favour of the defendant, to the entire satisfaction of a

crowded audience.

Paris and Spanish Papers (the former to the 11st ult. and the latter to the 4th instant.) arrived yesterday. They contain nothing of interest. In the latter it is stated, that on Monday the King received a depotation of the Chamber of Deputies, with the Address of that Assembly, in reply to the Royal Speech on opening the Session; to which the King re-plied as follows:—" I feel deeply sensible of the sentiments plied as follows:—" I feel deeply sensible of the sentiments of the Chamber of Deputies; you have, in expressing them, developed my intentious. It is in fact, assuring me that you will second them; you give me the pledge of the union which ought to exist between me and the Chambers, and which insures the happiness of my people, the only good. I desire, the only one which can really affect my heart."

The Chamber of Peers is still occupied with the further adjourned report on the conspiracy of the 30th June last.

Frence Funds.—Jan. 2. Five per Cents. 791. 75c.—Bank Stock, 1440.

COWARDLY ASSASSINATION IN PARIS .- A young man from Naples came to Paris in order to make some purchases for his approaching marriage, and went one evening to the play. He was there insulted by a person next to him, because he took snuff out of a snuff-box with the charter on it: a third person interposed, and offered himself to be second in combat. The young man who was insulted consented to have no other person present. When they came to the ground in the morning, the aggressor, favoured by the lot, drew first, and missed his adversary. The latter was about to fire in his turn, when the wretch who played the part of second fired a pistol at him, which he had held concealed. Some Gendarmes ran up at the time, and found the victim of an imprudent loyalty almost expiring. The young man survived five hours, and was able to make a declaration sufficiently circumstantial to make us hope that the assassins shall not escape the vigilance of justice. They fled so quickly that the Gendarmes could not perceive them. Some papers state that the young man was robbed at the same time; others state that the assertion is without foundation.

The proposed improvements from Waterlos-placeeastward are in considerable progress. The intended street to the portico of St. Martins's Church, is already marked out, and many of the boildings have been re-moved; it will open one of the most beautiful structures in the metropolis, long entirely concealed from public view. Besides the great acquisition of light and air, this is one of the many proofs of the King's munificence, who has sanctioned and impected the plans; and has also devoted the Crown lands, on which many of the houses stood, and from which some of the Crown revenue was derived, for this purpose.

We feel much pleasure in announcing to our readers, that the Life of our late wise and virrtuous Statesmen, the late William Pitt, is forthcoming from the pen of the Bishop of Winchester. He was the tutor of Mr. Pitt, and his confidential friend through life.

Yesterday being the Epiphany, was kept a holiday at the Stock Exchange and public offices.

On Thursday night, a little before twelve o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at the house of Mr. Johnson, cheesemonger, East Smithfield. Owing to the severe frost, it was a considerable time before water could be precured. As soon as it was obtained every exertion was firemen, who did not, however, succeed in arresting the progress of the flames, till three houses, viz. those of Mr. Emerson, chemist; Mr. Duff, a dyer; and Mr. Johnson's. were destroyed, and considerable damage done to four or five houses backwards.

SKAITING.—Thursday, at one o'clock, the Match for One Hundred Guineas, to skaita mile in three minutes, was decided. The person selected to perform the match appears to have been a countryman in the neighbourhood of the fems. He started a few seconds before the time, and came up in speed to the scratch at the m. ment appointed, and per-formed the distance seven seconds under the three minutes. The spot selected for the performance was on the fens, near to Isleham. four miles from Elv and eleven from Newmarket. Considerable bets were depending on the match, and the result has surprised most persons. Indeed the speed is extra-ordinary, as compared with the first race-horses recorded in annals.

ATROCIOUS MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- A few evenings ago a most shocking murder and robbery was committed on Timothy Niven, by a gang of ruffians in Rosemary-lane. On Tuesday morning, about cleven o'clock, he left his house for the purpose, as was understood, of receiving a sum of money from his Club, in Rose-mary-lane; nor was any thing heard of him till between nine and ten o'clock at night, when the people of the house were alarmed by moaning on the stairs; and the decreased exclaiming " () God, will no one help me!" The decreased informed his landlord that he had been knocked down, robbed, and test for dead, at a short distance from the Anchor and Hope public house, by a gang of men, one of whom threatened to blow his brains out. He died the following morning. After a momentary consultation the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons at present unknown."—The deceased was a single man, and thirty-six

# ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-In these times, when the Queen's case absorbs all our thoughts, outrages the most foul lose their hold on public attention, and often escape the odium they deserve. Thus alone can we account for the almost total silence with which has been passed over Thus alone can we account for the one of the most shocking attacks that was ever made on an individual.

The fate of Mr. Wakeley, of Argyle-street, some months ago, must be well recollected by most of your readers. His attempted murder, the burning of his house; and above all, the reports artfully and extensively spread against him, formed an accumulation of evils that render his fate one of the most aggravated

It may be known, too, by many of your readers, that a pamphlet, containing the depositions of all his neighbours, was published, to counteract the mischief of the falsehoods so cruelly circulated. This pamphlet I read; and the extraordinary suspicion to which I was led, and that to which all who carefully read it must be led, was, that the crime was committed by no other thau the adherents of the traitors, who suffered for the Cato-street plot. This suspicion too, is strongly corroborated by the anonymous threats before, and the promises of further vengeance, which I understood he has received since the outrage alluded to:

Were the act only of a private nature, the veil which now renders it mysterious, might still remain undrawn; but we may well suspect that it is not so: there is strong reason to consider it as a proof that the remnant of those miscreants are still near us, and still active; a supposition so alarming as to call for the strictest

At all events, the public should know more. It is incumbent on Mr. Wakeley, or such of his friends as are acquainted with the facts, to publish whatever has not transpired publicly: and I should rejoice if the insertion of these remarks in your journal proved the means of cliciting the truth in an affair at present so mysterious.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Friday Morning, Dec. 29.

We agree with our correspondent in his surprise at the very little noise this extraordinary event has made; and as he appears to be interested in the affair, we have much pleasure in inserting his letter.

# TO JOHN BULL.

Sir-From the terms in which you spoke of the Com-Sir—From the terms in which you spoke of the CommonCouncil of the city of London in your last paper, and the way in which you held up to ridicule the honourable and respectable names of Guy, Figgins, Humpleby, Bumstend, Clack, Smallpiece, Pigeon, and Peppercorn, I am apprehensive you will hardly think it worth while to give place to the few observations I have to make upon Mr. Alderman Waithman's conduct conduct.

Insignificant as this person is in his political character, and humble as his place may be amongst mer-cantile men, (if a retail linen-draper be allowed to rank as one) he has contrived, by dint of persevering assurance, and a total disregard for the many little delicacies of society, to make a noise in our city; and. as you doubtless know, presides over our ward, as Alderman.

How he became our Alderman it may not be un-amusing to know. His bosom friend, Mr. Williams, now one of our Sheriffs, was, on the death of Sir now one of our Sherills, was, on the death of Sir Charles Price, seized with a prodigious desire for the vacant gown; and as Mr. Waithman then represented us in Parliament, Williams waited upon him, and claimed, by all the ties of former friendship, his support, to obtain the wished-for distinction. The ambitious heart of Waithman panted for it too; and, the western washed places it he imspeaking candidly, (as the world phrazes it) he imparted his wish to his friend, shrewdly observing, that a seat in Parliament was very precarious: but that an Alderman's gown no disgust at his politics could ever

deprive him of.

Williams was started at the inordinate rapacity of the Member, and seemed rather hurt. Upon which our Alderman told him he did not wish to have any discussion, but that if he did not let him have the gown quietly, he would stand a poll with him for it; by which means, added Mr. Waithman, our strength will be divided, and Blades will be elected; and though I do not get it, I shall have the pleasure of ousting you. Warm with the good of the cause, Sheriff Williams concented to knock under; and the linen-draper was accordingly returned.

Hitherto, there has been a show of impartiality about Waithman—a pretence at smow of impartiality cency in his office; and till the Queen called upon him (which friendly additionally (which friendly visit, by the way family have returned), he seemed to affect a show of political honesty. This, however, at the election of Common Councilmen, last month, he suddenly threw off; and his behaviour was, as the President of such a meeting, shamefully prejudiced. Every mau who disagreed with him was out of order: while gin-sellers and sausage-makers were allowed to put off theurs. spective commodities in set specches of hours long, which did not in the least bear upon the subject matter in debate.

That day has lost him more popularity than years will regain. We had thought him honest, and deluded into violence by men with longer heads and blacker hearts than his own; but we now see that the

spirit of mischief is in him—that an obstinate resolu-tion to go wrong has laid hold of him, and that in the blindness of his zeal for principles which lost him a seat in Parliament, he will fall back into the mire, whence, by combinations almost miraculous, he has been exalted.

Should this appear next Sunday, the ward of Far-ringdon Without will be obliged to you: and if you think he deserves it, I will supply you with many droll anecdotes of his political life;—an account of the action brought against him by his shopman, with the pleasant Episode of the Roasted Goose, and many

other comical adventures,—I am Sir, yours,
Thursday, Jan. 4. A LIVERYMAN OF LONDON.

Mr. Waithman is almost beneath our anger; but, as the adventures alluded to seem to promise a laugh, we shall be glad to hear from our correspondent. must authenticate as he goes along, and our readers shall have the Goose reasted next Sunday.

### THEATRICALS.

### BRANDENBURG HOUSE.

Every body recollects these amusements in the Margravine's time, and with a Theatre ready to her hand, and her known fondness for all kinds of theatrical amusements, it was naturally to be expected that her Majesty should renew those entertainments.

We were, therefore, not surprized to learn that her Majesty has celebrated her acquittal by the performance of *The Agreeable Surprize!* Her Majesty herself condescending to play the Widow Cheshire, a character vastly better suited to her Majesty's taste than either the Muse of History, or the Auto-

maton, which she exhibited with such success abroad.

Lady Anne Hamilton we learn, was deliciously naive and innocent in Cowslip; her manner of communicating to Doctor Lingo, (Parr) that "the high lady in the little parlour was the great Russian Prin-cess Rusty-Fusty," produced roars of applause. No other English Lady keeping company with her

Majesty, the part of Fringe was necessarily committed to the Countess Oldi? and notwithstanding some difficulties of pronunciation, she got through it wonderfully.

In the passage in which it is said "That the dear Lady had nothing to defend her honour but her fan and seissors, and that she called for her own maid, a faithful, sensible body, who never blabbet, packed up her portmanteau, crossed the seas, and landed at Blackheath," thunders of applause and indignation testified the

sense of the audience, as to the wretches who had betrayed the virtuous Rusty-Fusty.

The line "The lawyer has betrayed you great Potentate," was very effective; but in the scene where the cake is presented to her, the roars of applause were tremendous, particularly at that part where Lingo says—"Some cake for your faithful Mainety.

Majesty,
Mrs, C.—" My Majesty! Oh, this is mere diver-

We have been favoured with a copy of one or two of the songs, which had been a little altered and adapted to the occasion. That by Mrs. Cheshire, "The Lad that can bustle and Stir," we are sorry that we dare not give, as we do not wish to offend the ears

of our readers.

Doctor Parr's song of— " Amo smas, "lam an ass

Is rather too rambling and pedantic for insertion as full length; we shall, therefore, content ourselves with giving, as a specimen, the adaptation of-"In Johnny Bull when bound for France," from which it may be concluded that Mr. Brougham' favour is not so high at Brandenburgh House as people suppose; nor, indeed, can we quite account for a sneer at Alderman Wood, otherwise than on a supposition that the foreign influence of Court Vassali has been of late very prevalent.

In Harry Brougham, when bound to France, A shuffler we discover; He boped to send the Queen a dance, And stay himself in clover, He humbugged Liverpool-Oh la; Made Hutchinson a fool-Ha! Ha! But failed the Queen to rule-Huzza; So Harry returned to Dover. For Matthew Wood, although an ass,

Out-generalied the new-comer, And proved, a blockhead may surpass A Jesuit at St. Omer.

He talked of Crown and State—so fair; Palace, and purse, and plate—in air; And stiffed Harry's prate—Oh rare? And made the Dumb Lord dumber.

The Alderman such nighness, He found her case not quite so good, And felt a sudden shyness. In accents smooth as milk--good lack; He asked for a gown of silk—so black; Offered the Lady to bilk—kept back, And helped to humble her Highness.

But, having found his offer scorn'd, And impotent to clog hers, His ready steps about he turued, Humbly content to dog hers. Then with grimace, and cries-Oh la: Bluster, shuffie, and lies-Ha! Ha! Insults our ears and eyes—and bar; The Prince of PETTYFOGGERS!

Sin-Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to inquire of Dr. Borland, whether it be true, that the Queen drank a bottle of Madeira at breakfast, and another at dinner, at his house, in Genoa? and and whether, in consequence of her subsequent in-toxication, she talked so strangely, that Mrs. Borland was obliged to quit the room?

I do not call upon any witness who must be sent

for to the Continent, to satisfy us. Doctor Borland is living at Kensington, and will doubtless favour you with a reply, if he can answer these questions in the negative.—I am, Sir, yours,

JUSTICE.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

We are happy to be able to call the attention of our readers to a new periodical poblication, called the Cottager's Monthly I isitor," which is advertized in this day's paper. As a present from the mistress of a family to her oppressed servants, or from the rich landlord to his poor tenants, it appears to us it might be of. great use in these days of blasphemy and disaffection. From the Morning Post.

SIR—I am requested to obtain your opinion upon a question of considerable moment to the Heroes of Waterloo, as well as involving a nice point of chivalrous honour.

ls an Officer already invested with the Companionship of the Bath qualified to receive as an addendum the Grand Cross of St. Caroline?

Cross of St. Caroline?

I anxiously lope that the Major-General, for his conspicuous display at the late Meeting at Gloster, will stand decorated with the honour so deservedly conferred on Lieutenants Flinn and Hownam, and Mr. W. Austin.

I am, Mr. Editor, &c.

GLOSTER HERAED.

I am, Mr. Editor, &c. GLOSTER HERAED.

College of Arms, BrandenburghHouse, Jan. 4th, 1821.

The Major-General herein alluded to is no Knight—

and moreover is not even a Companion of the Bath! We extract the following from a Paper of Wednesday se'nnight.

The Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart .- We have heard with much pleasure, that the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart. has been solicited by several of the most distinguished characters in the empire, to publish the whole of his popular works in two volumes, distinguishing the religious from the political subjects. The interest created by this Gentleman's pointers subjects. The interest created by this Gentleman's numerous Writings throughout Great Britain, as well as Ireland, has been, we believe, unprecedented. Sound inhis principles as a supporter of the Established Church, a vindicator of the dignity of the Crown, and bold in the avowal of those principles, he has astenished and confounded the adversaries of both. Proceeding as Sir Harcourt steadily is in this truly useful and honourable experscourt steadily is in this truly useful and honourable career, we anticipate the happiest effects from his great literary talents, at a time when the Press—that powerful instrument of good or cyli—is brought into such alarming opera-tion against religion and loyalty, in an empire which we once fondly hoped had been destined by the providence of God for the propagation of civilization and Christianity

throughout the globe."
The Address to his Majesty from Edinburgh is signed by upwards of sixteen thousand citizens, the highest proportion of the population of that city than ever before affixed their signatures on any former occasion.

The county of Worcester Loyal Address to his Majesty, received immediately the signatures of the High Sheriff, the Earl of Coventry, the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Viscount Deerhurst, the Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon, the Hon. Edw. Pyndar Lygon, and many other distinguished persons.

\*Receiver-Generalizing of the Customs in Ireland.—Col. Clampate (who is to do the division of the desire).

Clements (who is to do the duties of the office in person), is appointed to it on the retirement or superannuation of Sir George Shee, Bart, with the reduced salary of 1,000l. a year. Heretofore this situation has been a sinecure, (with a salary of 2,000l.) but by a new arrangement, this is no longer to be the case.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will remove his residence from the Vice-regal Lodge, in the Phoenix Park, to the Castle, on Monday, the 12th of February; and the first Levce will be on Tuesday the 13th of February; and the first Drawing-room, on Thursday evening the 22d of February.

The following is the Marquis of Anglesey's reply to the promoters of a Meeting of Staffordshire, "to consider the best means of securing our glorious Constitution, equally against the dangerous designs of the seditious and disaffected on the one hand, and the engrous hand, and the engrous hand, and and the encroachments and abuses of Ministerial power on the other."

Uxbridge House, Dec. 26, 1820.
GENTLEMEN—Being of opinion that you will not stop sedition and disaffection, by informing the seditions and disaffected that they have grounds for being so—being moreover convinced that such grounds do not exist; that the public are grossly deluded by the most infamous false-hoods and misrepresentations; and that there does not exist any party in the State so able, or so willing, as those who are now entrusted with the reins of Government, to reserve to each of the three estates of our Constitution its fair balance of power—to the People their just rights, and to the Press its lawful liberty, which nothing but its own licentiousness can endanger—I decline signing a requisition for a meeting of the county of Stafford, which will throw an unjust imputation upon the character of those who now exercise Ministerial power. (Signed) " ANGLESEY."

Drakelow, the seat of Sir Roger Gresley, Bart. has lately been the scene of great festivity and rejoicing. The young Baronet came of age on the 27th of last month, on which occasion all the tenantry and poor were regaled with an abundance of old English fare roast beef and plum pudding, and well garnished with Sir John Barleycorn, &c.



The Earl of Bridgewater has, in the course of the present holidays, clothed and fed three hundred of the industrious poor round his superb residence of

Ashbridge Castle.
Sir Samuel Auchmuty has been a liberal contributor to the poor during the holidays, by supplying them with coals and money, and selecting poor families near his seat of Syndal Mouse, in Kent, who have the largest number of children, and completely clothing them from head to feet.

The new Haymarket Theatre is to be finished by the 15th of April, and opened on the 15th of May.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a remarkable dense fog came over the Metropolis, from the S.W.; the darkness was so great for about five minutes, that every thing was at a stand. It passed off towards the N.E.

Government (says one of the Queen's Journals) has paid 600k being the half-year's rent due by the Queen for Brandenburgh House, and that Lady Ann Hamilton has been compensated from the same quarter, for the use of her Ladyship's house in Portman-street, by her Majesty, in the course of the last summer.

At the late sale of the remainder of Sir M. M. Sykes's

Racing Stud, Minos fetched 200 guineas, Antelope's dam, 130 guineas. It is understood that Antelope was bought. The colts and fillies sold well.

A new Green Market, something upon the plan of Covent-garden, is about to be opened in Edinburgh, which will be an additional improvement to that city.

In the North of Scotland there has been so heavy a fall of snow, that in the glens or vallies between the hills it is at least ten feet in depth, and many sheep have been buried in it.

The frost has set in at Paris with as great severity as in London. The French Papers state that the cold was intense. The thermometer was on the 28th last, four degrees below zero.

An old veteran soldier, named John Barry, is now living at Rathcormack, in the county of Cork, who is in the 108th year of his age. He distinguished him-self in several severe actions in the reigns of George II. and in the early part of his late Majesty, in one of which he received a desperate wound which rendered him incapable of further service, and he was

invalided with a pension of 20 guineas per annum.

Captain Lyon, R. N., who lately returned from the

Mission into the interior of Africa, is pointed to the command of his Majesty's ship Hecla, and to accompany Capt. Parry on the Expedition for Northern Discovery. The Heela was commissioned on Thurs-day at Deptford bp Captain Lyon.

so indispensable is a newspaper become in all situations, and to all ranks of the people of England, either afloat or ashore, above ground or in mines below ground, that even the crews of the Polar vessels could not dispense with this necessary of life, when immured in utter gloom for 83 days, and with the glass at 50 under zero. A newspaper was actually composed, printed and distributed for the information of the people. Captain Sabine was the Editor, while Capt. Parry wrote and prepared Dramas, which were regularly performed for their amusement.

A remarkable circumstance lately occurred at Paris: The time for which 400 of the Royal Regiment of Swiss Gaards had enlisted having expired, the General commanding them used all his innuence to induce them to re-enlist, but not a single one would consent.

On Wednesday John Palin, the man who was taken

into custody some time ago, upon a charge of high treason, and conspiring with Arthur Thistlewood and others, to assassinate his Majesty's Ministers, was brought from Coldbath-fields prison, before the Privy Council, at Whitchall, and was examined for upwards of an hour and a half. He declared, that it never was his intention to join in the horrid deed, and that he had all along endeavoured to persuade Thistlewood and his companions from the act which they meditated. Patin was called upon to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of 500l. for seven years, and to be under the surveillance of the Police. He entered into the recognizances, and was discharged.

# WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

On Thursday, Henry Eld, a young man of decent appearance was indicted on a charge of being concerned in a rio-tous mob on the 31st of August last, and with violently assaulting an officer in the execution of his duty. James Whaley said he was constable belonging to Bow-street, and that on the 31st of August he was in St. Jaines's-

A mob, consisting of 200 or 300 persons, cried out in a vio-lent manner, "Rescue him from the blood-hounds," and began to throw brick-bats and stones at the constables. Mr. Mills, in the mean time, was put into a coach, and, as they were conveying him along the Strand, the mob still followed and continued assaulting the constables. As they were coming by the Hungerford Coffee-house a stone or a brick-bat passed close to his head; he immediately turned round, and saw that the prisoner, who appeared at the head of the mob, was the man who threw the stone. He immediately jumped down from the coach, and laid hold of the prisoner, who tried to get away from him. With the assistance, how ever, of the other constables he secured the prisoner, and

took him a way in spite of the mob.

Wm. Wotton, another patrole belonging to Bow-street, said he was following the coach, and saw the prisoner at the head of the mob hallooing; they were throwing brickbats, and calling out to rescue Mr. Mills. Witness had his head cut with a brick-bat; saw the prisoner the moment he

was taken into custody.

Mr. Const said the only question the Jury had to try was, whether they believed the witness for the prosecution as to the prisoner taking an active part with the mob, and being the person who threw the stone,

The Jury, without retiring, found the defendant Noc Guilly

H. Price, a young man of a very mean and shabby appearance, was indicted for publishing a false and malicious libel, tending to excite public contempt and hatred against his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The libel was one of those printed placards, purporting to be published by Benbow, in the Strand; and consisted of several interrogatories requiring to know the gatories requiring to know the reason why the populace applauded his Royal Highness, and asking whether it was for his skill as a General—his conduct at the Helder—his getting Parson O'Meara to preach before the King—his intercourse with Mrs. Clarke—his taking 10,000l, for visitable and food of the his conduction of the his conduction his c ing his aged father—his receiving 30,000l. a-year from the public, as well as vast sums from the Droits of Admiralty—his hostility to the Queen, &c. &c.

It was clearly proved that he was distributing these libels out of a large bag in St. James-square, among the populace assembled to viewthe Que in.

In his defence he reiterated the libel, and the Jury, with-

out hesitation, found him Guilty.

On Friday, H. Price, for a tibel on the Duke of York

was brought to receive sentence.

Mr. Reynolds, as Counsel for the Crown, said, that as

conceived the ends of justice had been sufficiently satisfied by the conviction of the former day, he should not call any witnesses against the defendant in this indictment. The

defendant was therefore acquitted.

The Chairman then, after pointing out to the defendant the atrocity of that offence by his attempt to justify it, sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in Newgate; and directed that he should enter into his own recognizance in

the sum of 50l, to keep the peace for three years.

Thomas Clark was convicted of an assault upon William Radford, a private in the Life Guards, while upon duty on the 15th of June last, the King's Levee Day. The prisoner

was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Mr. Alley then, addressing the Court, said, that he had to say a few words upon the subject of an arrest which had been made of the person of an old friend of his, Mr. William Soames, (A laugh.) This gentleman (a laugh) had been taken up, tried, and convicted as a reputed rogue and vagabond: and he was now to be brought up on that summary proceeding for sentence. He was well dressed, and a robust

looking man.

The Chairman observed, that in the indictment against Soames no premises were laid; it was neither stated that any act of vagabonding or roguery had been committed by Soames in that neighbourhood, nor that he was apprehended under any suspicious circumstances.

Oldy, the officer, was then called. He had not seen any

improper act committed by Soames.

Mr. Soames was then discharged, after this friendly ex horization from Mr. Alley-" Now do take care of yourself for the future."

Mr. Soames acknowledged his obligations for the kind interest manifested by the learned counsel, by a graceful bow, and then retired.

# POLICE.

Bow-street.-The last Act of Parliament, for the regulation of Hackney Coaches, provides for the protection of the property of persons travelling by them, which might be left in them by accident. The crime of felony is incurred by any Hackney-coachman who keeps property in his possession four days. The Act compels him to deposit it at the Olice of the Commissioners of Hackney-coaches. On Monday a case of this description was brought before R. Birnie, Esq. the Sitting Magistrate, on a charge preferred against James Shern, the driver of the hackney-coach, No. 544, for unlawfully detaining a valuable gun, worth 29 guineas, the property of Mr! Thompson, the Commissioner of the Navy. The gun was proved to have been pledged at Mr. Baker's, the Pawnbroker, in Aldgate, for 101. Mr. Thompson hay seep the gun at Mr. Baker's shop, and identified it to be his property.—The prisoner was committed for further examination. for further examination.
FORGED BANK NOTES.—Another investigation took place

on Wednesday before Sir Robert Baker, respecting the case of William Sims uttering a forged Bank-note of 11, to Mr. of William Sims uttering a forged Bank-note of II. to Mr. Watson, a pastry-cook, in Long Acre, on Tuesday evening, the 26th of December, when Mr. Noel, the attorney, of Gray's Inn, with whom the prisoner had some time since lived, as a servant, happened to be passing the shop window at the time, observed the prisoner in the transaction, and having no doubt but that he was uttering a forged note; and after he had uttered it for the purchase of a three-shilling Twelfth Cake, he rushed into the shop and snatched up the note, the prisoner having given his name as Smith up the note, the prisoner having given his name as Smith, residing in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. The reason that Mr. N. suspected he was uttering a forged note was, that since the prisoner had left his service he had discovered that he had uttered a number of forged notes in his name, probably as many as twenty, some of them to persons he was well known to, his tradesmen, &c. A constable was sent for, and the prisoner was brought from Mr. Watson's shop to the office. The prisoner confessed that he had re-ceived the forged notes he had uttered from a man of the name of Thomas Williams, who lodged at a Coffee-shop in Drury-lane; Lavender and Bishop, the officers, in consequence, went and apprehended him, and found four one pound notes in his possession. The two prisoners were brought to the office, and Mr. Maynard attended as Solicitor to the Bank, and a Bank Inspector, as did Mr. Noel

The prisoner Sims was discharged, and Thomas Williams

was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

Daring Street Robbery.—On Thursday, General Sir John Lambert was attacked by one of the gangs who infest the Strand, between one and two o'clock, near the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Two of the gang were seen to mark out Sir John as an object for robbery, by Cartain Crock. out Sir John, as an object for robbery, by Captain Crosby, who happened to be passing at the time, and saw one of them pointing apparently at his pocket, as if they knew it contained a pocket-book. Shortly after the cry of "Stop thief," was raised, and as Sir John expressed himself at the investigation before Mr. Birnie, the Magistrate, he had other avocations to attend to, and was passing on, not considering that he had any thing to do with the cry of " Stop thief;" but it being repeated, he looked round out of curiosity, and saw a red morocco pocket-book: he at the same instant felt his pocket, when he missed his pocket-book, and then recognised the red morocco pocket-book in the hand of a labouring man'

Mr. William Tucker, of Arundel-street, in the Strand, was crossing from Picket-street, nearly opposite to the Crown and Anchor Tavern, when he saw two men attacking Sir John Lambert, by hustling him, and saw one of them take Sir John's pocket-book out of his pocket, and give it to his companion, whose name proved to be Carroll, and to his companion, whose name proved to be Carroll, and who put it into his own pocket. The act being so very glaring, Mr. Tucker seized hold of Carroll by the collar, who gave him a violent blow, which loosened some of his teeth. Carroll in consequence escaped, and ran off down Milford-iane; Mr. Tucker recovered himself, pursued Carroll, calling "Stop thief!" who was at length taken in France stant Owen Swanay a Jahunging man gaw Carroll. roll, calling "Stop thief!" who was at length taken in Essex-street. Owen Swaney, a labouring man, saw Carroll whilst running, drep the pucket-book; when he picked it up, and on its being claimed by Sir John, he delivered it to him. It contained a 5l. Bank of England note and some papers. A constable was procured, and Carroll was brought to the Office, and on the above circumstances being proved to the option of Mr. Ringia Carroll was fully comto the Office, and on the above circumstances being proved to the satisfaction of Mr. Birnie, Carroll was fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions.

Sir John Lambert spoke very highly of the conduct of Owen Swaney in the recovery of his property, and promised to reward him for his loss of, time.

Friday being the day appointed for the second examination of William Lill, charged with obtaining a number of Barristers' wire gauge for my defalse preferences attention.

Barristers' wigs, gowns, &c. under false pretences, attracted the presence of several Gentlemen of the Bar.

Mr. Truesit, a wig-maker of Hanover-street, Long-acre, stated that on Friday, the 29th of December last, the prisoner came to his shop, and by a comparison of the time he left Alice's Coffee-house, he must have proceeded there direct, when he offered him for sale a barrister's wig, gown, and bands, which he said had been the property of Mr. Ellison, who had left the profession of the law. He informed the prison be went to be said to be a formed the prisoner he was not in want of such articles, but at length agreed to give him five shillings for them, and if he could make more of them to any body else before he disposed of them, he would let him him fixe them again if he gave him a givence for his teach the save he gave him a sixpence for his trouble.

Upon the above evidence the prisoner was committed for

Marlborough-Street.—On Wednesday, George Smith was charged with stealing from the shop of Mr. Metcalfe, draper in Oxford-street, twenty yards of kerseymere, on Tuesday evening.—He was fully committed for trial.

EXTENSIVE SHOP-LIPTING.—James Perry was charged before G. Farrant, Esq. as an accessary in diverge forms with Mary James already committed for shop lifting. The

with Mary Jones, already committed for shop-lifting. The prisoner's lodgings were searched, and three hundred yards of stuffs, &c. were found, together with one hundred and thirty duplicates of linen-drapery goods. Besides these, there were found nineteen boards upon which goods were wrapped, in the prisoner's possession. The prisoner was remanded, to give linen-drapers an opportunity of identifying him, together with the female Jones. fying him, together with the female Jone

Worship-street.—On Wednesday, Joshua Armstrong, Vann, and Mantz, officers of Worship-street, in consequence of information they received, went on Friday se'nnight to execute a search warrant at the house of a man William Hearne, in Providence-place, Bell-yard, Golden-William Hearne, in Providence-place, Bell-yard, Golden-lane. On their arrival they found the lower part of the house barricadocd, and Armstrong proposed getting in at the first floor window. The other officers lifted him up on their shoulders, and he no sooner entered than Hearne, who was in bed, jumped up, and ran to a place where there was a crack in the partition, from which he took a brown paper a crack in the partition of the stairs; it contained fifty along parcel and flung it down the stairs; it contained fifty-nine one-pound forged notes. There was no proof that the Prisoner forged them, but he was fully committed for having them in his possession only.

MURDER.

Tuesday evening, a coroner's inquest was held at the Buffaloe's Head Tavern, New Road, Marylebonne, before Thomas Stirling, esq. on the body of John Whiting, a brick-layer, who was killed by his labourer throwing a large stone at him on the morning of last Tuesday fortnight.

Thomas Dyer sworn—I am apprentice to Mr. Clements, carpenter, of Northumberland-street, New Road. I was at work on the morning of Friday fortnight at some buildings in St. John's Wood, where the deceased and his labourer, Richard Foy, were also at work. They were in the employ of Mr. Austin, the builder, in Northumberland-street, who, being out of town, gave the deceased orders to see that the labourers attended to their work. Richard Foy did not attend to his business as he outer, and he de-Foy did not attend to his business as he ought, and the deceased reprimanded him for his conduct, and threatened to tell his master; Foy replied very insolently, and a great many unpleasant words passed between them. They after-wards fought several rounds, in which Foy was vanquished wards fought several rounds, in which Foy was vanquished and returned to work. At twelve o'clock, the deceased, Foy, and another bricklayer, named Dowder, his laboarer, and myself, left the building to go to dinner. Foy and myself walked together, and the deceased walked before us; and when we arrived near the Yorkshire Stingo-gate, in the New Road, Foy picked up a large stone out of the horse road, and put it into a bag. In a few minutes afterwards, Foy took the stone out of his bag and ran up to the deceased; threw it at him with all the violence and force that he was capable of, and it struck the deceased on the that he was capable of, and it struck the deceased on the back of his head. The deceased, the moment he received the wound, sprung up into the air nearly a yard high, then turned round several times, and fell on the ground apparently lifeless. He was conveyed to Mr. Norton, the surgeon, in Gloucester-place. The blood issued from both ears and the nose, and from the wound spirted across the cars and Mr. Norton examined the wound spirted across the road. Mr. Norton examined the wound, and recommended him to be taken home, and to have the wound washed with warm water and vinegar.

Mr. Goodyear, surgeon at the Marylebone Infir stated, that he attended the deceased. He found the skull fractured externally and internally. (The stone which in-flieted the wound was now produced. From its size, it must have been thrown with great violence, or it could not have effected so desperate a wound). The brain was injured; and the blow given by Foy was the cause of the death of the deceased.

Several other witnesses were examined. Their depositions only tended to corroborate the former evidence, to show that the deceased was a most respectable man and valuable servant, and that Foy was instigated by a spirit of revenge when he committed the diabolical act.

The Jury returned an unanimous verdict of " Wilful murder against Richard Foy." who has absconded.

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGHTON, January 4th.—A night more inclement and severe than the last it would be difficult to in agine the northern blast lost nothing of its violence and cutting edge until towards day-break, and till which time nearly, snow continued to descend. The night coaches which started hence for London at ten o'clock, shad made but a mile or two's progress on the road when they were compelled to turn back, the collected snow having rendered it impassable. Several carriages with four horses, noticed last night, which left this place, filled with townsfolk, to be present at a Ball at Newhaven, got land-locked likewise. Last night the valleys were raised almost to a level with the mountainty tain's summit; one of the carriages above spoken of, sunk in, and had nearly disappeared, horses, drivers, and all within the vehicle, before the full extent of the danger was discovered. After much labour and more alarm, all got back unhurt to their several homes. The early coaches for London this morning—those which start at six, seven, and eight o'clock all turned back, after ineffectual attempts to conquer the first stage. The mail cart, which should have arrived at four, did not come in till nine o'clock this morning; and one of the night coaches from London made its appearance soon afterwards.

Carisbrooke.—A dreadful accident occurred on Tucaday last. Two young gentlemen, sons of a Captain in the army, were amusing themselves by firing at a trap-door in a barn, when one of the balls entered through the door, and coming in contact with a piece of quarter, it rebounded and entered the head of a man named Simmonds who was in the barn. The poor man is since dead.

CHESTERFIELD.—The body of Mr. John Hinde, a mailster and farmer at Whittington, was found in a lifeless state on the common, at an early hour on Friday. The Nottingham Fly waggon had passed over the body, nor would the waggoner have discovered it, owing to the darkness of the morning, but for the barking of the deceased's dog. The wag-goner says, he met a suspicious character with a large goner says, ne met a suspicious characters, and there club stick, at some distance in the Common, and there is a large wound in the front of Mr. H.'s head. The

matter is undergoing an investigation. Mr. H. was much respected: he has left a wife and four children.
CREWKERNE.—The auxiliary mail coach from London to Exeter, via Shaftesbury, Yeovil, and this Town, was on Wednesday discovered to be on fire about a mile from hence. To such a height had it got before it was observed, that the hore. So were taken and the such as it was observed, that the bags, &c. were taken out and forwarded to Exeter by chaises, and the vehicle required many kours' labour before it was considered that for travelling.

Dowen.—We have, during the late tempestuous

weather, had several ships put in for shelter, amongst them a fine American vessel (the Restitution,) from Batavia, bound to Rotterdam; two Dutch vessels; a Swedish ketch, bound to Barcelona, from Gotten-burgh; and a fleet of colliers. It is much to be regretted that the good qualities of this harbour are not better known. There is not a better dry harbour on all the coast than Dover. At spring tides we have 18 to 20 feet in: there is an excellent inner harhour, capable of containing 70 sail, which could always be kept aftoat, and before next winter a double row of large iron tunnels, laid under the west pier, will be completed, to prevent any bar washing up at the entrance of the harbour. Independently of this, the harbour never was better than it has been this winter.

Doupries.—In that seelpded region which stretches between the Glenkens and Newton-Stewart, they have adopted a mode of communication, which, in point of simplicity, is worthy of the days of Lot and Abram. In this part of the country the farms are very large, and at the extremity, or as near, as may be to the extremity of each farm, there is generally a rock which the heads denominate their next effects. rock, which the herds denominate their post-office. The person who resides in the least remote farm, sends to the neighbouring village or burgh-town for the newspaper, which he has no sooner perused, than he commits it to the care of a sturdy herd, who forthwith deposits it in some chink of the rock already men-bissed; from this place it is picked up by the servant of the adjoining tenant, who, in his turn, forwards it to some second station; and in this way, we are told, the Dumfries and Galloway Courier will pass through eight or ten different hands, and over twice the number of miles, in the course of a day or two, carrying the news and novelties of London to the inmost recesses of Loch Doon or Loch Dungcon.

KILHARNOCK - Robert Neilson, one of the post midera from Glasgow to this town, was convicted, at the instance of the Post-Master-General, before a Justice of Peace Court, held here last week, of having, on a late occasion, lost time in conveying the mail from Glasgow, of being intoxicated while on duty, and of violently resisting the orders of the Postmaster. The salutary punishment of four weeks confinement lo hard labour was in this case awarded

"LIMERICK .- A most atrocious attempt was made to assassinate A. Hoskins, Esq. Agent for Lord Courtnev sestates, as he was walking in his pleasure grounds. A fellow concealed in the shrubbery, presented a blunderbuss at Mr. H. which missed fire, he then deliberately shook the powder in the pan, and presented it a second time with the like result. Upon which he drew from his bosom a large pistol, the ball from which fortunately only grazed Mr. H.'s shoulder. The villain finding his shot had not the desired effect,

House of Correction attempted lately to make their escape, but by the vigilance of the watchman they were prevented. It seems one of the prisoners had converted a pocket knife into a saw, with which he had sawed the irons off his legs, and with a broken piece of one had forced open the door of a cell, in which four prisoners were confined; by the assistance of these men three other prisoners were liberated, when the noise they made alarmed the watchman, and they were secured. NEWCASTLE.—C

-Christmas morning, as the Rev. T. Hogan, Parish Priest of this town, was vesting him-self in order to celebrate first Mass, and the chapel crowded to excess, the galleries suddenly gave way, and fell. Nothing was to be heard but the cries of those in danger, and the lamentations of others outside, for the safety of their children and friends; but providentially, not a single individual was seriously ijured.

Northampton.—A dreadful occurrence took place NORTHAMPTON.—A greadful occurrence took place in this town a few evenings since at the Plumber's Arms, kept by a German. A party of the 80th regiment in barracks here got into a dispute with some of the inhabitants respecting the Queen, when, after exchanging blows, the soldiers drew their side-arms, and wounded several persons severely, five were conveyed to the Informatic conveyed and one of the to the Infirmary severely wounded, one of the name of Robinson is since dead. Four of the soldiers are in custody.

Portshours.—Thirty-two tubs of foreign spirits were picked up by his Majesty's sloop Hind, a few days ago, off St. Alban's Head, and two smuggling boats were chased, and compelled to throw over the whole of their cargoes, by the same ship.—A large boat, with 185 tubs of brandy and geneva, was fallen in with on Thursday, off the Isle of Wight, by the Quail, tender to the Albion, and brought to the Custom House in this town.

PLYMOUTH .--Curious Occurrence-A tradesman of this town, having lately placed some oysters in a cupboard, was surprized at finding, in the morning, a mouse caught by the tail, by the sudden, collapsing of the shell. This incident, though curious, is not new. The oyster has the power of closing the two parts of its shell with considerable force, by means of a strong muscle at the hinge.

Surewsbury.—A county meeting is to be held on Wednesday, to consider of a loyal address to his Majesty, in pursuance of a requisition signed by Lords Clive, Bradford, Dungannon, Hill, Killmorey, Combermere, Mr. Kynaston Powell, &c.
STANYORD.—The annual festivities at Belvoir Castle

excite additional interest this season, in consequence of the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of York and his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The Aldermen and Corporation of Grantham, in full processson, presented the freedom of their ancient borough to these illustrious personages, on Wednesday, at Belvoir, and were most graciously received.

Whitehaven.—On Friday, the birth-day of the

Earl of Lonsdale was celebrated in this town, with every mark of respect at the Black Lion Ian, and the

Golden Lion Inn.

WINDSOR.—The furniture belonging to the Princers Sophia, which was deposited in the Lower Lodge, attached to the Castle, has been removing from here within these few days to London, the residence of her Royal Highness.

# ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

On Monday, a melancholy occurrence happened at the house of Dr. Uwins, in Bedford-row. The family were alarmed with the cry of fire," which was discovered to proceed from the two pair back room, in which a young lady, a relation to the family, and her servant maid, slept, and before the door of the room could be opened, the unfortunate young lady, who was only 16 years old, and her servant, threw them-selves out of the window, and falling into the area, they were taken up in a state of insensibility. The young lady had both her legs broken, and the servant maid had also several bones fractured. They were both carried to the hospital with very little hopes of recovery. How the fire communicated with the led and window-curtains we were unable to learn, but on the doors being forced open, they were found to be on fire. The engines arrived; but happily the fire was got under with a few pails of water.—We regret to got under with a few pails of water.—We regret to state, the young lady died on Wednesday; and an inquest was held on the body on Thursday, at the Goldene Lion, Warwick-place, Bloomsbury, when the evidence adduced was to the same effect as above stated; and he Jury returned a Verdict of -Killed by a fall in at-

tempting to escape from fire.

A pistol shot was, on Sunday night last, discharged into the house of Mr. Couts, at Highgate. It passed through the green-house, and entered the parlour. The act is supposed to have been done by accident,

not with any evil intention.

Bunglaries. Two burglaries were committed on Monday evening at Chelsea: one at the house of Mr. Thorpe, in Mitre-row, which was broken into by scaling a twelve-foot wall, and cutting the shutters of the kitchen, by which the thieves removeds the bolts. They succeeded in carrying off, unobserved, a dozen tea-spoons, and other portable articles of less value. Another burglary was committed at the house of Mrs. Gee, of Leeson-street. Here the robbers were less fortunate, as a terrier dog alarmed the family, and they escaned with a great coat and a tea-caddy. The Limen reon. Some of the prisoners confined in the thickes got down the area, and forced the door.

# London Markers.

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Oxford 68s 11d	Cambridge	20	64
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# PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW. Average, 41 0s 0d Average, 11:10s 3d -Average, 41 2s 0d -Average, 11 12s 0d -Average, 61 16s 6d Smithfield. Hay.......31 Sa Od to 41 4s OdInferior ditto.. 21 2s Od to 31 Os OdStraw ..... 11 6s Od to 11 14s OdClover(best).. 61 6s Od to 71 7s Od-Average, 31 17s 0d Average, 21 11s 0d Average, 11 10s 6d Average, 61 16s 6d Average, 41 14s 6d

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Boef.	SMITHFIEL  To sink the effat 4s Od to 5s 5d 3s 8d — 5s 0d	D, FRIDAY, Jan. 5.  —per stone of 8lbs.  Head of Cattle this day.  Bessta shout
POTK.		Sheep and Lambs         6420           Calves         110           Pigs         110
:	NEWGATE AND LEA	DENHALL MARKETS.

Beef
COAL MARKET:-Jan. 3.

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Dressing Hides, 14<sup>1</sup>d to 16d—Fine Coach Hides, 16d to 18d—Crop Hides, for cutting, 35 to 40lbs, 15d to 16<sup>1</sup>d—Ditto, 45 to 50lbs, 17d to 19d—Calf Skins, 30 to 40lbs, 22d to 26d—Ditto, 50 to 70lbs, 28d to 35d—Ditto, 70 to 80lbs, 26d to 29d—Small Seals (Green and) 20d to 22d per lb—Large ditto, 13d to 18d—Tanned Horse Hides, 17d to 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d—Spanish ditto, 17d to 22d.

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	PRICES OF TALLOW.	SOAP, &c. per 112lbs.
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	White ditto	COOR DIEES

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No. 5.

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this not the Publisher's intention to unlarge, either on the value of
bis materials, the correctness of his typography, or the heautiful execution of his work. The singh source from whence he derives his Literary
aid, will be at once recognized; and the present Volume is offered as a
specimen of the style in which the others will be executed.

\*\*Smollet's Works will be habitished in March.

AT a MEETING of MERCHANTS, BANKERS, TRADERS

Sir ROBERT WIGRAM, Bart, in the Chair

Sir ROBERT WIGRAM, Bart in the Chair
It was moved by T. REID, Esq. and seconded by JOHN WHITMOR B.
Esq. and carried unanimously, That the following Declaration be adopted
by this Meeting, be signed by the Gentlemen present, and lie for signatures at the City of Loudon Tavern, London Tavern, King's Head, Poultry, and London Coffee-House, Esingate-lill:—

We, the amdersigned Merchauts, Bankers, Traders, and others, of
London, feel ourselves imperiously called upon in the present state of the
Country, to declare these our deliberate sentiments, earnestly and anxidence, be averted, and that now, when no foreign enemy assails us, we
may be permitted to enjoy, uninterruptedly, the blessings of domestic
peace.

dence, be averted, and that now, when no foreign enemy assalls us, we may be permitted to enjoy, uninterruptedly, the blessings of domestic peace.

We declare it to be our firm and unalterable purpose to uphold our venerable and happy Constitution, composed of King, Lords, and Commons, against all and every attempt to alter or subvert it, and to maintain in all its purity our holy and revered Religion, feoling the most assured conviction, that the greatest share of human happiness is to be derived from the one, and the best and strongest hopes of eternal folicity from the other. We view with poignant regretand abhorrence, the measures which abound to destroy these sources of present enjoyment and of future consolation; and we trust the laws will be enforced to deter and to punish all who, by their factions or blasphemous proceedings, wish to deprive the subjects of this great and free Country of these inestimable blessings—blessings handed down to us by our ancestors—cherislied by the wise and virtuous of our own time, and, in our minds, suited to the welfare and happiness of the generations which are to follow us.

Resolved unanimously. That the following Gentlemen, who are now present, le a Committee for carrying the object of the Meeting into effect, with-liberty to add to their number:—

James Alexander, Esq. M. P.

John Blades, Esq.

John Blades, Esq.

John Blades, Esq.

William Kaye, Bart.

Lewis Loyd, Esq.

John Rapel, Esq.

John Capel, Esq.

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Joseph Dowson, Esq.

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Sir Charles Flower, Bart. James Fielding, Esq. Alex, S. Gordon, Esq. Nathaniel Gould, Esq. Richard Heale, Esq. John Howell, Esq. Quarles Harris, Esq. John Hall, Esq. David Hunter, Esq. Thomas Helps, Esq. Thomas Jameson, Esq. John Inglis, Esq. John Innes, Esq. M.P. Thomas Kemble, jun. Esq.

R. Shawe, Esq.
Joseph Steele, Esq.
John Shneider, Esq.
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Thomas Wilson, Esq. M.P.
Robert Wilson, Esq. M.P.
Robert Wilson, Esq. M.P.
Robert Wilson, Esq.
John Winter, jun. Esq.
John Winter, jun. Esq.
John Winter, jun. Esq.

Thomas Kemble, Jun. Esq.

Resolved unanimously. That a Copy of the Declaration be published in the usual Morning and Evening Papers.

Resolved unanimously. That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to Sir Robert Wigram, Bart, for his able, juditions, and impartial conduct in the Chair.

(bigned) REBERT, WIGRAM.

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FUUNDS PER ANNUA: the present incumbent forty two passes of age.

Lot 2. THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSD'S of the VICARAGE of WARTLING, situate near Berbill, in the coincy of Sussex; consisting of a COMFORTABLE PARSONAGE HOUSE, with officer, an excelent garden, globe land, and the vicarial tithes of the whole parish, coulding about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, estimated worth about FIVE HUNDRED FOUNDS PER ANNUAL; the present incumbent thirty-even years of age.

Lot 2. THE DEPENDENT.

thirty-reven years of age.

Lot 3. THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of the VICARAGE of 1800E, situate between Wartling and Benhill, in the county of Busseq; consisting of a BMALL VICARAGE HOUNE, clehe, and the vicarial titles of the purish; cetimated worth about TWO RUNDIED AND FIFTY POUNDE PER ANNUM; the present incumbent thirty-six pages of the purish;

PIPTY POUNDS PER ANNUM: the present insumbent thirty-six years of age.

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# LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. J. BUTLER, C. BUTLER, and P. BUTLER, [Dunnington, York,

J. JUDD, Derby, Inn-keeper, Jan. 24, at 9, 25, at 4, and Feb. 24, at 11, at Mr. Fisher's office, Doncaster, Mr. Lever, Gray's Ion, London. Solicitor, Fisher, Doncaster, J. TAVIOR Sheed

J. TAYLOR, Sheffield, merchant, Jan. 20, 22, and Feb. 24, at 11, at the commercial Irm, Sheffield, Solleitors, Bigg, Southampton-buildings,

d. TAYLOH, Sheffield. Merchast, Jan. 20, 22, and Feb. 24, at 11, at the Commercial Inn. Sheffield. Solletors, Bigg. Southsmyton-buildings. London, Haywood, Sheffield.

R. TURNER, Liverpool, butcher, Feb. 7, 8, and 24, at 1, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Solletters, Chester, Staple Inn, Loudon; Griffith and Co. Liverpool.

E. SIMMONS, Stamway, and T. SIMMONS, Winchcomb. Gloresster, timber-dealers, Jan. 29, at 5, Jan. 30, and Feb. 24, at 11, at the Reseand Crown, Evesham, Worcester, Solletors, Darke, and Co. Red Lion Square, London; Wright, Kvesham.

C. COATES, Bedminster, tamer, Jan. 24, 25, and Feb. 24, at 12, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Sollettors, Bourdillou, and Co. Broadstreet, London; Bevan and Co., Bristol.

W. MALCOLM, Great St. Heleus, merchant, Jan. 16, 20, and Feb. 24, at 11, at Guildhall. Solletors, Bowman, Brond-street buildings.

R. WALL, St. Thomas Apostle, Devon, innkeeper, Jan. 22, 23, and Feb. 24, at 12, at the Seven Stars Inn, St. Thomas Apostle. Sollettors, Collett and Co. Chance-y-lane, London; Chubb, Exeter.

T. M. THATCHER, Hongerford Wharf, Strand, coal-merchant, Jan. 16, 27, and Feb. 24, at 10, at Guildhall. Sollettor, Carpenter, Furnival's Inn.

T. FORSTER, William-street, Newington, builder; Jan. 20, 27, and Feb. 24, at 12, at Guildhall. Solletors, Smith, and Co. New Basing-hall-street.

hall-street.

D. C. MACHIN, Cornhill, merchant, Jan. 20, 27, and Peb. 24, at 10, at Guidhall. Solicitors, Clare and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

S. SHINGLES, Basinghall-street, factor, Jan. 20, 27, and Feb. 24, 12 at Guildhall. Solicitors, Williams, Red-lion square, London: Messiter, Frome.

T. RYDER and J. NASMYTH, Fenchurch-street, merchant, Jan. 16, 27, and Feb. 21, at 1, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Wadeson and Co.

Austin Friars.
S. CARTER, Fetter-lane, tavern keeper, Jan. 20, 22, and Feb. 24, at 10, at Guidhall. Solicitor, Parton, Bow-church yard.
J. WHITE, Southampton-row, Russel-square, dyer, Jan. 20, and Feb. 3, 24, at 11, at Guidhall, Solicitor, Parton, Bow-church yard.
This Gazette contains an order for the Court to go into Mourging this day, for the late Duke of Bromswick; and on Sunday, the 4th February, the Court to go out of Mourning. Also the appointment of the Rt. Hon.
C. B. Bathurst, to the Precidency of the Board of Controul, for India.

# MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, 12th Jan. 1821.

1st Regt. of Life Guards—Ensign E. C. Fletcher, from the 45th Foot, to he Cornet and Sub-Lieutenart, Ace Honeywood,

who exchanges.

6th Regt. of Drag. Guards—Cornet M. Daintry, from halfpay of the 21st L. D. to Cornet, vice J. G. Hall, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

3d Regt. of Foot Guards—Capt. Sir A. J. Murray, Bart.
to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Masters, who retires

ters, who retires.

Lieut, T. Wedgwood, to be Lieutenau and Captain, by pur-chase, vice Murray. 21st Regt. of Foot—Hospital-Assistant A. Boyd to be As-

sistant-Surgeon, vice Colvin, deceased.

22d Ditto—Lieut. G. T. Lindsay to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hewett, promoted.—Ensign R. Vivian to be Lieutenant,

by purchase, vice Lindsay.
45th Ditto-Cornet and Sub-Lieut. E. Honywood, from the

lst Life Guards, to be Ensign, vice Fletcher, who exchanges.
70th Ditto- Ensign R. Westenra, from half-pay 94th Foot,
to be Ensign, vice J. S. Dixon, who exchanges, receiving the 80th Ditto-Lieut. Hon. S. Bathurst, from the 1st, or Grena-

dier Reg. of Foot Guards, to be Captain, by purchase, viceo retires.

86th Ditto-Surgeon A. Cunningham, from half-pay of the Glengary Fencible Infantry, to be Surgeon, vice Robert Rule, ho exchanges.

5th Royal Veteran Battalion—Quartermaster J. F. Down-

ing, from half-pay 96th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gardner, ap-

pointed to the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion.
GARRISONS.—Capt. R. Simpson, of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Town-Major of Portsmouth, vice Ashburst. deceased.

Commission in the Richmond Forester Yeomany Cavalry, signed by the Fice-Lieutenant of the North Riding of the County of York.

E. T. Copley, Gett. to be Lieutenest, vice T. S. Welton deceased.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, JAN. 6

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Peirson and W. Jackson, Caleman-street, whitesmiths.
J. Shepherd and S. Sheppard, Frith-street, Soho, jewclers.
J. Perkins and R. Bosher. Bow lade, wiking ink-manufacturers.
J. Bates and Co. Manchester, manufacturers of calico, as far as respects S. Bates.

W. H. Hilton and Co. Regent-street, Pall mall, wine-merchants.
J. Kenworthy and W. C. Ireland, Ironmonger-lane, warehousemen.
M. Hopkins and Co. Change-alley, ship brokers.
E. Heard and J. Tilt, Idol-lane, agents.
J. Marsh and A. Barnard, Norwich, attorneys.
A. Wallington and Co. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, carriers.
J. Stokes, sen. and J. Stokes, jun. Grosvenor-market, St. George's,
Hemover-square, dyers.
J. H. Codner and Co. Briton Side, Plymouth, and Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchants.
W. Cortney and S. Newton, Chester, ship-builders.
R. Critchell and J. Ross, Bristol, ship-brokers.

emirch-street, wine-merchants.
W. Corttev and S. Newton, Chester, ship-builders.
R. Critchell and J. Ross, Bristol, ship-brokers.
J. Bruckfield and J. Williams, wholesale haberdashers.
J. Schofield and Co. Scott's wharf, Bankside, timber-merchants, as far as regards J. Schofield.
H. C. Sontton and J. Oldacre, Leicester, hosiers.
W. Miller and J. Wolstenholme, Sheffield, Yorkshiro, Britannia metal-

anniacturas.

1. Ball and S. Taylor, Poultry, furnishing-ironmongers.

1. Ball and S. Taylor, Poultry, furnishing-ironmongers.

6. Wheeler and J. Sheen, Sun-wharf, Upper Thames-street, coal-

merchants.

E. Dayles and J. Bainbridge, Preston, Lancashire, bleachers.

S. L. Gross and J. C. Blohm, New Broad-street.

J. L. Smither and Co. St. Martin's-lane, woollen-drapers.

W. Latham and O. Roberts, Taylstock-street, Covent-garden, woollen

drapers.
T. Chamberlaine and J. Durrell, Newman-street, Oxford-street, and Pall-mall, coach-makers.

I. Chamberjame and J. Durch, evaluations, and all mall coach-makers.

J. Payne and Js. Payne, Liverpool, plumbers.

J. H. Haycock and J. Haycock, ins. Shrewsbury, soap-manufacturers.

J. Greaves, inn. and Co. Liverpool, brokers.

J. Storey and Co. Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, rope-makers.

W. Rice and J. Rice, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, hatters.

J. Redish and Co. Liverpool, accountants, as far as respects J. Resisting.

dish, jan.
J. Cole, sen. and Co. Kidderminster, Worcestershire, carpet-manu

J. Cole, sen. and Co. Kidderminster, Worcestershire, carpet-manufacturiers.
W. Pawcett and Co. Vintry Hill Iron Works, Monocouthshire, as far as respects C. Shand.
S. Ansel and G. Whitehouse Blimmingham, pocket-hook manufacturers.
J. Eatham and G. Warner, Willey, Surrey, nurserymen.
T. Kaby and A. de Aerovave, Finch-lane.
T. Bentley and Co. beticester, brosh-makers.
DIVIDENDS.
Jan. 13, A. Parkinson, J. Duckett, and S. Alsop, Manchester, calicoprinters, at 9, at the Bridgewater Arms lun, Manchester.
Jan. 27, J. F. Royle, Pall Mall, fancy paper manufacturer, at 11, at Guildhall, London.
Jan. 30, W. Fear, Bath, cabinet maker, at 12, at the Grey-hound Inn, Market-place, Bath.
Jan. 27, J. Bassano, Upper Thames-street, London, sugar refiner, at 12, at Guildhall.
Jan. 27, A. Mackean, Winchester-street, London, merchant, at 12, at

Jan. 27, A. Mackean, Winchester-street, London, merchant, at 12, at Gulldhall.

undnall.

Jan. 27, W. Goodwin, Cambridge, currier, at 10, at Guildhall, London, Jan. 27, J. W. A. Snuggs, and J. Walley, Lime-street, London, meriants, at 12, at Guildhall.

Jan. 27, H. Kuill, Duke-street, West Smithfield, butcher, at 11, at 2324541 Guildhall. Jan. 27, R. Groning, Broad-afreet-buildings, London, merchant, at 12, at Guildhall.

at Guildhall.

Jan. 27. C. Scudamore, Newton and Manchester, woollen and cord manufacturer, at 1, at Guildhall, Loudon.

Jan. 27. W. Ansel, Cambridge, upholsterer, at 1, at Guildhall, Loudon.

Jan. 27. J. Honyman, Church-street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer, at 1, at Guildhall.

Jan. 27. J. Carey, Raquet-court, Fleet-street, merchant, at 10, at Guildhall.

Jan. 27, J. Carey, Raquet-court, Fleet-street, merchant, at 10, at Guild-hall.

2 Jan. 18, J. Gomin, Buckland-common, near Wendover, Bucks, timber-merchant, at 12, at Guildhall.

Jan. 27, J. Caumings, Osborn-street, Saint Mary, Whitechapel, brewer, at 10, at Guildhall.

Jan. 27, S. Thomson, Red Cross-street, Cripplegate, calenderer, at 10, at Guildhall.

Jan. 31, W. Crossley, Doneaster, Yorkshire, Joiner, at 11, at the Eagle and Child Inn, Conisbrough, Yorkshire.

Jan. 27, J. Cook, Oakloy Mills, near Eye, Suffolk, miller, at 10, at Guildhall.

Jan. 27, H. and J. Dodson, Three Tun-court, Southwark, hop-factors, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 1, W. Ansell, Wantage, Berkshire, tanner, at 12, at the Bush Inn, Bristel.

Feb. 1, W. Ansen, Wannasy, O. Bristol, Bristol, J. Tarleton, Liverpool, merchant, at 10, at the Office of Lace, Miller, and Lace, Castle-atreet, Liverpool.

Jan. 37, W. Homan, Barking, Kssex, smack-owner, at 12, at Guildhall, Peb. 3, J. Woolfe, Birmingham, mercer, at 3, at the Stork Tavern,

Peb. 3, J. Woolfe, Birminghain, mercer, at 3, at the Stork Tavern, Birminghain.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 27.

W. Bright, Newland, Gloucestershire, dealer in corn.—B. Hornby, Hernard-street, Foundling Hospital, plumber.—W. Mee, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, spirit-merchaut.—W. Izod, Redditch, Worcesthire, draper.—C. Atkinson, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, merchant.—T. Ashby, East-street, Manchester-square, baker.—J. Mann, Leeds, Yorkshire, eommon-brewer.—W. Tozer, Crediton, Devonshire, sadder.—J. Chester, Doncaster, Yorkshire, grocer.—G. Haywood, Birmingham, spirit-merchant.

# TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

W. Cowley and W. Pomfret, Kingston-upon-Huli, china and glass-

PARTNERSHPS DISSOLVED.

W. Cowley and W. Pomfret, Kingston-upon-Hull; china and glass-merchants.

W. Kilby and T. Smart, Mincing-lane, brokers.

G. G. Sadher and Son, Southampton-row, tailors.

G. V. Sadher and Son, Southampton-row, tailors.

G. V. Sadher and Son, Southampton-row, tailors.

G. Vaughan, sen, J. Plank, B. James, and G. Vaughan, jun. Gravellane, hatters, as fit as concerns. J. Plank.

T. Gillen, J. Shopherd, and R. Parker, Manchester, coach-makers, so fast as regards R. Parker.

Si Keene and R. Harspool, Tavistock-street, tailors.

W. Denison and J. Dalby, Leeds, whitesmiths.

G. Wallis and E. Elgin, York, druggists.

R. Leneyand J. Jackson, Limebouse, coal-merchants.

W. Brown and W. Shamnon, Mauchester, drapers.

J. Lockwood and H. S. Shepherd, Beverley, attorneys.

T. Stock, J. Cooper, J. Watson, T. O. Stock, F. Wilson, and J. Watson, Holforn; and Watting-street, linen-drapers, &c. so far as regards

T. Stock and J. Cooper.

A. Jolinson and B. Knight, Isleworth, school-mistresses.

H. Grimshaw and B. F. Hayward, Manchester, calico-manufacturers.

R. and W. Borradalle and J. Pennington, London.

J. Stephenson, G. T. Stephenson, J. F. Stephenson, and C. Stephenson, Gracechurch-street, ironmongers.

D. Morgan and S. J. Morgan, Great Newport-street, apothecaries.

W. Aldam and J. Aldam, Shefield, tanuers.

J. Mansell and J. Willington, Birmingham, cabinet-case-manufacturers.

J. Gold and W. Northhouse, Great Russell-street, hooksellers.

J. Guyer and H. Gayer, Bristol, twine-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCIES EN LARGED.

S. ROGERS, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, hosier, from Jan. 13, to March 3, at 10, at Guildhall.

T. MEADOWCROFT, Liverpool, merchaut, from Jan. 9, to Jan. 30, at

at 10, at Guildhall.
T. MEADOW CROKT, Liverpool, merchant, from Jan. 9, to Jan. 30, at 10, at the Swan lnn, Great Bolton, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

T. WEBB, Warwick, horse-dealer, to surrender, Jan. 18, 19, and Feb. 20, at 11, at the Woolpack Inn, Warwick. Solicitors, Wortham, Castlestreet, Hollorn, London, and Kitchen, Barford, near Warwick.

F. SHAND, Liverpool, iron merchant, Feb. 2, 3, and 20, at 1, at the George Inn, Dale-street, Liverpool. Solicitors, Lodge, Liverpool, and Battye, Chancery-lane, London, W. COOMBS, Norton St. Phillip, Somersetshire, butcher, Jan. 22, at five, 23, and Feb. 20, at 11, at the White Hart Inn, Bath. Solicitors, Per-Kins and Frimpton, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn, London, and Miller, Frome Selwood, Sougersetshire.

J. L. DUMONT, Austin Friars, London, merchant, Jan. 16, 23, and Feb. 20, at 10, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Kaye, Freshfield, and Kaye, New Bank-boddings, London.

Brak-boildings, Loudon.
Brak-boildings, Loudon.
W. KIRBY, Margate, Isle of Thanet, Kent, coach-master, Jan. 17, 18, and Feb. 20, at 12, at the Royal Hotel, Margate. Solicitors, Hall and Willett, Great James-street, Bedford-row.
U. MELHIJISH, Grediton, Devonshire, Jan. 16, 22, and Feb. 20, at 11, at the Old London Inn, Exter. Solicitors, Brutton, Old Broadstreet, London, and Brutton, Castle-street, Exeter.

T. PEARSON, Hipperholme cum Briglieuse, Halifax, Yorkshire, steher, Jan. 30, at 6; 31, and Feb. 29, at 11, at the White Lion Iun, alifax. Solicitors, Wiglesworth, Gray's Inu, and Wiglesworth, Thomp-

T. PEARSON, Hipperholme cum Brigueuse, Hamay, Massun, Hutcher, Jan. 30, at 45, 31, and Feb. 29, at 11, at the White Lion Inn, Halifax. Solicitors, Wiglesworth, Gray's Inn, and Wiglesworth, Thompson, and Stansfeld, Halifax.

J. HANSON, sen. Wakefield, Yorkshire, oil-crusher, Jan. 16, 17, and Feb. 29, at 11, at the Dog and Duck Tavern, Scale-lane, Kingston-upon-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

J. JENNINGS, Sittingborne, Kent, innkeeper, Jan. 22, at 7, 23, and Feb. 20, at 11, at the Guildball, Canterbury. Solicitors, Hinde, Milton and Sittingborne, and Brace and Monins, Essex-court, Temple.

C. ALLAN, Shad Thames, Surrey, lighterman, Jan. 20, 23, and Feb. 29, at 10, at Guildball. Solicitor, Carter, Lord Mayor's Court-office, Rossal Exchange.

at 10, at Oulman. Content, was Exchange.

DOUGLAS, Dover, Kent, merchant, Jan. 13, at 11, 27, and Feb. 20, 2, at Guildhall, London, Solicitor, Maugham, Great-St. Helen's, shops ate-street.

ABITBOL, Bury-street, St. James, merchant, Jan. 13, 16, at 10, 1 Feb. 20, at 1, at Guildhall. Solicitors, Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-

square, Minories.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 3, C. Blazdell, St. Martin's-lane, locksmith, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 3, P. Wigglesworth, Church-street, Shoreditch, grocer, at 1, at Guildhall.

Jan. 31, C. Hammond, Durham, draper, at 2, at the George Inn, Jan. 27, G. Leyburn, Bishopsgate-street, provision-merchant, at 10, at

Guidhall.

Jan. 23, R. Collens, Maidstone, dealer in hops, at 10, at Guidhall.

Jan. 30, G. Evans, sen. and C. Evans, jun. Southwark, hop-merchants, at 12, at Guidhall.

Jan. 30, W. Devey, Holland-streef, Surrey, and J. Devey of the Coal Exchange, coal-merchants, at 10, at Guidhall.

Jan. 30, J. Maning, T. Heaviside, and J. Boreman, Barge-yard, Manchester-warehousemen, at 10, at Guidhall.

Jan. 30, J. N. Durand, Cumming-street, Pentonville, merchant, at 10, at Guidhall.

Teb. 3. H. Hay and T. A. Turner. Newcastle-street, printers, at 11, at

Feb. 3, H. Hay and T. A. Turner, Newcastle-street, printers, at 11, at

Feb. 3, H. Hay and I. A.
 Guildball.
 Jan. 30, C. Holdero, E. G. Beldero, Sir H. Lushington, and H. Boldero,
 Cornhill. bankers, at 10, at Guildball.
 Jan. 27, E. Blyth, Dyers-buildings, Holborn, dealer, at 10, at Guildball.
 Jan. 30, R. Fowle, Blandford, draper, at 11, at the Crown Inn.

Jan. 30, R. Fowle, Blandford, draper, at 11, at the Crown Inn, Blandford.

Jan. 31, R. Parker, Hallfax, linen-draper, at 11, at the White Lion Inn, Hallfax.

Feh. 20, E. Gregson and J. Gregson, Liverpool, perfumers, at 10, at Golidhall.

Feb. 6, W. Lushington, jun. Mark-lane, merchant, at 1, at Guildhall.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 30.

E. Body, Morice Town, Devemblire, merchant.—H. Wood, Rope-maker-street, Cripplegate, coach-smith.—G. Parsons, Northwich, sail-maker.—W. Watkins, Norton, Worcester, corn-factor.—G. Ett-eridge, Norwich, goldsnith.—R. Slater and J. Slater, Saluesbury-mill, Laucashire, coston-spinners.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 5 .- Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, is now at Parts. During his residence here, Lord Somerset has purchased some magnificent furniture, intended for the hotel of his Government. His Excellency proposes to have this carried there by a French vessel, which may be the more easily done, since the Cape, being declared a free port, a cargo of wines and other French productions would find a ready sale there .- Journal de Paris.

The Sittings of the Peers on Friday and Saturday were entirely occupied with the continuation of the Report respecting the Conspiracy.

BRUNSWICK, Dec. 22.—"His Highness the Duke Au.

gustus of Brunswick, last son of the celebrated Duke Charles William Ferdinand, and uncle of the reigning Duke, General of Cavalry in the service of Hanover, and Great Cross of the Guelphic Order, died on the 18th, in his 43d year." The deceased was of course brother to Queen Caroline, and first cousin to his Britannic Majesty.

ROME, Dec. 28 .- The Duke de Gallo, Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs, passed through this city the day before yesterday, on his way to join the King his master. The Governor of the town of Ravenna had been shot in the public street in open day by an assassin, who escaped detection. The Carbonari are supposed to be the perpetrators of this horrid deed. The deceased incurred the resentment of that faction, by enforcing the rigid execution of the laws provided against them.

LEIPSIC, Dec. 30—Prince Oscar, of Sweden, is ex-

pected to make a Continental tour in the ensuing spring. The speculation of an union between this Prince and some German Princess, is revived. The King, Charles John, is getting aged, and it is natural that he should feel anxious about the consolidation of his dynasty.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 28.—Important negociations are said to be on foot between Denmark and Sweden, the object of which is to insure effectual protection to the commerce of the North. The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh is supposed to take part in these negociations, which may probably lead to a maritime league between the three Northern Powers.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 30 .- The King of Great Britain has written to the High Senate of this tree city, to notify the happy deliverance of the Duchess of Clarence of a

MADRID, Dec. 21 .- They talk of an alliance defensive and offensive, which is on the point of being concluded between our Government and those of Naples and Por-

DEC. 28.-Last night the Marquis de Ceralbo repaired to a society which had assembled at the Cross of Malta, to break it up, conformably to the law of the 8th of November last. The Members made open resistance, and the authority of the laws was completely defied, and the greatest tumult ensued. They read the Address of the Common Council to George IV. requiring him to dismiss his Ministers. The reading was loudly applauded, and a petition of similar tenor to King Ferdinand was instantly drawn up, and received numerous signatures. To-day, (28th) very severe measures have been taken to prevent the renewal of similar scenes. The tribunes were seized at the Coffee houses; but the people besieged the authorities whilst executing this measure. The Na-tional Guard is under arms, and we are very fearful that serious proceedings will ensue .- Journal de Paris.

The German Papers contain the following Declaration, addressed to the different Governments of Europe by the Allied Sovereigns at Troppau, relatively to the

"The overthrow of the order of things in Spain, Portugal, and Naples, has necessarily excited the cares and the uneasiness of the Powers who combated the revolution, and convinced them of the necessity of putting a check on the new

calamities with which Europe is threatened. The same principles which united the great Powers of the Continent to deliver the world from the military despotism of an individual

issuing from the revolution, ought to set against the revolutionary power which has just developed itself.

"The Sovereigns assembled at Troppau with this intention venture to hope that they shall attain this object. They will take for their guides, in this great enterprise, the treaties which restored peace to Europe, and have united its nations

Without doubt the Powers have the right to take, in common, general measures of precaution against those States, whose reforms, engendered by rebellion, is openly opposed to legitimate governments, as example has already demonstrated, and especially when this spirit of rebellion is propagated in the neighbouring States by secret agents. In consequence, the Monarchs assembled at Troppau have concerted together the measures required by circumstances, and have communicated to the Courts of London and Paris their intention of attaining the end desired, either by mediation or by force. With this view they have invited the King of the Two Sicilies to repair to Laybach, to appear there as concillator between his mis-guided people and the States whose tranquillity is endangered by this state of things; and as they have resolved not to re-cognize any authority established by the seditious, it is only

with the King that they can confer.

"As the system to be followed has no other foundation than treaties already existing, they have no doubt of the assent of the Courts of Paris and London. The only object of this system is to consolidate the alliance between the Sovereigns; it has no view to conquest, or to violations of the independence of other Powers. Voluntary ameliorations in the Government will not be impeded. They desire only to maintain tranquillity, and protect Europe from the scourge of new revolutions, and to prevent them as far as possible."

NAPLES.—The answer of the King of Naples to the

"My DEAR BROTHER, &c.—If, under existing circumstances, my heart could give vent to an effusion of joy, it would certainly burst forth on the reception of the letter from your Imperial Majesty, dated Troppau, and those from the Al-hed Sovere.gus assembled in that town. I am deeply affected by the generosity which directs all your steps for the welfare of the European nations, and for the particular interest which you take with regard to my person, and the people who are confided to me by Providence; their peace and happiness is

confided to me by Providence; their peace and happiness is the sole object of all my anxiety and care.

"After this sincere exposition of my sentiments, your Ma-jesty will readily concern with what gratitude I accepted the invitation given to me by you, as well as by their Majesties the Emperor of Russin and the King of Prussia, to take a jart in the conferences at Laybach, which have no other object than to take into consideration the views of the most holy of al-

"I perceive in this invitation a fresh instance of the benigni-Typerceive in this invitation a fresh instance of the comparing with my august Allies in a work which will render your name dear to the latest posterity, and to participate in the glory which awaits you. Your Imperial Majesty will not doubt my anxiety—to accede to such a proposition; and my departure shall take place as speedily as circumstances will admit

" I shall feel peculiar pleasure in seeing your Majesty once more; in becoming personally acquainted with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia; in owing to their wisdom and to their benevolence the tranquillity of my States; and my most gratifying occupation will be to inspire into every member of my family the sentiments of gratitude with which my heart

is penetrated.

"Accept the assurance of the distinguished consideration and unalterable devotion with which I am, of your Imperial Majesty, the affectionate brother and father-haw.

"Naples, Dec. 21, 1820."

"FERDINAND.

Cosenza, Dec. 20.—On the 29th Nov. last, about half past six in the evening, (un'ora e mezzo della notte), there suddenly appeared, on the west of the horizon, a luminous body, more brilliant than the moon at its full. This body had the figure of a dragon. After passing with great velocity across the horizon, it changed into a dark and thick cloud. After three or four minutes several violent flashes of lightning burst from the cloud, which, after playing awhile through the air, died away. In the moment of their disappearance a long and loud peal of thunder was heard, and a considerable motion was felt in the air. The cloud then took a triangular figure, and in the air. The croud then took a triangular nearly, and rolling rapidly to the east, disappeared. On the following morning the mountains to the East were found covered with snow, although the weather had been very mild. Where it exploded there remained a long via latter near the cloud. This luminous body was visible at Naples, but none of its characteristics were observed; in some parts of Calabria, and on the part of Sicily opposite, we have heard that its appearances were more singular than those above described.

INSPRUCK, Dec. 27.—Letters from Naples of the 15th say, that the fermentation which had prevailed during some days had subsided. The assemblage of the popular lace in the public places, which had excited so much alarm, had ceased.

SWITZERLAND, Dec. 30 .- It is asserted that France begins to act a more important part than hitherto in the general politics of Europe, and that its influence is increasing. Persons who pretend to be initiated in the mysteries of diplomacy affirm, that France has formed a closer union with England than any other power; and that M. Decazes has commenced in London, negociations of the highest importance, the consequences of which are likely to be very interesting.

Lisbon, Dec. 30 .- State Paper .- The Portugueze nation has published a very long and wellwritten Manifesto, addressed to the Allied Sovereigns, and the People of Europe. It professes a sincere and ardent desire to maintain the political and commercial relations of the kingdom with all the Governments of Europe entireadverts to the removal of the Prince Regent, (now King John VI.) in 1807, to the Brazils, which placed the kingdom in the most critical situation .- Portugal, separated from her Sovereign by the vast expanse of the ocean, deprived of all resources from her transmarine possessions, and of all the benefits of commerce by the blockades of her ports, and governed at home by a hostile force, which

was then thought invincible, seemed to have reached the final term of its political existence, never to be replaced in the rank of independent nations. With the assistance of the Allies, however, Portugal recovered its political existence at the expence of the most painful sacrifices. In conclusion the Manifesto remarks, that it would be most afflicting to the Portugueze nation, if the powerful Sovereigns, with whom it has always been on the terms of friendship, should abuse their power to impose laws on it, or to repress the noble efforts of a nation, incapable by it geographical position, of troubling the peace of other people—which has never interfered in the internal concerns of others. They, however, anticipate a more fortunate result.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 18.—Yesterday was a scene of riot and confusion at St. Roque, in this neighbourhood, on the occasion of electing a corridor (Magistrate) and Town Council. The country people all assembled in the morning, in the church, where, it seems, the election takes place, when an affray began between these and the townsinen and Militia: knives, muskets, and bludgeons being the weapons. The former chased the militia away, and order was only restored by a company of the regiment of Gallicia, quartered in the neighbourhood, who came in: the casualities are, one man killed, and four wounded. There seems to be a spirit now brooding among the lower orders in Spain that may produce fatal consequences hereaster: they wear publicly in their hats, a green ribband, with the inscription—"The Constitution or Death."

According to the most recent accounts from the Coast of Barbary, a contest for the sovereignty is carrying on in the Empire of Morocco. The new candidate for the throne is Muley Ishmael, the son of the celebrated Muley Yezzied, and nephew to the reigning Emperor. The struggle is likely to be of short duration, as the army have declared for Muley Ishmael, who has been publicly proclaimed, and crowned in Fez, where he has taken up his residence. The old Emperor has not, however, been yet dispossessed of his power, so that there are two Emperors-one at Fez, the other at Morocco. An official announcement has been issued by the Governor of Gib-raltar, declaring the coast of Barbary free from the plague. The disturbed state of the country, is likely, however, for some time, to throw impediments in the way of the commercial intercourse with Morocco.

Letters and papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 22d of October, are satisfactory in all points of view, but especially with reference to the new settlement at Algoa Bay. His Excellency the Governor, Sir R. S. Donkin, was taking some effectual measures to place the coinage of the colony upon a better footing, and on the 13th of October he issued a Proclamation for destroying a very large quantity of base money. He has also taken mea sures to communicate to the new settlers from England the full benefit of the Courts of Justice established in that quarter of the world.

# I.AW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT OF KING'S BRNCH, JAN. 10. . Weldon v. Bulcomb.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, an East India Captain, to recover of the defendant, a merchant at St. Helena, 1211. for goods soll and delivered, and money received for his use.

The defendant plended, that he was not liable; and secondly, the statute of limitations.

The plaintiff delivered to the defendant on his touching at St. Helena, in 1809, several sorts of goods. Among other articles 120 bolts of Bengul convers, which the defendant was to sell at St. Helenn, if he could get 41. 10s. per bolt. If it would not fetch that sum, it was to be sent to Mr. Amyott, the plaintiff's agent at the Cape of Good Hope, and to be represented as Portugueze goods. In 1810, when the plaintiff again touched at the Cape, the defendant delivered him an account of 80 holts sold on the island, and stated that the other 40 had been sent to Rio Janeiro, and sold there to a person named Hall, residing in England. The defendant gave the plaintiff an order on Mr. Hall, to receive the proceeds, amounting to 1211.5s. 8d. Plaintiff took the order, but never found Mr. Hall. He consequently brought his action to recover payment of the defendant, on the ground of his having disposed of the goods contrary to his instructions, which were, to send them to the agent at the

The Chief Justice was of opinion the plaintiff had not adopted the right form of action. He was consequently noa-saited, with leave to move the Court to set it uside, if any ground remained for the application.

# HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND COURTS OF LAW.

The galleries erected in the House of Lords for the temporary accommodation of the Peers during the pro-ceedings on the Bill of Pains and Penalties against her Majesty, have been removed, and the workmen are now actively engaged in reducing the edifice to its former Some alterations are also in contemplation as to the situation of the King's Throne. This magnificent piece of workmanship has been taken down, and is, we understand, to be re-erected close to the wall, instead of being, as hitherto, a short distance from it. The steps approaching the King's chair are to be raised. The advantage to be gained by these arrangements is the exten-sion of the space hitherto appropriated to the Members of the House of Commons during the proceedings of the Peers, which, on important occasions, has been found infinitely too much confined. There will be one drawback, however, to this advantage, which, we are satisfied, many of the Noble Lords will not fail to deplore, We allude to the exclusion of the ladies from the avenue behind the Throne, from whence they have heretofore been permitted, "under the rose," to listen to the discussions of this branch of the Legislature. The only place which will be now left for this indulgence, will be in the folds of the curtains by the side of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt's box.

In the House of Commons too, the backs of the benches have been raised about eight inches, by means of an iron

rail, which is covered with green cloth. The principal alterations in progress, however, are in the Committee Rooms; of which several new ones are to be created. This desirable end is to be attained by taking possession of the large stone building lately occupied by Mr. Leigh, who has succeeded the late Mr. Hatrell, as principal Clerk of the House of Commons, to whose residence he has removed. This building fronts Westminster Abbey, and possesses many commodious rooms, into which convenient passages are opening.

Connected with these alterations are the preparations for erecting the new Courts of Chancery and King's Bench. The old Courts were taken down preparatory to the Co-ronation feast in Westininster Hall, and have not since been restored. By the projected alteration the hall-will retain its ancient magnificent size and appearance, and will still preserve its character of being the largest room in Europe; and from the admission of additional lights from the roof, and from the large windows, will present a lively contrast to the gloomy aspect by which it was characterized in former times. The new Courts of Chancery and King's Bench will be erected on the north side of the hall, in a line with the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer; and, like those Courts, will have two modes of ingress, one from the space opposite St. Margaret's Church, and the other from the hall. The former devoted to the admission of the Judges and Counsel, and the latter to attorneys, suitors, and witnesses. To afford room for these improvements, some of the old Committee-rooms of the House of Commons, as well as part of Mr. Leigh's house, the old Treasury Chamber, and some other antiquated buildings will be removed. The alterations will be made with a due regard to economy, but at the same time, in a substantial and convenient manner;

The eastern end of Westminster Hall, which has been so long under repair, is nearly completed. The architectural ornaments have been restored, and the strictest regard to the gothic original, and the whole structure will undergo a complete repair.

and it is anticipated, will be completed by Michaelman

# IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—Jonas Greene, Esq. was this day unani-mously elected Recorder of this City, in the room of the late W. Walker, Esq. There never was a choice which gave more

W. Walker, Esq. There never was a choice while general satisfaction. There were eleven candidates.

Mr. Young has entered into an engagement with Mr. Harris for three years, on a liberal salary. He will first appear on for three years, on a liberal salary. He will first appear on the Dublin stage, and will not return to Covent-gurden till

A meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Dublin was held at the Corn Exchange on Thursday, when Mr. Finlay read an Address to the Lord Lieutenant, complaining of the conduct of Sir Richard Steele, in dispersing the County Meeting of the County of Sir Richard Steele, in dispersing the County Meeting of the County of Sir Richard Steele, in this property of the County Meeting of the County of Dublin was held at the County o ing at Kilmainham on Saturday by an armed force. Resolutions, condemning the conduct of the High Sheriff, and approving the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, were then read and agreed to. The Meeting then adjourned to the 11th instant,
Fire at Waterford.—About the middle of Friday night,

fire was discovered in the workhouse or rear concerns of Mr. John Hickey, an extensive soap-boiler, chandler, and tobacco-nist, Patrick-street. From the nature of the stock, the fire quickly became a conflagration, and would undoubtedly have involved a thickly peopled neighbourhood in ruin incalculable, had not Mr. John de Courcy brought up, almost instantly, the three Corporation engines. Mr. Hickey was assured with the Norwich Union.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

Mr. Fyson, the attorney, accompanied by the Chevalier assali, on Friday se'night; left Brandenburgh House for Milas, to settle the accounts of her Majesty's witnesses, in persuance of a stipulation with that Government that their families should supported during their absence on the part of her Mujesty. Madame Vassali, and her niece set off on the following night.

Two candidates have already started for the county of Wicklow, and a third is expected to offer himself in the room of the late William Paraell, Esq.

Mr. Fuseli delivered his introductory Lecture last week, on

Painting, at the Royal Academy, which was numerously attended by the Academicians, Students, and Visitants. At the conclusion the Professor was loudly applauded by his auditors.

The Dividends have commenced paying at the Bank of England, amounting to about ten millions sterling.

It is in contemplation of the French Government to fit out an expedition for discoveries in the Polar Seas, to sail early in the

A piece of plate, value 130 guiness, has been voted by the Corporation of Leicester, to Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, the late highly respected Recorder of that borough. It has been presented to him with a sultable inscription, expressive of the feellngs and sentiments of the Corporation, engraved upon it.

An agent from the new Government of Naples has arrived in

England, and has had an interview with Lord Castlerengh, but merely as an individual, and not in his accredited character. The Neapolitan Minister from the King of Naples is not re called.

CLOSE REASONING .- A Lady, nearly connected with one of the Queen's chief confidential advisors, was asked, why she did not visit her Majesty? She replied—" If the Queen is what she ought to be, I cannot aspire to the bonour; if she is what she ought not to be, I will not submit to the disgrace."

full-length Statue in bronze of the late King put on the top of Snow Hill, in Windsor Park, with his hand pointing towards his favourite residence, Windsor Castle.

The average amount of Bank Notes and post bills in circula tion during the Quarter, ending the 5th of January, 1820, as published in the Gazette, is 22,692,5751. 5s. 6d.

Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the destination of the ships Rose, Capt. M'Taggart, and Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. Biden, was altered from China to Bengal direct.

Northampton has this winter given employment to an additional number of the labouring poor round his estates, in Northampton and Warwickshire, and distributed his annual bounty of jackets, gowns, flanner, and firing, to the aged, infirm, and indigent.

Ludy Olivia Bernard Sparrow has distributed no less than five hundred pounds in seasonable charities, in various ways, amongst the poor round her estate in Huntingdonshire.

His Majesty's Attorpey-General, Sir R. Giffonl, was Inst week presented with the freedom of the city of Exeter.
The Marquis of Stafford has ordered 200 tons of coals to be

distributed to the poor on his estates in Staffordshire, in addition to his other usual bounties.

The fine whole length portrait of the Inte General Sir John Moore, painted for the Officers of the 52d, and infleshed by them as an heir-loom to the regiment, has been placed up the their mess-room at Hull.

On Wednesday Mr. Daniels, the King's Messenger, left town

with dispatches for Russia.

The Duke of Portland, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, has in pursuance of a Requisition for that purpose, fixed next Tuesday for a meeting of the Freeholders of that County, at the Mermald, at Hackney, to pelition the House of Commons for a Reform in Parliament.

Baron Von Osynhausen, Chamberlain and Vice Grand Master of the Stable to the Differ of Brunswick, has arrived in town, to announce to our Court the death of Prince Augustus,

brother to Queen Caroline.

A beautiful painted window has been recently added to the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, generally called the New Church. The subject is Jehovah encircled with glory; beneath is the descending of the Holy Spirit in the symbol of a Dore, sur-rounded by rays of light and clouds. The two side windows consist, with the exception of their orders, of ground glass;— the one on the north side of the Alter, representing a Lamb with a white banner, on which is displayed the Cross; and that on the south, a Sacramental Cop.

Sittings appointed in Middlesex and London, before the Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in and after Hilary Term, 1821:

MIDDLESEX. IN TERM. LONDON. Saturday, January 27. | Tuesday, January 30
Sit at 12 o'clock. 

MOST MELANCHOLY EVENT.

MOST MRIANCHOLY EVENT.

It is with the most poignant regret we have to communicate the melanchely fate of the Absona transport of 328 tons, under the charge of Lieut. Mudge, of the Royal Navy, which sailed from Greenock, in October last, with settlers for the Cape of Good Hope. On the 23th of November, shout Aoon, in latitude 4 deg. 30 min. North, and longitude 25 deg. 30 min. West, the Absona unfortunately caught fire, and was burnt, under circumstances of the most awful and distressing nature. Out of a crew of twenty-one persons, and one humnature. Out of a crew of twenty-one persons, and one hundred and forty-one emigrants, nieu, women, and children, making a total of one hundred, and sixty-one persons, only forty-nine are saved!! These are happily all safely landed at Lisbon; and have subsequently sailed in the Royal Charlotte mer-chant brig, for Greenock, except ten oriban boys, whom the Gentlemen of the British Factory, at Lisbon, have taken under their kind protection. The fire broke out in the after store room, whilst the Chief-mate was occupied in some necessary business there; and such was the awful progress of the flames, that only three small boats could be got overboard, before the flames consumed the tackies, &c. necessary for lossting out the long bont. In these boats, forty-nine persons were-received on board, with so scanty a supply of provisions, that the consequences must have been almost equally dreadful with the anquences must have been almoss equally accepting with the un-timely fate of those left on board), most providentially fallen in with them at day-light next morning, and received them'on board, in, which they were safely, and hospitably conveyed to Lisbon, after cruising about the fatal spottiff noon, in hopes of descrying some of the interable sufferers, who highe have clung to parts of the wreck, but without sequent. Of a crew consisting of twenty-one persons, fourteen are seved, including Lieutemant Madge, the Agraty Mr. Pisher, the Surgeon, the Master of the ship, and Second Mate—the First Mate; in the most feeling manner, refusing to go into the longs, saying that

Of the emigrants, consisting in all of thirty-one men, twen-ty-four women, fifty-five boys, and thirty girls, only ten men, three women, sixteen boys, and six girls are saved.

liree women, fifty-five buys, and thirty girts, Only sen milere women, sixteen boys, and six girts are saids.

NAMES OP PERSONS SAVED.

Lieut. Mudge, Agent, R. N. Mr. James Prichard, Master Mr. Lock, Second Mate Mr. Stage, Carpeter Banteo, seaman Mains, ditto
Jordan, ditto
Jordan, ditto
Lawron, ditto
Leaderno, ditto
Henderno, ditto
Recee, ditto
Paturson, ditto
Recee, ditto
Robert Barie, ditto
Robert Ballardie, ditto
John Clark, ditto
John Maren, ditto
Thomas Reid, ditto
Robert Ballardie, ditto
John Clark, ditto
John Maren, ditto
John Maren, ditto
John Maren, ditto
John Clark, ditto
John Mary Barrie, ditto
Thomas Garrie, ditto
John Mary Barrie, ditto
Alexander Bain, ditto
Hary Suffield, ditto
George Suffield, ditto
William Barrie, ditto
Alexander Barrie, ditto
Alex Mr. Stages, Carpenter
Bastoo, seaman
Mr. Stages, Carpenter
Bastoo, seaman
Mains, ditto
Jordan, ditto
Lawron, ditto
Lawron, ditto
Recer, ditto
Recer, ditto
Robinson, ditto
Thomas Reid, ditto
Thomas Reid, ditto
Thomas Reid, ditto
John M'Laren, ditto
John M'Laren, ditto
John M'Lean, ditto
John Clark, ditto
John Clark, ditto
John Clark, ditto
John M'Lean, ditto
James Bright, ditto
Catherine Kay, womandito
Discovery Ships.—An idea las gone abroad that a newspaper was printed on board the Discovery Ships.

This is er-

paper was printed on board the Discovery Ships. This is er-roneous; no printing materials were on board. The fact was, each officer contributed some article (generally an ingenious with citing to the upon the subject of the expedition) and inguitous at the time to the cost of the crew. The whole-being collected, were fairly copied out by a clerk, and thus was produced a newspaper is writing once a fortnight, to the great amusement the crews. To guard against the effect of the climate, the sailors generally wore masks warmly lined, when upon deck. Upon their return below, they were examined by their measurates, for four there should be any white spots upon their faces. These white spots were the effects of the intense cold. in congesting the blood, and if not attended to, were the fererungeaning the blood, and it not attended to, ware the were unners of mortification; they were therefore immediately rubbed
with snow, until the quick circulation returned. For a long
period previous to their return, they laboured under a scarcity of
provision. Four pounds, only, of meat weekly were allowed to
each man, and n very small glass of rum each day. The
former was weighed, and the latter measured with the most
scrupulous exactness. The conduct of the men under these circomputances was highly descript of praise. comstances was highly deserving of praise.

The Right Bon. C. Spage Bathung Happoined Parallels of the Buard of Controll in the room of Air. Canning. He en-tered upon office on Thursday.

On Thursday a meeting of Merchants, Bankers, Traders and others, was held at the City of London Tavern, Sir R. Wigram, Bort, is the Chair. A Loyal declaration was moved by Thomas Reid, Esq., and seconded by J. Whitmore, Esq., and carried unanimously, and ordered to lie for signatures at several

St. ALBAN's ELECTION .- The election for this town. St. ALBAN's ELECTION.—The election for this town. cames on last Tuesday. The candidates are Sir Henry Wright Wilson, Mr. Charles Ross, and Mr. John Easthope. At the close of the first day's poll the numbers were—Sir H. W. Wilson, 24—Mr. Ross, 25—Mr. Easthope, 30. Second day—Sir H. W. Wilson, 148—Mr. Ross, 87—Mr. Easthope, 90. Third day, Sir H. W. Wilson, 180—Mr. Easthope, 157—Mr. Ross, 154. Fourth day, Sir H. W. Wilson, 207—Mr. Ross, 185—Mr. Easthope, 176.
—We understand Sir, H. W. Wilson is returned.

The King Line good health at Reighton and is expected to

The King is in good health at Brighton, and is expected to remain there till the 20th instant. The Princess Augusta also doutinues at the Pavilion. A plentiful supper was given on Saturday so might to the fishermen and their wives, by com-mend of his Majesty, to celebrate his accession to the throne.

We regret to learn that the Duchess of Kent continues confined at her apartments, at the King's Paluce, Kensington, with a cold. Dr. Wilson, who attends her Royal Highness, recommended the loss of a little blood, and her Royal High-

A meeting was held, on Thursday, at the Town-hall of Croy-sion, for the purpose of addressing his Majesty, Mr. Maberly, M.P. in the Chair. A scene of confusion ensued in consequence of the presence of Thelwall, Wooller, &c. When order was or the presence of Theiwaii, wooder, e.c. when order was restored, Wooller proposed an amendment, disapproving of the conduct of Ministers. The Amendment was carried. Before leaving the room, the Rev. John Courtney gave a notice that a counter declaration would be placed in the Court below for the signature of those who chose to sign it.

The Frings.—The Market has not experienced any considerable properties of the court below.

derable alteration in price in the course of the week. Since the first Transfer-day, last Monday, all the public securities are a shade lower. In consequence of the Dividends being in course of payment, money is very plenty; but there is little doing in the Market, and the public seemed rather inclined to sell than buy. There are a few speculators, but they are not-withstanding very magine for a rise.

# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. is informed that the fault in the ink used for last Sunday's Paper was corrected after the first fifty had been worked off.—It is highly gratifying to the Proprietors to see that such a person as this Correspondent, takes an interest in John Bull,—he will probably allow that the other objection he made to the last Number has been met in this.

If our Correspondent, a "Brother Crug," will refer to our Paper of the 31st of December, he will find that we never pledged ourselpes to insert any letter on the subject of the Radicals educated at Christ's Hospital—we merely acknowledge the receipt of a communication, as we now acknowledge lids, without any intention of publishing it.

A valuable Correspondent informs us, that there is great difficulty in objuding Joun Bruts out particularly the neighbourhood of Pimlia, ;—every measure will be taken to ensure 3. is informed that the fault in the ink used for last Sun-

the sympto elemina in the Paper, and an interest the repute the sympto elemination of the Paper, and any complaints addressed to the Office will be immediately attended to.

We have no coom for Touchstone this week; but he shall

Appear, if passible, in our mart.

N. S. is also delayed for the same reason.

J. L. B. will peresive that our partical department is full for the week, and the subject treated in some degree the same

his. We shall be happy to hear from him again. Q, in a Comer will see how we have adapted his informa-on.—We shall hope to keep him to his promise.

The Lines upon a Dead Gold-Fish are very pretty and extremely marel.—We confess we have "other fish to fry," and recommend Miss S. Q. to try a Lodies' Magazine for her dobut in the Literary World.

Il's are obliged by Orthodox's good wishes.

G.'s verses are good, but rather of too arrious a turn.

The pamphlet from our "Zealous Friend" has come to

The book " Verbum sat" alludes to is under consideration. The idea of the Intercrited Letters has been anticipated.

We have really not had time fairly to read over the long communications of our anonymous Friend.—He will see we have used one of his articles. We must make the same apology to J. S.—It would be adding to the obligations

our Friends confer upon us, if (where it is practicable) they would send to us carlier in the week.

We thank Detector not C., for the name.—He will see we are about it—the gentleman is very notorious—the dialogue

A Subscriber will see that his questions to Sir H. Bunbury

Our Correspondent X. will see, by the pains we have taken with his admirable article, that we are worthy of further com-

munications.

We have not had time to read the new work called the "Book of Wonders," but we hope to be able to do so before

The list of Radical Criminals for 1619 and 1820, signed W. N. G. is much too course and common-place,

> JOHN BULL OFFICE, Jan. 14th, 1821.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public in general, are informed that No. 1, 2, and 3, which have been fee times out of print, will be republished on the 24th instant

For the convenience of the Public, the proprietors have taken temporary Office at 56, Fleet Street, where this Paper will to published MEXT SCHDAT morning.

JOHN BULL OFFICE.

Ten o' Clock, Saturday. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO STATE THAT MIS. HUME EVER HAS SEEN THE QUEEN, OR INTENDS TO VISIT HER—AND WE ARE FURTHER AUTHORIZED TO SAY, THAT MRS. DERMAN'S VISIT TO BRANDEN-BURUN MOTHE WAS PAID, BY HER HAVING CHANCED

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. 3 per Cent. Reduced 70.-4 per Cent. 87 4.-Long Ann. 18 4.

THE political horizon is calm, but it is the calm that precedes the storm: the parties are almost in the presence of each other, and hold their breath in mutual anxiety. For us, who care for no party, except as its interests may appear connected with those of the country, we await with more curiosity than anxiety the parliamentary contest.

We believe—we are assured, that the immense majority of the country, and, of course, a great majority of its representatives are convinced of the guilt of the QUERN; and, if that great question be decided, and acted upon in a manner consistent with what is due to the honour of the King and the public morals of the nation, every thing else is of inferior consideration.

JOHN BULL has his partialities, and perhaps his prejudices: he is grateful to the present Ministers for the glory and the peace which their measures achieved, and he has felt indignant at the means which the Whigs were always too ready to employ to impede and trammel those exertions.

But allowances must be made for human errors; and, above all, for the uncertainty of political judgments: but that, upon which there ought to be, can be, no doubt-upon which the view and opinion of every man must be clear, distinct, and decisive, is the necessity of upholding the Monarchical Constitution, the Protestant Religion, the National Character, and the Public Morality, which have been hitherto the boast and the blessings of this favoured

There is no doubt that ingenious orators on all sides will split hairs; and pick holes, and criticise, in this or that detail the conduct of their antagonists: one will think the Queen ought not to have been omitted from the Liturgy, but will be far from saying that she ought to be replaced: another will approve of the omission, but assert that, after her trial, she should be reinstated: some will think that Lord Liverpool did not give up the Bill soon enough, and others, that he ought not to have given it up at

Nice distinctions will be taken between degradation and divorce—between circumstantial evidence and positive proof; and all these various arguments will be discussed according to the personal ingenuity, or the political interests, of the speakers, and how the greater part of them will be determined Joun Bull neither knows nor cares.

The great—the real question is this, and this alone—is the Queen fit to remain at the head of the female society of England? is she fit to wear the unsullied diadem, to enjoy the homage of public respect, and to share in the devotion of our public prayers? in short, is she guilty or is she not?—is she the most injured, or the most profligate of women?-if injured, redress the injustice, and place her on the Throne by the side of her Husband and Sovereign-if profligate, be just to that Husband and Sovereign, and preserve his Person and his Throne from such a contamination.

No trimming, no shuffling, no sophistry-guilty or not guilty she must be; and the distinct treatment of guilt or of innocence she must receive.

It seems to us as if the Government had either some difficulty in finding a successor to Mr. Canning, or wished to keep his office open for his future return:—the friends of Mr. Peel deny, we are told, that any offer was made to him; and the friends of Mr. Canning repel very warmly, the insinuation that his resignation is not sincere and final. Those Gentlemen know their own purposes best; and to be sure the state of public affairs cannot make office very desirable either to Whigs or Torics: but we do feel that we are come to a crisis in which every man must take his part; and public opinion, like the law of the Athenians, will oblige every public man to enlist himself on one side or the THE CARRIAGE AT THE DOOR, WHILE stantially guilty, and of him (if any such there be) with neu Marrie.

course is clear; and we venture to assert, that how ever ingenious politicians may flatter themselves, all their shifts and turns, and all their quirks and quiddities will be baffled and defeated, and they will at last be obliged (if they have any respect for their character) to come to the decision—Guilly or Innocent.

> JOHN BULL TO THE QUEEN. MADAM,

Insolence is the characteristic of underlings. During the last three weeks I have addressed several questions, to several of your dependants, to which they have not thought proper to make any reply.

If this be what those persons call treating John Bull with contempt, their system is a mistaken one: every question I ask about you is founded on a foregone fact-overy question unanswered stands registered in the minds of the thousands who read this paper as an undeniable truth; either, therefore, your hirelings have not sufficient consideration for you to take the trouble to answer my public calls, or my public calls are unanswerable.

As I have not the slightest respect for your Majesty, I would have it distinctly understood that I forbore to address you personally, merely in hopes of getting answers to my questions from people more likely to speak the whole truth than the party principally implicated; but, as they have deserted you, either from carelessness of your best interests, or from the badness of your case, I must direct myself more immediately to your Majesty.

You stand upon hollow ground, great Lady: Brougham, your pure, disinterested partizan, Brougham, was ready to abandon you, if Ministers would have had him-that fact you know.-That you have no very high opinion of the Broughams your own story of the three hundred pounds, and James, and the scurrilous language you have used, when speaking of him, clearly prove. You see, Madam, I know your secrets: but secrets they shall soon cease to be, unless, as indeed I expect your Majesty should, by a speedy and prudent retreat, relieve us from the most disgusting discussions which ever disgraced a nation.

It has been the fashion to abuse all Italian witnosses, except your own. But I can assure your Majesty, that why the Countess Oldi was not produced in your defence, is known out of Brandenburgh House as well as in it. Delicacy forbids my explaining my meaning, not indeed delicacy towards your Majesty, but towards the moral and respectable persons who may read this paper: you will see that I know what I am talking of. The question touching the hospital at Milan, in which the Countess was a patient, was the stumbling-block which neither the malevolence of one of your legal advisers nor the impudence of another could get out of the way.

I shall now put a serious question to you with respect to your conduct towards the house of Marionetti, at Milan.

A report is prevalent that you one day desired to close your account at your bankers, and directed the firm to give you up your book, vouchers, &c. which they, relying on the honour of a Princess allied to the Throne of England, did not hesitate to do; that you took the vouchers, and the balance being considerably against you, you paid into the house three bills of exchange on London, and received a large sum, the amount of difference between the balance due by you and the bills so paid in.

The story goes on to say, that immediately after doing this, you despatched a letter to your bankers here, directing them not to accept these bills. At this every man and woman who hears it starts back and wonders; those who are still your partizans pronounce it a falsehood—a calumny—an oppression—a libel. It may be so; but your Majesty will doubtless condescend to clear yourself of the imputation, which, though we do not find it alluded to in any of the numerous addresses which you have received, nor in any of the brilliant answers which you have given, is to be found recorded; not in a fable book, or a newspaper, or by an Italian witness, but in a document not usually given to falsehood— in a bill filed against you in our ourt of Chancery in the year 1817 there the co rious may see a detail of this honest and honourable transaction which, when divested of its legal formalities and technicalities, comes to neither more nor less than the thing which I have just written.

Is it not true, pure Star of Innocence, that you tendered a letter of credit on your banker in London, and received a large sum upon it from the Scotch agent at Trieste-is it not true that that letter of credit turned out to be a forgery? We want no foreign witnesses: call your London bankers into Court, and hear their ovidence.

But, Madain, there is, if you recollect, another

bill in Chancery filed against your Majerty; far be it from me to designate the crime which is there crivilly charged against you: the whole world knew the story, but they have almost forgotten it—had it quite slipped their memories you would not be ill pleased: — it relates to the extraordinary mode in which the Duke of Brunswick's name has been obtained to some papers of material importance, and intended profit to you.

In my first Number, while commenting upon your sympathy for that old offender, Sarah Price, I observed, generally, (which I shall now take leave to notice particularly to you,) that your Attorney-General has obtained more than one extension of the time allowed you to reply to this bill, on the plea that you have been too closely occupied with matters of greater weight. It appears, however, that you are in a great measure relieved from your most important pursuits; and, I must suggest, that before you exhibit yourself as the advocate of charity to the apprentices at the Mansion House, it would be as well if you could give a little time to a case in which you are so seriously involved. I shall, for the present, quit this part of the subject, because I have other and equally important observations to make.

other and equally important observations to make.
You will perceive that I put some questions to Colonel and Lady Charlotte Lindsay, about the house at Bayswater—the house Lady Charlotte took at your desire, in your name, avowedly for a laundry, which, as you know, never was used for a laundry, but as a place of meeting for you and young Sapio the singer—these questions are unanswered—I know they must remain so—unless you are brought to confess them. Do not imagine that I am not aware of all your conduct, from the degrading scenes at Monk Lewis's lodgings-and your assignations with Lord Henry Fitzgerald at the Lyceum; was it purity-virtue-or mere accident, that threw you night after night, and week after week, into the society of Lord Henry at that place ?-that it was not the last, the fact of his Lordship's nightly watchings amongst lamplighters, actors, and scene-shifters, clearly proves—that neither of thre others could have brought you to the meeting, was still more plainly shewn by your conduct towards him, which has more than once driven decent company from the opposite side of the house, and would not have been tolerated in the upper boxes of the same theatre.

There is no evasion for you here—you may deny, if you please, your having been hissed out of the theatre at Naples; for although fifty people saw that adventure, the majority of those who did sot, is necessarily very great—but here—in the instance of the Lyceum and Lord Henry Pitzgerald (who, let us never forget, is the Duke of Leinster's uncle), hundreds of people have seen that which I describe, and the feeling of surprise with them, is not that your Majesty was hissed out of a Neapolitan playhouse, but that you have been allowed to commit your indelicacies in an English one with impunity.

I have two objects in thus addressing you. The first is to set you right with the world; that we may hear nothing about your purity and innocence; and that the people who are led politically to uphold your cause, may fairly judge of your claims to their support, in any character besides that of the head of a faction opposed to the King and the government: and the other, to skew up to you all your pretended friends and adherents, so that you may duly appreciate their professions of attachment to you for any other quality than that of being a powerful tool in their hands—and this, please God, I will do so effectually, that the name of partizan of Queen Caroline instead of being a synonime for a republican or revolutionist, shall become the byc-word in the mouths of the people for a fool or a driveller.-Madam, I am, (as courtesy dictates) your obedient fellow subject,

JOHN BULL.

I care not a louse.
For John Cam Hobbouse;
He may fume and may fret,
And may toady Burdett,
He may think himself witty,
Cut a dush in the city,
Vent vulgar abuse,
Or lifs like a goose;
To Saint Paul's he may ride,
With a sword by his side,
Or may follow the Queen
Like a Jack on the green;
But a Palace-yard fool,
Or a Radical tool,
Do whatever he will,
He's a little man still.
He'll be laughed at and scouted,
Be fritmp'd and be flouted,
Irmebla his fate.

Bait early or late, He will live in a soutter,

And die in a gutter.

THE PROPHECY.

### THRATRICALS:

Two Tragedies have been produced this week. One on Monday at Drury-Lane under the title of Montalto, and one on Tuesday at Covent-Garden, under that of Mirandola.—We have no room for any lengthened criticism upon either of them in this number; they appear to possess nearly equal merit, and to have received nearly similar receptions.—The one at Drury-Lane is written by a Mr. Haines, that at Covent-Garden by a Mr. Procter; but both these authors appear duly to appreciate their own works, for the one most carefully conceals his name, and the other prints his play under a feigned one.

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

The following parody of an excellent and curious old song appears, to us, to deserve the attention of all who can read, and the voices of all who can sing. The air, which is very peculiar, was sent us, and we regret that we are not able to print it, but we trust the whole will be published in a separate shape.

# HUNTING THE HARR.

Would you hear of the triumph of purity?
Would you share in the joy of the Queen?
List to my song; and, in perfect security,
Witness a row where you durst not have been:
All kinds of Addresses,
From collars of S.S.
To venders of cresses,
Came up like a fair;
And all thro' September,
October, November,
And down to December,

They hunted this Hare!

First there appear'd, with the title of visitors,
Folks, whom of fair reputation they call,
Who, in good truth, and to candid inquisitors,
Seem to have no reputation at all;
The Woods', hen and chicken,
And Dammenwon-stricken,
And Ressells, come thick in,
To greet the fat dame;
And the Duehess of Leiksen,
(Well behav'd while a spinster,)
With drabs of Westminstor,
Now mixes her name!

Ment, in great state, come the Countess of TARKERVILLE;
With all the seas and the daughters she had;
Those who themselves are annoy'd by a canker vite,
Joy to discover another as bad:
So Lady Moll came on,

So Lady Moll came on,
With ci-devant GRAMMORT,
And (awful as Ammon)
Her eloquent spouse!
And frothy GREV BENNETY,
That very day se'nuight,
Went down in his dennett,
To Brandenburgh House.

Bold, yet half blushing, the gay Lady Junaur,
Drove up to the entrance—but halted outside,
While Surrow's fair tribe, from the banks of the Mersey,
Who promis'd to keep her in countenance—suvan!

But this never hinders
The sham Lady Lindons,
Who stoutly goes in doors—
Old Russ does the same;
Great scorn of all such is!—
But Budyonne brave Duchess,
To get in her clutches,
Delighted the dame.

Lank Lindy Annu brought her sister of Southment;
The least she could do for the wages she clears:
If the merits of either were up to the Hammer set,
They'd fetch much the same as Lord Aucuman.

ga a 1 - 😘 1 🤄

Not so Lady SARAH,
For she, under care o'
Some Hume or O'MEARA,
Lies sick in her bed;
Yet her name they twist in
By means they paraist in
Of even collisting
The names of the dead!!!

Then came the premature wife of her pen-man,
Her guide, her advisor—in short, Mrs. Braugham,
And then the spare rib of Go-sin-no-more Danman,
And sweet Mrs. Williams, and young Mrs. Hume;
Old Barder, and Taylor,
And Hood, could not fail her.
But the Muse can't detail, or
Discuss what remains;
Except Mrs. Wilder.

Was the pride of DEVAYNES.

Who, for roast and for boil'd,

While as cook-maid she toil'd,

The Rans-King, fearing the tames should over Scads has his profest, waster, and any in-Honoured by courtesy, he his gover reduced, But soither by nature, come sentitled Grav, With the Norwich Archdoscon, Who thinks he may speak on Because, like a beacon, His head is so light; And sea-beaton Madocas, And some other and dogs, Who (like stinking haddocks) By rotting grow bright.

Danisels of Marybone, deck'd out in erticles,
Borrow'd of brokers for shillings and peace;
The eye of vulgarity any thing amart tickles;
Drabs love a ride et another's expence;
Go swarming like leaches,
In ten hackney coaches,
They make their approaches
And pull at the bell;
And then they flaunt brave in,
Preceded by Chaven,
And, clean and now shaves,

Topographical Gall.

Next came a mothy assemblage of what I call
Mummers, and mountabanks, wildly array's;
Hod-men, and coel-bravers, landmen and coutical,
Tag-rag and bobtail, a strange masquerade!
A rout of sham sailors,
Escap'd from their jailors,
As ses-bred as tailors,
In Shropshire or Wilts:
But mark Oldi's smile and hors,
Greeting, as Highlanders,
Half a score Mitha-Expans,

Shiv'ring in kilts!

None and Moore are the pink of her quality,
Judge what must be the more mean particula!

What sweepings of kennels—what scume of rescality—
Hir'd and stir'd to enact artisane;
Sham paintens, and stainers,
Smiths, coopers, cordwainers,
And glaziers—chief gainers.

In such a turnoil,
Tho' chandlers and joiners,
And forgers and coiners,
And pocket-purloiners,

Verdant green-green, all mountains stack-anies,
(Lately called Guildfords, in hopems of Pains,)
Sweet agraphs of Effingagete, tipesy its Encompage,
Roll'd in like porpoises, heels over head?
And the better to charm her,
'Three tinkers in armour,
All hind by HARRER,
Brave Thistlewood's friend;
Those stout men of metal,

All share in the spoil.

Brave Thistlewood's fries Those stout men of metal, Who think they can settle, The State, if a kettle 'They're to able to mead.

Next come the PRESENTS—Whitechappi (when if over bury)
Suds accides to hom Dr. Princounce have;
Cracknells from Cowes—avoet simple from Providing—
Rump steaks from Dublin—and college of brawn—
A pig,—and a blanket—

A pig,—and a blanket—
A sturgeon from Stangate—
The denors all thank-ed
By Royal desire!
Old Para gave his benison
To Paratus's verison.
But the pengalist of Trinavaox
He threw in the fire:

Last came the Lack-wif address of Sir Busanav, Bearing the Crown with his stacesse wrath! "Tefould look, I fear, too like a libel, to unbury All the exploits of this Relight of the Reth.")

From service retreated;

By Wilson out-prated;
Like him, self-created;
His star is his sin!
It's spleadour is lest in.
The honours of Austin,
And Howman, who creat in
With faint-away Flynn!

And now e'er T send off my song to the town sellers,
("Twill fetch rather more than the speeches of Hours,)
We'll give one house to het pure privy Councillors,
Lounzagrou, Wellers, Willes, Daniels and Buoy on an
With Visand and Connect,

And Hours who would mob it,
And Case who would job it,
As Dad did before;
With WAIRMMAN the prate-man,
And PRARSON the plate man,
And MATTHEW the great man,
Who found us the hare.

The last word is illegibly written in the manuscript with make like here, but it seems, that it ought to theme to four low lowers it to the angacity of our renders.

# The Examples of contract the function of the Sect of the Section of t

Having gone strong the flet ref the Queen's female visitors, and there appearing no probability of any increase to ft, we cannot but tall the serious attention of our readers to the names which we have laid before them in the course of our analysis.

It is to be remarked, not whether the persons named, (with a few exceptions) are disreputable and unfit associates for a Queen at any time, but that at the moment when we are told that thousands of people are assured of her imposence, we find, putting their rank and quality out of the question, a list of Twenty-six names of ladies who have, during seven months, visited Brandenburgh House.

From these twenty-six, we shall, in conclusion, subtract those who were, by various circumstances, influenced in their conduct, and leave the net produce to the judgment of our readers, and the re-

duce to the judgment of our readers, and the respectability of this illed Majesty.

Mrs. and Miss Wood, wife and daughter of the person who brought the Queen over

Duchess of Somerset, sister to the Queen's salaried attendant.

Duchess of Leinster, a regular visitor, diring

at the Queen's table.

Mrs. Brougham, Mrs. Wilde, and Mrs. Denman, wives of the Queen's feed counsel

Duchess of Bedford, Mrs. Hume, Lady Hood,
Lady W. Russell, Mrs. Madocks, Mrs. Bathurst: forced to go by their HUSBANDS!
but never having gone further than the door

Lady Jersey: forced to go by the Whigs
Countess of Tankerville, Lady Mary Bennett,
Mrs. H. G. Bennett, and Lady Ossulstone
(a foreigner): could not refuse the solicitations of the men of the family, Lady Caroline

Wrottesly, Lady Tankerville's daughter, and
Lady Mary's sister, having been detected in
a criminal intrigue with her menial servant
Lady S. Butler (very doubtful if she went)

Total

INDEPENDENT VISITORS.

Lady Lindors (no such person) 1

Mrs. Barber, alias Beaumont 1

Miss ditto, alias ditto 1

Miss-Mr. ditto, alias ditto 1

Lady William 1

Mrs. Paylor, and Mrs. Damar 2

So that literally, the force of independent visitors in seven months, amounts to seven ladies, of whom three are of one family.

Now, were the twenty-six persons above-mentioned all of the highest rank, one might be led to suppose that, at a time when she wished to establish to the character, the Queen had been particular as to the admission of names upon her list; but while Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Barber, and her daughters, Mrs. Taylor, and such persons, figure there, it is evident (and we say it without meaning the least personal disrespect to the ladies) that very middling society would have answered her purpose.

Let us fairly and coolly put to this the fact, that with the exception of the distinguished ladies we have mentioned above, not one of the wives or daughters of the ninely-nine noble Lords who politically voted against the Bill of Pains and Penalties hans been near the Queen: Does not this speak volumes?

# OBIGINAL CORBESPONDENCE.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD

WE insert the following extract of a letter from some red-hot champion of the Duchess of Bedford—the part we have omitted is merely complimentary

to ourselves. " I dare to hope, that you will kindly give insertion to this, which may tend to correct any mistaken opinion formed by your many readers and friends t, concerning her Grace the Duchess of Bedford. The Duchess did visit the Queen, with sorrow do, I say 1967 bülder Grace is not in t blame: it was, to my certain knowledge, with reluctance, but' by his Grace's command, that the visit was paid we all know a wife must obev: "obey," is the very word used in the sacred ceremony of matrimony; but in proportion as it is the duty of a wife to obey, so is it the duty of the husband not to give improper and foolish commands. The Duchess of Bedfoid is not the only Peer's wife to whom'it has happened to have a husband who has compelled her to do what was most repugnant to her high feelings of propriety, and what injures her reputation in the eyes of those who are ignorant of such base tyranny.

"The Duchess of Bedford is one to whose virtues and excellence he words can do justice. The and of it redaind. Sir, with the most profound and almore respect, your lumble servent."

"TRUE BLUE."

SIR HENRY BUNBURY.

WE had prepared an article on the subject of Sir Henry Bunbary; but as the following Letter answers every necessary purpose, we insert it as we received

SIR,—From your having stated the "new Radical Whig" to be "a sinecure placeman, and to hold a pension during pleasure," it is obvious that you are aware of the remaneration he obtained for his services. Probably you are equally well acquainted with his origin and progress through life, and with the circumstances preceding his retirement from office. But, as it is just possible that some facts may have escaped even your recollection and research, let me suggest—

That his father was supported by a pension. That he was, at an unusually early age, appointed page to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte.

That he received his commission in the Guards (and, I believe subsequent steps of promotion in the army) without purchase.

That he owed his situation as an Under Secretary of State to the countenance of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

That, holding this office, he was the chief instrument in arranging the extension of the Bath, which gave him an opportunity of conferring on his own merits, and contrary, I believe, to the established rules laid down by himself for other people's cases, the star of a Knight Commander, he not having served in any of the glorious campaigns of the last fifteen years; nor, indeed, do I find him to have been anywhere particularized, except at the battle of Maida, where, as lieutenant-colonel, he had a subordinate command.

That, also holding this office, the seals of the Foreign Department being, at the same time, in possession of his patron, Lord Bathurst, one of the most gross of jobs was effected for his ruined brother-in-law, who received the singular nomination of attacke, with a salary to a legation already fully appointed with secretary, &c., a practeding into which the Whigs would infallibly have called for parliamentary enquiry had not the individual been the nephew of Mr. Fox.

That, when the restoration of peace necessitated a reduction in the department of War and Colonies, this consistent and straight-forward politician, (and that too at the very moment that he was publicly affecting to rejoice in his release from the shackles and "bore" of office) intrigued for the purpose of inducing the Government to dismiss, the regular clerks of the establishment, and to continue the two under Secretaries.

That, foiled in this, the reforming Gentleman did not hesitate at the most strenuous efforts, and most earnest solicitations, for even greater advantages than he has carried with him.

And farther, Sir, let me ask you whether you think the immolation of that gratitude, which he ought to feel to the Royal Family, Ministers in general, and the Earl of Bathurst in particular, be intended as a peace-offering to the Whigs to arert questions as to the legality of his pension of £750 per annum, or merely for the purpose of conciliating their acquiescence in his darling, though covert, object of wresting, by means of his alliance with the DISSENTERS AND RADICALS of the county, the representation of Suffolk from Mr. Gooch.

From the hurry in which I evidently write, you will; of course, conclude, that I have no intention beyond what I profess—that of furnishing you with hints of facts into which you can have no difficulty in inquiring, in case you should not already be au fait at their details.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant, R. Y. T.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Through the kindness of my landlord, Mr. James Brougham, I have been favoured with a sight of your excellent Journal, which, were it not for your jibes and jokes (undeservedly, I assure you) on his brother, Henry Brougham, I should like very well. Mr. H. B. I can assure you, is a Patriot, at heart, whatever blarney he may puff off with the mob. I have heard his brother, on rent-days, or "Saturnalibus," as Mr. James facetiously termed them, declare, that H. only waits for an opportunity to display his love to his Prince and his Country—that in order to this, he would have no objection whatever to serve with any man, or set of men, Whigs or Tories (the latter for choice, on account

of indignities received from one Lune, ney, who, wishes, it seems, to keep Mr. leading strings. I think, Sir, between

leading-strings. I think, Sir, heivesta, me—I wish not the matter to go farther,—that Ministers might do worse than "tip Mr. Harry the siller." He would stand in the gop gloriously between them and the hungry Scot, Hume, and would pay back "frothy Bennet" in his own coin. Argument is lost on such men. Pit Harry against them: I'll answer for the result.—Your story of the "Silk Gown" is, I doubt not, true enough, and peradventure that of the short conception; but, Sir, ye mistake the lad: he's na ill meaning. Spare him, Sir, spare him say I, or,—verbum sat. Mr. J. B. my worthy neighbour, has made us all merry this Christmas by the pleasant stories he lends us about the Quean. He says, she "swears like a trooper, and does na dislike Madeira"—and refers us to his brother's interview with her at Calais for proof, but excuses her on the plea of "the custom of the country."—Remember, Sir, and believe me yours, JONATHAN THACKSTON.

P. S. A lank, black-hair'd, pale-visaged, sulky kind of a chap, who called himself Lambton, and described himself as "a kind of a laird," and mater of extensive colleries, used to come down with Maister Henry—What has become of the chiel? many a time he nomped with my daughter Nance, who has a great miss of him.—We live rather retired, Sir, and his talk—he having, as Nan says, like friend Harry, "the gift of the gab" proved very welcome to us.—J. T.

to us. T.

SIR—You would oblige me very much, if you could procure for me the name of the gentleman, who was in company with Mr. Alderman Wood's son, when he won a large sum of money of young Mr. Thellusson—my object is not merely curiosity.

Yours, HONESTY.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Allusion being made in a certain debate to some noble Lords having voted for the Bill of Pains and Penalties, who had at times not been present in the course of the trial, a correspondent begs his respects to Lord Grey, and requests he will ask Lord Fitzwilliam and Lord Oxford, whether the one did not vote Mr. Hastings, and the other Lord Melville, guilty? How long the former having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was absent pending the trial of Mr. Hastings on impeachment? And how many days more than one the latter attended the trial of Lord Melville?

An attempt to get up an address to the Queen from Bicester, has been made by Lady Jersey, through an apothecary and accoucheur at that place, which, malyre the fascinations of her Ladyship, has failed; the son of Galen declaring the whole business to be entirely out of his line.

LOVAL MRETINGS.—The following is a correct list of the meetings in Scotland, at which loyal addresses to his Majesty have been already voted, and of the numbers who respectively supported and opposed the addresses in those counties in which divisions took place?

supported and opposed the addresses in those countries
divisions took place:

Aberdeenshire—For the address

Against it

Majority

Ayrshire—For the address

Against it

Majority

Berwickshire and Dumbartonshire—unanimous.

Edinburghshire—For the address

Against it

Majority

Fifeshire—For the address

Against it

Majority

Fifeshire—For the address

Against it

Majority

Haddingtonshire and Linithgowshire—unanimous.

Perthshire—For the address

Against it

Majority

Peebleshire and Roxbarghshire—unanimous.

Reinfrewshire—For the address

Against it

Majority

Peebleshire and Roxbarghshire—unanimous.

Reinfrewshire—For the address

Against it

Majority

Peebleshire and Roxbarghshire—unanimous.

Reinfrewshire—For the address

Against it

Majority

Peebleshire and Roxbarghshire—unanimous.

Reinfrewshire—For the address

Against it

Majority

For some time past Reinfrewshire has returned a Whig member.)

(For some time past Renfrewshire has returned a Whig member.)
A Meeting was held of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, &c. of the County of Derby on Monday last, to address the King assuring his Majesty of their inviolable fidelity to the Throne, of their firm determination to support the constitution on which our security and happiness depends. The Duke of Devoushire, Sir G. Crewe, T. W. Coke, Esq. M.P. for Derby, Sir R. Wilmot, &c. were present. An amended address was, however, moved by the Duke of Devonshire, which went to condemn the conduct of Ministers.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, at Guildhall; a motion for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the restoration of the name of the Queen to the Liturgy, and the restitution of all her rights as

Queen Consort, having been read,

Mr. Favell was at a loss to guess what opposition could be offered to so reasonable a proposition as that which he had to submit to them—a proposition for restoring her Majesty's name to the Liturgy, and for giving her all her rights as Queen Consort. That which he would call upon the Court to recommend, appeared to him to be but a meature of common policy and of common justice. He moved a series of Resolutions, condemning the late proceedings against the Queen as being against the spirit of our laws, as well as against the procepts of the gospel, and declaring it to be the opinion-of the Court, that the dangers which menuced the country could only be averted by restoring the Queen's name to the Liturgy, enabling her to resume the rights and dignities of her station, and instituting such a rigid inquiry into the origin and proceedings of the Milan

dividuals who had been the cuese of measures at once deroga tory to the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best into

ests of the country.

Mr. Dixon thought this proceeding likely to be more injurious to the cause of the Queen than all her enemies could do: He strongly deprecated the conduct of the Mover on the present occasion, as well as of all others of his way of thinking, in imputing motives so unjust, calumnious, and unfounded, as had been attributed to him and all of his way of thinking. He moved that the question be not put.

After some discussion the original question was carried.

Sir Chas. Bamfylde, High Sheriff of Somerset, has abrogated the orders of the Magistrates against Mr. H. Hunt, now in Ilchester Gaol, restricting his friends from visiting him, of which he lately complained in the Court of King's Bench.

The foreign trade of London must have increased, claring the last half year; for, at a meeting of the London Dock Company, last week, the Chairman reported, that the receipts of the last half year had exceeded those of the former half year by twenty-one thousand pounds.

The swords voted by the Spaniards in London to Quiroga and Riego had been received at Madrid, and were to be presented with great ceremony to those Officers.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION -Another Polar expedition is shortly to take place, under the command of Captain Parry, who is appointed to the Fury of 18 guns fitting at Deptford. The second in command is Lieutenant Lyon, promoted to the rank of Commander, and to the Lieutenant Hoppner, the son of the artist of that name, is also appointed to the Recla, and is, with Capt. Lyon, perfectly adequate to take accurate views. Lieutenants Read and Nias, who served in the late voyage to those inhospitable regions, are also appointed to the same ship. Nearly all the seamen who served in the late enterprise have again volunteered their services for this one; and Messrs. Beverley and Flaher are appointed Surgeons of the Fury and Hecla.

Sir George Sitwell's Yorkshire harriers, a few days ago, whilst trying for a bare in the worthy Baronet's covers, found a fine old fox, which lead the staunch little pack a severe chase, and he was at last run into Renishaw Park. and killed in fine style, on the lawn before the mansion, in the presence of the ladies. Out of a numerous field, only Sir G. Sitwell, Captain Wright, and Mr. Thomas,

were in at the death.

At the recent anniversary of the Whitehaven Philosophical Society, two specimens of meat cured with the pyrolignerus acid were exhibited by one of the members. They were prepared on the 7th of September, 1819; one was hong up at home, and the other sent out by a vessel to the West Indies, to try the effect of climate upon it, and brought back on the return of the ship to that port. They were pronounced by all present who tasted them to be perfectly fresh, sweet and fit for use, after a lapse of 15 months.

Sour .- The following Receipt for Soup used at Bethlem Huspital, will perhaps be acceptable to Charitable Insti-tutions and henewolent Individuals.

Take the liquor of ment boiled the day before, with the bones of leg and shin of beef; and to the liquor as much water as will make it 130 quarts and also the ment of 10 stone of leg and shire of beel, and two ox heads, all cut in pieces; and two buricine of rearrest, four buseless of turnips, two bunches of leeks, irstf a peak of throats, one bunch of celery, had a pound of pepper, and some salt. To be boiled for six hours. Either outnied or busiley may be put in to thicken it, if thought necessary. This Soup may be used at any Gentieman's table.

Ten stone of leg and shirt	of beef				ii	. 8	
Two ox heads .	•	•	•		~4	0	•
Two bunches of carrots					ŧ	Ġ	
Four bunches of turnips		•,			Q	8	
Two bunches of leeks		• "			0	4	٠,
Half a peck of onions	•				0	8	
Celery					0	. 13	<b>'</b> ,
Half a pound of pryper	•				. 1	8	
្នាស់ <b>នេះមី</b> កែមសា ស្រីសេរីស៊ីស	· . ·			£l	0	0	

STREPLE CHASE.—The long pending match for 200 guineas a side, which the late frost had prevented, took place on Monday between Mr. Everard, of Farley Hunt, in Hampshire, and Capt. Smith. It was a match on which heavy sums were pending, and distance was about 18 miles, as a bird would fly. The horsemen started at Heckfield, near Hartford-bridge, Hants, the Captain on his Arabian mare, and Mr. Everard on his horse Acton. Betting 5 and 6 to 4 on the marc. The horsemen started off at speed for Sonning Common, in Oxfordshire, the one crossing the Thames by Caversham-bridge, and the other over Sonning-bridge. The Umpires were stationed at the house of J. A. Reeve, Esq. the place to come in at, and the Captain who won it, crossed Cavershambridge, and made through the Park. Mr. Everard's course was too much on one side, and he had to ascend two of the heavy Oxfordshire hills, while his adversary made his play over a level on the summit of the kills. Each had many desperate leaps and much rough road : but the winner did the ground, computed at 22 miles the way he took, in one hour and twenty-eight minutes. Mr. Everard was ten minutes behind him.

QUEER TRAVELLING .- Mr. Huddy, the Postmaster, of Lismore, lately travelled, for a wager, from the town to Fermoy, in a Dungarvon oyster-tub, drawn by a pig. a badger, two cats, a goose, and a hedge hog! The eccentric sportsman wore a large red nightcap, and merely used a common sow-gelders horn and a pig-driver's whip. Mr. Huddy is in his 97th year.—Dublin Paper.

ROMAN BAGEE DISCOVERED .- It is well known to the studious it classical history and antiquities, that at the defeat of the Roman Legions in Franconia, in the days of Augustus, one of their cusign bearers, Aquilifer, buried the engle that was confider to his charge, lest it should fall into the enemy's hands; and that afterwards, when the victors were compelled to resign their trophics, one of the captured eagles could not he found. Time and chance has at leasth brought it to light.
Count Francis of Erhach, who has a country seal at Euland,
has found in the vicinity of his residence, a Roman sagle in a good state of coreservation. At was discovered, in a sitch, sqt für from some cremains of a Roman entranolyment. It is of bronies, i.e. inches in heir hi, and weight, give pounds. It is not very easy to say, that this is the very eagle formerly missing, but the presumption is second in its flavour, and therefore it may now be apprepriated to the Rhi or Britannic Legion, which was stationed in the lines of the forest of Odenwald a

# MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, MONDAY, JAN. 8.

The King v. Bickley, Walton, and Stokes.

This was an indictment for a rior, in which the defendants, with other persons not before the Court, had, on the 16th of November last, riotously assembled, attacked the house, and hurnt in efficy Mr. Jeffy, a birker, of the toward Enfeid. This riotous assemblage took place on a night in which it due been previously arranged that there should be an allumination in honour of her Majesty. Mr. Jelly not thinking pro-per to join in that expression of public feeling, such that pre-caution to shut up the lower part of his hone; and secured the upper windows by hanging sacks before them. Aboutsight o'clock in the evening upwards of 100 persons approached Mr. Jelly's house, and kindled a five usew yards from it, to which they committed an effigy, which was attiend-like Ms. Jelly. When the figure was partially: consumed, it was taken from the fire, and whe door of Mr. Jelly's house being proken, to s, it was thrust into the passage, the mobatthe sametime shouting and throwing forguents of burning materials against the upper windows of the house.

Several witnesses were called, who proved the facts above

Mr. Walford, for the defendants, called no witnesses, but addressed the Jury in stitigation.

The Jury found all the defendants Guilty, and the Court sen tenced Bickley to three months imprisonment in the House of Cornection and the other two defendants to one month's impri-

mment in the bane place. On Turning Bebest Jeffrica the elder, and Hector Jeffrica the younger, were indicate for assaulting Renjamin Schol-field, one of the street-keepers of the purish of St. Maryle-bone, and with several others, attempting to rescue a vogramate he had in: his custody. They were found, guilty. The judgment of the Court, was, that Robert Jeffries pay a fine of 20, to the King, and decimposamed till the fine be guid, and that hereby Jeffries pay 5a, 6d, and he discharged.

Thouses Maryles, proprietor of a low coffee shop in White

Thomas Maystus, proprietor of a low coffee shop in Whit-comb-street, was indicted for a country a house of ill-fame. The lary found him guilty, and the Lourt sentenced him to three months imprisonment in the House of Correction.

# .... SURREY SESSIONS, "

At the above sessions, Mr. Gaitskill brought forward a subject, which he considered of considerable importance to the county and the public. The amount and knew the alarming state in which the implicants bad been placed by, daying and outrageous depredations. At was necessary some shaps should be linked with a view to precent street-robberies and house-breaking; he was persuaded the Police establishment was inedequate: The Borough of Sauthwark, and the East Half-Hundred of Brixton, contained about \$57,000 inhabitants. There were only those Police Magistrates, and eight men puvier their command; in the Burough of Southwark, is suparis-tend this population; and the consequence was, that the most tend this population, and the consequence was, that the most notorious depressions excepted summolested. If 79,000 of the population of the Borbugh, was dislucted from, 257,000, the population of the the districted he had morphomed, there would be fert 187,000, with no other police than the officers of the Borough for their protection. Mr., Gaitskill they said he about nove—9 That a Committee of Megisteries he appointed to Privilestance the state of the Police in the Regimes of Southward, with the Pass tinks Hambert of Brigaton, as, relating to street-robiteries and hemodelical Brigaton, as, relating to street-robiteries and hemodelical Brigaton, and give figure to street-robiteries and hemodelical Brigaton, and give figure to the turb there a dismitor and the subject, and give figure for the interest of the Taroles, the against to look form on the interest of the Taroles, the against the look form on the interest of the Taroles, the against the house was medical, as a carried, and the Committee house for Surge pande to extend to the count to the Committee house for Surge pande for more of the first and the Demonstrate for Surge pander to the securities and the Committee house for Surge panders. The time of the first and several colors are reasonable for Surges.

bitons that protection they had as, right to color for arrow the greatest the value of the parties was panel to extend the the county of Surgery and the parties was proved to the control of the Constitution of the Constitution

convicted at the last Admiralty Servious of plundering a wreck on the coast of Kent, were then put to the ber, and received value 13s. from the shop window of Mr. D. Parrous on then but the awful sentence of Death.—The Sessions then adjourned.

Bow-STREET. On Tuesday four of the dentifinen belong-Bow-Striker.—On Tuesda, four of the Centiemen belonging crosses allowed the Drug-le us Theater Occionates appeared as this. Office, in increasure not suppressed the Theater, and a private on this. Office, in increasure not suppressed the Theater, and a private on the theater, and a private of the Theater, and the contribute of the Theater, and the theater of the theater, and the case, has talked and the property of the Defendance, on the part of the theater, and the case, has falled an extending the the Orghestra, when he roughly he different above, then the theater, the Defendance of the theater, the theater of the theater, and the theater of the theater of

POLICE

know his rights such heart to safere them, which, was a chapter loaded by the Defendents and they were them discharged.

(Man same on one reserved most during follows of the same of John Burmil, who has infested they asked of the same of the safere of the same of the safere of the

frequently habited in a smook-facek, and pretended to have just come from the country a stother times he was dressed in a function inches, and stated he was a painter out of work. He has least been ignowed to he affect and was one; research the least been ignowed to he affect and he sessions, and requested the smooth to be parameter subjected to a debroase fellow, mand Haynes, was apprehended for demanding maners from the passengers in the stage coaches at the manding maners from the passengers in the stage coaches at the passengers out of the coordinates of the sound of the coordinates. He was committed to I dia knowled the Briston, from whence he had only been discharged in the nitraling.

On Wadnesday the Sessions commenced before Chief Baroff

On Wanpeslay the Sessions commenced before Chief Baron Richards and Mr. Justice Holloyd.

Joseph Wouldon and William Bullock, which hadded the the sanking. John Hall, Esq. on the King's highway that the the sanking. John Hall, Esq. on the King's highway that the sanking of the pumerous street robberlet white he's continually occurring.

Mr. Mall stated that he is the Hanoverian Cohem the sank esples in Russel-square. On the evening of the folfo of November, as he was going up Drury laine, he was pushed by some person, and was forced into Charles-kired. Another than met him in front, and he received a blow on the first within which was standing with his back to a wan while the event of the half of the hind with the hole, where are you pushed to be with third with the hole, where are you pushed to be with third with the held him for a moment, but became glidly flow the blow was standing with his back to a wan while the blow with the blow was even he pursued the fellow, the blow of the blow of the blow was standing of the blow of the blow with the held him for a moment, but became glidly flow the blow with the held him for a moment, but became glidly flow the blow with the wind on his return to the gas-light, in Drurf like the blow with the warded out, and then thought it brown for the blow with the violepoe, of the blow, and there with the blow with the wind the way as bow sub could be with the wind the wind the could be well and the produced his har, a piece of white which the wind with the violepoe, of the blow, and there with the blow with the violepoe, of the blow, and there with the blow with the violepoe, of the blow, and there with the wind with the wind the win

William Thomas, aged 17, was infleted for stealing a politica,

# PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Barn. On Printy se militie our Corporation usenimeusly voted the freedom of the sity, in a ber of heart of tak, to Captain Perry. It was the first Common Hall that has been held here since the return of our gallant townsman from his peritous enterprise.

RIGHTEGHAM .- A circumstance which had nearly proved fatil, occurred at the new Chapel, in Carrislane, on Senday evening. The Rev. Mr. James and a congregation of spwards evening. The Rev. Mr. James and a congregation of spwards of 2009 persons, were plunged in total darkness—the coherent ing pipe of the gas works being cut off, it is supposed, by some manifolds persons. The screenes of females and children, and the steiner of the gas, threatened sufficient and destruction, and the anxiety and alarm to get out of the Chapel were extreme. Many persons suffered, but none very seriously. It is much to be desired, that the perpetrators will be discovered

Buny.-The Ball at our Assembly Rooms for the b HUNT.—The Ball at our Assembly Rooms for the benefit of the poor, was attended by upwards of 200 persons, including the Marchioness Cornwallts and her daughters, and a great many of the principal families of the town and asignhous reads.

Carling, —On Monday last the remains of a human skeleton, apparently that of a female adult, were discovered near the principal.

Revitors, by the workmen employed on the line of caust. The soil being peaty, the colour of every part was completely ditered by carbonacious depositions, extept the enumel of the sight, which retained its pristing whiteness. Some parts of the face and temple appeared to have been beaten in and frac-tured; but their decayed and renders my conclusion of that kind uncertain. All conjectures concerning the time of depodelon must be vague; yet, unlike bones of great age, they did not moulder on exposure to the atmosphere. No re sepultural enclosure were discernible. They were about these feet from the surface of the earth, in a boggy bellow, which

eation—part of which is commonly called the Pict's Wall.
Cuntum roun.—The Quarter Sessions for the country of Reser commenced on Tuesday less at Cheliusford; Thomas G. Brausenumenced on Tuesday last at Chelissford; Thomas G. Braustin and John Disney, Eagrs, presided as Chairmen. We understand, that the necessity of erecting a new goal was discussed, and finally determined upon. On the same day his Grace the Daske of Wellington changed horses at the Saracen's Inn in this town, on his return to town from a visit in Norfolk. The Balta was greeted with the cheers of a large concourse of persons, with many of whom who pressed forwards the Dake cordially should hand.

deally shock hands.

Downs.—On Schurday afternoon, as the small boat belonging to the Badger, revenue cutter, was coming from the roads to the barbour, with storender her cruizer, and having on board four men and a boy, just as she had got between the pier heads, she was struck by a tremendous sed and upset: the crew by troused to reach the shore, but the current ran so strong, that two men, John Dawson and Philip Moss were drawned. The bodies were picked up about three quarters of an hour efter the accident: the Worshiptul George Dell, Eq. Mayos, and the Coroner, immediately held an inquest on the hodies, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded,

Dunsam.—At Harrington, on Saturday se might, a tame Sull, which is a fixed inhabitant of the garden of Mr. Peile, was found extended on the ground, with a sparrow-hawk, in the same cituation, by its side. The hawk had hold of the golf, by the head. Both birds were in an exhausted state, and guilt by the head.

gall by the head. Both birds were in an exhausted state, and appeared to have fought till inutually overcome. The hawk was taken up, and put into confinement; but it died within an latur. The galt recovered, and is still living.

Ensware. Chot. Parry, of the Northern Expedition, was in lite city hast, week, and passed areas time in the library of the Barron and Easter Louitation. The climate of the Arctic Circle Direct and Easter Louitation. The climate of the Arctic Circle Direct and Arctic Circle of the Arctic of the Ar

REPARTMENT AN Affray, which was attended with dangerous to the street, an affray, which was attended with dangerous consignation, to the Statement to the town, on Monday se'nnight, at the Statement the Three Irishmen (dealers in linen), who were in the property and after assaulting a proper in his interesting the property into the street. There they make the property has passed Stead went to the door, which is the Property of the Irishmen, wounded Stead with a large wast task. Capacity is committed for trial under Lord Millenbergenth's Act. e of the Marquis of Aseter.

Ellephonough's Act, Landery is committed for trial actions, re-siding in Bengtion, manifested signs of madness a few days sing in Bengtion, manifested signs of madness a few days singularly minimized his his son, a fine boy, about fourteen yours old, on the strict, and his wife in the leg. He also bit some doubt is the same vicinity, and proceeded onwards, mapping at every object in his way, till killed at Dodcroft-hall. Caustic her here applied, and every other means used to prevent the absorption of the potent. The Mayor and magistrates have insulated in the potent, and the state of th

which we keep will be acted upon to the letter.

Livenescence Contien to Shalters.—On Sunday se'might, as Mr. J. S. Swiffiths, sephew of Mr. Gunnery, solicitor, was amusing himself on a pit, which, having a spring, left the ice expectly finance sear in the middle, he fell in. Assistance was imbaltingly rendered; and Mr. Knowles, nephew of Mr. Ethieles, Scharstreat, plunged through the broken ice, and brokenies, Scharstreat, plunged through the broken ice, and brokenies cold having taken away the vital sperk. It is a remarkable und subbandally fact, that the Coroner for the adjuling throughing but sold not less than eight inquests to attend on Tuesdin; and thet within three days not less than accenteen indivily; and that within the shop the test a passmature death, by ineantionsly venturing

go a way inscense state.

Distribution of the Month of the Duke of the Duke of the Duke of the Manhamberland displayed his usual liberality, in giving at the Machamber have daisy-recess, on the banks of the Alu, to his workness and labourers, consisting of about 200, a dineer of mass boof, mustos, plum puddings, etc., together with several butts of stops ale from the eastle. His Grace condescended to meadle and diffe at the table, whilst the Thebase land accordin a viey incoure state. possible and differ at the table, whilst the Duchess, and several relationst Ludice kindly attended to the wants of their company. I should be held families were ordered to attend the next day, to clear the loaded banches of their fragments, and to drain the butts of their contents. His Grace also ordered a curvey to be made amongst the poor who needed blankets and bedding, couls, &c. in order to their being supplied with those necessary niticles in this inclement season.

The frame-work knickers' Committee have NOTTINGHAM.bad another interview with the Duke of Portland, who not only declared bis intention of subscribing himself towards establishing a. Rollef Society, similar to that. in the county of Leicoster, but will endeavour to obtain a general co-operation to the measure.

Nonwice.--The loyal address of the eltizens and inhabi tants of this city to the King has the following sentence:—
"We tender our hearts and our mands to your Majesty, in defence of the system which our wise and valuant forefathers bequesthed to us, and which, with God's blessing, we trust the windom and energy of your Majesty's councils will preserve for our posterity.

BATLASCH. -- Several depredations have been committed in this neighboushood lately, but on Wednesday se'unight an atrocious attempt was made on the premises of Mr. W. Gardnes of this place. Some villain or villains discharged some fire arms at the chamber-window of that gentleman's house; for-tunntely no other damage arose than the demolition of the windows.

SHREWSEURY,-Last week, W, Charlton, Esq. of Apley Castle, gave away a fat cow and 400 loaves of bread to the poor of Wellington and its violaity.—During the Christmas week, Miss Edwards, of Towyn, with her accustomed benevolence, distributed 13 sheep, together with a liberal portion of corn and meal amongst the poor people in the vicinity of her residence.

Skeo.—The Army.—A circumstance, reflecting great credit on Major E. J. Wolseley's Company of the 25th Regigiment, (the King's Own Borderers,) quartered in this town, has come to our knowledge, and we feel great satisfaction in laying it before the public. A soldier samed Thomas Barber, lost his wife on the 31st ult. leaving behind her four little children, one of whom is only nine months old—every non-commissioned officer and soldier of that company voluntarily subscribed a day's pay to the distressed family.

PRESENCE.—A few days since, two small houses, at St. Just, near this town, were discovered to be on fire, and two elderly women; named Reynolds, who resided in one of them, were found burnt to death, by the inhabitants of a neighbouring village, who were alarmed by the cry of fire, and hastened to render assistance. The circumstances attending this melanical and the statement of the cry of the choly catastrophe has excited much interest in the neighbour-

YARMOUTH .-- Two men have been apprehended in this town with a quantity of forged bank-notes in their possession. One of them is samed Wright, the other Barney Clarke.—The latter was secured in a public-house, after having thrown away thirty-two forged notes. Both men are committed for trial.

Youk .- Within the last ten days, the house of J. R. G. Graham, Esq. M. P., at Croft-Head, near Netberby, has been on fire no less than three times; and on Wednesday it was on new no less man turee times; and on Wednesday H was rather alarming. No trace of its origin has been discovered. The Butler, who was formerly in the service of his R. H. the Duke of York, was lately discharged

# ACCIDENTS OFFENCES, &c.

About three o'clock on Wednesday morning, during a heavy gale of wind, the Sprightly revenue cruisez, commanded by Lieut. J. Bray, got on shore among the recks at Blacknor (island of Portland). The Greybound and Scourge revenue cruisers, both proceeded to her assistance as soon as possible, but it was found when the accounts came away, that there was but little hope of saving her. The officers and crew were alt in safety, and some part of her stores were taken out. The Greyhound, Lieutenant Anderson, was lying in Forfiand-roads when the gale came on, and was in great danger of heing wrecked. Several of her gams were thrown overboard for the preservation of the vessel.

As alarming fire broke out soon after elevent clock, on Tuesday eventure, at the cabiness manufacture of Mr. Downinger in but it was found when the accounts came away, that there

day evening, at the cabinet manufactory of Mr. Dowbiggen, in Adam's-mews, Marylebone, which threatened much destruc-tion. The parish engine and those of the County and town agrived in the infancy of the flames, and with a good supply of water, the conflagration was confined to the ground-floor, and the work-shops on the first floor, which were destroyed, and

the flames were then subdued.

Cononen's Inquest.—On Wednesday afternoon an inquisi-COHONER'S INQUEST.—On Wednesday afternoon an inquisi-tion was taken in the Board Room of St. Bartholomew's Hos-pital, before Thomas Shelton, Eaq., Coreser, on the body of Mary Crewell, who died last Manday, agod miceseen, and (to-gether with Miss Leathes) met her death by jumping from a two pair of stairs window, at Dr. Uwin's, in Bedford-row. The melancholy particulars have already been stated in our paper. Verdict—"That, the deceased, in order to avoid paper. Verdict—"That the deceased, in order to avoid the flames, jumped out of a two pair of stairs window, whereby she received the mortal injuries of which she died.

Friday morning a letter was received at the Custom-house, from Lieut. White, B.N., inspecting officer of the Preventive Water Guard, at Waxford, stating that a sunuggler, called the Leather Legs, had been totally lost near Cansore Point, and all hands perished. This resuel had landed part of her cargo, which, through the activity of Lieut. White, has been seized, and hafely legged in Wexford Custom-bourse.

ROSSERY OF STACE COACHES .- On Monday night, during the heavy for, the three following stage coaches were robbed between the Peacock, at Islington, and town:— The Cobourg Manchester coach had the lock of the hind boot picked, and a large trunk containing wearing apparel and other articles stolen, besides a beautiful two-barrelled gun, name, James Wilkins, 1092, Ludgate-bill, on it; the piece weighed five pounds when loaded; the Kettering stage coach, and also the Tele graph, were robbed in a similar manner, of several parcels, all graps, were rooped as a similar instance, being taken from out of the bind boot of each couch. What makes it the more remarkable, two of the coaches had a guard behind.

# SHIP NEWS.

DEAE, Jan. 16.—Wind W.S.W.—Fut back the Castlercagh, for Bernauda; Jane, Ropewell; and Nelson, for Jamsica; Janus, for St. Vincent's; Britannia, for Tobago; Melanthou, for St. Domingu; and several more, names not known. Came down from the River, the Farquharson, Crufekahani, for Benbay and Coine; Active Palmer, for Bahia; Lovely, Ann. Burgose, for Smyrna; Cilica, Smith, for Jamsica; Marianux, Ann. Gardner, for the South Seas; and Belfebury. Civido, for Codig. Arrived and sailed for the River, the Union Confort Swing, from Seville; and Amisibes Eliza, Grankin, from Calais. Several vessels, have arrived to-day from the westward, and suided for the river; names unknown.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 12.—Put back the Intrinsic, Forster, Arrived the Two Brethers, Rowett, from London; and Vigitant, Wallord, Hout Messina.—Wind S. W.

PLEASING.—Wind S. W.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 11.—Sailed the Luna, Knox, for London, and Joséphand Jahe, for Jérséy.—Wind W.

FALMOUTH, Jan. 10.—Wind S. W.—Sailed the Lydia, Higging, for Annecedam: Samuel and Jane, Howes, for London; and Two Brothers, Landors, for Foole,

The Partie of W.

The Duke of Kent Packet, with a mult from Siebon, has arrived at Cork. Salled 19th ult.

## LONDON MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Friday, Jan. 12. Our market has been very moderately supplied with Grain sin general this week, and fine Whear sells on rather better terms than on Monday, but a great part of that day's arrival. was of so inferior a quality as to be scarcely saleable, though offered on very low terms.—BARLEY fully maintains its price, as also BEARS and PEASE.—The OAT trade is however very dull, though the arrival this week has been very moderate, but we do not consider it lower. - In other articles no alteration.

A.S. CO. Line in the land of t
RETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on Board Ship, as under-
Easex Red Wheat (new) 35s. 46s.   Maple
Fine: 54. 36. White ditto 360-200.
Fine:
Breen White (norm) : 40e 54e   Morall Reans
Fine
Superfine
Rye
Old
Barley
Fine
Nuperfine
Malt
Fine
Hog Peaseżła. 30s.
PRICE of FLOUR.
Town made Flour, per sack
Ditto, seconds per ditto
Resex and Suitolk Flour, per sack on board ship
Noriolk and Spection, ditto
Town made Flour, per sack
The highest price of the best Wheaten Broad throughout the Merico polis, is stated by the principal Bakers to be Tenpenor Englishment the
polis, is stated by the principal Bakers to be Tenpence Halfpensy the
I CHAILETH DANI, OLT BOTOZ.
AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN per Quarter, stor the Week guding
Whit. Rye.   Barl.   Ohts.   Brens.   Penser.   Gattle   S. d.   s.
n, di   n, di   n, di   n, di   p, di   s, di
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Best 3n. 8d. to 5s. vd. Vent 3s. 4d. to 5s. 3l. Mutton 3s. 4d. to 5s. vd. Pork 3s. 4d. to 5s. vd. Yenl 3s. vd. Yenl
Besf
Mutton Su. 4d. to Se. Od. Pork Se. ed. to Su. ; sik.)
Mutton Head of Calife this day 1  Beasts 373 (Calves 499) Pies 4990 Pies 499
Beasts 373 Calves
PRIVATE AND LEADENHALL MARK TO.
By the Gertough.
Beef
Mattoh 24. vil. to 44. Od. Pork
PRICES OF HAY BIR STRAW THE ROBAY, JANUARY 11. TA
Smith field.
Hay
Inferior
Straw
Clover (best)
Hay
Fown Tallow J. 60a Od Od. Yellow Soap  Vellow Russia J. 53a Od Od. Mattled  White drifto 51a Od Od. Curd.
Yellow Russia 53s. Ode. Od.   Mottled
White dato 51e. odv. od Curd
Fnap ditto
White diffo
Ditto roughs. od. 258. Od.

Ditto roughs. od. 25s. od.	1	
PRICE of HOPS, per Cwt.—  Bags.  Kent0l. na. to 0l. na. n 0l. os.  Sunsex 0l. os. to 0l. (s. n 0l. cs.  Kasex 0l. os. to 0l. os. a 0l. os.  Farthham, fineol. os. to 0b. os.	Kentol. Qu. to 91. Qu. a. Suprex Of. (p., to 91. Qu. a. Banex Of. Qu. to 91. Qu. a.	01. (Pq. 00). (O). (O).

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֡	711 872 118 27 p	Ships sold.  12  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  18  18  18  18  18  19  19  19  19	Ships sold.   13	Ships old.   13   14   187	12

On the 4th Inst. in Merrion-square, Dublin, the lady of Jeroms of Salls, of a son. Salls, of a son. On 'the 6th inst. at Edinburgh, the lady of Major James Harrey, of

On 'the 6th inst. at Edinburgh, the lady of Major James Harrey, of a son.
On the 10th inst. the lady of Major Moody, Royal Engineers, Etheir house in Alfred-place, Bedford-square, of a son.
Un Mondey, in St. James's-place, the lady of Woodbine Parish, jun.
Esq. of a son.
On Moretay, at St. George Hisnover-square, Thoma Cockayne, Esq. 6th
Dragoon Guards, of a son.

MAMRIAGES.
On Moretay, at St. George Hisnover-square, Thoma Cockayne, Esq. of
Ickleford House, in the county of Herts, to Marian Amelia Edwards,
widow of the late George Hewhrds, Hsq. of Lynn, Norfalk.
On Theesday, at St. Panersa cluereb, by the Rev. Wan. Rose, M. A.
Rector of Carshalton and Beckenham, Capt. Charles Cunlife Oven, of
the Royal Navy, to Miss Mary Peckwell, daughter of Mr. Serjesat
Blosset, of Lamb's Conduit place.
On the 10th inst. at Mary-le-home church, by the Rev. Dr. Shepherd,
Michael Clayton, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Eliza, third daughter of the
late David Mitchell, Esq.
On the 26th of December, at Streatham, by the Rev. Thos. Sheppard,
M. A. Mr. Chawner, of Lichfield, to Miss Pinckney, of Brixton Hill,
Surry.

Co. Setanday, the Str. inst. at the church of St. Matthew, Beshad-

M. A. Mr. Chawner, of Diennets, to that Surry.
On Saturday, the 6th inst. at the church of St. Matthew, Bethandgreen, the Roy. H. L. Bhien, of Risley, near Deeby, to Mas Weller, of Suffolk-place, Hackney-royd.
On the 2d inst. at Inversit House, the residence of the Right Hon. Lady Rendorth, Joshua Henry Mackenzie, Esq. Advocate, to the Hon. Helen Anne Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the Inte Right Hon. Lad

Seaforth.

At his seat of Milbank, in Ireland, in the Seth year of his age, Charles Annealey, Kaq. He was the last remaining branch of the family of Annealey, which had formerly enjoyed the rank and titles of Earl of Anglesey in England, and Viscount Valentia in Ireland. On the 2d inst. at Castle Howard, Wm. Parnell, Esq. M. P. Ris decease occasions a vacaucy in the representation of the county of Wicklew, for which a Candidate is already mentioned.

-A few days slore, at Nice, Richard John Guiston, late of the 3d (or, King's Own). Light Bragoous, only son of Frederick Guiston, Esq. of West Clandon, in the county of Surrey, and of Stutton, in the county of York.

West Clameon, in the Color of the Notice of the Leeward Islands.

On Saturday, the 5th ult. at his house in Duke-street, Westmisster.

On Saturday, the 5th ult. at his house in Duke-street, Westmisster.

Lag. Color of the Leeward Islands.

of the Leeward Islands.

of the Leeward Islands. On Minday, the 5th inst, suddenly, at his house, in West-squape, Lambeth, Biest-Colonel Handuleld, of the Royal Engineers, in the 43d year

neth, mean-power maneurs, or the riogal angulerrs, in the 32s year of his age.

On the 29th ult. at Pitfour, in Abericenshire, in his 72d year, George On the 29th ult. at Pitfour, only surviving brother of the late James Perguson, M. P. foothat county.

ONDON: Printed by R. T. WEAVER, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn; and Published by him, at No. 12, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications LONDON: Printed by R. T. WEAVER, Dyor's B to the Editor, (post paid) are received.



" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 6.

# MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1821.

Price 7d

This day to published, in 3 vols. post	STO	. Pr	ice il	. 118.0	id. hoa	rda,
KENILWORTH; a Romance, LEY, IVANHOB, &c. &c.	bу	the	∆uti	or of	r Wa	VER-
LEY, IVANHOB, &c. &c.	-					

Printed for Archibald Coustable and Co. and John Rallantyne, Edinbuigh; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. 90, Ckeapside, London.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

1. THE MONASTERY, a Remance, 3 vols. 12mo. Price 11. 4s.

oams. 2. THE ABBOT, a Romance, 3 yels. 12mc. Price 11. 4s. boards.

GENUINE TEAS OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.—The Original LONDON GENUINE TEA WAREHOUSES, No. 6, LUDGATE, HILL; 123, OXFORD-STREET; and 2, CHARING-CROSS, PREDERICK SPARROW and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have now on Sale an assortment of the STRONGEST and BEST YULL-FLAVOURED TEAS: that have been imported for many years, and are enabled particularly to recommend good genuine Congos, 6s.; finest strong ditto, or breakfast Souchong, 7s.; fine Sourchong, 8s. to 10s.; good fresh Green, 7s.; fine bright-leaf Bloom ditto, 8s, good Hyson, 10s. to 11s.; fine ditto, 12s, superfine Cowsilp-flavoured ditto, 13s, to 14s.; They request their Friends to be particular in the directions, No. 6, Ludgate-hill; K86, Oxford-street; and 2, Charing-cross.

## THE MARKETS.

# CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 22.

We had only a middling supply of WHEAT at market this morning, having had but few arrivals since this day week; but there being a pretty brisk demand for the finest qualities, the picked samples obtained full as high prices as last week. The supply of Barley was very small; a few fine samples obtained an advance of 1s. per quarter, but for the inferior descriptions there was no demand. (If Oats we had but a small supply, but there was a good demand, and what samples appeared went off briskly at our last prices. In Pras, Brans, &c. there is but little business doing, and no alteration.

Whent-Kent and Resex 36 a 64	Rye 28 a 30				
790301K	Harley				
Worlolk42 a 58 ]	Malt				
- <b>Bantzi</b> z	Oats-Potatue				
Baltie Red, Hambro' or Bre-	Poland				
Baltie Red, Hambro' or Bre- men, Brabant Red 52 a 56	Feed				
Flour, per sack 50 a 55					

# COUNTRY MARKETS.

	LAST	PRICES,	(received	this Morr	ning.)	
Towns.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pe see.
Bath.	348 a 56 per qr.	per ditt	24 a 29 per ditto	20 a 25 per ditt	35 a 42 per ditt	-1-
Bristol.	y 5a 9 a 6a 9 Per bush.	per ditt	285 a 289 per ditto	2s4a 2s6 per ditt	befetel per dift	per ditt
Canter- bury.	146 a 64	per ditt	22 a 29	16 a 25	25 a 40	30 a 38
Col-	) per gr.	30 u 32	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Larling- ton.	7 per load.	per qr.	700 a 80	per ditt	Su 6a 10	per ditt
Davestry.	per boll.	per ditt	per ditto	per dita	per ditt	BIL
Derby.	158 a 61	pep ditt	21 8 -	21 a		bes gist.
Devises.	) per qr.	per ditt	per ditte	per ditt 20 a 23	32 a 46	per ditt
Granthem,	7 per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	per dift.	40 a 42	per ditt
Gulid-	} per qr.	per ditt     23 a 27	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
ford.	) per load.	per qr.	per qr.	perqr. 16 a 24	per qr.	9er qr.
Aunger- ford.	) per gr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
ford. Ipswich.	) per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
	) per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Lords.	per load.	per qr.	per ditto	per ditt	per load	per ditt
Lincula,	7 per qr.	per ditt	por ditto	per ditt	per, ditt	per ditt
Liverpool.	per 70lb.	perqu	per 601b.	per45lb	per qr.	per qr.
- Louth	per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Lynn,	per qt.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	30 a 32 per ditt
Waldstone.	) per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	24 a 36 per ditt	30 a 35 per ditt
Howark.	per gr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per dist
Membary.	42 a 68 per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	18 a 21 per ditt		26 a 32 per ditt
Nowcastle .	48 a 60 per qr.	per ditt	22 a 28 per ditto	17 a 22 per ditt	30 a 32 per ditt	32 a 50 per ditt
North-	555 a 60 per qr.	per ditt	20 a 26 per ditto	per ditt	28 a 44 per ditt	38 a — per ditt
Norwieb.	66 a .68 per qr.	29 a 30   per ditt	23 a 25   per ditto	91 a 24 per ditt	26 a 28 per ditt	30 a 50 per ditt
Peterbo- rough.	44 a 82 per gr.	per ditt	18 a 26   per ditto	14 n 24 per dits	per ditt	per ditt
Reading	47 a 73 per gr.	per ditt	per ditto	le a 20 per ditt	28 a 40 per ditt	per ditt
Rochester.	48 a 62 per qr.	per ditt	20 a 28 per ditto	le a 26 per ditt		32 a 40 per ditt
Caliabury.	40 a 58	per ditt	2) a 25   per ditto	19 a 24 per'ditt	40 a 48 per ditt	per ditt
Upping- hom.	56 a 66 per qr.	per ditt	24 a 26 per ditto	20 a 23   per ditt	34 a 36 per ditt	per ditt
Uxbridge.	11/. a 18/- per load.	per ditt i	per ditto	19 a 26   per ditt	per ditt [	32 a 36 per ditt
Windson.	101 a 181 per ditto		per Inad.	per ditt	30 a 33   per ditt	per ditt
	60 a 65 per qr.		23 a 25 per ditto			
CURRENT SUG.	PRICES	PSUGA	R. COFFE	E. COCO	LANDG	INGER
	s. s l.) .62 a 76	Good	Cwt.) s. 130 s 120 s	136 Java	COCOA	178 a 189
Raw (Barbac Do, very fine Powder Lvs. Single do. br Molae cs COFF Demorara &	74 a 80	Jamaica, Good	fine 135 a	138 Trini 134 Cara	dad	90.8105
Single do. br Molas es	23 a 24	Ordinary . Triage	116.a	122 Gren	GINGE	90-a 160-
Demorara &	Dominica 138 a 140	Bourbon .	140 a	116	ica, white — black	62 a 68
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orthampton	56	0	l —	0	99	11	18	5	28	6	32	0	-	
Lutland	61	6	<b> </b> —	0	25	6	23	8	35	0	40	0	34	
eleester	58	0	-	0	25	0	21	0	40	0	-	0	25	
ottingham	57	3	35	9	28	6	22	0	41	8	56	0	-	
Derby	57	1	۱	0	29	10	21	8	45	6	37	0	19	1
tafford	55	8	<b> </b> —	.0	29	8	22	1	45	0	56	0	20	
alop	50	6	42	0	29	0	22	4	44	5	39	2	27	
lereford	46	0	40	0	25	1	21	4	35	4	36	5	34	
Vorcester	52	0	<b> </b> —	0	26	6	24	4	44	9	<b> </b> —	0	_	
Varwick	51	8	-	0	27	7	22	4	42	0	36	0	31	
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xford	52	9	<b>!</b> —	0	22	7	20	F	30	0	33	3	_	
ucks	61	8	-	0	23	6	22	8	33	4	32	4	-	
recon	51	5	<b> </b> —	0	23	4	17	41	<b>!</b> —	0	31	0	23	
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ussex	51	7	_	3	95	8	20	6	31	0	_	0	_	

BRITISH CORN and OATMRAL, Winchester Measure, as received from the Inspectors in the respective Maritime Districts in ENG. LAND and WALES, from which the Prices that govern Importation are calculated.  MAR. COUNTIES.   Whe.   Rye   Barl.   Oats   Bean   Feas.   Catm   Districts.   s. d.	W PREFIT LULION	A PEKTI WHIT WAS OF the Manuelles, Lines, ame wieles Line of						
LAND and WALES, from which the Prices that govern Importation are calculated.   Whe.   Rye   Barl.   Oats   Bean   Peas.   Uatm MAR. COUNTIES.   Whe.   Rye   Barl.   Oats   Bean   Peas.   Uatm Districts.   Sa 2 3 4 6 26 1 90 8 29 0 35 1 22 11 24 1 19 witch   S5 7 3 4 6 22 6 17 7 2 11 1 30 10 22 11 34 Norwich   S5 10 3 2 22 19 18 4 23 3 30 8 2 21 14 15 Income   Sa 3 10 29 8 25 3 16 3 38 8 33 9 22 11 15 10 Durham   S5 1 3 3 4 6 22 6 19 7 3 5 5 37 10 22 11 15 10 Durham   S5 1 3 3 4 6 29 4 27 8 20 9 35 5 37 10 22 11 15 10 Liverpool   S5 1 3 4 6 29 4 27 8 20 9 35 5 37 10 22 11 16 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11								
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	Aggregate Average	54 7	35 0	25 6	18 9	32 11	34 Q:	21 6

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 22. We had but a short supply of all meat at market this merning, and there being a brisk demand the prices of each were higher than they were last week.

The business in the Hay market was dull, and the prices of

Clover and Straw experienced a decline. Hay supported our

last prices.		• •	
	PRICES	OF MEAT.	
Beef		Muttonw.	s. d. m. d. 3 8 to 4 8
Adding species server	CATTLE A	T MARKET	**************************************
Clover		F HAY, &A.	40.7 0d.
PRICE	OF POTAT	ORR new Ten _le	• 4

Kidneys, &4 10s.—Champions, £3 10s. to \$s.—Quebecks, £2 10s. to £2 15s.—Red Brotch, £3:10s.

PRICE OF COTTON W	OOL, per lb.—(Duty paid.)
s. d. s. d.	8. d. s. d.
Rerbico 0 11 a 1 1	Pernambucco 1 01,a. 1 1
Demerara 0 10 a 1 1	Para 0 84.4 0.10
Surinam 9 11 a 1 1	Borned Charmele A A A
	Bowed Georgia 0. 9 a 0 11
Jamaica 0 8 a 0 10	New Orlands 0.10 a, 1 0
Bahama, 0 9 a 1 0	Surat 0 & a. 0: 8
8t. Domingo 0 8 a 0 10	Beugal 0 5 4 0 7
Maranham 0-11 a 1 0	Bourbon 1 0 a 1 6
Bahia	Smyrns 0 9 4 0.11
ENGLISH AND FOR	EIGN W OOLS, per 1b.
e. d. a. d.	l s. d. s.d.
Eng. Merino wash. 2 3 a 3 6	Spa. Sheen Superia 3 0 a 4 0
Do. in green 1 9 a 2 3	Soria 2 . 9 . 3 6
	Bovilla 2 0 2 3 0
South Down 1 4 a 0 0	
Western Floecon, 1 2 4 1 3	Saxon, let qual 8 a. 9 o
Long Wool 1 3 a 0 0	2d and adu 2 4. 0. a. 2 0
Spa.Sheep, Leonesa 4 0 a 4 0.	Austrian fine 4 6 a 6 9

Rige, Raine Petemburgh, elean	42 D A	40 0	Half-clean	, 34	0 a	0
	PRICE	OF FI	AX, per Ton.			-

CURRENT PRICE OF HEMP, per Too.

Rigs, PTR £59 to £68-Do. PDR £59 £60 Petersburgh, Qo head, sld, £-CURRENT PRICES OF SPIRITS AND WINES,
As in the Bouded Warehouses, explusive of Duty.
SPIRITS, per gallon.

s. d. s. d.	Calcave Fos. per 140 gall45 a 52
Brandy, Cognac 3 4 a 4 0	Bucellas 140 (1) a 50
	Sherry 130 80 a 65
	Mountain 120 a
	Beneciirlo 12612 a 20
Spanish 50a 00	Britise ' 1123110e-
HoHands, Obneva 20a 22	Teneride 12028 a 40
Rum, Jamaica 2 5 a 4 0	Mt. Astra direct 11025 a 30
Lecward Islands . 2 0 a 2 4	Bast India 11077 a105
Malt Spirits, British 15 6 a 0 0	Do. Cargo 120 17 a 29
	Madeira direct 11035 a 45
	West India 11042 a 65
	Cape 7 11015 a 25
	Claret 84 35. a 65.
	Db. Cargo 54 8 a 15
	Vin de firare - 54 28 a 35
	Marcella 11231 109-
D	

Duty on Wine, 7s. 7d. per Gallon, (excepting Madeira and Cape, the former of wideh is 7s. 8d. the latter 2s, 6\rangled.)

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SIGAR, Computed from the Returns made in the West sending Jan. 10, 1821, is £1 is. 1 is. 1 is. 1 is. psychia, an importation into Great Extension.

	Britain.	·
,	PRICE OF HONEY.	-
•	£'s, d. £ s. d.	
	English	4.
	Fine 5 0 0 0 0 0	

RAW HIDER, per Stone of sibs.	=
Rent Heilers & Steers 2 8 a 3 6 Mark & Calt meh 3 0 a 6	.jd
	)
	0
Angum More 0 0 0 0 Lames 0 0 0	, o
PRICE OF BRATHER AT LEADING	-
PRICE OF DEATHER AT LEADENHALL, per lb.	•
Batts, 50 to 1001[a sash . 19 a 21   Calf Skips, 30 to 45]b 24 a	a.
Drewing Hedes24 a Drewing Hedes	_
Drewing Hedes	-
	-
for Cutting	_
	_
- I take go dates, per let it it it it	
PRICK OF OILS	
C	d.
Greenland Whale 0 0 Oliveper jar. 0 0	. 0
SO. Fishery	
Spermaceti 0 0 Rape 0 0	. 0
Seal 0 0 Rape 0 0 Gallipoli 0 0	
	-
STOCKS MONDAY	

There was a great scarcity of Stock at market this morning, which was occasioned chiefly by the quantity taken off the market on settling day; there was, however, a good deal of business transacting; and the funds were better than they left off on saturday. Consuls opened at 69½ for money, and 60½ for the account, at which prices they remained all the forenous-French Funds Jan. 18, 5 per cents 81, 85. Reconnaissances 96, 5. Bank Stock 1465. Exchangeon London at 1 mo. 25, 60. Ditto at 3 mos. 25, 40.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE -FRIDAY, Jan.	12
Amsterdam 12 9 C.F.   Trieste	0 25
Into at Sight 12 6   Madrid 36 Ca	dis 38
Rotterdam 12 16 Bilbon 35 Ba	rceiona . 34
Antwerp 12 10   Savilla 35 Gi	braltar 30
Hamburgh 38 2: Leghorn 463 G	noa 43
Altona, 38 3   Venice 27 60 M	alta 45
Paris, 3 days Sight. 25 75   Wanted 381 P	slermo115
Ditto 26 5 Lisbon 481 O	porto 48
Bordeaux 26 5 Rio Janeiro	1
Frankfort on Main 156 Bahia	9 .
Petersburg 94 3 U   Dublin	
Vienna 10 25 Eas. flo.   Cork	8
PRICE OF BULLION.	
Portugal Gald in Gala	

Portugal Gold in Coin 0. 0 0 Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 103 Sriver in Hars, Standard	New Doubloons 0 0 0 0   New Dollars 0 4 11
PRICES OF GOL	D AND SILVER.
Portugal Gold, in Coin 3 17 9 p. oz. Fortiga Gold in Bars 3 17 101 New Doubloons 3 15 0	Silver in Bars Stand 0 4 114 —— New Louis, each . 0 0 0 ——
3 per Cent. pageols 3 per Cent. 1726 5 per Cent. Navy	R BOOKS. Shut 5 Dec. Open 19 Jan.

ASSASSINATION OF COL. BROWN.

ASSASSINATION OF COL. BROWN.
This gentleman some time ago came over to Edition, where, having laparation parallel and the ago came over to Edition, where, having laparation parallel and the common to those calumnies: whilst he was here, he did not conceal his belief that his life would be attempted in Italy; and he mentioned, that he commonly carried pistols for self-defence. He had nearly arranged his affairs at Milan, and had already forwarded all his papers to England, meaning to follow them himself in less then ten days, when, on the 9th nit, refurning late at night and alone from the Opers, he was attacked by two assassins, evidently with no intention of robbery; for, though they disabledhim, they did not attempt to plunder him of his watch, money, or other valuables. The calence defended himself togolutely and a violent struggle ensued, in which he received four money, or other valuables. The calenci defended himself resolutely and a violent struggle ensued, in which he received four wounds in the head, apparently with a knife, and one in the chest, evidently with a stilette. The last would certainly lawe been fatal but for the thickness of his great coat, coat, and waist-coat. As it was, the weapon penetrated on the left side of the chest, and considerably injured the seventh rib.

The columel's friend and physician, Dr. Cleari, was called in, who, on perceiving the nature of the wounds, thought it necessary to require the assistance of an eminent surgeon. Professor Paletta, of the Milan hospital, and both of them continued assiduously to attend their patient.

Three of the wounds in the head were pretty deep, the other slighter; but the most dangerous was the wound in the chest; from which, however, his medical attendants are inolined to think that futal consequences are not to be apprehended. It is attended with acute pain, restlessness, and difficulty of breathing; but these symptoms have been alliviated by blooding.

Upon the whole the colonel is going on as well as could be apprehended; he is in the hands of very scillulemen, and will receive every benefit that care and attention oan give:

The assassing have for the present escaped; but the government has taken every stell or their anneal has taken every see for the present escaped; but the government has taken every see for the present escaped; but the government has taken every see for the present escaped; but the government has taken every see for the present escaped; but the government has taken every see for the present escaped; but the government has taken every see for the present escaped; but the government has taken every see for the present escaped; but the government has taken every see for the present escaped; but the government has taken every see for the present escaped; but the government has taken every see for the present escaped; but the government has taken every see for the present escaped; b

ceive every benefit that care and attention on a giver.

The assassing have for the present escaped; but the government has taken every step for their apprehensions.

The above account is contained in a letter from the Duke-of Leeds to the Earl of Liverpool; and a bulletin by Dr. Cleeri, and Professor Paletta, up to 6 p. m. on the 16th instant, has also been forwarded, for the satisfaction of the colonel's friends.

14 to heard that he will himself be able to write by the mark It is hoped that he will himself he able to write by the ment

The following is an extract of a private letter from a person confidentially attached to the household of Col. Browns:

"On Saturday evening, Col. B. attended the Duke of Leeds to the Opera-house. After the entertainment, the colonel unattended and unarmed, was proceeding home, when on a sudden, two rufflans, assaulted him, one of whom pierced him on the left side with a stillette, and exclaimed, "O fatia!" (It is done) A scuffle ensued between them, in the course of which the colonel received four wounds in the head, and was thus left. He was able, however, to find his way home, and immediate recourse was had to several physicians, who, to the exceeding joy of every one, ascertained that none of the wounds were subrish. I swan, one, ascertained that should that this intelligence has been repeatedly confirmed, but that he is recovering."

The narrow escape which this gallant and meritorious effects had, may be further judged of from the following eigening.



stance :- At the battle of Vittoria, where he served as one of the Duke of Wellington's Aides-de-Camp, he received wound in the head, which never closed, but over which he has since worn a silver plate, that had been let into the fracture. Had any one of the four wounds inflicted upon him by the assassius been given in that part of his head, the consequences, in all probability, would have been immediately fatal.

On Sunday evening arrived at Mr. Willis's, St. James street, the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, the Recorder, the City Representatives (Alderman Shaw and Mr. Ellis), Aldermen Darley, Archer, Cash, Berresford, Bloxam, Limes, Abbot, Nugeut, Montgomery, Mr. Sheriff Whitford, the Rev. Mr. Blacker, City Chaplain, Mr. Molesworth Green, Town Clerk, Mr. G. Nugent, Secretary to the Lord Mayor, together with several of the Common Council and Freemen, Officers, and Regalia, to present the unanimous Address of the Corporation of Dibliu to His Majasty.

His Majesty arrived in town on Saturday, and held a Cabinet

Council, which was attended by all the Ministers.

# SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, JAN. 29.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Detmarr and C. Sievert, Whitehorse-street, Stepney, sugar-refiners.

Mary Hunt and C. I. Hurt, Sheffield, furniture-painters.

Amsten and J. Davis, Birmingham, platers.

Foke and U. Lucas, Buileigh, Somerset, cattle-jobbers.

P. Nevins and J. Nevins, Larch-field, Leeds, cloth merchants and sanufacturers.

orster and G. Parsons, Stone, Staffordshire, surgeons and apothe-

ies.
J. H. and J. Haycock, Shrewsbury, soap-manufacturers.
Keen and J. Hurley, Upper Mary-le-bone-street, cabinet and bedstead-nufacturers.

naunfacturers. Hollsworth and P. Gill. Nottingham, hosiers. W. and J. Pinchlöff, Holmforth, Kirkburton, merchants. Pinto, Parker, and W. A. Urquhart, London-street, London, wine-mer-

chants.
Wail and H. Friead, Rochester, Kent, stone-masons.
J. Lunell and Co. Broad Mead, Bristol.
Rosson and R. Eachus, Middlewich, Chester, letter press-printers, stationers, book-eilers, and book-binders.
Masdin and C. Lowe, Sheffield, entiers.
J. Hay and Co. Woolwich, cow-keepers.
R. and T. Paten, Northumber Hand-street, Strand, cabinet-makers.
Norvolas and B. Buxton, Tothill-street; Westminster, cheesemongers and dealers in butter,
White and R. Jones, Gloucester, barge-owners.
Crook and W. Tootell, Lancaster, coal-merchants and lime-burners.
Martindale and G. Purdy, Commercial Sala-rooms, Miscing-lane, blokers.

Marthudae and U. 1 alegacy, blockers.
Langford and J. Richardson, Manchester.
Mary Jennings and Co. Colebrook-row, Islington, school-mistresses.
Hall and T. Teasdale, Water-street, Bridge-treet, Blackfriars, importers of peeches.
Brookes and T. Barr, Ball's Pond-road, nurserymen and sceasmen.
J. Oland, W. Walker, and T. James, Gloucester, stone-ware-manufacturers.

J. Oland, W. Walker, and turers.
Saving and R. Evans, Oxford-street, linen-drapers.
Davis and J. Kenrick, Wrexham, colliers
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.
D. P. HUNT, Shetterton, Norfolk, miller; and E. CARTER, Bristol, bleese and butter factor.
BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

D. P. HUNT, Shetterton, Norfolk, miller; and E. CARTER, Bristol, bleese and butter factor.

BANKRUPTS.

W. HIGGS, G. HODSON, ann R. HIGGS, Bristol, leather factors, Feb. 78, and Mar. 3; at the Bish Tatern, B. ictol. Sols. E. and J. Danlel, Frietol, and Pearson. Pumper cut, Temple, Lordon. E. Il ELIS, Cho.ley, Lancashire, spirit-merchant, Feb. 13, 14, and Mar. 3, at 12, at the Eagle and Child link Wigan. Sol. Gaskell, Wigan. H. HOW &LL. Knaresborough, Yorkshire, Grocer, Jan. 25, 27, and Mar. 3, at 10, at the Black Bull Inn, Ripon. Sols. Coates and Morley, Ripon, and Loddington and Hall, Secondaries Office, Tem.ie. London. H. DAVIS, Briscol, merchant, Feb. 5, 6, and Mar. 3, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Sols. Cooke and Beagough, Bristol, and Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, C. ancerydame, fondon.

P. MATTREWS, Gibson-street: Lambeth, boilder, Jan. 27, Feb. 17, Lead Mar. 3, at 1, at Guildhall. Sols. Sandom, Sades-place, Deptond. J. WILDMAN, Fenecour, Fenechute, street here chant, Jan. 27, at 11, Feb. 6 and Mar. 3, at 12, at Guildhall. Sols. Pate, son and Peile, 68, Old Broad-street.

Broad-street
L. AARON, Chatham, pavy agent and slopseller, Jan. 27, 30, and
Mas. 3, at 10, at Guildhall. Mol. Isaacs, 40, Alamell-street, Goodman's

J. WOOLLIS, of Worlwich, timber-merchant, Jan. 27, 30, Mar 3, at 10, at Guildhalt. Sols. Nind and Cotterill, 32, Throg

Mar 5, at 10, at Outleman. Sol. Sind and Cotterin, 32, Throgmoston-street, E. G. CLARKE, High-row, Knight-bridge, carpenter, Feb. 8, 10, and Ma. 5, at 10, at Guidhall. Sol. Poptin, Dean-street, B. o. D.T.HOMAS, London-street, Green.w.ch., china and glass-man, Jan. 27, Feb. 3, and Mat. 3, at 10, at Guidhall. Sols. Sherwood and Son, Car-

DiTHOMAS, London-street, Greenwich, china and glass-man, Jan. 27, Feb. 3, and Mar. 3, at 10, at Guidhall. Sols. Sierwood and Son, Calbebray-square, Southwark.

P. STATHAM and G. SHAKESPEAR. Pall-Mall, blacking-manufacturers. Jan. 27, Feb. 3, and Mr. 18 3, at 11, at Guidhall. Sols. Willie & Morris, Welfelore-square.

J. DORRINGTON, Manchester, wine and apitit-dealer. Feb. 5, 6, and March 3, at 4, at the White Bear inn. Sols. traistend and Action orth, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Tein 1 - lane, London.

R. STANER, Inchester. Sone-set, inukeeper. Jan. 29, 30, and Mar. 3. at 11, at the Camara's Gaave-inn. Shepton Mailet. Sols. Mackell, Shepton Mailet, and King and Loukin, Gray's-inn-square. London.

W. SilePitikill. Kemington-cross, jeweller. Jan. 23, Feb. 6, and March 3, at 10, at Guidhall. Sols. Poble, Palgrave-place, Temple Bar. J.J. Kyy, New-road, St. George in the Last, merchaid. Jan. 27, Teb. 3, and March 3, at 12, at Guidhall. Sols. Pullen and Son. Fore-street. Ma. J. W. W. L. E., Camonings-heath, Hackney-tond, builder, Jan. 30, Feb. 3, and March 3, at 12, at Guidhall. Sols. Nash and Bouton, Holbert-Jan. 30, Feb. 3, and March 3, at 12, at Guidhall. Sols. Knight and Fresman, Basinghall-street.

T. PARKS and A. LAWTON, Birmingham, merchants, Feb. 6, 7, at 4, and Mar. 3, at 11, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham. Ols. Webb, Tyndall, and Rawtins, Birmingham, and Clarke, Richards, 504 Medicalf, Chancery-lane, London.

DIVIDENO3.

Jan 27, P. Young and R. Anderson, Wapping, sail-makera, at 10, at Guidhall.

Jan. 27, H. Jackson. Strand, vintner, at 12, at Guidhall.

Guidhall.

Jan. 27, H. Jackson, Strand, vintner, at 12, at Guidhall.

Feb. 36, J. Shew, P.ymouth Doek, ironmenger, at 11, at the Tontine
House, Steffeld.

Feb. 19, J. Toem; son, Mattersey, Nuttingham, tanner, at 12, at the
Scrooby Irm, Screeby.

Feb. 10, J. Russ, Devises, Innkeeper, at 11, at the Greyhound Inn,

the Gl

ath, F. D. Kendal, Southwaite Mill, Brigham, Cumberland, at 11, at ic Globe Inn, Lorkemouth.

Feb. 10, J. Fartield and J. Buckley, Liv 'rpool, merchants, at 11, at 'Avisou's office, biverpool.

Mar 'S. E. W. Alam eds. Cambridge, street, at 10, at Guildhull.

Mar. 3. E. W. Alqua, May, Cambridge, grocer, at 10, at Guildhall. Jan. 27, W. Gallent, Leadenhall Market, fishmonger, at 10, at Guildatt. Jan. 27. C. R. H. Bailey, Swallowfield, Wilts, denler, at 12, at Guildhall. Ecb. 10, H. Jarvis, Tottenham-court-road, cabinet maker, at 11, at

Quildiall.

gilduall, Jan. 27, T. West, Gracechurch-street, perfimer, at 12, at Guildhall, Jeb. 16, J. W. Sowerby, Fish-street-hill, merchant, at 11, at Guildhall, Feb. 13, J. Pretty, Tipton, Scattord, from manufacturer, at 12, at the Royal Hotel, Birm urbam. Pek 13, 1. Shutheworth, Ipswich, linen draper, at 11, at the Great

Talte Herse Im , Ipswich. Feb. 15. E. Angove, Falmouth, common brewer, at 11, at Wynn's Hotel.

Falmouth. Feb. 17, A. K. M'Kenzie and E. Ablot, Austin Friars, merchants, at 1, 10, M. Ross and O. J. Ross, Dowgate-hill, merchants, at 10, at

For in, M. Forsana Land G. Oates jun. Shefield, merchants, at 12, at the Toutier lim, Shefield.

Toutier lim, Shefield.

Feb. 15 A. Hort, Construct, Firsbury-square, merchants, at 12, at the street.

Gildran,

Feb. 17, R. Wilson, Bow-lane, warehouseman, at 10, at Guildhall,
Feb. 20, J. South, Fulham, plumber, at 10, at Guildhall,
Feb. 17, W. F. Page, High Hell orn, lines droper, at 10, at Guildhall.

Pcb. 17, T. Willey, Strand, boot-maker, at 10, at Guildhall. Fcb. 17, E. Mathews, Cellege Hill, merchant, at 10, at Guildhall. Fcb. 13, G. B. Highfield, B. Highfield, Liverpool, merchants, at 11, at c George Inn. Liverpool eorge Inn, Liverpool . 13, J. Skilbeck, Leeds, linen-draper, at 11, at the Court House,

Leeta.
Feb. 16, W. Greenwood, Hankselough, York, merchant, at 9, at the White Lion, Halifax.
CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 10,
J. Javens, H. Javens, St. James's-walk, japanners.—W. Hulton, Evesham, porter-dealer.—G. Trent, Bourton, Borset, maltster.—T. Sperrin, Therubury, Gloucester, tallow-chandler.—F. Wright, Budgerow, merchant.—W. Minett, Prospect-place. Fouthwark, auctioneer.—H. White, Strand-lane, printer.—J. Holmes, Portsmouth, coru and coal merchant.—E. Phillip, Sarberth, Pembryke, Jinen-draper.—J. Gunby, Birmingham, sword-maker.—H. Heifbr, Manchester, umbrella manufacturer.—W. Pruntice, High-street, Southwark, ironmouger.

# MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, 19th Jan. 1821.

3d Reg. of Light Dragoons, Cornet T. Trollope, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Pent, who exchanges.

6th Reg. of Dragoons, Captain T. Itwin, from balf-pay ceth Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice W. F. Rauden, who exchanges receiving e difference. 10th Reg. of Light Dragoons, Cornet R. Dent, from the 3d Light

the difference.

JOHR Reg. of Light Dragons, Cornet R. Deni, from the 3d Light Dragons, to be Cornet, vice Trellope, who exchanges.

3d Reg of Foot Gnards, Kusign G. Fitzrov, from the 5sth Foot, to be Ensign and Licut. by purchase, vice Wedgewood, grounded.

1at Reg. of Foot—Licut. A. Glen, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Licut. vice Ethart, appointed to the rd Royal Vetrain Battation.

3d Ditto, to be Ensigns—B. S. Burchett, from half-pay 2d Provisional Battation of Meltria, vice Cameron, who exchanges, receiving the difference.—R. Machal, from half pay 9th Foot, vice S. Blythe, who exchanges.—J. Piggott, from half pay 7th West India Reg., vice Miller, who exchanges.

2d Ditto—Ensign C. Burlton, from half pay 9th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Feltx V. Smith, who exchanges.

35th Ditto—Maj. C. Mill, from half pay 2th Foot, to be Maj. vice Lord C. Fitz Roy, who exchanges.

6th Ditto—Maj. P. Dumas, from half pay York Chasseura, to be Maj. vice J. H. Fitz Suman, who exchanges.

6th Ditto—Gent. Cadet J. Clarke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase.

7th Ditto—Ensign C. Klint to be Licut, without purchase, vice Hopkins, appointed to the stb Royal Veccan Bat.

W. F. Hannagan, Gent, to be Ensign, vice Eliot.

82d Ditte.—Capt. T. C. Meech, from thalf-pay 39th Foot, to be Captain, vice Stewart, who exchanges.

86th Ditto—Gent. Cadet P. Falgety, from the Reval Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase.

S6th Ditto.—Gent. Cadet F. Falgety, from the Royal Mineary Conveys, to be Ensign, without purchase.

88th Ditto.—Ensign W. Atkin. to be Lieut, without purchase, vice James, appointed to the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion.—Gent. Cadet F. Baynes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Atkin.

91st Regiment of Foot.—Lieut. C. Burne, from half-pay 6tth Poot, to be Lieut. vice A. Catheart, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

2d Royal Veteran Battalion.—Lieut. W. F. Ebhart, from the 1st Foot to be Lieut. vice J. Davis, who returns to his former situation on the Battalion.—Lieut.

be Lieut, vice A. Catheart, who exeranges, receiving the sucrement.

2d Royal Veteran Battalion.—Lieut. W. F. Ebhart, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieut, vice J. Davis, who returns to his former situation on the Retired List.

3d Royal Veteran Battalion.—Quartermaster Chambers, from half-pay Royal West India Rangers, to be Ensign, vice J. D. Pepperell, who returns to his former situation on the Retired List.

4th Royal Vet. Bat.—Lieut. T. R. James, from 8sth Poot, to be Lieut, vice A. Sinclair, who returns to his former situation on the Retired List.

6th Royal Vet. Bat.—Brevet Major G. L. Spinluif, from half-pay 18th Foot, to be Captain, vice R. Simpson, who Exchanger.—Quartermaster J. Ralph, from half-pay 3th Poot, to be Ensign, vice D. Black, whose appointment has not taken place.

8th Royal Vet. Bat.—Event. R. W. Hopkins, from 76th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Mackanse, deceased.

9th Royal Vet. Bat.—Tropp Quartermaster P. Hallion, from half pay 12th Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Hagan, appointed Adjutant.

10th Royal Vet. Bat.—Lieut. J. Thomson, from the 68th Foot to be Lieut, vice Mackanse, deceased.

Hospital Staff.—J. Brydon, gent. to be Hosp. Assistant to the Forces vice Higgins, deceased.

Brevet.—The undermentioned Cadets of the Hon. the East India Company's Service, to have the ten, orary rank of Second Lieutenant during the reriod of their being placed under the command of Lieut. Oxt. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, for Instructions in the act of Sapping and Mining.—Cadet J. A. Crommelin.—Cedet A. T. Cotton. Memorandum.—The rank in the Ar avo of Capt Pirot 6th Pracoon Guards, has been antedated to 7th March 1814, but its het allowed any pay back.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfelk.

Guards, has been antedated to 7th March 1814, but no is not annow any pay back.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfelk. The Hon. John Neville. Cierk, to be De uty Lieutenant.—F. Kerpel, Beq. o be ditto—C. N. Wodehouse, Cierk to be ditto—J. Maul, Clerk, to be ditto.—The Hon. G. J. Milles, to be ditto.

Lord Camberlain's Office, Jan. 20, 1821.

Notice is hereby given, that this Milesty will hold a Levee at Carlton House, on Friday next, the 26th int. at two o'clock.

# TURSDAY'S. GAZLTIE.

[This Gazette contains lova] Ad linears to His Majesty from the Hundrade of Blackheath and Little and Lessness, in which are included the several Towns and Parishes of Greenwich, Deptiont, and Woolwich, and of Lewisham, Lee, Eltham, Charlton, Pomustead, Crayforth, Erith, and Wickham, In the County of Kent; from the Parish of Hampton; from the High Constable, Pfeecholders, &c. of Chalam, Kent; from the High Constable, Pfeecholders, &c. of Chalam, Kent; from the Landholders, Clergy, &c. of the Hundred of Colvton, Devonshire; from the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourbood of Horneastle, Lincolashire; from the Hundrad and Visita; to of Chekendam and its vicinity; from the Provost, Magistrates, and Connellors of the Royal Burgh of Dumbarton; from the Town of Barring, Psaces; from the Town of Ownbridge and its Mcinity, Glamorzanshire; from the Town and Parish of Chipping Barnet, and its Vicinity; from the Mayor, Aldermen, Portreeve, &c. of Penryn, Cornwall; from the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Counsil, &c. of the Borough of Lestwithied, Conwall; from the Town and Council of the Burgh of Evenham; and from the Householders and Inhabitants of the Town of Ramsgate, and Parish of St. Laurence, in the Isle of Thanet.]

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutemant of the County of Kent.
TO BE DEP, LIEUTENANTS.—Barl of Brecknock, H. Streatfield,
Eaq. R. W. Forbes, Eaq. T. Lewin, Eaq. J. Baldwin, Eaq. J. Webb, Eaq.
E. W. Forman, Esq. R. Smith, Esq. J. Cator, Esq. W. H. Baddock, Esq.
W. O, Hammond, Esq. H. C. Oxenden, Esq. G. Gipps, Esq. R. T. Bingham, Esq.—Dated 9th September, 1820.—The Right Hon Lord Clifton,
the Hon. W. G. Harris, Sir S. Auchmate, Sir J. W. Lubhock, Bart. W.
Balley, Esq. J. Euxford, Esq. J. Alexander, Esq. M. D. Daiston, Esq. T.
Douce, Esq. W. Manning, Esq. C. C. Perley, Esq. W. G. F. Hatton, Esq.
E. Knight the vounger, Esq. G. E. Sayer, Esq. W. Doedes the younger,
Esq. W. G. D. Tyssen, Esq.—Dated 1st January, 1821.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Barrs, umbrella furniture-manufacturer, T. Bent and W. Barrs, nerchants, Birmingham, so far as relates to W. Barrs, J. Lilly, C. Brown, and J. F. Reeves, Glustonbury, Semersetahire, sankers, so far as regards J. Lilly, J. Walker and T. Walker, Leeds, Yorkshire, indigo-merchants, S. Milsom and R. Beanett, Bristol, iron-founders, J. Glass, sen. J. Glass, jun. and R. D. Glass, Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware.

Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware.
C. Coleman and W. Bailard, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, ribbon-manu-

facturers.

J. Rangelay and W. Dixon, jun. Stone, Staffordshire, patent roller

pump manufacturers.
T. Thornewill, Dove-cliff, Burton-upon-Trent, and J. Thornewill, Burton-upon-Trent, Statiordshire, iron dealers.
S. Broom and J. Roberts, jun. Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, wool-

staylers.

S. P. Marindin and C. Abick, Birmingham, merchants.
G. Deane and W. Nixson, Manchester, leather-dealers.
J. Sifehedham, N. Sidehotham, W. Sidebotham, and J. Sidebotham, Hvde and Werneth, Chester, conton-spinners.
B. Hartley-and W. Kay, Manchester, fell-mongers.
B. Bruin and E. Davies, Salford, Lancashire.

mannfacturers.

J. Prior and R. Prior, Hillingdon, Middlesex, chair and hurdle-makers.

B. Coxeter and W. Coxeter, Greenham, Thatcham, Berks, blanketmanufacturers unison and E. West, High Holborn, wrought iron hurdle, orna-

mental fencing, and gate-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCHS ENLARGED.

J. Varey, late of Loc-tireen, Wakefield, Yorkshire, cloth-maker, from Jan. 20 to March 10, at 11, at the Star Inn, Pontefract, Yorkshire.

J. Bromley, Circus-street, Mary-le-hone, ironmonger, from Jan. 13 to March 3, at 10, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED. G. Bickerdike, Highersidel, victualler,—J. Trustrum, late of the Grove, Great Guildford-street, Surrey, carpenter,—F. Hudson, Angel-lane, Stratford, Tssex, hrower,—T. Barker, now or late of the Hop Ground Brewery, Stratford, Essex, brewer.

BANKRUPPIS.

W. DUFFIELD, Darlaston, Staffordshire, nail-manufacturer, to surrender Jan. 30, at 6, 31, and Feb. 27, at 10, at the Littleton's Arms Inn. Penkrisles, Staffordshire. Sols. Fwain and Co. Old Jewry, and Foster,

Penkridge, Stadordshire. Rois. Fwain and Co. Old Jewry, and Foster, Watsall.

T. HOPE. Sandwich, Kent, howmen, Jan. 29, at.7, 30, and Feb. 27, at 11, at Guiddiall, Canterbury. Sol. Starr, Canterbury.

J. BAGGOTT, Bronyard, Hersfordshire, Stionar, Februery 1, 2, and 27, at 11, at the Star and Gatterlin, Worcester. Sols. Williams and White Lincoln's Inn Old-square, and Pangerfield and Howell, Bromysid. W. SMITH, Natura-Grange, Verkshire, corn-factor, January 31, 31, and Feb. 27, at 11, at Hick's Cafee House, Petergate, Vork. Sols. Sweet and Co. Basherball-street, and Robinson and Graham, York. B. HOLLAND, High-street, Shadwell, corn-factor, Jan. 27, Feb. 6, and 27, at 12, at Guildhall. Sol. Dines, Friday-street.

J. CHR'SFY, late of Old Gravel-lane, master-mariner, Jan. 23, 3), and Fa. 27, at 10, at Guildhall. Sol. Sheffield, Great Prescet-street, Good-mandefell's.

modefiel's.

J. SANPERS, of Invivinge, Devorshire, tanner, Peb 8,7, and 27, at
1. SANPERS, of Invivinge, Devorshire, tanner, Peb 8,7, and 27, at
1. at he Bordord Hotel, Plymouth.

Sols, Bowden, Alfermanbury, Loncan are Samoders and Williams, Plymouth.

J. CHARLESWORTH, Carr Green, Austoney, Yorkshire, dothier,
Fob. 2, a. 6, 3, and 27, at 10, at the Swan Inn, Hubbershell. Solv Clarks
and Co. Chancery-lane, London, and Whitehead and Robinson, Hoddersheed.

Feb. 2.a. 6, 5, and 27, is 10, at the covariant, in the action of the part of the control of the

S. e. A. lington and Gregory, Bediova-row, Louwon, Land Taxior, Liverpool.

D. HUNN VIA, Kettering, Northamatonshire, draper, Jan. 24, at 6, 25, and Feb. 27, at 11, at the Waite Hart Inc, Kettering, Sola, Lamis, K. Reiring, and N. San, Usernadishing, Lourion,
W. D. Ottki S and J. D. URKIN, Southampton, Ship-builders, Jan. 29, 31, at 4 1 eb. 27, at 42, at the Bolphin's Lim, Southampton, Sols, Barney, Sonthampton, and Roo, Temple Chambers, and Southampton-row, Paddington, foun-facer, Jan. 20, 30, and Feb. 27, at 10, at Guidhail, Sols, Druce and Son, Baliterosquare.

S. PARS-BY, late of tremmonger-row, City-road, oil and colournaer, Jan. 29, Feb. 13, and 27, at 11, at Guidhaill, Sol. Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

DIVIDENDS. Fel. 6, N. J. Winch, Newcastle-apon-Tyne, merchant, at 11, at Guild-

an, London, Feb. 6, T. Wood, Goswells-treef, hedstead-maker, at 11, 21 Guildhall, Feb. 17, S. Cramp, Vine-street, Westminster, corn-dealer, at 12, at Feb. 6, W. Couch, Axminster, builder, at 11, at the Dolphin Inn.

Feb. 6, H. Hall, Nelson Terrace, Kingsland, broker, at 12, at Guildhall, Feb. 6, H. Hall, Nelson Terrace, Kingsland, broker, at 10, at the Swan Hotel,

Lumley, Jermyn-street. St. James's, wine-merchant, at 19. ali. J. Warner and J. Lord, Derby, ironmongers, at 2, at the Swam

Fcb. 6, J. Warner and J. Lord, Derby, ironmongers, at 2, at the Swam Hotel, Birmingham.

Jan. 21, J. Harper, Edgeware-road, cowkeeper, at 19, at Guildhall.

Feb. 6, W. Devey and J. Devey, Coal Exchange, coal-factors, at 10, at Guildnail.

Feb. 6, B. Martindale, St. James's street, wine-merchant, at 10, at Guildhail. Feb. 20, W. Birch and J. Lucas, Fleet-street, paper-stalners, at 18, at Guildhall.

Feb. 6. T. Nock, Birmingham, factor, at 12, at the Swan Hotel, Bir-Help 5, R. Armstrong, Worsester-street, Bosongh, bat-manufacturer,

t II. at Gulldhall. Feb. 17, J. Banes, Leybourn, Kent, miller, at 12, at Guildhall. Feb. 16, T. D. Lazbam and J. Carry, Devonshire-quare, merebants, at

Feb. 19, J. Smirley, Birmingham, coash-maker, at 12, at the Royal Hotel, thromagnava.

Hotel, thromagnava.

Feb. 9, S. Camp bell, Liverpool, upholstyrer, at 12, at the office of Frb. 9, S. Camptell, Liverpool, upholetyrer, at '12, at the effice of Keightley and Son, Liverpool, Feb. 20, J. Hall, North Shields, master-mariner, at 10, at Guildhall.

Lo don.
6. b. 14; R. Methnen, Manchester, manufacturer, as 1., at the Star Inc.

E. b. 14, R. Aletnuch, Manchester, Masthester, Beb. 18, J. G. Bubb, Grafton-street, East, Fitzroy-squhre, sculptor, at 10, at Gubb, all.
Feb. 7, R. Cotton, King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer, at 4, at the Guildhall, in King's Lynn.
CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 6.

CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 6.

G. Hutton, Birmingham, dealer in pictures.—R. Hulae, Hinckley, grocer.—J. Birmingham, dealer in pictures.—R. Hulae, Hinckley, grocer.—J. Birmingham, steel and pot-sab-manufacturer.—J. Ledien, Bichmond-buildings, Soho, jewaller.—G. Bray, Leeds, pocket-book-manufacturer.—J. Johnson, Liandag, Glamorganenire, shopkeeper.—J. Mardoch, Nottingham, draper.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Jan. 9 .- A considerable discussion arose in the Chamber of Deputies respecting the project of laws for granting six-twelfths of the contributions for 1821 to the government. The measure was opposed by General Donasdieu, and the deby the General "that the Ministers could not be in want of money, as they had lately offered 100,000 francs to one of the members of the Chamber for his support, which proposal, he will be a proposal to the chamber for his support. said, had been rejected with indignation."

The Kooper of the Seals (M. De Serre) demanded that General Donnadieu should prove his assertion. Many other members called out, "Name! Name!"

General Donnadieu, in answer to these calls, repeared the assertion, and affirmed that he had only spoken the truth, and if necessary would name the individual.

The President, at length, with some difficulty, calmed the tunnult and brought back the discussion to its original object. M. Villele, as Minister, defended the subject under discussion,

but abstained from noticing the assertion of General Donna dieu. The discussion was altimately adjourned. JAN. 15.—A courier extraordinary arrived here on Saturday from Madrid, with advices to the 4th inst. at which period per-fect tranquility prevailed in that capital. Among the individuals arrested for their refractory conduct, with redebating clubs, are M. Moira; Editor of the Constitutional (which has, in consequence, been dropped), M. Luna, a Guerilla Chief, and the Duke del Parque. On the 29th ult. the Permane: t Deputation of the Cories assembled to take into consideration the affairs of Naples; the courier dispatched to Vieans is, most probably, the bearer of the result of their delibe-

# AMERICAN PAPERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.-The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress. It is of greater length than usual; and, as it will be the ground-work of the fiscal arrangements of the present Session, has been looked for with



much interest. Not being able to publish it to-day we have endeavoured to ascertain the general nature of its contents for the information of our readers. We cannot, from a hasty glance, be expected to be very precise in our account of it, but we have, from the surface of the Re-

port, gathered the following facts:—
"The receipts into the Treasury for the present year (including monies received from loans), are stated at 16,819,637 dollars. The payments into the Treasury during the fourth quarter from the same sources are estimated at 3,430,000 dollars, making the total estimated revenue of the present year 20,249,637 dollars; which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, mounting to 2,071,607, makes the aggregate amount of 22,326,244 dollars. The expenditures for the same period are estimated at 25,054,413 dollars.

"There will, therefore, according to this estimate, be a balance against the Treasury, on the 1st day of next month, of 2,638,169 dollars, the receipts from the customs having fallen greatly short of the amount at which they were estimated in the last annual Report.

"The estimate of the expenditure for the year 1821, was 24,000,000 dollars; the receipts at 16,600,000 dolls." Mr. Crawford, the Secretary to the Treasury, recommends a loan.

A singular and unexpected claim has been set up against us by France, under the treaty for the cession of Louisiana. It stipulates that French vessels are to be received in the ceded territory upon the footing of the most favoured nations. Great Britain having since stipulated with us the admission of the vessels of the two nations, in their respective ports, upon equal terms as to duties, is hereby freed from a heavy duty which France has to pay in Louisiana. It is added, she demands com-pensation for the excess of duty her vessels have paid since those of Great Britain were free from discrimination.

South America, Oct. 10 .- "The army of New Grenada began to move, on the 20th ult. from Cucuta towards Venezuela; the advanced guard consisted of upwards of 4,000 men, under the command of General Urdaneta; General Paez will form a junction with it in December. Morillo is in the neighbourhood of Valencia and San Carlos, where he appears determined that the grand struggle shall take place

"We have had another revolution in the Government of this Province, attended with much bloodshed and the greatest disorders. All business is quite at a stand. British property is, however, held most sacred; nor is there even a suspicion to the contrary harboured."

## INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 9.-By an arrival at that port from Lima, it was ascertained that Lord Cochrane had arrived on the coast, and landed his troops at Pisco. It will be recollected that Lord Cochrane's squadron conwith 14 transports, having on board 6000 troops.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from Rio Janeiro, dated Nov. 8.:—

The Columbia, Robson, is just arrived from Lima, in 45 days; she brings an account of the landing of the Expedition from Valparulso, at Pisco, on the 11th of September, which induced Captain Robson to sail immediately, fearing that he might be blockaded at Lima by the Chili squadron."

# I.AW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OP KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

The Assignces of Bathe v. Holding.

This was an action of trover, to recover of the defendant the value of a large quantity of wine and spirits, which it was alleged the defendant had fraudulently obtained in collusion with the Bankrupt, in contemplation of an Act of Bankruptey. the testimony of the bankrupt Bathe, it appeared that previous to July 1817, he was a retailer of wines and spirits in Precadilly; that he had become acquainted with the defendant, and a person named Probert.—Bathe was involved in some pecu-niary difficulties, and having communicated this circumstance to Holding and Probert, they persuaded him to get rid of his difficulties by an act of bankruptcy. Previous to which, however, they suggested that he should obtain large quantities of wine, which he was to send to the defendant under pretended sales, Holding being about to commence wine-merchant in Devonshire-street, Queen's square; a debt was also to be fabrieated from Bathe to Holding, upon which he was to arrest Bathe, and become peritioning creditor and assignee, under the commission which was then to be sued out against him, Holding and Probert both urging him to adopt this plan, of which they said he might make a very good thing. At length Bathe consented to adopt it. Large quantities of wine and spirits were obtained from different wine-merchants, and sent to the defendant, where they were to continue, and to be restored to the Bank-rupt after he had obtained his certificate, or if sold before that rept after the minor was to be handed over to him, when he should become a clear man. At length the creditors of Bathe became importunate, and by the advice of the defendant the bankrupt gave the defendant his acceptance for 2,000l. Entedated so as to be over due, upon which he was to arrest him, as defendant said it was necessary he should be first in the field. The arrest accordingly took place by appointment, at George's Coffee-house. The thing was settled by Bathe giving a warrant of attorney, confessing, a judgment. This execution the defendant soon after put into the premises of Bathe, who was at the same time arrested by another creditor and went to the Beach. The defendant suffered bim to remain there till some of his bona fide creditors struck a docket against him, and were appointed his assignees. These circumstances Rathe ultimate communicated to his assignees, who upon that information

instituted the present proceeding.

A number of witnesses were called to prove that Holding had recommended to the bankrupt to obtain friendly proofs, that is, proofs of fictitious debts under the Commission. That hills of sale were manufactured to suit the circumstances of the case, and old stamps procured to give semblance to the re-celpts, purporting to be given at various times.—Witnesses were called to prove that the defendant had recently been a bankrupt hinself, and had never paid any composition; that he was possessed of no property, and therefore sould not have advanced the 20001, for which the bankrupt's acceptance was given. Proof also was given that Holding had received from the stock of the bankrupt 2000 gallons, and 3372 bottles of port and white wine, and 440 gallons of spirits, to recover the value of which the present action was brought.

Mr. Marryatt, for the defendant, contended, that this was a bona fide transaction, as he should be able to prove to the Jury by the books both of the plaintiff and defendant, and by the bills of parcels and receipts; and he would also call witnesses who were present when the receipts were written, and the sums stated in them paid to Bathe; if he did this, he submitted he should put the matter beyond a doubt. He then called the brother of the defendant to prove the writing of the receipts and the payment of the money, but his evidence was not conclusive for the defendant.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff-Damages 20401. costs 40s.

The King v. Mark Nathan.

This was an indictment for perjury. The defendant, it appeared was one of several who were indicted for a conspiracy respecting a bankruptcy. The indictment was found in Sept. 1519, and in Oct. the defendant traversed to the Dec. Sessions, when the day for the trial coming on was fixed, and the cutor and his witnesses were in attendance at the Old Bailey. It then appeared that on the day preceding, the present defendant Nathan and another appeared before Mc. Justice Holroyd, and applied for a certification to remove the indicament into the Court of King's Bench; and to induce the Learned Judge to grant the certiorari, Nuthan swore an affidavit stating that the was found in Sept. This was the perjury assigned.

The defence set up was, that defendant had been led into this error by the misprint of an almanac belonging to one of

the parties concerned, as whilst the clerk of the defendant's solicitor was drawing the draft of the affidavit, the defen lant being present, the clerk asked at what sessions the indictment was found, and stated, and correctly, that the bill was found the sessions before last, as with reference to the time at which they were speaking; namely in December. The almanacin question was referred to, and in it there was a natice in the printed list of the sessions of a session mentioned in September, October and November, whereas in fact there was no sessions in November, but this error led the defendant to swear erroneously that the bill was found in October, which on the face of

the printed document, appeared to be the session before last.

The Learned Counsel put in this minimum, and called winnesses to prove the facts be had stated.

The Jury found the defendant guing.

### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxporn, Jan. 5.—The Norrisian Prize is adjudged to Mr. Kenelin Digby, B.A. of Trinicy College, for an essay, showing from a review of the civil, moral, and religious state of mankind at a time when Christ came into the world, how far the reception which his religion met with is a proof of its Divine origin.

The Hulsean Prize is adjudged to the Rev Robert Brough. B.A. of Bennett College, for a Dissertation on "The Importance of Natural Religion."

The following is the subject of the Hulsean Prize Dissertation for the present year:—The expedients to which the Gen-tile Philosophers resorted in opp sing the progress of the Gaspel described, and applied in illustration of the Truth of the

Christian Religion.' The Rev. C. Benson, M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College,

is continued Hulsean Lecturer for the present year.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the present year:— For Latin Verses, Eleusis.—For an English Essay, The Study of Modern History .- For a Latin Essay, De Augoriis et Auspieits apud Antiquos.— The first of the above subjects is intended for those Gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their Matriculation; and on the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years. Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize-For the best Composition in English Verse, not containing either more or fewer than Fifty Lines, by any Under-Graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his Matriculation, Per-

# of um. I ho Matriculations in the last Michaelmag Term were 121. IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—Thursday there was a very full Meeting f the Corporation of Apothecuries, held at their Hall in Mary, street, pursuant to Requisition, to vote an Address to his Majesty. A Committee was appointed to draw up the Addresswhen a most Loyal Address was submitted to the Corporation, and ununimously agreed to, for presentation to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to be transmitted and laid before his Majesty

Yesterday the Loyal Address of the County of Dublin to his Yesterday the Loyal Address of the County of Dublin to his Majesty, was presented to the Lord Lieutenant, by the High Sheriff, incompanied by the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:—Earl of Howth, Right Hon. Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, Sir Compton Domville, bart. M.P.; Hans Hamilton, Esq. M.P. Governor of the County of Dublin; Colonel Ve ey. Governor; Rev. George Hamilton, Hampton; Robert Alexander, Esq., Henry Arabin, esq.; John Arthur; esq. and George Walker, esq. Two o'clock was the time appointed by his Excelency, who received them in the most obliging manner, and assured them that it should be immediately transmitted to his Majesty. ed them that it should be immediately transmitted to his Majesty

DUBLIN, Jan 15.—Sunday night, between the hours of eight and nine o'cleck, Major Sirr, a pon previous information, proceeded with a strong party of Police to a public-house in Winetavern-street; having entered the house, he found there a number of persons assembled, apparently of the class of working tradesmen; they appeared to be in close consultation, with an arrays on the falls, the character or subject of which, whether papers on the table, the character or subject of which, whether political or otherwise, we have not been able to ascertain. The appearances were such, however, as that Major Sirr conceived himself fully warranted in taking into custody the whole umber. After a private investigation atch Hend Police Office, they were sent off to different prisons, some to Newgate, some to Kilmainham, and the remainder to the Richmond Bridewell.

CITY LIMERICK MEETING .- On Monday last, as numerous and respectable a meeting of the nobility, geatry, and inhabi-tants, us we remember within this City, took place at the Thol-sel Court, pursuant to Requisition, for the purpose of expres-sing, in a Loyal and Dutiful Address to his Majesty, their unsing, in a Loyal and Dutiful Address to his Majesty, their unshaken attachment to his Sucred Person, and to our glorious and inestimable Constitution. The Address was proposed by the Lord Bishop of Limerick, and seconded by R. G. Newenham, Esq. Mr. William Roche and Mr. Howley also concurred in the sentiments contained in the Address which was read to the Meeting. The address was then put and entried ananimously and with seclamation.

The Freeholders of the County of Lowth met on Seturday last, when a Loyal Address to his Majesty was agreed to.
The Mayor was in the Chair at the Meeting of the Freeman and other Inhabitants of Londonderry. An amendment to the Loyal Address was proposed, but rejected; loyalry stood proad-ly the order of the day.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

His Majesty has graciously given 1000l. as a donation, tewards the erection of a new church now building at Harwich.
The Duchess of Churence, we are happy to say, is so much recovered from her acconcliquent as to see some select friends to dinner on Monday with her Royal Highness and the Düke.

At the late visit of the King to Windsor Castle, Mr. Nash, the architect, received his Majesty's commands to prepare a suite of rooms, for his reception when at Windsor.

BRIGHTON, Jun. 17.—The weather to-day has been humid

and unpleasant; His Majesty, notwithstanding, has prome-naded the Palace grounds. The Princess Augusta has taken her usual carriage siring, accompanied by Lady Mary Taylor. The King, for a few days, leaves us for Carlton Palace, on Saturday morning. The Princess bids adieugo Brighton, for a longer season, to-morrow. Her Royal Highness's departure will be a subject of universal regret.

The statue of the late Princess Charlotte, which forms the principal figure in the monumental group to her memory, designed by Mr. M. Wyatt, has been completed in marble, and was on Saturday privately exhibited to a number of connoiseurs. previous to its being sent to the Royal Academy for public ex-

The Inland Letter-men, belonging to the General Post-office, were on Wednesday morning about two hours later in their de upwards of 16,000 letters having arrived from the Rast Indies.

The Italian Opera, it is said, is to be opened under a Committee of twelve Noblemen, in the absence of Mr. Waters.

Prince Cimicelli, Ambassador from the Constitutional Go-

vernment of Naples at this Court, but who has not, of course, , had an audience of his Majesty, on Monday received a letter from the King of Naples, written by his own hand, requiring his immediate attendance at Laybach, to assist him in the confarences he has to endure with the despotic Sovereigns there as-sembled. The Prince sets out on the journey forthwith.

The English Ambassadress, Lady Vane Stewart, gave a most splendid Dress Ball and Supper, on New Year's Day, to the Allied Sovereigns, on their pussage through Vienna to Laybach. Above 300 persons sat down to supper. Nothing could exceed the magnificence of the dresses upon this occasion, and the en-

tertainment was of the most splendid description.

Among the Parisian Belles of Fashion, flowers and plaits of bair are used as embellishments of the head dresses. Rose continues to be the prevailing colour. In the trimming of ball-dresses, ears of wheat in pearls are intermixed with flowers—sometimes the pearls constitute part of the flowers themselves. Some ladies, instead of pelisses, wear real men's cleaks, with a little standing collar, and a collar turned. Of two lately exhibited, one was of bright orange and veivet, trimmed with sable; the other of green cassimir, hard and trimmed with

The disease of which Fouche, the late Duke of Orranto, died, was a pulmonary complaint. The last words he said to his ; wife, were, "You may now return to France."

A very extraordinary story is told about a young man of high fashion having been frightened into a fit by the appearance of a spirit, raised by a lady of fashion, who takes the lead in the first circles. This certain that the gentleman has been in the first circles. It is certain that the gentleman has been confined to his bed ever since.

confined to his bed ever since.

PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—Weare informed that Alderman.
Wood lately received a letter, advising him that a box, containing six brace of black game, four brace of red ditto, five couple of woodcocks, and other game, would be addressed to him, at Brandenburgh-house, and requesting he would present the same to her Most Gracious Majesty. A large hamper came, for which 25s, were charged, but which, instead of containing game, was filled with orows, redbeeasts, and an old owl, with a label round its neck, with the words "Absolute Produm."

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS .- Musters in the Royal Navy to the .

Ships expressed against their names : Mr. Samuel Tuck, to the Athol; Robert Holmes, to the

Mr. Samuel Tuck, to the Athol; Robert Holmes, to the Cherokee; Charles Waldron, to the Ninurol James, Herdy, to the Menai; Baward Rose, to the Brazen; Michael Brown, to the Driver; William Sidney, to the Pigmy; William Seacole, to the Protector; John Jordan, to the Rosario; John Stedeford, to the Sarinam; B. Misworth, to the Satellite; Robert Bomer, to the Curlew; William Gawdy, to the Liverpool; Edward Shoine, to the Niemen; Joseph Jeriani, to the Seringapatam; K. Knapp, to the Redpole; James Ellerton, to the Plumper; Thomas Manton, to the Pheasant.

Surgeons to the following Ships:—

Mr. Michael Goodsir, to the Athol; Peter Commie, to the Esk; Jumes Gilchrist, to the Niemen; G. Acheson, to the Cam-

Esk; Jumes Gilchrist, to the Niemen; G. Acheson, to the Cambrian; John Rainey, to the Euryalus; William Rogers, to the Drake; Alexander Stewart (B) to the Bann; James Lawreys, to the Heror; Evan Davis, to the Pheasant; John Tuen, to the Satellite; John Urquhard, to the Spencer; J. E. Anderson, to the Sybille; Robert Johnstone (2) to the Sybille; Archibald Lang to the Royal Hospital at Jamaica; William Stonbridge, to the Seringapatam; Jumes M'Kerrow, to the Surinam; These Robertson, to the Ordinary, at Sheerness.

A Supplement to the London Gasette of Tuesday last has been published yesterday, containing some dispatches from India, of an old date, and relating to events, all the particulars of which have long since transpired through other channels. One of them is as far back as Dec. 1817, and the greater part of the other disputches and letters are dated between the months of January and July, 1818. The most recent one is a dispatch dated Aug. 9, 1820, inclosing a letter (March 1, 1820) from Capt. Miles; political agent, giving an account of some military operations against the Khoosas.

# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Whiz is considerably too strong.

A Corrrespondent who contplains of our having instanced Mr. Frisby and Mr. Pigeon as unfit for seats in the Common Council, is wrong;—we merely spoke of the class of persons in the Corporation generally, as compared with men of the highest rank in the City—Messrs. Pigeon and Frisby were "An Affectionate Brother Bull" is informed, that a Mouday

Edition of this Paper is regularly published, which, we hope, . . will obviate his objections.

We have received a mischieves letter signed "A Banker of John Bull from Curiodity."—We are guite awars of the writer's intentions.—If the wife of the Lieutrannt-Colonel he manifest has visited the Queen, it is nothing to us; us never

blazoned forth in the Times or Chroniele.

"The Roasted Goose, &c." is not forgotten.'

The Proprietors of John Hull having received a Letter from Mr. Theodore Hook, requesting them to contradict a report, which has been circulated, that he is concerned with their Roaste have a helicitation in effective the tribute has been circulated. their Paper, have no hesitation in affirming that he is in no way connected with it, either as Proprietor, Shamholder, Conductor,

or Editor.
Upon a reference to their Editor, Mr. Cooper, that gentle-Upon a reference to their Editor, Mr. Cooper, was genue-man declares, not only that he never had any communication with Mr. Hook on the subject of the Paper, but that he never heard his name mentioned as being concerned in it; and that, for himself, to the best of his knowledge, he never saw Mr.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. 3 per Cent. Reduced 69 § 70.—4 per Cent. 87 §.—Long Ann. 18 1-16 §.

The Funds have experienced some little variation in the course of the week. Settling day was on Friday, and we are glad to find that these was not one defaulter. Money has been very plenty, but in consequence of the speculators being short, a vast deal of stock was prechased, which operated to produce a very favourable impression on the market. Consens left off yesterday at 68%.

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JAN. 21

Ecorism (in spite of the eminent authorities of Cobbett, and Lord Erskine to the contrary) is a tiresome and disgusting failing; and we are as little inclined to trouble our readers with any thing about ourselves, as they would he to receive it; but when we find other persons mixed up with us, who are innocent of any participation in our faults or weaknesses, it becomes a duty to say so much as may exonerate them from an imputation fixed upon them unjustly.

The immediate cause of these remarks, is a speech made at a meeting in the Borough, by a person of the name of Meston, who unnecessarily commences his harangue by informing his hearers that he is not in the habit of speaking in public. This worthy has, it seems, been driven to oratory, by the publication of JOHN BULL, which has of late so disturted him, that he has been unable to refrain any longer from uttering his distress.

It is not to be supposed that, with the thousands who read this Paper, the opinion of Mr. Meston, whoever he may be, can possibly affect us; but the Times newspaper is also in pretty general circulation, and the character which the Borough Wiseacre gives us is eagerly oo ied into that Journal of yesterday; and therefore we think it necessary to reply to the remarks he made, and this we shall do in as calm and

temperate a tone as possible.

Mr. Meston talks of the "hireling scribes of the Ministerial faction," and speaks of this Paper as being "hired by Ministers."

There appears to have been a great mistake about JOHN BULL from the beginning, and we never thought it worth while to say any thing about it; but, as far as Mr. Meston's assertions go, we can solemnly and conscientiously declare, and that upon oath if required—one and all of us—Proprietors, Editor, and Printers, that so far from being the hirelings of Ministers, not one of us have ever had the slightest communication with Government on the subject of this publication-that not one of us have even the honour to be known personally, or by name, to any individual of the present Administration; and that this Paper has never, from its commencement to this hour, received the smallest assistance from the Court or Government, in any shape or way.

By Mr. Meston's observations, we find that the Radicals think there is no such thing as conscientious principle in politics, but that it is necessary to be paid for zeal in a cause. We can assure Mr. Meston that there are, thank God! theusands and hundreds of thousands of men as independent of the Government as we are, who are to be found in the day of trial to rally round our beloved King and Constitution without being kired.

The second charge Mr. Mestow brings against us, is of "obscene ribaldry and sourribus falsehoods."

With respect to the former part of the accusation, the peculiar feature of Her Majesty's case is its indelicacy; and wherever she figures decency is set at defiance-alcoping under tents-going undressed to un in ton. All these things, and her rempings and riotings, and hoaxings and trickeries, are so many indelicacies, which in the cause of Justice must be referred too-nay, Her Majesty is sometimes, shielded by her. oven depravity, for many of the things she has done are too bad to be repeated; and so she escapes exposure: this we advance in extenuation of any thing not perfectly pure which has escaped us while discussion ing this disgusting subject.

To the second charge—falsehood—we make no silly vapourings—no blustering about our truth, because it is established; but we will come to much

closer quarters with Mr. Moston-if he, or any of his friends, will point out what he may imagine one single falsehood advanced in this paper since its commencement, we will either prove that it is a truth, or apologize for it publicly.— We are old soldiers. Mr. Meston, and we know that it is because we speak the truth, you and your faction are so sore.

We have now done with the subject; and the only matter of congratulation arising from all the Borough orator said, is the fact—that although he abuses JOHN Bull-he takes it in.

Major-General Wilson abused as also; we thank -we hope he will continue to do so.-We would not have him speak'well of us for the world.

Parliament will be opened on Tuesday by His Majesty in person—the amendment to the address is to be moved by Lord Archibald Hamilton.

THE QUEEN'S VISITORS.

We have received so many applications from persons, denying that their female friends have visited the Queen, that we really begin to suspect that no Lady, except the Duchess of Leinster, and perhaps one or two others, have seen her Majesty at all.

We know Lady Jersey has not; we know the Duchess of Bedford has not; we know that Mrs. Brougham has not-that Mrs. Denman has notthat Mrs. Hume has not—that Lady Sarah Butler

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The shove is an accurate state of those Peers who opposed the third reading of the Queen's bill.—How many among those Legislators were affected by the question of fear, or expediency, or system, or by any other point than a thorough persuasion in Her Majesty's innocence; we do not now enquire. But, after the triumphant use which has been made of their votes, it may be well to shew the world, how sparingly that persuasion has been exercised beyond the walls of the senatehouse; and how forbearing their Lordships have been in their domestic legislation. Out of seventy two married opponents of the Assi-adultery Bill, Five have sent their wives to visit that calumniated and virtuous Queen, whom they have declared clear of adultery.—But where are theother Sixty seven?

MR. TREODORE HOOK.

The conceit of some people is amusing: and it has been not unfrequently remarked, that conceit is in abundance, when talent is most scarce. Our readers will see that we have received a Letter from Mr. Hook, disowning and disavowing all connexion with this Paper. Partly out of good nature, and partly from an anxie'y to show the gentleman how little desirous we are to be associated universally observed, that papers in their windows an-

with him, we have made a declaration which will doubtless be quite satisfactory to his morbid sensibility, and affected squeamisliness. We are free to confess that two things surprise us in this business; the first, that any thing which we have thought worth giving to the public, should have been mistaken for Mr. Hook's, and secondly, that such a person as Mr. Hook should think himself disgraced by a connexion with John Bull.

# LIES AND MISREPRESENTATIONS.

His MAJESTY will certainly open the Session of Parliament in person. Having announced this, it is scarcely necessary to take notice of the statement in the Morning Chronicle of yesterday, of His Ma-JESTY'S extreme indisposition to open it, except to inform our readers that there is not the least foundation for it.

We copy the following paragraph from a Morning

Paper:
Our readers, no doubt, remember, that when his Grace the Duke of Wellington was appointed to the Governorship of Plymouth, vacant by the death of the Duke of Richmond, the factious Press seized that, as it seizes every opportunity, to throw suspi-cious slanders on the illustrious individual, whose public services could never be rewarded by that or any other appointments. The silent contempt with which such baseness is generally treated, by the dignitied and honourable, attended these malicious insinuations; and their true and noble answer has only very lately come to our knowledge. is so completely in character with all the life of Bri ton's hero, that we have great delight in recording it. The Duke of Wellington, we are assured, was no sooner invested with the office alluded to, than he transferred its whole revenue, about 3,000l. per annum, to the widow of his late friend and predecessor, whose rank and circumstances rendered this princely action every way excellent. Such conduct would be injured by eulogy—its reward is in the heart."

We copy the following paragraph from the Morn

ing Chronicle:—
"We have now authority to state, that the report, so generally spread all over Europe, of a fracas having taken place between Lord Stewart and Prince Metternich, at Troppau, was totally destitute of foundation. It is not easy to conceive how the report could obtain such universal circulation, as the parties were seen to continue in the most intimate and friendly habits. It first came to a Sunday Paper from Berlin, and we received it from a quarter in which the truth was likely to be distinctly known; but we have from authority the most unequi-'vocal and complete denial of all those paragraphs, which are not founded upon a shadow of truth,' and we have great pleasure in vindicating his Excellency, the British Ambassador, from the imputation."

This is very amusing.—The Chronicle pertina-

ciously insisted upon the truth of the story, day after day, and was terrifically indignant at our "usual shameless effrontery," when we contradicted it. We think it might have begged pardon of our "effrontery," for the slur thus cast upon it. However, as the Chronicle has neglected this obviously prudent course, we shall keep the said "effrontery the alert; and wee befall the Chronicle if our trusty centinel should discover it again attempting to pass off spurious commodities for genuine .- Courier.

The Morning Chronicle has given us a speech of two columns, which it has the impadence to state that the Duke of Bedford spoke at the Bedfordshire Meeting.

Now, it is notorious that the Duke of Bedford emmot

speak two sentences; and that on the only occasion in which he is remembered to have made the attempt in the House of Lords, neither his oratory nor his memory could help him to more than the first words of an intended speech. And after blushing, stammering, and blowing his none, he sat down suddenly, to the great distress of all the spectators, and the great relief of himself.

Not to be able to speak in public, is not a fault; and we never should have taken notice of the unconquestable

diffidence of the Duke of Bedford, had not the Aforning Chronicle chosen to put a long speech into his mouth, which we, from our acquaintance with his Grace, are quite certain never came out of it.

# ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO JOHN BULL.
SIR—Since Beresford wrote his book, the miseries of London are so much increased, that his work is become incomplete. I, however, take the nuisances which have recently sprung up, more seriously than he took those which came under his observation, and my object in noticing them, is, to call the attention of the Legislature to

the subject. The first I most particularly remark, is the establishment of what are called cheap coffee-houses, which appear to me, to be the most dangerous receptacles for all sorts of disreputable and disorderly persons; there is a sullen gloom about these places during the day, which indicates that night is the season for their orgies, and it will be



nounce that the Examiner, the Times, the Black Dwarf, and other such works are taken in; it is known that the most hardened villains have been seen, and even apprehended in such retreats, and although I am not able to point out to the higher powers any mode of abolishing them altogether, I am quite sure that the man who contributes his mite to their extermination from amongst the metropolitan evils, will do a great piece of public service.
The second nuisance which I notice, is the innumerable

host of caravans, which we find of late blocking up our streets - Edifices which the Crim Tartars would consider palaces, are to be found impeding our passage, and checking our career on every side; hore stands a temple on wheels, dedicated to a young lady who cuts out watch-papers with her nose; there a pile on springs devoted to an ingenious pig, who reads Greek almost as well as Dr. Parr; in front of us we see a towering edifice in which Mr. O'Shaughnessy O'Murrough O'Brien presents two yards and three quarters of humanity to the wondering crowd, and in our rear a smaller fane, in which Lady Morgan presents us with her squat body and double joints. These moveable buildings, stationed occasionally at the ends of streets leading into the Strand and at Charing Cross, collect round their enticing entrances, crowds, whose assemblage not only interrupts the progress of passengers, but greatly conduces to the success of pickpockets in their vocation.

A Third nuisance, is the intolerable insolence of

hackney coachmen at night; these fellows having left their coaches at a considerable distance, ply for fares round the theatres, and other places of public resort, and then, secure that their numbers can never be discovered, enquire to what part of the town the plyce wishes to go? If it is perfectly agreeable to the coachman, the fare is accommodated, but if not, ridicule and abuse are the only returns one gets for threatening to punish this flagrant breach of duty, by which one is left to get cool and wet in the muddy purlieus of Drury Lane or Covent Garden. A remedy was proposed by a correspondent in the Morning Post, to which there does not appear to be any walfd objection, as far as I can see: this is, the enforcing the wearing of the numbers of the coaches in the hats, or on the sleeves of the drivers. I merely throw out these hints, that those who have the power of abating the nuisances by which the public are the sufferers, may pick I am, Sir, your's, WATCHMAN. them up if they please.

TO JOHN BULL.

DRAR MR. Bull.—Your readers may probably like the poetry of modern whigs, better than their politics, but as Mr. L's Catullus is not yet out, I must try their scholarship with the original.

• Ut flow in septis secretus nascitur hortis,

Multi illum pueri, multæ optavere puellæ ; Sic Virgo, dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est. At simul amisit polluto corpore florem,

Nec pueris jucunda manet, nec cará puellis.

Pope, Mr. Bull, has imitated this passage (Dunciad IV. 409), and oddly enough, calls his frail flower Caroline,

but must we not give him credit for a sort of poetical second sight, when he quotes for a precedent, an ambitious Hammersmith gardener, who put up such a frail flower for his sign, superscribing "This is MY QUEEN CAROLINE! Now for second sight in the critics:—Ritson, Mr. Bull,

Now for second sign in the critics—Mison, Mr. Bull, was a Radical, and his brother Radicals ought to assent to his definitions. The word "Waithman" says be, (See Robin Hood, vol 1. p. lxxv, note 1st edition, for in speaking of great things we ought to be accurate), the word "Waithman," seems equivalent to the English VAGABOND!—Yours, SCRUTATOR

# TO JOHN BULL.

Sin,—A short time ago the University of Edinburgh voted a loyal Address to the Throne, replete with sound sense and proper feeling. Their example has been followed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, but not without stremuous opposition from the whole phalanx of *Kirh-radicals*, who, forsooth, can see nothing in the aspect of the times that proclaims the prevalence of either irreligion or disaffection. In the opinion of *Sir Harry Moncrief*, it is a hisel on the people even to hint at the existence of these evils; and as to the kicentiousness of the press, *Mr. Andrew Thompson* declares that it is only to be found in the Journals hostile to the injured Queen.

I have a word or two to say to this reverend gentle-man, just to point out to him another quarter, in which the licentionsness of the press has been sufficiently conspicuous to attract a good deal of notice. He is himself Editor of a menthly work called The Christian Instructor, and little more than a twelvemonth has elapsed since Mr. Thompson, in this work, publicly libelled the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland as " silly and malignant drivellers—capable of any mischief and any injustice!" The reverend Member for the Presbytery of India drew the attention of the last General Assembly to e: and the Court, after unanimously declaring i to be highly injurious to the character of the Judicatories of the Established Church, did, by a majority of votes, consign over the work and its editor to the Procurator-the lawadviser and public prosecutor of the Church of Scotland!
At his mercy lies Mr. Andrew Thompson at this moment, liable to a prosecution for a libel on the whole body of his own brethren!! Yet this gentleman has the effrontery to speak of the licentiousness of the Ministerial Press! revenge for the notice with which he was benoured in the last Assembly, and for which lie was indebted to the Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, he has occupied a considerable portion of the last July and August numbers of his Instructor, in the most virulent and libellous abuse of that gentleman, who, it is to be hoped, will make were present.

him as well acquainted with the Lord Advocate of the Crown, as the Assembly have with the Procurator of the Church

I am by no means astonished, that Mr. Andrew Thompson should object to an Address, in which it is made a subject of congratulation that the late combinations for the suppression of blasphemy and infidelity had been productive of good; for in one of the numbers of his Instructor, he sneeringly tells his readers, that these Associations are nothing more than pretexts for placing political abuses under the sanction of Christianity. His zeal for the injured Queen may be measured by the fol-lowing anecdote, which I pledge myself to be in every respect correctly stated.

On the accession of his present Majesty, Mr. Thomp son prayed for Queen Caroline by name; Lord Pit-milly, one of his Elders, left his church on this ac-count, and other respectable members threatened to follow his Lordship's example. Mr. Thompson hereupon desisted from any more notice of her Majesty in his public prayers; and when upbraided with this remissness in disprayers; and when upbraided with this remissness in discharge of what he must have conceived to be his duty, he solaced himself by declaring that he had done his duty—he had prayed twice, just by way of protest, to save the right! Yet this man is called pious! and when his brethren of the Presbytery unite to assure the Throne of their support, this man tells them, that if irreligion and disagnetic than the state of their support, the same tells them. fection be abroad, the fault must be their own; and advises them, instead of approaching the Crown with Addresses, to be more assiduous in discharging their clerical duties. While a prosecution for libel hangs over his own head, he denies that the Liberty of the Press has, in any instance, been so abused, as to require the notice of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, or any other public body desirous of curbing its licentiousness. This is really too much; and even outdoes in impudence any thing I have yet seen among the Lay-whigs of the North!—Yours,
Edinburgh, 12th Jan. 1821. PETER MORRIS.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your contradicting the statement made in your Paper of Sunday last, wherein you name a Mr. Haines as the author of "Montalto."

The Tragedy in question was committed to my care, to be presented to Drury-lane, under an injunction to keep the Author's name concealed; in consequence of which request it will not be made known to the public.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM LINDSELL.

67, Wimpole-street, Jan. 17, 1821.

We insert this letter with great pleasure, and we are quite sure that the gentleman who writes it, will never divulge the sure that the gentleman who writes it, will never divulge the important secret which has been entrusted to him; but that is no reason why we should not repeat that the play was written by Mr. Haines. We said so at first because we believed it, and there is nothing in our correspondent's letter to shake our belief; on the contrary, if the Author is so very anxious to keep himself concealed, (and we confess we are not at all surprised that he is so) the very best thing he or his friends could have done, would have been to have allowed the blame to have rested quiefly upon poor Mr. Haines. There are we are quite convinced not five people in all the universe who care one straw about the thing, one way or the other; but, as our grounds for saying that Mr. Haines wrote the play were very good, we maintain them; and to satisfy our correspondent and his protess, we further say that it was not from him we obtained protegé, we further say that it was not from him we obtained the information.

# THEATRE.

DRURY LANE. - We are glad to say that we are driven to violate our promise to ourselves not to meddle with Drury Lane: by the occurrence of an event, we confess, little looked for by us, we mean the production, at that theatre, of a performer likely to rank very high indeed in the musical depart-

A young lady, of the name of Wilson, made her appearance on Thursday in Mandane, in Artaxerxes: and, difficult as the character is to support with credit, we are pleased to say that she did more. Her performance, considered as a debut, was of the first order: her person fine and commanding; her voice strong and extensive; and her very timidity, natural to a beginner, rather added to than diminished the interest she excited.

Where she appeared to us to fail was in distinctness of execution; but, to those who know how very much the nerves have to do with this part of a vocalist's task, this wilt be no serious, objection; indeed, Miss Wilson has two or three tricks which we cannot presume to censure as habitual till we shall have seen her again, but we have no hesitation in saying that she is a great and powerful acquisition to the English opera. The 'soldier tired,' by dint of rattle, carried all before it; but where she seemed to us to descrive all the praise she received in the bravura, was in that sweet song—' If o'er the cruel tyrant love.' It is indeed hardly fair to judge of her by one night's exertion: she does infinite credit to her master, Mr. Welsh, who was, we understand, also Miss Stephens's master.

Madame Vestris made all she could of Artaxerxes; and Braham, as usual, received his full tribute of

The audience was numerous, but not particularly brilliant. Prince Leopold and some of the Whigs ORIGINAL POETRY.

THIS IMITATION OF BUNBURY'S LITTLE GREY MAN,

Preserved among the Tales of Wonder, is, without permission, inscribed to a Major-General of the British Army, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Agent for the Ionian Islands, and a Pensioner of the present Administration. &c. &c. &c.

On! deep was the sorrow, and sad was the day, When death took our gracious old Monarch away, And gave us a Queen, lost to honour and fame, Whose manners are folly, whose conduct is shame; Who with aliens and vagabonds long having stroll'd, Soon caught up their morals, loose, brazen, and bold.

She had travers'd the globe in all quarters, to shew To what depth of debasement a Princess could go: And with front unabash'd, when her guilt was display'd, The alter insulted with implous parade; Whilst sick with disgust at a scene so profane, Not one decent female would move in her train.

She paid a vile rabble to shout round her car, Her teachers, so pious, were Fellowes and Parr; Her councillors, Aldermen Waithman and Wood, Could she find nothing worse? She might try if she could. Abroad there was nothing more low than her groom, At home there are Wilson, Moore, Hobbouse, and Hume.

Oh! what will the rancour of party not do! Ye Howards and Russells this sigh is for you! To an union so base can ye bend your proud will? Yes, great tho' the peril, unmeasur'd the ill, Through the country delusion and clamour must ring, And your rivals to strike, you must menace your King.

In Suffolk, to aid in so loyal a plan, From Mildenball upstarts a little dark man; His hue it was bilions, his eyes they were ghast, Long and pale were his fingers that held a quill fast, And grimly he scowl'd, whilst his rancour and spleen Distill'd in a spurious Address to the Queen.

How spotless and pure was this paragon shewn! How safe, thro' its friends, an attack on the Throne, Their motives were wicked, their actions were base ;-Some wonder'd no doubt at so alter'd a case, Who cannot forget, tho' 'tis plain that he can, The favours they heap'd on this dark little man.

From childhood the imp in the Palace was rear'd. It's bounties his parents, his kindred all shar'd; With rapid advancement, too rapid by half, He outstripp'd the foremost of line or of staff; But soon from the chances of service withdrew, With the profits and safety of office in view.

To Liverpool, Bathurst, and colleagues he bow'd; He courted their smiles, and attachment he vow'd; Obtain'd a snug place, with the means to do ill, To some who despis'd, but remember it still: He was feurlessly trusted, and laugh'd in his sleeve Those you mean to betray you must ever deceive.

Indulg'd by his patrons, the confident elf, No talent imagined except in himself; Of the merits of others a censor severe. Ev'n WELLINGTON might not escape from his speer; But they trusted him still, not suspecting his plan, Ah, little they knew of the dark little man!

Next a Gen'ral's apparel he put on, so new, The coat of fine scarlet, the facings of blue, With gold all embroider'd so costly; and last The loop with the plume that was digh in the blast, Twould have vex'd you at heart, if such sights ever can, To have gaz'd on the disen'd out littledark man.

That Order, of Heroes the dying bequest, Its ribbon that blush'd as if cover'd his breast; The Star and the Badge that try'd valour should wear, As if he had earn'd them, he took to his share Like a Pigmy he climb'd up on honour's high tree, And blazon'd his name with a large R. C. B.

Now the battle of battles was won! !- O'er his foce Triumphant the lion of England arose, And gave peace to the world .- No longer, 'twas plain, The little dark man could his office retain; Reluctant he went, but he pocketed clear, In pension and place fifteen hundred a year.

He growled and intrigued but in vain—he is gone! Soon forgotten by most, and regretted by none: But to sink in oblivion he cannot endure, The moment seems tempting, the victims seoure. Strike! strike at your friends! The foul blow it was sped, And with terrible justice recoil'd on his head.

The little dark man then he set up a yell, And the Hundred of Lack and was rous'd by the spell; He rais'd up his head, and he rais'd up his chin, And he grinn'd, and he shouted a horrible grin. And he laugh'd a faint laugh, and his cap up he cast; But pension and sinecure still be holds fast.

When a score and three days make the age of the year, To St. Stephen's, the Lords and the Commons repair: E'er a score and three more, so the King might decree The country another election may see. But the brave men of Suffolk have seen through his plan. And will buffle the arts of the little dark man.

# MANSION HOUSE CONCERT.

Sir-Having been fortunate enough to procure a bill for the Concert which is shortly to be performed at the Mansion House, I enclose it to you, in hopes that you will be good enough to give it a place.—Yours,

GRAND CONCERT. MEDLEY OVERTURE—Selected from Mother Goose and
Blue Beard, The Mogul Tale, She Stoops to Conquer,
The Libertine, High Life below Stairs, The Intriguing
Chambermaid, The Carnival, The Midnight Hour,
The Wife of Two Husbands, The Cozeners, The Mayor of Garratt, The Son in Law, and My Grandmother.

ACT I.
Song.—Mr. Thelwall. Since laws were made for ev'ry degree."-Beggars' Opera.

Comic Glee.—Messrs. Noel, Moore, and Hume.
"We three loggerheads te." Song.—Lady Anne Hamilton. "Her mouth, which a smile

"Devoid of all guile,
"Half opens to view." Rosina.

Comic Extravaganza. -Sir William Gell. "The monkey who has seen the world." Exile. Air, and full Chorus.—By her Majesty and Court.
"Come, push about the jorum."
Golden Pipi

Golden Pippen. Glee .- Mr. and Mrs. Wood and the two Misses Wood, and the young Mr. Wood.
"Hark the hollow woods resounding."

Comic Song .- "The Cosmetic Doctor."-Mr. Joseph Hume. The Blind Girl.

-By His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. With my pipe in one hand and my jug in the other." Duett. -The Hon. Keppel Craven and Lady Anne Hamilton. " Oh, Namy, wilt thou gang with me?

-" The Red Cross Knights."—By Sir W. Austin, Sir W. Gell, Sir Hownam, and Sir Flynn; the base part by Major General Wilson.

End of Act I .- A Hornpipe by Sir William Goll.

A Pas de deux, by Archdeacon Bathurst and Doctor Parr, dressed in the Turkish costume, but with buz wigs to preserve their dignity. The violin by Mr. Granville Sharp.

Tight Rope dancing, by Messrs. Thelwall, Wood, and Lemaitre Clowns to the Rope—The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. ACT II.

" No mara by Sarrow"- A favourite Pollaca, by her Majesty.

Song. - Mr. Henry Brougham.
"Tempt me not, kind Sir, I pray." - Love in a Fillage. Air .- Miss Wood.

"Nobody coming to marry me,
"Nobody coming to woo."

Glee.- By the Queen, Messrs. Hownam, Flynn, and Austin, one part wanting.
"Peaceful slumb'ring on the ocean."—Pirates.

Song.—Lord Erskine.
"Med Tom."

Comic Song. By Mr. Joseph Hume. "Look out, my little page." Henri IV. Glee.—Lord Hood, Captain Manby, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Mr. Sapio, Jun. and full chorus.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

Roy's Wife, with variations, by the Queen, and the air of "There's nac luck about the house."

The whole to conclude with the exhibition of an automaton shut up in a box, which her Majesty has kindly condescended to give precisely in the style described by her own witnesses at the bar of the House of Lords.

Ladies who wish to retire before this part of the performance, are respectfully informed, that due notice will be given previous to its commencement.

N. B. It is earnestly requested, that such persons as are able will appear in shirts on this occasion.

No spirits served out during the performance, nor any smoking allowed, except in the cases of her Majesty and the Duke of Sussex.

P. S. A Greenwick coach will call at the Mansion House at eleven, o'clock precisely.

# THE BOOK OF WONDERS.

A work has been published under this title, containing, as the Editors inform us, "in eighty closely printed columns, a mass of information, more suited to the present moment, and better calculated to open the eyes of the people of England, than any work of a similar nature that has hitherto appeared;" it is moreover dedicated to the Queen, and illustrated with engravings.

The matter contained in this publication, would have

been highly interesting, had not the character of Cobbett, of whom it treats, been completely established. His avowed and detected tergiversation losse us half the improvement the BOOK OF WONDERS would have afforded us, had there been a doubt left respecting him; even as it is, there is an infinity of amusement in looking at his inconsistencies, which are well arranged in the work for comparison; the book is quite worth having, and we will make a few extracts, which we think will justify us in giving it a good character.

Cobbett is made to start with these wholesome obser-

vations :---"Writing, particularly writing for the press, is a deliberate act. When a person sits down to write, his mind must be in some sort composed; time is necessary for the arrangement of his ideas; what he has written must be examined with care; he augments, curtails, corrects, and improves. All this naturally implies the most mature reflection, and makes an assertion

W. v. 2, p. 30.

"All serious Falseboods are criminal, and I, for my part, know of no other way than that of exposing and eensuring them." R. v. 18, p. 487.

After which sound remarks, we have, what are called Hor and Cold passages from his works; for example, of his offer to Government to give up his Register.

"Walter says, that I made a Proposition to the Government, that if I were not brought up for Judgment, I never would publish another Register or any other thing. The charge is basely false. No proposition of any sort was ever made by me, or by my authority, to the Government." v. 32, p. 12. [A. D. 1817]. Extract of a Letter from J. Reeves, Esq. to Mr. Cobbett.

I have your letter, with the inclosure. If the Government should feet themselves so circumstanced, that they car .ot hold their hand, but must direct the Attorney General to proceed, you will still have the benefit of your measure in the eyes of the court. No doubt, they will take such a sacrifice into consideration." Mr. Reeves to Mr. Cobbett. 27th June, 1810. [Clement's Trial].

Cobbett then says,

"As to the charge, that I opened a negociation with the Government, for making the dropping of the Register a condition upon which forgiveness was to be obtained; all that I can say is, that it is wholly destitute of truth; that it has been invented as much as any fairy tale ever was invented." v. 22, p. 93. (A. D. 1812.)

Then comes an extract from his letter to Mr. Reeves. "I never will again, upon any account, indite, publish, write, or contribute towards, any newspaper, or other publication of that nature, so long as I live."—Extract from the Offer its Government made by Cobbett, through John Reeves, esq. A. D. 1810. (Clement's Trial.)

### OF THE QUEEN.

"The Queen ought to be informed that the very very few who dare to doubt of her innocence are compelled to hide their heads, and are hooted from all virtuous society." v. 36. p.

COLD. "A writer tells us, that the whole of the proof against the Princess amounts to some 'trifling levities,' and he adds, that from such levities' no woman in the land is free.' If by 'levities' be means any thing approaching to acts of gross familiarity with men, and if he means to say, that 'no woman in the land is free from such acts; then are the husbands and wives in this country, if they treat not the remark with indignation, well worthy of the contempt of the world." v. 10.

HOT. " An injured wife may be permitted to do many things not to be tolerated in a wife that has received no injury. I see no reason why a woman of thirty is to lock up her heart, to become a piece of wood or marble, merely because a busband's capricious inclination has rejected her." v. 37. p. 94.

COLD. "This writer reminds us of the unprotected, the helpless, situation of the Princess of Wales; and he seems to infer, that that situation, forms a tolerably good ground of excuse for 'trifling levities.' But if the situation has been what he describes it, ought it not rather to have produced an effect preto produce? What support, what comfort, has the Princess of Wales wanted? How long is it since her child ceased to reside under the same roof with her? How faw married women, comparatively speaking, have a mother to advise with! What need is there of advice with respect to a matter like that of which we are speaking? What ground of complaint is there, then, upon the score of being left destitute of friends and relations? In short, all these attempts to defend or excuse 'trifling levities' are so many assaults upon the morals of the nation." v. 10, p. 268.

# OF WAITHMAN.

HOT. "Mr. Waithman is a man greatly gifted by nature. He has a mind clear and strong and ingenious. He is a man of great talents." v. 32. p. 1115.

Mr. Waithman is a man so sensible, so well informed, so clever, so sound, so clear-sighted, and so much above the trick-ery and fraud of faction." v. 13, p. 579.

"Mr. Waithman is a very sensible and a very worthy man."

v. 14, p. 108.

"Surely there never was so great a portion of folly, conceit, and impudence assembled before as Waithman posses es! Silent in the senate, and loud in the tovern! presumptuous, vain, empty; bis cormorant vanity seems ready to swallow up the very rattle of the hackney coaches. Any other man with his pretensions, and doing nothing at all, would have sneaked away into some eock-loff, and hange i himself in his French silk handkerehief. But he comes out as bold as brass; talks as loud, gapes as wide, and looks as impudent as ever; utters a long string of incoherent phrases; shakes his head, and then stares like a stuck-pig." v. 35, p. 376.

нот. "Mr. Waithman is possessed of far greater talents than nineteen-twentieths of the members of the Two Houses. Fete things would give me more pleasure then to see him in par-liament." v. 32, p. 826. Sept. 1817.

COLD. "The City-Cock Waithman is of no more use in the House of Commons, than a sucking baby would be. Fam glad this conceited brawler has been tried. He who is so great a man among the haberdashers, is nothing where wisdom and talent and courage are wanted. I predicted, that he would be of no use; for his incapacity was well known to me years ago." 35, pp. 25, 48. August 28, 1819.

# SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

HOT. "No man doubts the integrity of Sir F. Burdett any more than he doubts of his own existence." A. R. p. 738. [A. D.

COLD. "The word of Sir Francis Bardett is not worth a straw."

"Sir F. Burdett has never deviated from the path of political rectitude. Learned, eloquent, and sober, he is a most formidable foe to corruption. A. R. p. 657.—On his integrity, his courage, and his ability, we have all a firm reliance. v. 31, p. 179.—He has devoted his life to the liberties and happiness of his country." v. 31, p. 311.

COLD..
"To reason with such a man as Burdett would be absurd. He must be combated with weapons very different from a pen. We abhor the principles and conduct of the man: we detest and loath him: we would trample upon him for his false, base, and insolent assertions respecting our sovereign." v. 2, p. 84.

LORD CASTLEREAGH. "Lord Castlerengh is a nobleman whom no one can be sorry

to see in office. His principles are sound; his character fair; his industry great, and order." v. 2, p. 18.

MR. BROUGHAM. his industry great; and his talents by no means of the inferior

"Mr. Brougham is an unprincipled brawler. v. 34, p. 324. Nature appears to have made him of materials which unfit him for being the counsellor of a high-minded woman." v. 36,

MR. TIERNEY.

"Tierney, who is a mere locuter of the duke of Bedford, has been, as it is called, upon the streets for more than fifteen years. There is no ministry to which he has not offered himself; but he never found admission into any one except for a very short time. There is hardly a corrupt trans-action to which he has not brought the support of his very great talents; but he is that sort of man, that all men, even the most corrupt, like best at a distance." A. R. 224. OF HIS SERENE ROYAL MIGHINESS THE PRINCE OF

COBOURG.

If the intended husband of the Princess Charlotte be a man of sense and spirit, he will soon find that his situation is not so very enviable, in spite of his 60,000l. a year; for though he may like a wife, he will hardly be able to endure with patience the sneers of the nobility and their sons, who will regard him as nothing more than a mere

state hireling; a poor, mean fellow, who has concented to let himself out for the sake of a good living." A.R. p. 320.

"The Prince of Saxe Coburgh has had a tooth-ache, and, as you will be rejoiced to hear, the pain has been removed, but unfortunately, not without the pulling out of the tooth. The common talk in London, is, that it is the *itch* which be has; and that he stays at Brighton to get purified!"

"The marriage of the Princess Charlotte has been postponed a second time. Some say, that she declares she will not marry Mr. Coburgh. It is certain, that, if she has common sense, she will not marry him; for the moment she marries this man, the whole nation will despise her." A. R. p. 509.

ON SNUFF:
"How will any man dure to call himself a reformer who will not abstain from the use of that disgust-creating thing,

will not abstain from the use of that disgust-creating thing, called Tohacco.—The French taught me the habit of taking Snuff, but it required only a very little effort to get rid of the filthy encumbrance." v. 35. p. 695. January, 1820!

"During the time of the Coventry election, one of the corners of my Snuff-nox, which stuck out beyond the bottom of my little finger, did good service—it cut the eyes and moses of the Savages at a famous rate." v. 36. p. 102. March, 1820!!

Remark by the same hand.

"A Lie that is bound down to dates is difficult to be successfully kept up." Corrective v. 5. p. 95.

We shall, if possible, continue these extracts occasionally, and have at the same time, no hesitation in recom-

mending the work whence they are made.

# '- MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice has been given to Sir F. Burdett to appear. and receive sentence next term .-- An arrest of judgment. is to be moved, and if that be unavailing, an appeal to the Lords.

A bill of indictment has been found by the Grand Jury for the city of London against Mr. Brown, the Keeper of Newgate, on a presentment made by the Grand Jury at the last Sessions, for refusing them admission to visit the gaol, and which they claimed to do as a matter of right. It is the intention, we understand, of Mr. Brown to remove the indictment, by certiorari, into his Majesty's Court of King's Bench to have the question fairly tried.

The newly-erected Church of St. Dunstan's in the East was opened for Divine Service on Sunday last, to a numerous congregation, when an excellent and appro-. priate discourse was delivered by the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Hesketh. The beauty and tasteful arrangement of the interior presents a fine specimen of English architecture, disencumbered of Gothic detail, and grotesque.ornaments .-- Mr. Laing is the architect.

The Pitt and Fox Clubs had festive meetings on the same day at Edinburgh, last week. The Marquis of Huntly presided at the former, and Lord Rosslyn at the latter. The Pitt dinner was attended by 700 persons of the first distinction. The Fox party by about 400.

Sir C. Greville and C. Mills, Esq. have declined to present to the Queen an Address of Congratulation, lately voted at Warwick. The former says, "I cannot approve of the Address itself, from a full conviction on my own mind, that it is both mistaken in point of facts, and unconstitutional in the principles it maintains." The latter also adds, "Having read the Resolutions, and the Addresses founded upon them, with all the care and attention which the subject of them demands, and finding that the sentiments and expressions contained: both in one and the other are in direct opposition to my own feelings and opinions, it is with the greatest re-luctance I feel myself compelled to decline presenting the Address."

Counsellor O'Connell has published a letter to the Irish Catholics, dissuading them from again petitioning an "un-reformed Parliament."

POLICE CHANGES .- A considerable alteration is about to be made in some of the Police establishments. The office in Shadwell is to be abolished, there being very little business transacted there. In several sessions there was only one commitment to Newgate from that office. This has arisen from the exertions of the Thames Police establishment, whose office is but a short distance from the Shadwell office. The business of that district will be transferred to the Thames Police. A Police Office is to be established for the accommodation of the northern. and north-west extremities of the metropolis, on the north-side of Mary-le-bone. Its district will include Paddington, the population of which has considerably increased of late years.

The Corporation of Ipswich have in their possession an. original letter, in the hand-writing of General Monk, the restorer of Charles II. and afterwards created Duke of Albemarle. It is dated on board the Resolution, Aug. 5,.. 1653, directing the Bailiffs to provide for the sick and wounded seamen in the fleet of the Commonwealth under his command, on their arrival at that port.

ST. ALBANS.—On Saturday, the poll finally closed at twelve o'clock, when the Mayor declared Sir Hen. Wright Wilson duly elected, the numbers being for Sir H. W. Wilson, 209—Charles Ross, Esq. 189.—John Easthope, · Esq. 177.—Sir Henry immediately came forward, and was loudly greeted by his friends. He addressed the electors, thanking them for the high honour they had conferred upon him, and assuring them that he should always be found at his post in Parliament, supporting his King and the Constitution of his country; and jocosely concluded by wishing that " the devil might fly away with him' if he abandoned either, or the local interests of his consti-

Mr. Ross and Mr. Easthope severally addressed the ople, and the usual ceremony of "chairing the Member" took place.

This event is highly satisfactory. Mr. Easthope, or as he has been called ever since he began his canvas, "Mr. Leasthope," is the first man who has started as a candidate for the representation of the people, as " A FRIEND to the Queen." Happely for the country the friends to the King and Constitution are rather the stronger party: and poor Nicholas Leasthope has been ousted most triumphantly. So far-so good.

On Sunday se'nnight, about 3 p. m. a singular phenomenon was observed at Mointrose, in the N.E. A snow-charged cloud assumed the appearance of the Aurora Borealis, with all the colours of the Iris, and continued "to start and shift," with great brilliancy, from N. to S. for upwards of half an hour, when the cloud was dissipated in a fall of snow and hall upon the earth.

Yesterday se'nnight the Leveret sloop of war. Captain Rodney Shandon, arrived at Portsmouth, from the St. Helena station, which she left on the 19th of November; last from Ascension on the 25th. The Vigo, Menai, Cygnet, and Shoerwater, were lying at St. Helena; the Brazen, at the Cape; Tees, at the Mauritius; Redwing, at Ascension. Buonaparte was in good health. His house was mished. The Leveret spoke the Maria, from Sierra Leone, bound to the River.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION .- Among the curiosities brought by the discovery ships is a whale's head brought from Melville Island, where it was found three quarters of a mile from the shore, and about 50 feet above the level of the sea, nearly embedded in the earth, where in all -probability it had lain for unany centuries. How it came into this situation is a problem not to be solved, except by the supposition, that these islands must formerly have been under the water; for its weight was so great, as to require seven men to move it down to the ship; and no human means existed in the quarter where it was discovered, to have transferred so ponderous a marine production to such a distance inland.—The head of the musk ox is a model of compact strength. The bases of the horns are so broad a to cover all the upper portion of the skull above the eyes, and several inches in thicknew, with slight grooves to the bend of the horn, when a smooth and line curve is projected. Of these animals, only three males were shot. When the spring had advanced a little, they appeared in small droves on Melville Island, coming evidently over the ice from the American continent. The females and the calves were very shy: but the superior boldness of the bull led him to face the human strangers till too late to retreat, and to this courage the three slain fell victims.—The carcase of the first killed, and largest weighed about 700lhs. or 570 without the entrails. They are, therefore, about the size of the cattle of the Scotch Highlands.—In ornithology the most beautiful specimen is the king duck, the pride of Arctic birds; the head is exquisitely marked, and the colours are equally superb and uncommon, the figures seem cut of the most elegant velvet, which the feathers resemble in form and substance. There is a skinny membrance above the bill, of a delicate lemon-tint, and all around is of hues as brilliant as faucy could conceive in a painted bird.—Of the mineral productions there are shows twenty different varieties, from granite and gneias, of the primitive, to sand-stone and iron stone of the secondary order. Several specimens of slate are among the number; a reddish granite like that of Egypt, mice, grey limestone, marble, serpentine, quartz, stinkstone, madrepores, and a sort of bituminous slaty coal, which burns with a flame like Cannel-coal when put to the

THE GREAT PEDESTRIAN MATCH COMPLETED .- Mr. Arnot, a Somersetshire Yeoman, it has been stated, started on the North Road on Wednesday last, to do two hundred and sixty-four miles in four days, which is far he-youd the compass of the powers of a horse. His first valage was to Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, from thence he took a North-eastward route to Nottingham, from thence to Donesster and back to Lincolnshire, where he com-pleted the extraordinary undertaking at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, although the weather was against him. The first day he completed 72 miles in 19 hours; second day, 69 miles in 20 hours; third day, 68 miles in 20 hours; fourth day, 55 miles in 21 hours; total, 264 miles.—The Pedestrian was much distressed on the out he took much time to do the last day's work. His blistered feet were relieved by worsted being drawn through the blisters, which was left in.

An academy for the teaching of short-hand has been opened in Lisbon, for the purpose of training up reporters of public debates, &c. A literary and political society has also been established, and orders sent to this

country for a regular supply of journals, pamphlets, &c. The Parisians have distinguished themselves by their liberal patronage of Mademoiselle Naldi, on her recent M. Viotti, the unrivalled Artist, who is irreparable loss. now Director of the Académe Royale de Musique, gave a night at the Opera for the benefit of this interesting and amiable young Lady. The King sent a thousand france, the Duchess of Berri, the Duke d'Orleans, and several English persons of distinction, sent five hundred francs each for a box; so that, though the Theatre Louvois is small, the receipt was not less than from ten to twelve thousand francs.

MR. KEAN .-- A Now York paper of the 6th ult. con-

tains the following paragraph:

"Theatre.—Mr. Kean's second and best performance of Richard attracted again an overflowing audience. Public opinion, which was somewhat unsettled as to his merits, in consequence of the new style introduced, is perfectly reconciled to the simple, natural, and unostentations display of his genius. His strong points, the second night, were given with greater force, and the applause was more general and merited."

# MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The Court were occupied on Tuesday and Wednezday with the trials of W. G. Wilmot, J. Want, Eliza Want his wife, and M. Butler; indicted for a conspiracy in charging Elizabeth Gaze (who had been servant to Wilmot) with a felony, (the prosecution against Mrs. Want and Miss Butler was abandoned). Mr. Coiley conducted the prosecution and Mr. Curveyd the defense with the received of W. Curveyd the defense with the received of W. wood the defence, with the exception of Want who pleaded in

The case as proved by fourteen witnesses went to establish The case as proved by fourteen witnesses went to establish the charge. In the course of the inquiry it appeared that Wilmot, being a cheesenorger, had some disagreement with his servant, Gaze in consequence of not paying her the wages due to her—that she proceeded against him to recover the same in the Marshalsea Court, and that in consequence, he charged her with stenling some triling articles found in her boxes, and made good his charge at Marlborough-street Office, on which she was committed and subsequently acquitted. It was proved on the present trial that the character of the prosecurix was an excellent one, and that in fact, there were no real grounds for the charge of felony.

The Jury retired a short time, and found both the defendants

The Chairman and the Bench also retired, and at their return, sentenced Wilmot to 15 monds imprisonment, and Want to pay a fine of 2001, and to be imprisoned till the fine is paid.

# SURREY SESSIONS.

On Wednesday Isnae Tapper, who had been a long time a Methodist preacher, and had a chapel of his own in Lock's-fields, was indicted for having received ten books and a table-cloth, knowing them to be stolen. The circumstances of the case were shortly these:—On the 14th of October last the bouse of Mrs. M. Schroder, a German lady, residing at Clapham, was robbed of considerable property, amongs which were in volumes of a German work, Martin Luther's Commentary on the Bible, and some table linen. One volume of the work in question was left behind by the thieves. On the the work in question was left beamed by the thieves. On the 4th of December the stolen work was offered for sale by the 4th of December, in company with a woman with whom he cohabited, to a Bookseller, in York-street, Covent-gurlen. The sum demanded by the prisoner for the work was 71. He said he find had it in his family for fifty years, but the account which he gave of the possession being disbelieved, he was taken into ae gave of the possession-being disbelieved, he was taken into custody, and at a the woman who went with him. The prisoner when he was taken into custody gave a false account of himself and refused at first to disclose his residence. An officer searched his residence in Temple-street and found there a table ctoth and harp cover, the property-of the prosecutrix.

The Jury found the prisoner (builty.

The Court, in passing seasence, observed, that they never saw a stronger instance of determined deprayity than the case of the prisoner at the bar, who had been before the Court no less than five times for helmous ofteness since 1813, and it was

less than five times for beinous offences since 1813, and it was no later time July last since he was tried before the Court, when he was cauti ned end particularly admonished against continuing in his laiquitous course of life; but he had disregarded tose admonitions. He was, however, at last within the meshes of the law, and the Chairman regretted that in this case it did not go farther than it did, for excitinly the prisoner had been for years one of the most flagrant and successful receivers of stolen goods in the Borough of Southwark. The receivers of storm groups in the Driving of solutions. The turpitude of his course of life was particularly aggravated by his setting himself up as the promulgator of that law which said, "Thou shalt not steal," and "thou shalt not do any manner of injury to thy neighbour," and upon which they had now his practical comment. The Court seatened the prisoner to be imprisoned in the common gaci for a term of twen.y-four

calendar months, the full punishment allowed by the law.

The prisoner begged leave, before he left them, to undecrive the Court. He had not be said, "bought" since he was cautioned by them in July last, but had sold "his business."

Daring Outrage and Attempt to Rescue.—Immediately after — Harrison, Esq. had passed sentence of serem years? transportation on G. Williams, John Chick, Thomas Gosling, John Silley, — Miller, and — Castle, for assanting with an attempt to rob a Mr. Milner, at a coffee-shop near Doverstreet, Blackfriars-road; one of the prisoners knocked down Les, a constable, who was a principal witness against them, and who was then standing in the witness? box, and an attempt to recome and escaps immediately commenced; but by the prompt exertions of the police, sheriffs? officers, and constant of the police, sheriffs? officers, and constant of the police, sheriffs? prompt' exertions of the police, sheriffs' officers, and constables, assisted by the Magistrates, Barristers, Attorneys, &c. they were secured and conveyed back to prison, double ironed, and confined in separate cells. The Chairman ordered Lee a reward of 101, for his exertion and assiduity in apprehending the prisoners, who are purt of a most no orious gang that infest St. George's-fields.

# POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE .- On Monday, Mr. Duncan Campbell, who of Acts of Parliament, appeared against a Jew-boy, named Emanuel Allen, and charged him with robbing him of his

The evidence being of a direct and incontrovertible nature, the Chief Clerk drew up a recognizance in the usual manner, binding Mr. Campbell to appear at the Old Bailey, to prosecute

and give evidence against the prisoner.

Mr. Campbell begged to know by what authority he was called upon to prosecute; he could not, in his opinion, be legally a prosecutor in a criminal case.

The Lord Mayor said, the Act of Parliament rendered it imperative upon the person robbed to prosecute the person against whom evidence could be adduced likely to lead to a conviction. In the event of refusal to enter into a recognizance to that effect, his Lordship apprehended the person robbed must himself go to prison, a place which he should be very corry to see his friend Mr. Campbell select.

Mr. Campbell believed there was no act which compelled a

man to prosecute a thief. The King was the prosecutor, and he (Mr. Campbell) should not presume to take the responsibility

out of such powerful hands.

The City Solicitar was sent-for, and upon being questioned by the Lord Mayor upon the liability of Mr. Campbell, in the event of his refusal to prosecute, that Gentleman said, without besitation, that a refusal must be followed by the consequences stated by the Lord Mayor, and hoped Mr. Campbell would adopt the alterentive. the alternative

Mr. Campbell defied the City Solicitor to produce an Act which could compel him to prosecute.

The City Solicitor referred to the 1st and 2d of Philip and

The City Solicitor referred to the 1st and 2d of runip and Mary, cap. 13, entitled "an Act touching the Bailment of Persons;" but, upon reading the chapter, he found that not one word was said upon the subject of compelling any person to prosecute. The Learned Gentleman to admitted, that there exists. secute. The Learned Gentleman I.\* in admitted, that there existed an error in the manner of binding over parties to prosecute. The Act merely required that persons should be bound over to give evidence; and of course Mr. Campbell was in the right.—The word "prosecute" was then blotted out of the recognizance, and Mr. Campbell signed the bond requiring him magnitude of the recognizance. merely to give evidence.

As seen as the boy was ordered to be committed, Mr. Campbell sail he should take care that justice should be done. "I'll make his Majesty's Attorney-General," said he, "prosecute

The Jord Mayor observed, that the Legislature must interfere in the ensuing Session to remove the impediment thus presented to the Courts of Justice.

A black, a native of Jamaica, apprentice to the Captain of a Jamaicaman, was on Thursday, brought before the Lord Mayor, Le having refused to return to Jamaica, lest he should again be made a slave.

The complainant stated, that the indenture was executed at The complainant stated, that the indenture was executed as Jannaica on the 3rd of Jane, 1820. He purchased the defendant from Captain H. and appointed him to the situation of his attendant, after which he took him as an apprentice. His term was to expire at the close of five years. The black was placed by him in an Inspirat in London, and he expected that the moment his apprentice was recovered he would return to his duty. The black instant of delivered deceaned.

The black, instead of doing so, decamped.

The black declared to the Lord Mayor that be had never heen manunitted. He had, it was true, signed a paper, but he knew nothing of its contents, previous to his leaving Jamaica. He was a slave when he did so, and of course was as much incapacitated from entering into a contract as a horse, with whose labours he had, in a state of servetude, daily to contend. He admirted that his longings for liberty were such as to induce him to make many sacrifices to obt: in such a blessing.

After some discussion, the black was sent to the Compter, where he is to remain a few days, when Mr. Williams, the Sheriff, will exert himself for the poor fellow's advantage.

Bow-Street.—Dominique Oliveria, Esq., was brought to the office, and held to bail for an assault on a servant girl, of the name of Mary Martin, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l wach. 250l. each.

# OLD BAILEY.

REACUR GAWO.—Yesterday se'nnight, J. Stanley, alias Jack Jolly; M. Herd; W. Watts; J. Harris, & G. Harris, nlias Keylocks; R. M'Bride; W. Jones, and W. Hardy, were convicted for rescuing S. Jones. W. Dunn, and two others, who were charged with a burglary, from the custody of Marsden, the gaoler of Marlhorough street, who was conveying them to the House of Correction. As the circumstances have been already private to the public and damp it unpaced and or restant them. given to the public, we deem it unnecessary to repeat them

On Monday, Margaret Warren, an Irishwoman, was indicted for stealing two knuckles of bacon, the property of John Haw ley. The prosecutor is a cheesemonger, and proved that the

prisoner had taken the bacon out of his shop.

In her dafence she said, that she never took the bacon out of may shop, but that she bought the knuckles of a woman in the street, and gave 18d. for them.

street, and gave 18d. for them.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

As soon as the prisoner had retired from the bar, a country-man of her's said became to give her a character. He stated, that he was in the shop of the prosecutor before the lady just now at the har came in, and he saw her take up the bacon, and pay 5a. for it. He did not know who took up the money, but sure he was that she paid it.

The provenuor being asked whether he saw the witness in his shop, said he had never seen him in his life.

The Recorder told the Irishman that nobody would believe

him, and that he had better go about his business.

The Irishman said he came there to speak the truth, and nothing but the truth.

The Recorder .- If you don't go about your business, I'll have you prosecuted for perjury.

The Irishman immediately shank out of Court, amidst the laughter of all present.

Robert Lenke and Philip Meades, two wretched-looking young Inds, were indicted for stenling a saddle and bridle, and two stirrups, value 15s. the property of Thomas Coldwell.

The prisoner Meades, in his defence, declared be had not

tasted food for several days; that he had applied to the parish officers of Ealing for relief repeatedly, and particularly at a Vestry Meeting, and that they refused to assist him, telling him there was plenty of work.

This was corpoborated by the officer, who stated that they had since expressed their regret at not having attended to the

The Recorder observed, he could not find it in his heart to punish the prisoners from their extreme poverty. He therefore directed the Keeper to discharge them at the end of the Sessions, and take care to pass them to their parish.

terminated, passed sentence of death on John Murphy for returning from transportation; Thomas El iot, Joseph Woorton, William Bullock, Michael Harley, and Michael Sullivan, for highway robbery; Thomas Pratt, for hurglary; Joseph Pelmer, James Palmer, James Ryall, and Joseph Perry, for stealing in a dwelling-house; and Mary Gays, for highway robbery; the latter prisoner, who was scarcely able to support herself, was remanded in stay of execution.

To be Transported for Life .- William Carroll, William

Ellis, and John James. For Fourteen Years.—William Lewis, George Wright, Rob. Cohen, Thomas Lloyd, Peter Butcher, Charles James, William Bell, Maria Brown, William Roberts, John Cooper Murphy, Samuel Evens, Thomas Williams, and William Hearn.

Several were sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Adjourned to the 14th of February.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

VIERNA, Jan. 1.—The Emperor, the Empress, the Archdukes Charles and John, the Archduchesses Charles and Mary, and the Princess of Salerno, met on the 30th ult. at eleven in the morning, at the Imperial Palace, where they received the Emperor Alexander, who was conducted to the apartments allotted for him. In the afternoon the Russian Monarch paid visits to

the above personness. On the 3rd inst. the Emperor Alexander will leave this place for Laybach.

A transit of Mercury will take place at six o'clock in the morning of the 3d of February, when that planet will appear like a round black spot on the face of the sun.

BANK NOTES.—It is mentioned that the new Bank Notes will not be ready for issuing before April next. There are two millions of different notes of various amounts ready, with the exception of the numbers and dates; and as the machinery, it is said, was rather too sharp for numbering the notes without injuring them, it has been so improved, as to prevent a recurrence of the inconvenience. A steam engine of great power is constantly at work for the manufacture of these notes.

THE BIBLE.—In the year 1541, the Bible was first printed.

in English, by royal permission, granted to R. Grafton, printer,

This was a criminal information for a seditious libel, approving the intentions of the Cato-street conspirators: the Court was filled at a very early hour.—The Jury having been sworn, the defendant came into Court, with a child in her arms.

The Solicitor-General stated the case. In a number of the

Republican, published on the 17th June, in the last year, in which he libel in question was contained, which, in the most violent language, deprecated the conduct of the late Cato-street conspirators, for having, by their association, rendered themselves liable to detection; and recommending, as a more effectual alternative, that their bloody purpose should have been effected by a single hand, which would render it certain—[Here the Learned Gentleman read the passages in question, (which we must refrain from inserting,) commenting upon them as he went on, and concluded by calling on the Jury, in the most solemn manner, to do their duty to repress doctrines calculated the solution of the solution of

At the shop of the defendant, as did two other witnesses.

The Lord Chief Justice inquired if the defendant had any Counsel, and being answered in the negative, the defendant had any Counsel, and being answered in the negative, the defendant had any counsel, and being answered in the negative, the defendant had any counsel, and being answered in the negative, the defendant had any counsel, and he had defendent the negative the defendant that the negative had the negative the negati Counsel, and being answered in the negative, the defendant was called on for her defence; when she put in a written brief of considerable length, which was read by Mr. Abbott, the Marshall. It was evidently drawn up with no other view but to be printed at a future period, for in the very first dozen lines the Attorney-General was attacked, as if personally present, it having been, no doubt, expected he would conduct the prosecution. That Gentleman, however, was not in Court, being detained elsewhere. The defence then proceeded to justify the libel, by a tissue of wretched assertions, founded on false doctrines, and supported by inapplicable quotations from the ancient philosophers, and from Scripture.

The Lord Chief Justice asked the defendant whether she had any witnesses. She replied in the negative.

any witnesses. She replied in the negative.

The Bolicitor-General then replied most eloquently and

energetically.

The Lord Chief Justice charged the Jury, who retired for a quarter of an hour, and then found the defendant Guilty.

UNITED STATES BANK .- The following is the return made to the Treasury Department of the general statement of the Bank of the United States, for November last: amount of bills and notes discounted at the bank and its offices, is 26.921,389, and notes discounted at the bank and its offices, is 26.921,389, dolls, bills, foreign and domestic 1,135,757 dolls, funded debts, 9.157,604 dolls, besides 278,000 louisiana ditto, 54 per cent. Due from the state bank 2,625,996 dolls, due to the bank 1,175,905 dolls. Total deposits 6,149,787 dolls. Specie on hand 6,051,499 dolls, besides 671,000 dolls, in course of remittance. Bank and branch notes 11,621,880 dolls, of which amount 6,295,992 dolls, are on hand.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, Oct. 8, 1820, —"Last week, a terrible riot and massacre took place in this city, in which I regret to say, more than five hundred persons were killed and wounded; the authorities were indefatigable in their endeavours to quell this insurrection, and at length ban-

their endeavours to quell this insurrection, and at length hap-pily succeeded. I have great pleasure to add all is now quiet, and likely to remain so; the interior of the country, however, is still in a disturbed state.

# PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

. BERESHIRE.—A severe conflict took place a few nights since, between a gang of five posshers and the keepers of Windsor Great Park. The keepers were apprised of the presence of the ponchers by repeated reports of guns discharged in the several plantations at the pheasants on the trees, as early as eleven o'clock, but it was not till twelve o'clock that the action commenced, when the poschers had taken a position on a bridge, four a-breast, with presented arms, threatening to fire if the keepers advanced a step further. The keepers answered "We have arms, and are determined to take you;" advancing at the same time. The determined to take you; "advancing at the same time. The possibers immediately fired: a close action then commenced with the butt-ends of their plees, which terminated in the surrender of three of the possibers, who are lodged in Windsor gall: their names are Martin Killock, Thomas Neighbour, and Joseph Chase. They are dreadfully beaten and braised. The four keepers and three of their men received many severe blows: one of them, Page, lies so ill of three wounds in his head as not to be able to attend publicly to give evidence. Upon examining the spot where the contest took place, four grups were found: one of them broken in three piaces, two of guns were found; one of them broken in three pieces, two of them loaded with powder and small shet, and one that appeared to have been not long discharged. Nine pheasants were found

Buny. - On Saturday week, about dusk, as Mr. Samuel Wood, a young man about 18 years of age, the son of Mr. Wood, of the White Lion, in this Town, was returning home from Manchester market, he was attacked near the Ostrich, in Rooden-lane, by a footpad, who laid hold of him, unperdrew forth a moderate sized horse-pistol, and with dreadful threats said, "if he moved he would blow his brains out." The young man then seized upon the pistol by the upper part of the barrel, and the fellow fired at him: the shot, apparently slugs, happily passed through his great cont, without occasioning any other injury to him. A scuffle now ensued, each of them grasping the pistol, and the result of the conflict was for some time doubtful, till at length the villain ran away, retreating into a small pursery leading to the Earl of Wilton's, and from thence precipitately decamped down a narrow lane, and made his

EXETER .- On Sunday last, as the Minister of St. Giles's, EXETER.—On Sunday last, as the Minister of St. Glies's, near Torrington, was joining a young couple in Hymen's bands, two rude fellows entered the charch just as he said, "What God joineth together, let no man put assunder," and seized the bridegroom by the collar. The clergyman, not a little surprised at their presumption in stopping him in so importage a part of his duty, was beginning to expostulate, when they declared themselves constables tent with a warrunt to apprehend Cock, the intended bridegroom, he being a runaway apprentice; they took him bathed in tears from the sacred altar, and lodged him in a prison, leaving the disappointed bride to reflect on the old adage, "There is many a slip be-

bride to reflect on the old adage, "Incre is many a sup untween the cap and the lip."

LEDB.—Murder.—On Friday, the 5th instant, a murder was committed at Whitehouses, about two miles from Pateley-bridge, near Ripon, attended with circumstances of particles. atrocity. Ibbetson Mason, was a respectable butcher at Whitehouses, who had been employed in dressing a sheep for the market; in which employment he had been essisted by a younger brother. What occurred between them on this occa-sion is unknown; but the mother of the young man, having occasion shortly afterwards to go into the shop, was apalled with the dreadful spectacle of her eldest son lying dead upon with the dreadful spectacle of her eldest son lying dead upon the floor, and weltering in his blood. His scull was dreadfully fractured, and the brains were literally scattered in various directions upon the floor. An axe, besmeared with blood, was found near the body. Suspicion instantly fell upon his brother, Joseph Mason, who had quitted the shop only a short time before his mother entered it, and who, it seems, had previously expressed a wish or intention to murder his brother. Upon in expressed a wish or intention to murder his brother. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that he had gone to Knaresborough for
the alleged purpose of visiting his other brother. A Constable
was immediately dispatched after him; he was apprehended
at Knaresbrough; and, upon searching him, a large butcher's
knife was found concealed upon his person, with which, it was
supposed, he intended to murder his younger brother. An Inquest was held upon the body, when, after a long investigation
into all the circumstances, the Jury returned a verdict of—
"Wilful Murder against Joseph Mason,"—who was committed
to York Castle to take his trial. to York Castle to take his trial.

TEWKESBURY .- A few days since, as the Hero Bristol and TEWKERBURY.—A few days since, as the Hero Disson and Birmingham coach was passing along the causeway, leading from the bridge, on the Worcester-road, it was met at the toll-gate by another Bristol coach, when the coachmen, having some business to transact with each other, got down and left their horses, when, on a sudden, the horses of the Hero coach, turned round and went back to the town in full speed. Some persons attempted to stop them; but their exertions only alarmed the horses more, and turning short round, the leaders jumped over the battlement of the bridge, where they remained sus-pended by the harness until assistance was procured, and they were extricated from their perilous situation. There were but two passengers with the coach, (one of whom was Captain Willis of this town), and their feelings cannot easily be described, for they may be said to have been miraculously pre-

# ACCIDENTS. OFFENCES, &c.

On Saturday morning, the family of Mr. Farmer, a cheesemonger of High-street, Shadwell, were thrown into alarm at hearing a noise, as if occasioned by robbers endeavouring to gain admission. A person gave the alarm at the two adjoining houses, occupied by Mr. Rochester, a tea-dealer, and Mr. ing houses, occupied by Mr. Rochester, a tea-dealer, and Mr. Spring, a ship-bottoming warehouse, who also got up to oppose the entrance of the supposed robber; but that supposition was soon abolished, as the whole of the roofs of the three houses at the same time, and with a tremendous crush, fell in, and bore down the third floor of each house, and materially injured the second. Two children, who were asleep in a room on the second floor of Mr. Farmer's house, narrowly escaped being killed, as one of the rafters fell through the foot of the head in which they slout. bed in which they slept.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPR.—Early on the morning of Tuesday week, some men belonging to Sheriff-hill Colliery, Northumberland, were waiting the arrival of the gin-horse to go down into the pit. Owing to the cleaning of the boiler, the regular engine rope was not in a working state at the moment; but about 20 fathoms of it, with the chain, were hanging into the shaft. One of the men, John Wilson, having, in the dark, gone incautionsly too near the bridge, fell in. Repeated cries from within the shaft at last roused the attention of the other men, who, on repairing to the spot with a light, were told by him that he had fallen into the pit, and was then hanging by the rope. As s. on as the alarm would allow them to take measures for his preservation, they proceeded to adjust the ginrope. After fixing on a corf, one of them wished to descend in it to his assistance, but this Wilson forbade them to do. The corf was now let down gently till it came under his feet; he then freed himself from the engine rope, and being seated in the corf, was drawn slowly to the bank, in a state of independent the corf, was drawn slowly to the bank, in a state of independent the corf, was drawn slowly to the bank, in a state of independent of the cort was the state of the cort was how the cort was how with the seciety of the cort was the cort was how to the bank, in a state of independent of the cort was in the corf, was drawn slowly to the bank, in a state of inde-scribable trepidation. He was, however, able, with the assist-ance of another man, to walk upwards of a mile to his own bouse, which on entering, he threw himself upon his knees, and

poured out his fervont thanks to God for his deliverance.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A few nights since, between seven and eight o'clock, as Thomas Jefferson, a skop-keeper, of Market-street, was coming to London, he was stopped on the other side of Barnet, by a single highwayman well mounted, who robbed him of 151, in notes and some silver, but he did not take highwayman. He then gallocal of his watch. He then galloped off.

# SHIP NEWS.

DEAL, Jan. 19.—Wind S.S.W.—Came down from the River and remain, the Palegnon, Franklia, for St. Lucia; George, Baxter, for Bourdeaux; Spartan, Faruali, for Pernambuco; and Martha, Sims, for Charleston. Arrived agd rengains, the Ranger, from Leith for Bahia; and the Ceres, from Jamaica; the latter has sailed for the River. Sailed the Argus, Deal pilot-eatter, on a cruize off Dungeness. Remain the outward-bound as per last.

FALMOUTH, Jan. 17.—Wind W.—Arrived the Intrinsis, Forster, for London, for Jamaica. Sailed the Robert and Mary, Atwood, for London. D'ARTMOUTH, Jan. 18.—The Skylark. Pooley, has been got off Shipton Sauds, and is now at ane-hor in the Harbour, with much damage. All the cargo is under lock at this place.

SCILLY, Jan. 16.—Arrived the Mary, Carswell, from Tenerific for London, with loss of boat and sails, and short of provisions; and Jupiter, Quarman, from Oporto for Bristol, with loss of boat and aachor; she threw shout 10 tons of her cargo overboard, and is leaky.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 19.—Wind S. W.—Arrived the Four Brothers, Dotloff, from Dantzic; and Margaret, Reavaley, from Prince Edwards Island, dismasted.

Wednesday the dispatches for Bengal, by the ship Lowther Castle, Captain Mortlock, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.—Passenyers per Lowther Castle.—For Bengal.—Mr. E. V. Schalch, Writer; Rev. H. Parish and family; Messers. W. B. Johnson and J. Ainslie, Free Mariners; Mr. and Mrs. Marriott and family; Messers. A. Stowers, C. Macleod, and two Misses Britten Messer, Hammer, Scott, Long, Sanders, Cobbe, Maclean, Wilson, Phillips, Betta, Ludlow, Gresham, Bygrave, Russell, Smith, Lowe, and Stewart, Cadets

# LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, JAN. 19. The arrival of Grain in general this week has been moderate; what few fine samples of Wheat came to hand this morning sold rendily on rather better terms.—Barley, of which we had a small supply from Suffolk, fully supports Monday's prices: and Beans and Peass are steady in value.—The Oat trake is exceedingly dull, as most of our buyers are holding off in expectation of good supplies, but we do not quote it lower.—In other articles no alteration.

RETURN PR	ICE of GRA	IN. on beard	Ship, as under.
Rasex Red Wheat (nev	v)35s. 46s.	Maple	204, 210-
Fine	-s. 52s. 58s.	White ditto	
Old		Boilers	
Kasex White (new)	40s. 54s.	Sinall Beans	
Fine			30s. 42s. to
Superline	-4. 61s. 63s.	Tick Beans (	new)g. 23g. 27s.
Rye	-s. 306. 32s.	Old	
Old	- 885,	Feed Oats	
Barley	-s. 23s. #Cs.	Fine	
Fine	-A. 27A. 29K.	Poland ditto	
Superfine	-88s.		
Malt			
Fine	-e. 54s. 58s.	Fine	
Hog Pense	28x. 30s.		
		FLOUR.	
Town made Flour, pe	r nack		

AVENAGE	1 10	10 15	2 67	OIL	A 4.1	Per	- Qu	ALICI	, к	K FB	. **	-	****	***
AVENAGE				J	ΔN	UAR	Y.	6.	•					-
Mar. Dist Inl. Counties Enc. & Wal.	, ₩	/h\$.	R	ye.	B	ri.	0	nts.	Be	ane.	Pe	ASC.	· Q	lat.
	8.	d.	s.	d.		d	8.	đ.		d.		d.		4.
Mar. Dist	54	03	34	2	25	11	15	114	33	72	37	•	20	9
Inl. Counties	54	4	33	6	2.5	5	21	5	36	0	36	18	26	4
Ene. & Wal.	54	ı	34	1 🛊	25	14	19	19	33	10	36	114	8)	17
	ILE	THE	181	LD	F`F	UDA	Y,	JAN	UA	RY	19.			_
To sink the Offal-per Stone of blbs.														
Beef	38	. 80	l. to	48.	8.1	. [ V	eal.			40.	od.	to 7		od_
Mutton	38	. 40	l. to	53.	Od	.   Po	ork .			40.	od.	10 3		4d.

Pric	RS of th	r PUB	LIC FU	N DS.	•	
STOCKS.	Sat.	Mou.	Tives.	Wed.	Ther.	Fr at
Bank Stock	_		273	r	855	
3 per Cent. Reduced	70	<b>69</b> £	694	605	694	69 E
3 per Cent. Consols	691	691	69	₩.	69	60
34 per Cent. Consols	_	781	784	784	784	19
Consols for Account		702	70	70	704	801
4 per Cent. Consols		87	87	87	87	874
5 per Cent. Navy		1042	1034	1039	103	104
Bank Long Annuities		184	18	181	181	1
India Bonds	23 p	33 p	33 p	30 p	38 p	34 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d	4 p	5 p	4 p	6 p	44	64
Ditto, 21d						
Omnium	_	_	_	_	_	_

BIRTHS.
On the 12th inst. at Chiewick, the lady of William Humble, Man. e son. On Sunday, the 14th inst. at Sergeant's Ina, Mrs. Edward Lawes

DOY.
On Wednesday last, the lady of P. MacEvoy, Esq. of York-place, Port-

man-square, of a son.

MARRIAGES:
By special licence, on Thursday the 18th inst. at Rose 14th House, in Hampshire, by the Right Rev. the Lord Blahap of Winchester, James Cruickshank, Esq. eldest son of James Cruickshauk, Kaq. of Langley Park, in the county of Angus, to the Right Hon. Lasy Anna Lectila Carnegie, second daughter of the Barl of Northesk.

At 8t. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. George Bingley, of Piccadilly, to Miss Mary Ann Hartle, of Broomsgrove, Worvesterphire.

On Wednesday last, at Claphan, by the Rev. William Dasltry, John W. Sprivenor, King's Arm-yard, Coleman-street, to Françes Anna, fourth daughter of John Williams, Esq. Commissioner of His Majesty's Customs.

fourth dangater of Jone w manns, and Custome.

On Monday, the 8th instant, at Edinburgh, John M.Vicar, Ess. of Hamburgh, to lashella, fourth daughter of the late Robert Burn, Ess. of Jessfield.

On the 6th inst, at 8t. Dunstan's in the West, J. W. Hayes, Ess. granden of General Fawcett, of Wealdstone-house, Harrow Weald, to Miss. Halfpenny, of Carmarthen-street, Fitzroy-square.

DIRD.

DIRD.

Lately at Pickwell House, aged 48, of a cancer, under which she sufficient for four years, Mrs. Mackensie. Most of her catatos fell into the presention of Capt. Cooke, for prely of the 10th Hussers.

On Friday last, the 12th first at his house at Brompton Grave, in an advanced age. Sij John Macpherson, Bart, for many years a Manaber of the Supreme Council at Bengal, and afterwards Governor-General of India.

ndvanced age. Sit John maying and afterwards Governor-uncourant the Supreme Council at Bengal, and afterwards Governor-uncourant the India.

On Friday, the 12½ inst. James Topping, Bea. of Whaterest-hall, in the county of Chester, one of His Majesty's Counsel, a Bauchat of the langer Temple, and late Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Languaster, and of the Sun Landington, Esq. On Sunday last, Mrs. Lushington, esq. a Sandersted-House, the seat of her son, S. it. Lushington, Esq.

After a short illness, on the Sth inst. Mrs. Hall, of Stainland, near Halifax, the only sister of Alderman Rothwell.

On Thursday morning, in Grenville-street, Dublin, Doctor Thumas Dromgole.

aged 56 years.

On Wednes lay last, at her house in Milsom-street, Bath, Mrs., Willes, relict of the late Rev. William Willes, Archdeagon of Wells.

On the 14th instant, at Roundasy Park, in the 57th year of his age. Thomas Nicholson, Esq.

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" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 7.

# MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1821.

Price 7d.

GENUINE TRAS OF SUPERI'R QUALITIES.—The Original LONDON GENUINE TEA WAREHOUSES, No. 6, LUDGATE-HILL: 138, OXFORD-STREET; and 2, CHARING-CROSS,—FREDERICK SPARROW and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have now on Sale an absortment of the STRONGEST and BEST FULL-PLAVOURED TRAS that have been imported for many years, and are escalled particularly to recommend good genuinge Congou, 64: fuest strong ditto, or breakfast Soutehong, 7s; fine Southong, 8s, to 10s; good fresh Greek, 7s; fine bright-leaf Bloom ditto, 8s; good Hyson, 10s, to 11s; fine ditto, 12s; superfine Cowship-flavoured ditto, 12s to 16s, Padrac, Pekoe, and Caper, 8s, to 10s; fare tignpowder liyson, 14s, to 16.—They request their Friends to be particular in the directions, No. 6, Ludgate-hill; 138; Oxford-street; and 2, Charing-cross.

D'y Country Agents will please address to No. 6, Ludgate-hill. Country Agents will please address to No. 6, Ludgate-hill.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 29.							
There was little or no variation in the prices of Corn							
this day. The arrivals were slender. Barley meets a							
heavy sale. In Oats and Beans the prices are nearly							
along the a							

Wheat-Kent and Essex . 36 z 64	Rye
Buffolk	Barley
Norfolk	Mait
Dantzig	Oats-Potate
Baltie Red, Hambro' or Bre-	Poland
Dantzig	Feed18 a 72
Flows sen s	and the set

# COUNTRY MARKETS.

LAST	PRICES,	(received	this	Morning.)

-		terono,	(10001100			
Towns.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley. a. e.	Oats. 8. 8.	Beans. 6. 8.	Pease. s. s.
Bath.	144 a 56 per qr.	per ditt	23 a 29 per ditto	20 a 26 per ditt	30 a 40 pes ditt	per ditt
Bristol.	)6s a6s9 )perbush.	per ditt	2s6 a3s0 per ditto	2s & 2n9 per ditt	29 a 44 per ditt	per ditt
Conter- bury.	348 a 64 7 per er.	per ditt	23 a 29 per ditto	le a 25 per ditt	25 a 40	30 a 38 per ditt
Col-	\$11/ a 16/	30 a 32	20 a 26	16 a 20 per ditt	25 a 27 per ditt	26 a 30 per ditt
Phester.	per load.	per qr.	per qr. Sa 0 a 8a6	406a6s0	12s0a 0	10s0 a0s0
ton.	7 per holl.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	35 a —
Daventry.	per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Derby.	per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt		per ditt
Devises.	} 28 a 30	per ditt	21 a 28 per ditto	30 a 24 per ditt		per ditt
Grantheni.	354 a 64 per gr.	per ditt.	25 a 20 per ditto	le a 26 per ditt	30 a 40 per ditt	per ditt
Gulla- ford.	} 121 a 182 } per lead.	23 a 27	19 a 27 per gr.	per qr.	32 a 35	30 a 38 per qr.
Hull,	357 a 61	Per qr.	23 a 27	14 & 19	38 a 40	- 8 -
Hunger-	) per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	16 a 12	per ditt	per ditt
ford.	) per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Ipswich.	) per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Lerbs.	perioad.	per qr.	20 a 21 per ditto	21 a 23 per ditt	35 a 46 perload	38 a 41 per ditt
Iducoja,	\$ \$7 a 56	30 a 33	24 a 29 per ditto	14 a 20	30 a 32	40 a 42 per ditt
Liverpool.	79 52 946 per 70th.	perqi.	4= 0 ± 4= 0 per 60lb.	perdah	37 a 48	Per or.
Louth.	355 x 00 per qr.	per ditt	24 a 28. per ditto	l4 a 18 per ditt	per ditt	
Løn.	364 a 69 per gr.	29 a 14	20 a 22 per ditto	15 a 22 per 41tt	24 a 40 per ditt	30 a 32 per ditt
Maldatone.	160 a 64	Per His	21 8 27	18 a 26	24 a 36	30 a 35
Newark.	) per qr.	34 K 40	23 a 34	14 a 27	29 m 32	per ditt
Newbury.	7 per qr.	per dire	20 a 21	per ditt	30 a 48	per ditt
	) per qr.	per ditt	per ditto   22 a 29	Par ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Newcastle	7 per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	30 a 32 per ditt 26 a 30	per di t
North- ampton.	355 % 61 } per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Norwich.	\$50 a 56 per gr.	per ditt	18 a 23 per ditto	20 a 24	per ditt	30 a — per Mitt
Perthi-	\$42 a 64 per qr.	19 a #	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Reading.	542 a 72	per ditt	29 a 26 per ditto	14 a 22 per ditt	25 a 36	
Rachester.	) per qr. §48 a 62	I - A -	20 a 28	11% a 26	24 8 36	32 a 40
Salisbury.	3 per qr.	per ditt	20 a 24	per ditt 18 a 21	140 4 47	per ditt
Upping-	7 per qr. \$58 x 63	ner ditt	25 a 27	per ditt		
MAINL.	1 per qr.	per ditt	per ditte	per ditt		32 a 36
Tabridge.	7 per local.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Windsor.'	Siol a 191 mer ditto		per loa i.	ner dit	per ditt	per ditt
Yakmetth.	\$60 a 65 } per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	28 a 30 per ditt	10 a 14 per di't
CURRENT	PRICES		AB, COPE	BE, COCC	A, AND	GINGRIÉ.

CURRENT PHICES OF BUGAN, COFFEE, C	OCOA, AND GINGER, {
SUGAR.   (per Cwt.) s. s.	5. 6.
s. s Good:	James
Ray (Barbad.) 62 a 75 Ordinary 116 a 125	
MANA ( MALLINET) US # 19 OLUMAL) 110 # 155	COCOA.
Do, very fine 74 a 80 Jamaica, fine 135 à 138	Trinidad 90 a 105
Powder Les 92 attn Good 125 a 134	Caraces a -
Single do. br	Grenaula 90 a 100
Molasses 24s. fd. Triage 90 a 110	GINORR.
COFFEE Moch	Jamaica, white 160 a 270
Demerara & Dominica Bourhon 138 a 140	black 62 a 68
Fine136 al 40 Ft. Domingo 119 al 22	Barhados 68 a 72

	PRICE (	or oils		
Spermared	28 0 0 71 0 0	Oliveper jar Palin Rahe Gallipoji	1 17 45 0	0
				:-

	TRANSFER		
\$ per Cent. Comode . \$ per Cent. 1788 \$ per Cent. Navy	•••••	Skut 5 Dec.	Ones 19 Jan.

	AVERAGE PRICES	01	U	JKA	I.	R()	М.	LHK L	ON	w	N 16	ΛZ	KT"	ΓΕ,
1	by the Quarter of	Ki.	th	Wi	neh	exte	r E	his pel .	AD	d o	t O.	AŢ.	MK.	Δ I.,
	per Boll of 140 lbs	. A	AUIL	dup	ois,	fra	ゆ	the Rc	UP	1 B	ecen	red	112	the
	Week ended Jan. 2										_			
e	INL. COUNTIES.	W	be.	R			arl.	Oats	Be	811			Oa!	
	,	۶.	d.	S.	d.	8.	đ.	∗ d.	8.	d.	8.	đ.		d
F	Middlesen	58	5	-	0	26	1.	23   4	32	10	35	7	-	0
	Surrey	59	6	30	0	26	1	22 10	32	0	34	0	-	Ŏ
١٠ '	Hertford	57	9	-	0	25	6	21, 5	34	4	23	6	-	0
i	Bedford'	37	11	36	0	23	10	20, 1	31	2	33	0	_	9
t	Huntingdon	51	6	-	0	24	3	171 6	29	0	=	0	-	0
ė	Northampton	56-			0	23	7	17,10	23	0	32	0	=	0
	Rutland	62	0	-	0	26	0	21 6	37	6	36	0	32	0
•	Leicester	58	6	=	0	26	2	201 2	40	0	-	0	24	•
	Nottingham	58	1	35	3	28	9	213 3	40	3	=	0	19	0 5
	Derby	57	. 8	-	0	31	3	21 5	45	11	37	0	20	6
	Stafford	55	10	I ==	ō	39		21 10	43 44	5	39	4	27	6
	Salop	50	lo	41	6	28	4 2		36	0	36	•	34	5
	Hereford	45 50	6	40	0	24 27	4		12	š	40	ã	34	
	Worcester	50	3	=	ŏ	26	i	31 8 31 10	41	10	34	ŏ	31	•
	Wilte	49	8	=	ă	24	5	32 4	40	15	34	ŏ	-	ĩ
n.	Berks	59	ıĭ	1-	ŏ			21 7	33		34	š	35	ō
a	Oxford	54	18		ň	21 23	1	13 16	32		31	2	1 =	õ
	Bucks	61	î		ö	23	ė	22 4	33		30	ē	_	ö
y,	Brecon	49	10	35	2	25	4	17 4	_	ě	31	ıŏ	21	10
	Montgomery	52	5	_	ō	24	6	25 0	_	ŏ	33	ō	20	Ü
	Radnor	45	ž	_	ŏ	27	7	多 0 7	<b>!</b> —	Ö	30	4	-	Ö
0	Essex	51	5	35	Ö	23	8	10 0	27	0	30	8	_	0
0	Kent	52	10	27	Õ	94	9	21 4	29	1	32	5	_	0
3	Sussex	51	9	-	0	25	4	18 10	30	٥	_		<b>I</b> —	•
9				•										

WEEKLY RETURNS of the Quantities, Price, and Average Price of
BRITISH CORN and OATMRAL, Winchester Measure, an received
from the Inspectors in the respective Maritime Districts in ENG-
LAND and WALES, from which the Prices that govern Importation
are calculated.

are calculated.  MAR. COUNTIES.   Who.   Rye   Barl.   Oats   Bean   Pear.   Oatin														
MAR. COUNTIES.	W	be.	R	ye	Ba	rl.	Q#	ts 1	Bet	m	Pe	ır.	OPI	ın
Districts.	ĸ.	d.	a. `	d.		d.		d.		d.	٠.	d	*	d.
1st I ondon	58	9	35	0	27	.4	20	1	28	7	35	4	22	2
2d Ip wich	56	4	17	8	23	1	17	9	27	3	30	4	22	2
3d Norwich	53	10	31	8	27	3	19	7	25	lo	32	10.	22	2
4th Lincoln R	53	3	30	3	25	3	16	5	37	3	34		22	3
5th Durbam	56	0	39	ō	27	11.	\$0.	11	30	4	33	3 (	22	
6th Carliele	66	6	42	5	27	1	19	11	34	9	34	6	16	4
7th Livermed	53	11	35	٥	28	9	93) 17	1	40	U	31	6	18	1
8th Holywell	53	1	35	0	26	11	17		34	9	31	6	15	8
9th Cardigan	48	3	35	3 -	21	9	14	1	34	9	34	6	22	2
10th Glorester	51	9	35	0	25	0	10	3	37	0	36	ь	22	2
11th Exeter	55	4	35	0	21	1	עו	6	34	9	31	6	22	2
12th Blandferd		8	35	0	23	10	19	9	34	8	40	0	22	2
Aggregate Average	54	3	134	8	25	4	18	6	33	3	1.3	9	1 2	9

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 23.

We had but little variation this day in our Markets. With respect to Meat, the demand was not very great; the supply, of course, was not very large. In Beef and Mutton prices were merely nominal. Hay and Straw were rather stationary.

١		PRICES	OF MEAT.	
1	Beef	a, d. a. d. 4 9 20 4 8	Muttonw 3 8 to 4	. 4
		CATTLE	T MARKET	-

 ••••		0011		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
 •	PRICES	OF HA	Y. &cc.		
Hay				4s. 01.	
Clover		41. 4	s. Od. to 51	. 5s. Od.	
Straw		11. 64	. 0d. to 11.	10sOd.	,

PRICK OF POTATOES, per Ton.—Jan. 13.

Kidneys, £—0.—Champions, £—0. to 0. —Que becks, £—0. to £—.0

Oxnobles, £—s. to £—0.—Red Scotch, £—0. BRICE OF COTTON WOOL wells (Date said)

PRICEO	ruu		. **	OGD, yet to (Dut) pain.)		
	s. d.		d.	l A. d.	٥.	d.
Berbice	U 10	4 1	1	Pernambucco 1 of a	1	11
Demetara	0 10	<b>a</b> · 1	1	Parta 0 83 a	0	10
Burinam	0 11	. 1	1	Bound Georgia 0 9 a	0	11
Jamaica	0 8	. 0	10	New Orleans 0 10 a	1	0
Bahaina	0 9	a 1	0	Furat 0 3} a		
St. Domingo	0 8	a 0	10	Bengal 0 5 *	Ò	7
Marubain	0 11	a 1	0	Bourbon 1 0 a	1	6
B hia	0 8	a 1	0	Smyrma 0 9 a	0	11
					-	_
ENGL	ISH A	ND F	OR	EIGN " OOLS, per lb.		

	. d.		۸.	d.	1 . d. s.	d.
Rag. Merino wasb.	2 3		3	6	Spe. Sheep.Segovia 3 0 a 4	0
Do. in grosse	1 9	a.	2	3	Sitin 2 9 a 3	6
South Down	4	a	0	0	Seville 2 0 a 3	•
Western Flecces		R	1	3	Maxon, let qual 7 6 a 9	•
Long Wool		A	٥	0	2d and 3d 4 0 & 7	0
Spa. Sheep, Lounces	• 0		8	. 0	Austrian fine 4 6 a 6	9
				_	<del></del>	_

CURR	ENT	PRI	CR	OF HRMP, per	Ton.				_
£ Riga, Rhine 42 Petersburgh, clean 38	0 10	£ a 0 a 39	8. 0 0	Out-shot Half-closs	£ 37 33	-0	Á	£co	

# PRICE OF PLAX, per Ton. Riga, PTR £58 to £60—Do. PDR £55 £60 Petersburgh, 12 head, £52 10s.

# CURRENT PRICES OF SPIRITS AND WINES, As in the Bonded Warshouger, exclusive of Duty. SPIRITS, per gallon, A a d Califavellon, per 140 gall 46 a 52

(Capervellosper 140 gall .:45 a, 52
. Benellas 14045 a 50
Sherry 130 30 a 60
Meuntain 12630 x 40
Benecarlo 12515 a 20
Brente 11224 a 3.
Tenerifie 19024 a 34
Mt. Ætna direct 110 25 a 30
Bast India 11077 a105
Do. Cargo 120 17 a 20
Madeira direct 110 28 a 40
West india 11032 a 45
Cape 11015 a 25
Claret 5430 a 60
Do. Cargo 54 7 a 14
Vin de Grave — 54 — 24 a 30
Marcella 11220 30s-
(excepting Madeira and Cape, the
8d. the latter 2s. 6 d.)
OFN OR MUSCUVADO SUGAR

Computed from the Feturus made in the Week ending Jan. 10, 1821, is #1 15s. 83d. per Cwt.)

Exclusive of the Duties of Quasions payable on Importation into Great Britagin.

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	PRICE OF MC	NE	Υ.						
		. 4		ds.		£	s.	d.	
	English		3 10	O.	•	A.	۶.	0	
	Fine		6 0	. 0		0	•	•	•
	Pingt Biown		1 3	0		1	•	•	
	death and antique	Α.							

R.A	w	H	IDI	28,	er Stone Of Cibs.				
Best Heifers & Stoers	s.	d.	. 2	10	MarketCalf, each		d.	*.	đ
Middling		4	- 2	6	Polled	•	6	6	9
Ordinary	. 1	10	2	0	Downs	. 3	0	4	0
English Horse	. 0	0	0	0	Lames	0	0	0	_0

# PRICE OF LEATHER AT LEADENHALL, per lb. d. d. Butta, 50 to 66lba. each ... 18 a 22 Drewing Hides ... 15 19 Fine C-wich Hides ... 14 16 Crop Hides, 45 to 50 lbs. 27 for Cutting ... 5 Crop Hides, 35 to 40 lbs. ... 15 Lage ditto, per lb. ... 14

STOCKS, MONDAY, Jan. 29.

Consols opened this morning at 72, and quickly reached 784; at 12 o'clock a rumour pervaded the Stock Exchange, that an express had reached a Jew house, bringing intelligence of an unfavomble nature from the Continent, which had an immediate effection the Finds; by the extensive sales which were effected owing to the above circumstance. Careele chartly

effected owing to the above circumstance, Consols shortly afterwards fell to 71½, at which price they were at 12 o'clock, and for the Account at 71½.

We are greatly obliged to J. U. G. P. for his kind communication; he will see that we have attended to his favour, and shall on all occasions gladly receive any hints which he may honour us with in respect to the City.

COURSE OF EXCHAP	VGEFRIDAY, Jan. 19.
Amsterdam 12 9 C.F. Ditto at Sight 12 6 Rutterdam , 12 10	Trieste 10 25 Madrid359 Cadiz 33 Bilboa35 Barerlona . 34
Antwerp 12 10 Hambargh 38 2 Altona 38 3 Paris, 3 days Sight. 25 75	Seville
Ditto	Lisbon 49 Operto 48 Rio aneiro 50 Bahia 59
	Dublin 8 per cent. 1 Cork 8

Frankfort on Main 156  Petersburg 91 3 U  Vienna 10 25 Ess. fio.	Bahia
PRICE OF £ s. d. Portugal Gold in Coln 3 17 9 Poreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10 Silver in Bars, Standard	BULLION.    New Doubloons
PRICES OF GOL	D AND SILVER.

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.									
Portugal Gold, in Coin 3 17 9 p. oz. Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10] New Poublooms . 3 15 0 ——	New Dollars . 0 4 11 p. oz. Silver in Bara Stand 0 4 11 i								

HUNTING INTELLIGENCE. Appointment of the different Packs of Hounds in Surrey for

The Farl of Derby's Stag hounds meet to morrow, at Leatherhead; and on Saturday, at Catterham Common. H. Jolliffe, Esq.'s Fox-hounds meet on Wednesday, at Outwood; Saturday, at Kingswood Gate.

The Surrey Fox-hounds meet on Thursday, at Limpsfield; and on Saturday, at Keston.
The Harriers meet every day.

# TGESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Colonial Department, Jan. 22, 1821.

Colonial Department, Jan. 22, 1921.

The King has been pleased to appoint Menry Beard, Esq. to be Lieut. Governor of the Settlement of B rbise.

Commissions in the Perthainer Yeomanry Cavaley, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Perth.

Liquienant Sir David Monverlife, Bart, to be Captain, Cornet John Belshes to be Lieutenant, George Clerk Cragie, Gent. 60 be Cornet, John Grant, Gent. to be ditto.

John Grant, Gent. to be ditto.

J. H. and J. Hewetson, Sculcastes, Yorkshire, mersbants,

F. Taylor and W. Smith, Manchester, nursery and seedangs.

C. Fear and J. Goldawnethy, Bristol, coal-merchants.

P. Taylor and W. Harris, Peanywell-lane, Glecesterabire, mealmen,

S. Brown and J. Edwards. High-street, Oxford, ironmongers.

R. Pullan, Leeds, and R. Seaton, Pontefreet, Yorkshire.

R. Sesunders and L. Jeans, Portsea, straw-houset-makers.

C. Bulluck and R. Turner, Marchesfield, linea-drapers.

J. Purdie and B. Chandler, Norwich, houshalu-manufacturers.

J. and W. Collins, Crawford-street, Mary-le-hone, linea-drapers.

B. Cowell, S. Cranc, and C. Kilpin, Worcester, Britsh wise-makers.

M. Hedley, T. Oldham, and J. Hedley, Manchester, calico-printers.

J. S. Spyring and T. Marsden, Southwark, chynalsts.

T. Morris, W. Morgan, D. and T. Morris, and R. Smith, Carmarthen,

facturers.
T. Morris, W. Morgan, D. and T. Morris, and R. Smith, Carmarthes.

T. D. and J. B. Lewis, Tewkesbury, Glocastershire, hosiery-main-facturers.

T. Morris, W. Morgan, D. and T. Morris, and R. Smith, Carmarthen, trommaters.

J. Bentley, G. Hanson, and J. and T. Anderson, Wilsden, Yorkshire, worsted-spiniers.

W. Smith and M. Brieg, Leeds, cloth-merchants.

S. Wilkin and W. Youngman, Norwich, printers.

J. Mills, J. Wilson, and S. Tage, Hanley, Staffordshire, chymists.

W. Fewster and J. Calvert, Whitry, stonemasons.

G. Stow, Nuncaton, Warwickshire, and H. Davies, Wood-street, Cheapside, rihand-manufacturers.

D. M'Coul and S. Charters, Bristol, drapers.

B. AKRRUPTS.

J. SAUNDERS, Duke-street, Nt. James's, burgeon, to surremies, Reb. 2, 6, and March 6, at 11 at the Castle Inn, Downham Market, Norfolk. Sol. Bwbank, North Audley street, Grosvenor-square.

E. BUSHELL, son. Bath, cabitet-maker, Feb. 5, and March 6, at 11, at the Full Moon Ims, Bath. Sols. Makinson, Middle Temple, London, and Hellings, Bath.

W. COOPER, Nottingham, grocer, Feb. 1, 2, and March 6, at 11, at the Flying Horse Inn, Nottingham, Sols. Hapkinson and Buttery, Nottingham, and Wolston, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn-lane, London.

C. BAYLY, Eastdsan, Sussex, farmer, Feb. 1, at 2, 2, and March 6, at 11, at the Swan, Chichester, Sols. Johnson, Price, and Freeland, Chichester, and Hills, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn-lane, London.

W. ADMON'D, Jud. New Bridge, Calstock, Cornerall, however, Peb. 9, 10, and March 6, at 11, at the Carlton Coffee-house, Pivmouth-dpck.

J. BOR EHAM, Haverbill, Suffolk, common-brewer, Feb. 15, at 4, 16, at 10, at the Half Moon Inn, Clare, Suffolk, and March 6, 'at 11, at the Bell Inn, Haverbill, Suffolk, Suffolk, and March 6, 'at 11, at the Bell Inn, Haverbill, Suffolk, Suffolk, and Bartley, Duke-street, Grosvenog-square.

T. C. B. PRTER, Fenshurch-street, Birchin-fane, saddier, Jami 20, Feb. 2, and March 6, at 12, at Guidhall. Sols. Jongs and Howan 4, Mincing-lane.

R. PHILPOTS, Banbury, Oxfordshire, draper, Jan. 27, Feb. 6, and arch 6, at 11, at Guildhall. Sols: Gapt, Stokes, and Cart, Banbar.

arch 6, at 11, at Guidall. Solitation, Stokes, and Sain Stokes, and California.

G. W. B. TONGE, East India Chambers, Leadenhall, Special Residential, Jan. 30, Peb. 6, and March 6, at 1, at Smildhall. Sain. Residential Davis, Corbet-court, Gracechurchetter, L. J. DEWS, Ossett, Dewishler, March 11, at 11, at 11, at 12, at 32, and March 6, at 6, at the Sessions House, Wakefield, Yorkshire. Sols. Fisher and Sudlow, Thavies Inn, and Archer, Ossett, near Wakefield.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 24, J. Bush, Bishop Stortford, money-scrivener, 4: 12, at Guidhall London.

intery and J. Bock, Combill, watch and elark makers, w

In, at Guildhall.
Feb. 14, J. Budden, Briatol, liquor-merchant, at 12, at the Commercial Regime, Bristol. opnis, Bristol. Feb. [3, T.H. Bloggart, Boscastlo, Cornwall, draper, at 11, at the Hotel,

Liverpool.

Feb. 16, J. Annely, Kingsdown, Bristol, grocer, at 12, at the Con

stal Rooms, Bristol.
Fob. 16, T. Bywater, Tudenster, Yoshshire, sommon brewer, at 11, at the Wilds Swan Ins. Loods.
Rab. 13, J. Tebbite, Birmingham, victualler, at 12, at the Royal Motel,

Reh. 13, J. 1200ms, 27n honogous, 17n honogous, 18n high mas.

Feb. 73, G. Nosth, Sheffield, butcher, at 12, at the honos of Mr. Henley, the histel, Sheffield.

Reb. 13, J. Carnigby, Morpeth, summon brower, at 11, at the George Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

OER TIFICATES,—Feb. 13.

\*\*CERTIFICATES...-Veb. 13.

\*\*W.r.ud J. Beesp, Hepworth, Yorkshire, cicthiers...-Sarah and Martha Nichols, New Woodstock, Oxfordshire, milliners...-J. Matchisson, Macheslar, joiger and huilder...-T. Cassidy, Liverpool, feather merchant...

\*J. Dawroon, New Windser, chees-factor...-C. W. Masius, Mincipalane, Musiker...-A. Anderson, Salters hall-court, Cannon-street, meschant.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The day before yesterday, Sir James Craw-ford (of litigious celebrity) left this metropolis, crying out \*\* Long live the Charter!\*\* He was accompanied by several

The Monitour states, that Bergami, who had been residing

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Laybach on the 9th instand the King of Naples on the day following. The King of Pressia is said to have sent despatches, announcing his imahi-

lity to attend the Congress to person.

An article from Turin, of the 13th inst. says—"The day before yesterday four Students of the University appeared at atre of Argene with the famous bounet range on their heads, and using improper imagange. Two of them were ar-nested on their way out, but their fellow-students collected in great numbers, and the admittant of the place was oblized to em at liberty.—His Excellency the Governor assembled the troops, which marched towards the University with the greatest enthusiasm, amidst shouts of " Kice le Roi!" Having greaces entitusions animos security and the University, they forced the great gare, when a nariv of the students attempted to pass. Twenty of them party of the students attempted to pass. party of the students attempted to pass. I wenty or them were wounded, some severely, and the most autinous were ariented. Several of the soldiers were burt. During this afthir the people assembled on the spot, applauded the soldiers, and shouted "Five is Bot !"

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

# HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY. As early as twelve o'clock, the sents in this magnificent House, with the exception of the front ones, were filled with Peerceses and Ladies, in (all diess, the sisters or daughters of Peers, presenting an assemblage of elegance and beauty which has probes asser been supposed. At one, the Peers, Judges, and Baloops began to enter, in their robes, and a crowder of Region Officers and Ambandance of Control of Poreign Officers and Ambassadors to collect round the Throne. At half past one, the Lord Changeller-took his cent on the Woolsnok, and shortly after, extended, and repeated shoots announced that His Majesty was approaching; cannon peals confirmed the surnise, and a few minutes before two o'clock, the King entered the House, and sat on the Thione, with the Duke of Wellington on his left, holding the Sword of State. His Majesty looked in excellent health and spirits, and satisficates house the both sides of the House. The Samelier graciously bowed to both sides of the House. The Spanker having then been introduced at the head of the Commens, His Majesty delivered the following these with a clear tone and impressive manner :

→ My Lords and Gentleman, 

‡ haquities satisfaction of acqui shating you, that I con from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

· # 基 無對 be a meller of deep regret to me, if the accurrences that have lately taken place in Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of uflike in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the Mouse of Commons,

"The manageres by which, in the last Session of Parliament, you made provision for the appeares of my Civil Government, and for the benows and dignity of the Crown, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

"I have directed that the Estimates for the current Year shall be laid.

before you; and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make shad reduction in our Military Establishments.

"You will observe, from the Accounts of the Public Revenue, that,

nowithstanding the Receipts in Irriand, have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate erroumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the United Kingdom; and although our Foreign Work, during the early part of this time, was in a state of n, the total Revenue has nevertheless exceeded that of the pre-

"A considerable part; of this increase, must be apprihed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of R.

"Theospatese provision which was made for the Queen, as Princes of Wales, in the year 1814, tatusinated with the demine of his late Majosty.

"I have in the mean time directed advances, as authorized by law; and it.will, under present chromathance, he for you to consider what new ar-congements should be made on this authori.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have great phasare in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable kaprovement has taken place within the last half-year in several of het : cornicalement den sorangenen me kondenartinenning hoper sedt.
- sed dajdar engratelde dat, nebrigide, gekuntedimentende de premien i keld.

vailed at the commencement of the last wission of l'arliament have pressly abuted. It will be my most auxious desire to conour in every measure which

may be considered as calculated to mivaure our internal prosperity.

"I well know that, notwithstending the agitations produced by the Party circumstances, and emidst the distress which offil presses portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my Person and Government, of which I have recently received so many testimonies from all parts of my kingdom, and which, whilst it is most grateful to the etrongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best und surest safeguard of my

" in the discharge of the important duties imponeti-upon you, you will, am combiont, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the atmost of your power, a due obedience to the Laws, and of instilling into all cineses of my subjects a respect for lawful authority, and for those established institutions, under which the e has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, many be aperited our happiness and renown as a Nation."

His Majesty then immediately retired, and the House adjournal until fire o'clock. A few minutes after five the House

On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, the Select Vestries

Bill was send a first time. The Beel of Belimore rose to propose the Address. The Noble Earl observed, that few remarks were required on his part, when all were anxious to approach His Majesty with sentiments of numbers loyalty, and a firm determination to main-tain the Constitution, and to support the dignity of the Throne, on which depended the existence of the liberties which the country enjoyed. In the midst of the distresses and difficulties which pressed so heavily upon the people, he had most deploted the existence of a spirit which endeavoured to turn those distresses to its own account, and to orerthrow every established institution of the country.—(Hear, hear!)—If that spirit had raged for a since, how great must be the satisfaction of their Lordships when they saw feelings of loyalty revive, uninfluence by molives of interest or party, but speaking the manly sentiments of the country.—(\*less, \*ess.')—The Noble Earl then noticed the principal topics in the Speech, siz. the friendty dispusitions of the Allied Peacers—the proposed reduction in the military establishment—the considerable improvement in the several branches of our commerce and manufactures; all which are sources of congratulation. He then noticed the defiwhich are sources of congratulation. He then noticed the defi-ciency in the Irich revenue. The distresses experienced by the Irish prospie were of a nature peculiarly severe. The failure of the Banks, which supplied the country with paper currency, had withdrawn, he a moment, nearly the whole of its circula-tion. But if the distress had been great, he trusted he should be allowed to express ids admiration of the paience and forti-tude with which it hard been borne.— (Figs., hear, hear!)—On the next of Comments to the contract of the paience and fortithe part of Government every effort had been made to alleviate that distress; and he could take upon himself to declare, that at no period of her history had Ireland been more scalously loyal and affectionate to her King than at the present. The

was an echo of the sentiments contained in the Speech.) Lord Prudhee seconded the Address, and urged similar rea-sons for producing that unanimity which he had no doubt the House and the country would feel from the general tenor of his

Noble Earl concluded with moving an Address (which, as usual,

Majerty's Speech. Borl Grey congratulated the House, that though these might be persons who washed to spread agitation and discontent, yet no individual, either in this or the other House of Parliament, felt any other sentiment than that of the most leyal, dutiful, and affectionate attachment to the person and Government of His Majesty.—(Elearyteen?)—the had never witnessed a more clear and manifest expression of public opinion in that respect than what had lately taken place. At the same time, he must contend, that the pinion conveyed a disapprobation of the measures of Ministers. He regrated, therefore, that he did not see in the Summit structures of a intention, o her did not see in the Speech any symptom of an intention to aban-don the present system of Government, which, if not given up, or materially altered, would involve the country in confusion and ruin. With respect to the hoprovement in the Revenue, at admitted that the receipts had increased, but not to the extons stated. He regretted that so notice had been taken of the agricultural interests in the Speach, which had suffered muterially, and which must consequently affect the resease. It was necessary, therefore, in point of policy, that something was necessary, therefore, in point of policy, that something should be done for the farmer. The Noble Earl next advanted to the situation in which the country stood with respect to Foreign Fowers. He rejoiced that thuse Powers gave amerates of their friendly supposition—a friendship which he heoped Ministers would cultivate. There was not, however, any thing distinct in the Speech on the subject of Italy; and he regretted that no decisive step had been taken to prevent the taken of the ground bis constitute. He should be a like that the subject of the second bis constitute. fraction of the general transmillity. He thought it an alarm-ing circumstance, that we had no accredited Minister at the Count of Naples, white such deliberations were going on at Troppes and Laybach. He expressed his indignation that the Allies should have summoned the King of Naples before them for the high crime of endeavouring, or enther sanctioning the abuses in his country. He should have been better satisfied if the Speech had contained ag awarance that this country would not sanction the power which this self-constituted Tribunal had assumed. On the contrary, it would appear, by a Britis squadron cruixing in the Bayrof Naples, and England lent its sanction to the march of the Austrians towards the frontiers of Italy. In conclusion, the Noble Earl expressed his satisfaction at the proposed reduction in our Military Establishment, which he hoped would be considerable, as it would not only relieve the distresses of the people, but allay whatever discontents might exist. With suspect to the Queen, he hoped her esta-blishment would be such as to put an end to all-causes for dis-

agreement and agitation. The Barl of Liverpool replied to the observations of the Noble East (in alluding to separate Noble Mover of the Address had stated respecting the sentiments of logalty expressed in the late Addresses to the Throne,) who had contended that the universal opinion of the country was against the system of Government pursued by His Majesty's Ministers. He had not, however, explained what he menat by their system of Government. Did he mean the whole, or particular measucer?—He (Lord L.) agreed that on subjects of this nature a distinction ought to be made between hysalty to the Thrane and disapprobation of the measures of Government; and that the vices and errors of the latter, if vices and errors existed ought not to be visited on the Crown. But if the Noble Earl expected that His Majesty's servants were prepared to propose any change in their system of Government, he was greatly mistaken; for it was their opinion, as it was that of the majority of the nation, that to the system which they had adopted, the country owel its rescue from ruin.—(Hear, hear!)—If it were changed it must be by other councils and other views. He assured the Noble Karl that there was no disposition on the

part of Ministers to blink the situation of the country was multing oner stated in the Speech, nothing omitted, for, he woods find that though the subject of agriculture was not named it was included in the last participable, which noticed the dischess which the Mujasty's adojets fell the pressure of. Twolve months since the great persone by on the manufacturing interest; that branch had since improved, and, so the other head, the reseases had follow much assistance. the pressure had fallen upon agriculture. Some years ago, a remedy had been applied against foreign importation, which was then considered to be the cause of the distress experienced by farmens. It was now found, however, the priors had falled nearly as low as before that remedy had loop provided. To what, therefore, could the evil be ascribed, but to an increase of production in the country?—(Hear, hear!)—For two years there had been no impostation of fuseign corn.—(Hear, hear!) Me knew that it was supposed, that under the Warehousing shot, the corn hept in warehouses might find its way into the country for home conquestion. But the subject had been and might still further his investigated and the supposed. and might still further be investigated, and the supposed and might still further be investigated, and the supposed introduction of seen was found to be totally imprecionable. If it was impracticable, no other sensition would be adopted, than that the present low prices of grain were occasioned by inocease of production in the country. He was not sorry to throw this at present for future distantion, if any Mahly Lord should be disposed to enter into the subject. But let not the House go into the discussion with any idea that relief could be procured by legislating upon the subject. The Noble Earl then proceeded to notice the remarks made upon our relations with Farsign Powers. The expression in the Speech—(which he housed would be satisfactory to the country.) viz. : —(which he hoped would be satisfactory to the country,) vis.:
"that it would be a matter of deep regret to him, if the occurronous which had lately taken place in Italy, should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquility in that quarter; but that it would, in such case, he his great object to secure to his people the continuance of peace." Whether or not war ensued on the Continent, the system of this country was taken. Then system was one of pence.—(Hear, hear!)—It appeared to him that the Noble Earl wished that England should have adopted certain measures to prevent the Allies from easying their plan into execution. But until be knew all the circus stances of the case, no one could be able to decis of policy it would have been failing for His Majesty's Government to embrace. With regard to revolutions abroad, or in ment to embrace. With regard to revolutions across, or me this country, he did not wish to shrink from expressing his opinion. He was not one of those who approved of all revolutions because they were revolutions. On the other hand, he was not one of those who could not distinguish between a revolution against a good King and one against a tyrant. He thought that to abstain from interfering, was the best line of policy which this country could adopt, because, if it embraced the policy of interference, it might give a judgment without pos-seating the meesury means of forming a right one. This was the system on which His Majosty's Ministers and acted. No measure had been taken by this country, but in the true spirit of neutrality, and not only to world interference, but even any aitmation which might there led to it. With respect to the Military Retablishment a very considerable reduction would be made. And he had the further gratification to declare his firm belief, that the expenses of the year would be provided for without the necessity of creating any additional stock—(Mah), hear.)—On the subject of closing the last Session abruptly; it was not out of disrespect to Parliament, but to suit the convenience of the Members by not detaining them in town, when the expression of the Royal thanks might be mossfully convexed legenflor. He had thus briefly relied to the alleso of the Noble Earl, and had, at least, the satisfaction to know that neither in His Majery's Speech, nor in the Address proposed, that Noble Earl had been able to find any thing against which he might direct a sproific objection.

Lend Holland toso principally to just some questions to like Noble Earl (Liverpool.) He understood from the correspondence with the Newpolium Government, that on the 12th Juny, 1815, a Tearly had been signed between the Emperor of Australia. tria and the King of Naples, in which, by a secret article, the King engaged himself neither to alter his institutions, mor to make any new ones subversive of the principle of Monerchy, or contrary to the spaters of Government, which this imperial Majesty had always pursued in his Italian States. If Ministens know nothing of that anticle, how came their Atlies to Impose knew nothing of that article, how eams their Allies to impose such conditions without their knowledge? Under such circumstances, why should they not any to Austria, "It appears you are very flush of each; you intend to give great intenest to English Gentlemen for their money, to nothe a crusade in the South of Luly; but stop, we have a writ against you. Have the guodness to pay urbufore you precent to relieve the people of Naples from the horsors of a free Government; pay your debts first."—And what was the amount of that debt?—Not less than 15 or 16 millions. He concluded by putting the lawing questions to the Noble Earl (Liverpool):—Machine Gentleman may residing at Naples, was the accordated from this country to the Neapolitan Court? Whether he had been instructed to give assurances to the people of Naples while any thing they might the to improve their institutes and the meet with our support? Whether the savet article of the result between Austria and Naples, in 1815, had been coopmunicated to His Majesty's Government? And whether any numbated to His Majesty's Government? and whether any application had been made to dustria for the payment of the loss and interest due to this source, and what answer had been required?

The Bart of Liverpool said, that on the exercise of Rughe and the Poreign Powers he had already stated the genera-views entertained by His Marjesty's Government. If the Noble vious enferinised by His Majesty's Government. If the Noble Baron would bring aby of his questions is the shape of a mo-tion at a proper time, he would have no objection to produce

the fullest information upon the subject.

After some observations from Lord Ellenberough, Lord Liverpool, and the Lord Chancellor - the Address was agreed to

ែល បានសម្រើបារ WEDNESDAY.

The Lords met at one o'clock, for the purpose of going to Carlton Palace with the Address.

The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Edmore, Lord Predice, the Earl of Livespool, and second other Lords, formed the cavalcade, which arrived at Carlton-House about two o'clock. After the presentation of the Address, the Lord Chancellor returned to the House, but no business was done. The other Lords did not return, and at four o'clock the Lord Chancellor adjourned

THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancelter informed the House that His Majesty had been waited up with the Address, to which a guerious Asswer had been returned. The Answer was ordered to be extered on the Journals.

A great number of potitions were presented, (praying, in general, that the Queen might be restored to her legal and Con-

Aftutional rights,) from Banff, Dumfries, Montrose, Selkirk, therdeen, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, which were laid on the table.

On presenting a petition to the same effect, from the Freeholders of the County of Kent by the Earl of Darmley, the Noble Earl complained of the conduct of the Sheriff, in medising to pay any attention to the requisition for calling a meeting, though signed by himself, a Noble Friend near him, and two hundred freeholders. He conceived it to be highly needssay to consider how far a Sheriff was authorized in refusing to comply with a requisition coming from a large and respectable body of freeholders, upon a question of great national importance. Indeed, it was a subject well worthy the Attention of Parliament; for if the Executive Government should select none but its own adherents to be Sheriffs of Counties, and if such persons conceived themselves bound to act up to the wishes of their employers, the Counties of the Kingdom might at list be prevented from assembling in a legal and con-stitutional manner, and be thus deprived of all means of expres-sing their soutiments on great public questions.

The Earl of Licerpool could declare, upon his honour, that no appointments were more regular and constitutional than Skose of the Sheriffs of Counties—they were appointments skrictly judicies. Three persons were first minded by the advice of the Judges; and then one of these was selected by the Eving in Council; and he assured the Noble Lord that, in such stelection there was no kind of partiality, nor any reference to the political opinions which the individual chosen might be sup-

seri treaterists.

Earl Gressenor observed, that the shuse alluded to had equ curred also in Cheshire, and had been carried to a most dangercous extent, not only in the refusal on the part of these oftheir illegal and unwarrantable conduct at Public Medrings,

after the same were called. Politions were then presented from Wills, Devices, Perth, St. Saviour's, Southwark, &c. These petitions were similar in offect to the proceding ones.

Lord Eliciberough observed that all these polition dered the Queon to have been deprived of her rights and privileges, which was not the fact.

The Bark of Cataorton presented a partition from the Free-holders of the County of Hants. On this occasion be thought it necessary to take notice of an attempt that had been which by several persons of high rank in the County, to pre-rent this Meeting from being assembled. These persons, arrong whent was a Nebbe Duke whem he saw in his place, stated as the grounds for objecting to this Meeting, that the as the grounds for objecting to this Meeting, that the antied as the grounds for objecting to this Meeting, that the same of the Frebolders had already been taken in a Loyal Address to the King, which had be'n signed by a numerous body of Presholders: and on that ground they declared their epision that it would be impresent to smemble the County.

The Duke of Wellington said, that as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hants, he had conceived that it was not right that those who had previously said; aloyal address to His Manager and the County of Hants and the same of the Manager and the Manag

jessy, an address that had hown signed by 0,000 porants, should seartion the meeting that was afterwards sailed by the High Sheriff. After the sense of the freeholders had already been taken, and when he knew is what manner the meeting called tracer, and when he knew in what manner the intering carried by the Slicitiff was conducted, be could not consider it in any other light that that of a more farce.—(Loud crite of Mear, deer!) At that meeting the Members for the county were present, and one of them was treated in such a manner as to feel it necessary to be protected by the Nobie Lord.

The East of Carnerson rose, and is an impassioned tone of voice declared that it was with astonishment and disnay be voice doclared that it was with actonishment and dismay be heard the Noble Duke, who held so high a situation in His Majesty's Councils, and who hore to high a character in the country, any that if meeting regularly convened by the Sheriff of a County wis seniore force. If such a sestiment as this wins to be allowed to go forth from high authority, it would some follow that the people out of doors would be inclined to say, that the proceedings of that House were nothing more than a

The Marquis of Lanadowner fully agreed with every thing which had been said by his Noble Friend on this subject.

After some further observations the petition was laid on the

# FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Borl Greg said, a declaration had appeared in the public ints as having emanated from the Allied Sovereigns, and high had been said before the Senate of Hamburgh, the contributing parageorph being: — "As the existent to he foliawed has no other foundation than Treatism already existing, they have no doubt of the assent of the Courts of Peris and Lordon. The only object of this system is to consolidate the Alliance between the Sovereigns; it has no view to conquest, or to violations of the independence of other Powers. Voluntarily ameliorations in the Government will not be impeded. They desire only to maintain tranquility, and prevent Europe from the security of new Revolutions, to protect them as far as prassible."—He wished to know if a copy of this declaration bad been sent to this constry; and was there any foundation for the assumption that England would concur to the extent to which it was here represented that England was obliged by

The Rarl of Liesenned said, he had not the least difficulty in giving the Noble Lord every explanation that was in his power to make. With respect to the Declaration read by the Noble Earl, he had no difficulty in stating, that it was an incorrect copy of a Poper which did exist. In the first place, he could must that there was no treaty in emistence of the nature alleded to by the Noble Barl, as actived in this document. In the next place, he would assure the House, that the Court of London was no party to the proceedings at Troppau, or at Laybach. He would add, that in consequence of a communication from e Allied Sovereigns at Troppan, a Paper was sent from this country, explaining fully and unequivocally the line of policy which this country had decided upon adopting. This Paper he rould lay before the House almost immediately. He had rather that it was not moved for that night; not that he had any difficulty in producing it, but he was inclined to doubt that this mode of producing it was the most regular.

Earl Grey said, that the answer of the Noble Earl was perfectly satisfactory.—Adjourned till Wednesday.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS

At twenty minutes before two o'clock the Speaker catered the House, in the presence of upwards of a hundred Members, and shortly afterwards took the Chair. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Bar, and ausmoned the House to the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Speech delivered from the Throne. The Speaker

then left the House, attended by a large number of the Members present. THE QUEEN.-THE LITURGY.

THE QUEEN.—THE LITURGY.

Some conversation arose is consequence of Lord A. Hamilton's giving notice of a Motion for Friday for the insertion of the Queen's name is the Liturgy. Mr. Wethereft intimating his intention to move for certain papers connected with that motion, Mr. Hume urged Mr. W. to move instanter, accordingly Mr. Wetherell moves for "Copies of all the authentic documents of all Collects and Litanies in the public Liturgy of the Church, from the reign of James II. to the present time, is which the names of Queen Consorty have been inserted and for all Collects and Litanies in the statutes of quiferand for all Collects and Litanies in the statutes of unifor-mity by which the names of the Kings and Queens have been inserted, and blanks filled up. Also for a copy of the Order in Council of the 12th January, 1820, by which her Majesty's name was omitted in the Liturgy," is order to put the House in possession of facts connected with her Ma-

Lord Castlereagh may no reason for the production of these papers. If the Hon. Gent. supposed that there was any reluctance on the part of his Majesty's Government to produce these papers, he estimated their intentions most erroneously. But the suddenness and extraordinary nature of the motion left him in doubt, even as to the particular office at which the documents might be found. With respect to the notice of motion, he would put it to the House, whether the Constitution under which we lived, was likely to be benefited by recent specimens of reformation in Parliament? (Cheers from the Opposition benches.) He regretted that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Vierney) did not exercise his influence on that side of the House with more effect. The Noble Lord had no idea where the papers were to be found; and, if the motion was persisted in, he must meet it by the previous question

Mr. Tiwney urged the necessity of producing the papers in order to come to a decision properly on the motion of the Noble Lord on Friday.

Some further discussion arose, in which Mr. Bragge Ba-Some further discussion across, in which sar, Bragge sa-thurst, Mr. Hume, Lord Millon, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Scar-lett, Mr. Serjeant Onslow, and the Chanceltor of the Exche-quer took part, and then the House divided—For the previous question 708, against it 169, majority 37.

After the division, (before the gallery was opened,) Lord Costlereagh said, that he did not object to giving the information, but that he objected to the motion, without notice, as unprecedented,
THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Speaker then acquainted the House that he had been ords and board his Majesty'sspeech, which w read, (for which, see the Lords.)

Mr. Banker, Jun. rose to propose the Address. The Hon. Gent. dwelt on the fidelity and loyelty of the nation, which, he succeed, not withstanding the mischievous attempts made to subvert that loyalty, was sound at heart. He then described the attempts made to destroy the constitution, and acribed the attempts made to destroy the constitution, and enforced, in energetic language, the necessity for repelling the general develling system which was directed against the well affected. He rejoiced in the calm serenity which was apparent abroad; at our flag flying in every sees, our busy injustry plying in every port; our character every where standing high, and our credit every where firm. Having descented at some length on these cheering prospects, he concluded with moving the Address.

Mr. Recommended the motion, and went over nearly the

Mr. Brown seconded the motion, and went over nearly the sanie grounds.

Mr. Cursen contended that Ministers' possessed but little knowledge of the state of the country; yet, he was ready to admit that his Majesty's Speech offered but little for ani-madversion. He regretted that the state of our agricultural interests should have been smitted, which were in great distrem: still he was happy to see a conciliatory disposition on the part of the Ministers. It was impossible the country could go on paying the heavy taxes at present imposed, he, therefore, recommended a reduction in the whole of our expenditure, capable of being reduced, as a corrective for for the evil.

Mr. Tierney admitted that the Speech was in general very satisfactory, yet some of the topics required ob-servations. He (Mr. T.) received with great satisfaction his Majesty's assurance that Foreign Powers continued to optertain friendly dispositions towards this country'; and notwithstanding the state of Italy, adverted to in the Speech, he was so firmly persuaded that the stability and security of the country depended upon the continuance of peace, that he shoul look forward to that period which should again plunge this country late war with great dismay. Ministers, he thought, could not do their dufy if they did not interfere to prevent the aggression of any great power against a smaller one. He observed with pleasure that a reduction was intended in the Military Expenditure, but he regretted the defusion held out in respect of our Revenue As to the atute of the manufacturing districts, he was aware that some slight improvement had taken place in spine of them, and that what had been called disaffection, but which was in reality distress, was give from them. The topic referred to in the Speech was one of some deficacy—he meant the told, it was fer them to take the matter into their consideration. Now, he had always understood that it belonged to the Crown to recommend. Of course the Noble Lord or the

Chancellor of the Exchequer would tell them hereafter what aum they thought suitable for this purpose, Ford Castleroigh, rose to answer the observations of the two fast speakers. With reference to what had just fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, he had to observe, that it was no reproach to the Speech from the Throne, that there was no topic in it on which he could make severe comments. And because the Speech had not alluded to the agricultural interests it was o be inferred, s m the Hog. Mc the third bench (Mr. Curwen) seemed to bold, that his Majesty was ignorant or insensible to the heavy distresses which presied on that most important source of our national prosperity. He was sure that, if that Hon. Member would took at the Speech, he would see no disposition to conceal the fact, nor any insensibility to the inconvenience which must accrue from the depression of that valuable class of men. . He could assure the Right Hop. Gentleman, that Ministers were as surflows to maintain peace as he could be a but he must deprecate the musion, which he did not think at all consistent with the anxious wish he expressed for the preservation of peace, that this country should dictate what others should do. He really thought, that if they wished to waintain tranquillity, they ought carefully to avoid showing too great a spirit of intermeddling with other Powers.

With respect to the remarks of the Right Hon. Gendeman on that part of the Speech which adverted to a provision to-the Queen, he had only to say, although it might have been more, usual for the Crown to recommend generally, and to leave it to Parliament to fix the sum, so long as the same cud was answered by the present mode, he could see no substantial objection to be made to it. He would take that opportunity to give notice that, on Wednesday in the casuing week, he was to make a proposition on the subject of a suitable pecuniary provision for the Queen. He named Wednesday, as Monday and Tuesday were days over which that House wind in the habit of adjourning. He should on that day make a proposition to the offert and he assured the World with the proposition to that effect, and he assured the House that he had none other with respect to her Majesty to make to Parnad none other with respect to her Majesty to make to Par-liament.—(Hear, hear!) In the loyalty of the country that Right Hon. Gentleman could not have more confidence that he (Lord Castlereagh) had. When there was danger from the expression of one set of opinious, he was sure it was only necessary to be distinctly inderstood that there was danger, that an opportunity should be sought to express the opi-nious of the loyal upon it. This would shew what the tem-per of the country was, and he well knew that no Miajatest would ever shew his face in that House, who had lost the confidence of the country.—(Cheers.) He could assure the confidence of the country.—(Cheere.) He could assure the lion. Gentleman who cheered for himself and him Optivities, that is long as they had not the confidence of these llovereign, of that Nouse, and of the country, they mistock the men they had to deal with, if they thought they would continue to conduct the affairs of the State. But so long as they did possess these requisites, no taunts that the Right Hon. Gentlemen could throw out, either personally or otherwise, should tempt him to retire.

Lord Folkstone denied that the voice of the country wait

Mr. Wolchouse observed, upon the taunts thrown out against those who algricd the loyal addresses, that they could not even thus manifest their attachment to the Throne withnot even thus manifest their attachment to the Throne without being stigmatized as servile dependents upon a wicked Government. But if men of his way of thinking ventured to express their opinions they were called dogs, dung-hild dogs, hole-and-corner men,—these were the phrases, and these were applied to them for supporting that Constitution which the Gentlemen opposite so often said they were ready to lay down their lives to support.—(Heur, hear!) As for fole-and-corner work, he would go into any corner to descince his sentiments. It was the power of expressing his opinions that was valuable to a Briton, and not the applause of a tumultwons body which might hear it (Hear.!) After some observations from Mr. Bischurst and Mr. Warre, the Address was carried without opposition. the Address was carried without appendition.

WEDNESDAY.

I stungy .- The Marquix of Tautstock gave notice, that old Monday se singlet he should move a resolution expressive of the opinion of the conduct of Ministers towards her Majesty.

Petitions were presented from Truro, Chithester, Bedford, Cripplegate, Cockermouth, Strond, Hull, and several other places, for the resteration of the Queen's name to the Li-

Mr. Pearse presented a petition from Northallerton, praying the House to adopt measures to restore the Queen to the exercise of those rights, and to the enjoyment of those privileges which became her suction.

Mr. Fratern and, the Noble Lord had piedged hiddelf, in

the event of the Bill felling, that inquiry should be instituted. The country and been insulted with false, perjured, and bribed evidence. Was it the intention of the Noble Lord to propose that inquiry should be instituted?

Lord Castlereach replied, that he was not to be dragged into preniature discussion by large and high-sounding phrases. — (Cheers.)—If the Hon. Member decided inquiry to be requi-

— (Chebra:)—If the Hon. Arember decided inquiry to be requissite, he could propose it.
Sir R. Ferguson ulfraded to the motion which he had made regarding the Milan Commission, said that the Noble Lord had promised by would produce the required papers and fifterination which the proper time arrived. That time had now errived. Was the Noble Lord prepared to fulfill such pledge?

Lord Castlerangh observed, that if it were thought the proper time had arrived, the gallant General could repeat his Motion.—(Chèmet).

Motion.—(Chiere:)

After noise explanation the Petition was hid on the unitd.

On bringing up the Report of the Address, Mr. W. Losse
wished Ministers to state the principles on which they stotal

towards Niptie.

Lard Castlereagh said, the topic was one of the most delicate sattiffe, and child not be discussed with property at the problem. He had no hesitation, however, in saying, that Min-Majorty's Government was no party to the measure of libring the King of Naples to Laylench; nor did it participate in the policy of the measures which were to be the cons that lavitation.

Not. Warne gave sotion, that on Thursday sormight his should submit a motion respecting the Bowditches (consisted in the case of Miss Greg, since found guilty for perjury in the Court of King's Beach,) founded on a petition presented to the Home Department.

CORRUPT BOROUGHS.

Lord J. Russell gave notion, that on Tuesday so might be should propose some general measure respecting Corrupt

The Sheriffs of the City of London presented the Petition of the Common Council respecting the Queen, which was laid on

On the presentation of a petition by Mr. BNeourt, from

Devines, on the same subject,

Sir F. Burdett was glad that no further proceedings were to
be adopted against the Queen; and a more distinct declaration of that fact, would be most consolatory to the country. He was glad of the change that had taken place, and be hoped His Majesty, would put an end to those heart-hurnings which were injurious to the Royal Family as well as to the country.

sellereagh denied that any change had taken place in the minds of His Majesty's Ministers. After the abindon ment of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, it never had been in the contemplation of the Ministers to institute any further proceedings against the Queen, but he desied that Mykensters followed that her Maiesty's name was to be restored to the Liturgy. - (Hear, h er!)

Mr. Bro igham with great warmth, complained of the language adopted and the course contemplated by the Musters. He understood that, in the event of the charges not succeeding, of the trial falling, then the Queue's Rights would be recognized; but it now seemed that punishment was to follow, just as if convict on had taken place.....(Henr; hear?)
The Petition-was laid on the table......Adjourned.

(For continuation of Debates, see rage 54.)

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Stewart, the British Ambassador, is not going to Lar-ach, where his place has been taken for the time by Sir R.

The Corporation of Dover have unanimously voted an Address of Congratulation to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence on the birth of the infant Princess Elizabeth.

The Army.—The following is the report of the intended re-

duction of the army:—the whole of the Veteran battalions; in the three regiments of Guards, all the men under five feet eight inches high, in the three battalions of the first; those under five feet ten, in the Coldstreams; and five feet nine in

the third regiment.

The Whig Journal of Friday last most unfairly states that the Duke of Wellington, in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, was pleased to observe that he did not think in any point of view, that the farce of a county meeting was at all necessary. This is a gross perversion of the sentiments of the illustrious Hero, who, on the contrary, stated that he did not mean to denominate County Meetings a farce being well aware that such Meetings were a part of a farce, being well aware that such Meetings were a part of the Constitution, and that when properly connected, public opinion might be expressed by them in a constitutional manner. His objection was to the calling a County Meeting in Hampshire, after the sense of the County had been so fficiently expressed, as he thought, by an Address signed by nine thousand Freeholders.

The Russian American Company has received news from its colony at Stilka, that there are Russian families in the North of Behring's Straits, whose ancestors were driven there by a storm about a century ago. The Directors of the Company expect, in a short time, a circumstantial account of this remarkable occurrence.

A motion was made in the Senate of North Carolina, on the 1st of December by Mr. Adams, that the seat of Thomas Person, a Senator, from Granville, be vacated in consequence of his being an Atheist!- Kesolution referred.

Letters from Sierra Leone, dated the 24th of November, mention the very sickly state of that unfortunate colony; the rains, even at such an advanced period of the year, had not ceased; several of the few Europeans there had died, and others remaining were in the most miserable state imaginable.

# COURT OF KING'S BENCH, YESTERDAY.

The King v. Sir Francis Burdett.
Mr. Scarlett, in the absence of the Solicitor General, said that Mr. Scarlett, in the absence of the Solicitor General, said that a general understanding had gone abroad, that the defendant in this case would be brought up on Monday, to receive the judgment of the Court for the publication of a libel, of which he had been convicted at Leicester. He had now to state to their Lordships, that, in consequence of an arrangement come to between the parties, judgment would not be prayed until next

Thursday.

Edmonds v. Walter.

The plaintiff in this case, had it will be recollected, brought his action against the defendant, the proprietor of the Times newspaper, for a libel inserted in that publication, reflecting on his characteristics his in profession. The character, and tending to injure him in his profession. The defendant justified, and, under that justification, obtained a

Mr. Chitty now applied to have that verdict set aside, on the ground that the justification did not cover the whole of the

The Court desired to have the briefs handed up to them, and said they would give an answer to the application on a future day.

# brun, brd ed doid BILL OF EXCHANGE,

The Court, in this case, decided that a bill of exchange originating in a gambling transaction was still a good security in the hands of a bona fide holder.

# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Friend "Clericus Cambriensis" is come to hand. The anonymous letter, dated 24 January, 1821, contains such valuable information .- We were in possession of some of the facts before.

A. G. H. will see that the press of matter excludes his communication this week. Waithman's Trials shall be inserted, as " A Liveryman"

wishes. "Caraboo" is by far too comical. We have heard nothing of the scandal Spy alludes to—nor should we repeat it even if we had.

Cox shall be brought into play.

An Englishman's letter is received; his hints are valuable, and will be attended to:

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

# JOHN BULL.

# LONDON, JAN. 29.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. THIS EVENING (10th time) MIRANDOLA.
After which, the New Grand PANTOMIME, called
HARLEQUIN AND FRIAR BACON; or, the Brazen Head.
To-morrow, there will be no Performance.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

THIS PRESENT EVENING, KING RICHARD THE THIRD.

Richark, M. Wallack. Lady Anne, Mr. W. West.

After which, THE SPOILED CHILD.

TO-MORROW, a SELECTION from HANDEL'S SACRED ORA"TORIO, the Messiah, and Beethoven's Mount of Olives, with a GrandMiscellaneous Act.

WE have no room for remarks upon the debate of Friday night and yesterday morning: indeed, there is not much necessity for talking about it, the divi-

sion proclaims the feeling of the country as loudly | was made by those gentlemen, that we were hireling as the motion itself has clearly shewn us the weak-

All the blustering of the Whigs and Radicals has ended in what? A motion by which the King's right to omit the Queen's name in the Liturgy, was to be questioned? No! A motion by which the effect was to be produced of re-inserting it? No! What then? a shifted shuffling thing, by which Ministers were to be turned out of their places for inability or misconduct, in advising the measure of striking it out at all.

Lord Archibald Hamilton (the brother of her Majesty's court) having cut and shaped, and pared and changed his announced motion under the direction of longer heads than his own, so as to make it palatable to the Whigs, who are notoriously mad to get in at any rate, and more especially without pledging themselves to do any thing for the Queen, about whom they care as little as they do for the King, or any body else except themselves, launched it; and, after a long debate, in which nothing is particularly to be remarked except the length and dulness of the opposition speeches, it was negatived by a Majority of ONE HUNDRED AND ONE! Need we add another syllable?

The Funds have continued rising ever since the meeting of Parliament.

# COLONEL BROWNE. od lads lod ..

THE barbarous and inhuman observations upon the assassination of this gentleman in the Old Times newspaper, call for the strongest and most marked reprehension, The palliation of midnight murder is a new and somewhat extraordinary service for an English Journal to engage in. We turn from those who attempt to extenuate it, with a disgust, very little short of that which every Englishmen must feel for the diabolical perpetrators of the crime itself.

The Old Times, not content, however, with making murder in cold blood a matter of joke, is pleased to cast insinuations on the character of the sufferer on the present occasion. The Old Times should be told, that a more amiable or honourable man than Colonel Browne, does not exist. That his character in the army as a brave and experienced officer is established by his long and arduous services in the Peninsula war, under our illustrious Wellington, where he was several times wounded; that in all the private relations of life there is not a more estimable man, nor in society a man more generally sought and admired.

THE Baron Bergami has left Paris, with three carriages in his suite, and in all the splendour of high rank and great opulence. His resources are not doubtful—the money which he is thus lavishing he has received from the house of Coutts in London, bankers of the Queen. We confidently trust, that a clear statement will be laid before Parliament, of the amount actually expended for LAW CHARGES out of the enormous sums which have been drawn by her Majesty and her LEGAL advisers.

WE have received Mr. Theodore Hook's second letter. We are ready to confess, that we may have appeared to treat him too unceremoniously; but we will put it to his own feelings, whether the terms of his denial were not in some degree calculated to produce a little asperity on our part: we shall never be ashamed, liowever, to do justice, and we readily declare that we meant no kind of imputation on Mr. Hook's personal character.

I, William Shackell of Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, and No. 2, Gough-square, both in the City of London, Proprietor of the Sunday Newspaper, called JOHN BULL, make cath and swear, that the said Paper was not established at the suggestion, or under the direction, of any person or persons connected, directly, or indirectly with the Court or Government; and that I, the said William Shackell know, of my own knowledge, that no sum or sums of money whatever, have been at any time paid to the Proprietor, Editor, or Conductor of the said Paper for its support or maintainance by any person or persons-whatsoever; and further, that the Proprietor never has at any time had any communication with any Member of the Court or of the Administration, of any kind or nature on the subject of this Publication.

And I, the said William Shackell, do further make oath and swear, that the sale of the Two last Numbers of the said Paper, Nos. 5, and 6, has amounted, up to this day, to ten thousand two hundred and thirty copies.

W. SHACKELL, Proprietor.

Witnesses J.R. T. WEAVER, Publisher.

vorn before me at the Mansion Louse, this 27th day of January,

J. T. THORP, Mayor.

We last week took occasion to notice an attack made upon us by Messrs. Meston and Wilson, at a parish meeting in the Borough, because an assertion

of the Ministry.

We care very little for the abuse vented by the Radicals: first, because their dispraise is most to be desired; and, secondly, because, in the blindness of their malignity, they cut and slash at people who are as little connected with us as the Pope is. But there is published, (few of our readers know the fact, we dare say), a Weekly London Literary and Political Review, called-(probably by mistake) The Independent, which undertook, last week, to review the four first numbers of this Paper.

The conductor of that work might have continued reviewing and abusing, and calling names till dooms-day, unnoticed by us, had not his Review been put forth by her Majesty's booksellers, in token of which protection and patronage, it bears the Royal arms; and in the placards announcing it, the initials, C. R.

This identifies the paper with her Majesty; and, therefore, it requires a word or two. As it is notorious that the Queen is unable to write our language we acquit her of personal contribution to its pages but, from the indiscriminate (may we be allowed to say, injudicious) praise of her Majesty, and her whole Court-viz. Lady Anne Hamilton-it is evident that it comes from the only house in England where the opinions it gives forth are entertained.

In the outset of the review of JOHN BULL, an

assertion made in the Borough, is repeated—that we are hirelings. This repreach, and all the other re proaches and abuses of a faction, stung and wounded by our exertion, we should laugh at, if we did not fear that our silence would implicate those whose political conduct we admire, and whose personal characters we esteem. In answer to all such remarks, we refer the "Independent" to the affidavit at the head of this article. We do not exactly know in what estimation oaths are held at Bran denburgh House, but we should think it would satisfy its inhabitants and partizans, that we are somewhat more independent of those whose cause we espouse than persons who assume the particular bearings of her Majesty as a passport to their paper, they being at the same time her Majesty's acknowledged tradesmen and retainers.

With respect to "nothing but falsehood in its most disgusting form," appearing in JOHN BULL, we can only say, as we said last week,—point it out: shew us where we are supposed to have erred, and ample apology shall be made, if we fail of sub-stantiating the facts we have adduced.

It is said we have made a covert attack upon the sobriety of the Queen. This is a mistake: our attack was a very open one. And, as for the " Independent," it is very easy for him to say, that a pretended correspondent asks Dr. Borland whether the Queen drank a bottle of Madeira at breakfast, at his house at Genoa, and another at dinner, &c. &c. But would it not be much easier to procure Dr. Borland, who could be a real correspondent, to deny the fact?-The Doctor is living at Kensington, as we said before his negative would be worth something to them. But where is it?

The "Independent" says, that we speak of the Queen as if "her Majesty had been judicially condemned." Why so she has been- as far as her trial went, a majority of her judges found her guilty. This really does not seem to be generally understood—one does not expect the "tinkers in armour," and "the damsels from Marybone," to be particular or correct in their views of political questions, but, even respectable people appear to have taken up the idea, that the Queen's innocence was esta-blished by a division in her favour; whereas, the fact is, (and it never can be too often repeated) that her guilt is recorded by a majority of her judges— a majority three times as large as that which in France doomed the unfortunate Louis to the scaffold; nine times as large as that which produced the impeachment of Lord Melville a few years since, and larger even than that which seated William III. on the throne of England.

As for our remarks on Mrs. Brougham, we never inferred that she had been more indulgent than she ought to her husband before marriage. We merely know that the announcement of the birth of Mr. Brougham's child followed that of his marriage sooner than such events generally do, for which all the papers of the day are our witnesses; but as we are on the subject, if the " Independent" could inform us in what part of England Mr. and Mrs. Brougham were actually married, we and many of our correspondents would thank him. And it would be doing her Majesty service, inasmuch as such infoation would naturally increase the value of Mrs. Brougham's countenance.

**1** amiable Lady; and we admit that it was cruelatrocious, to have dragged her before the public under the circumstances in which she is placed; but who so dragged her? Not we; but those who so pompously biazoned her support of the Queen as an evidence of immacrate purity and good conduct, sufficient to comperbalance the testimony of all the other women in kingland.

As for the catalogue of the Queen's virtues coming from her Mujesty's bookseller, it is of as rauch value as a horse-dealers enumeration of the good qualities of a broken down 14p which he wants to sell, and as for the probity, fidelity, and distuterestadness of Indy Anne Hamilton, we never meant to peared with them. All we observed is, that if she has been faithful and affectionate to her Mate the has been no more than she ought to have m, the ving been paid for it.

With respect to our strictures upon her Majesty's visit to a Concest at the Mansion House, we repeat as for identifying her Majesty with all the obscene density me we are not in the least anxious do do so in this case. Allow the stories told by up will the rest

The "Independent" after proceeding to review Your of our Numbers, (not five), without answering any one of our questions or refuting except by a sweeping praise of its mistress any of our assertions, any we have no hesitation in declaring that ther. Majesty is entitled not only as "the first in wink, but as the first in VIRTUE and in TALENTS to be at the head of the females of England.

Having said this, we verily believe the " Independent" can have no hesitation in saying any

We have finished this part of our subject, and having cumorily noticed the "Independent" as a "political" work, we will just take a look at it

as " a Literary" publication.
We, however, shall be more malicious than usual in this proceeding, we will let it speak for itself. We give our readers five specimens of original peetry which appear in it, and leave them to judge of its merits.

No. I. "THE BRIDE OF LAUSAC. "Oh! who is more gay than a bride of Lausse,"In her has is the bustard's feather:

The fur withe hill-los warms her back And her shoes are of chamois leather.

sevice cold and as bright as the Furka snown "Is a Laure virgin's bonour:
"Though her heart like a July sun-beam glows,

" She bears no stain upon her. " In summer her feathering our she plies,

" Nor boatman needs to excert he "And the slippery skate to her heels she ties,
"When winter binds the water."

No. II. " ISIDORE.— A VILLAGE LAMENT. " Where's the young Isidore. Bose of the village! "Roams she the barren moor,
"Tills she the fillage?

"Her. in her bounty's flower, " Barbarous Herman "Spoiled, in an belpless hour-"Curse on the German !"

PATHETIC STORY OF THE UNTERVALED COTTAGER. " Young Gaspard, whom all Ersenfelden admired,

"Was scarcely sixteen when his father expired:
"Plerre summoned his child to the bedside, and said

"I sen dying, take care of our poor Adelaide." Which, to rhyme, must be pronounced "addle-head" ---probably a namesake of the author.

EPIGRAMS! "Better to suffer in a low estate,
"Than to endure the insults of the great." "ON A GLUTTON .-- (FROM THE GREEK.) 4 Oh, Maw, rapacious—freedom's yawning grave, "You make the parasite & cringing slave!

All of which specimens bring the literary department of this work as near to perfection as its politics are to independence.

LONDON EDUCATION CLOTHING SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern. Mr. Brougham, who was in the chair, gave a very gratifying account of the benefits derived by the rising generation from this institution; and his observations were amply borne out by the Report of the Secretary. The Rev. Rawland Hill was of opinion, that education alone would be but of little avail, unless it was accompanied by religious instruction; for those who had but a little education were often found to make a most abominable use of it.—The healthy appearance of the children, who were introduced, afforded general satisfaction.

A Gentleman at Manningtree, Essex, breaking up s corn putch for firewood lately, a false bottom was discovered, containing three wrappers, each containing ten guineas, of the seign of George II.

THE QUEEN'S VISITORS.

The Queen received her mends on Saint Monday, as usual. The glass-blowers shewed her their bottles and lustres; and the industrious classes (who had nothing else to do) marched out to Hammersmith, which, according to placards posted about the streets, they were graciously permitted to do, " free of expence."—The tinkers paid her Majesty a second visit, some of whom were curiously dressed in copper hats and tiu breeches. This carrying brass to Brandenburgh is something like carrying coals to Newcastle.

The Morning Post, with an air of flippancy, talks of our pretended special information about Mrs. Hume and her not having visited the Queen. The Morning Post may have better authority than we have for saying what it does, but our authority for disayowing Mrs. Hume's visit to her Majesty, is the lady's father; and our authority for denying the fact of Mrs. Denman's having seen her Majesty, is Mrs. Denman herself.

### TO JOHN BULL.

Sin-In the third number of your estimable paper, where treating of those females who have disgraced themselves by visiting the Queen, I perceived the following observation:—" Mrs. Archdeacon Bathurst, Lady Rush, Mrs. W. Madocks, and Mrs. Taylor, defy our research, &c. &c. As to three of these ladies, I really know nothing; but Lady Rush is easily heard of, at 26, Pall-Mall, which is the town residence of her husband, Sir William Beaumaris Rush, an old and honourable naval officer, and than whom His Majesty has not in his dominions a more truly loyal subject; a man who has given substantial proofs of his loyalty; for, to my knowledge, he has not for many years, drawn a farthing of his half-pay; and during the late war he raised a corps of Yeomanry at his residence in Surrey, without putting the county to the least expence.

Sir William was well known to, and much liked by our late good old King, who conferred the honour of Knighthood on him in 1800, when he was High Sheriff of Suffolk, in which county, as also in Essex, he has very considerable landed estates.

Having now Sir, informed you who Sir William and Lady Rush are, permit me to add, that at the time their names appeared in the Bergamise Gazettes, as having called on the Queen, they were actually staying at Brighton; and I can positively aver, they never did call

at Brandenburgh House.
With equal truth am I enabled to state, that Lady Sarah Butler has not been there; a piece of intelligence that cannot fail to be acceptable to her high-minded countrymen, who feel themselves sufficiently disgraced by their Peer of highest of rank having forced his amiable wife to do an act so repugnant to her well-known feelings, of what is due to female reputation, which ought at all times be dearer to woman than her life.

Lady Grosvenor refused to obey her husband's mandate in this instance; and I believe it is the only one in which she ever disobeyed her Lord: but her Ladyship foresaw the disgrace that must attach to any female who would visit a woman of such character.

If you can spare a corner in your excellent constitu-tional paper, you will much oblige your friend,

# TO JOHN BULL.

Dean Mr. Bull-I have been a constant reader of your paper from its commencement, and admire much your love of truth; be therefore, candid enough to notice in your next, a misrepresentation which appeared this day in the morning papers, under the head of "Addresses presented to the Queen on Monday," that Sir Gerard Noel presented the one from Stamford, and assisted in the presentation of the Address from St. Maryle-bone.-Sir Gerard is now in Rutlandshire, and has been absent from town since the 17th inst.—I remain your constant admirer, TRUTH AND JUSTICE. your constant admirer, January 23, 1821.

The Duke of Roxburgh is appointed Chamberlain to the Queen."-Times, Jan.

The Duke of Roxburgh never heard of the nomination. He is eighty-five years of sge, lives retired on his estates in Scotland, and never proposes again to visit

His Majesty opened the Session of Parliament in person on Tuesday last, and never was sight more grati-

fying to the real friends of the country.

The late King in going to the House passed from St.

James's through the Park, and His present Majesty while James's through the Park, and His present Majesty while Regent took the same road, it being customary for the Sovereign to proceed from his Palace to Parliament; but since the commencement of this reign, Carlton House being the actual residence of the King, the procession moved directly thence through the streets to Westminster, which afforded the people a better opportunity of beholding their Monarch.

The crowd was immense and the applause tumultuous. Hats and handkerchiefs waved along the whole line of march, and men and women seemed to vie with each other in demonstrations of joy at seeing their King.

If the voice of humble individuals such as could be supposed to reach the Throne, we would exert corselves in calling upon His Majesty to let us see him more frequently—in praying him to mix more amongst us, and refute by his appearance in our streets and public places, the calumnies vented against his fine person and gracious manners; thus rendering contemptible and innocuous the shameful libels and caricatures now so plentiful, in which one of the handsomest men in the country, and decidedly the most finished gentleman of the age, is held up to the people as a most deformity and ill beseding.

# ORRGINAL POETRY.

NEW SONG. With a bead, Dull as lead. Roaring lungs of Leather all; And a shape Like an ape Enter Charley Wetherall. At the Bar,

Very far From being in high frather, all Lincoln's Inn, Thought it size To have bred this Wetherall.

When he tried, Fer and wide, Briefs and fees to gather all; Agents scowled Clients growled, At puzzie-pated Wetherall.

" Could I meet " A soug seat," Thought be, I might out feather all : Hart and Heald. And Bell would yield, To Senatorial Wetherall.

So he bought A seat, and thought! Piace and praise to gather all, " Pray, who is "That monstrous quis?"

Was all the praise of Wetherall. When my Lord

Sent round word, Partisans to gather all; Rusning first, And like to hurst, With loyalty, come Wetherall.

Steady votes,

Copious notes, Attendance too in weather all; Opiate speeches, Black silk breeches, Were the claims of Wetherell.

Sed to tell. Two places fell. He was thought fit for neither. All Gifford prefeed. And Copley raised, But not a word of Wetherall.

" Zooks," quoth lie, " I shall see

On the seem

My logal prospetts wither all; Unless I make Ministers quake For their neglected Wethers

Plaunts the Quees, Exclaiming now "Coste hither all "Kpaves and fools " Shall be my tools," Glorious hopes for Wetherall.

So be spoke A speech, like smoke, Flimey and thick together, all The ayes and noon, Both friends and for Curs'd this blund'ring Wotherall

When an are In search of grass, Hath run out his tether all; And cannot get, A momel yet. He's just the type of Wetherall.

TO JOHN BULL. Siz,—I know no duty more peculiarly within the province of a British House of Commons, then the exercise of a jealous vigilance over the channels into which its pecuniary bounties are directed by their grantees. It maintain that, that which is granted liberally should be maintain that, that which is grafted liberally should be applied not only wisely, but to purposes strictly national. When this is the case, I decidedly agree with the enlightened and sober authority of Mr. Justice Bayley, (however, it may be controverted by the Sir Oracles of the Edinburgh Review and Morning Chronicle), that taxes are no drawback on national prosperity. It appears from their evidence before the House of Lorda, that both Count Oliveirs and Chewelier Vassali receive pensions from her Majesty's bounty. Well aware, as I am, of the liberality of that August Personage's disposition. I humbly conceive it to be incumbent at the ensuing meeting of Parliament, before a specific annual income is voted to her Majesty, to move a humble Address to her, that she would be graciously pleased to lay before the House a list of all pensions granted, and allowances made by her to Aliens since the year 1814, specifying the amount, dates, and services rendered by the holders. I should then propose that the GROSS sum thus got at, should be deducted from such annual income as Parliament in its wirdow, under all the circumstances of the case may conceive her to be intitled to. Allow me to subscribe myself, friend Bull, your singless all wither,

well wisher.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 51.) THURSDAY.

The House met at a quarter before two o'clock, and went up with the Address, in answer to His Majesty's most gracious

That this House will not receive any Petition for Private Bills after Friday, the 9th of February; - that no Private Bill be read the first time after Monday, the 5th of March; -- and that no Report of such Private Bill be received after Thursday, the 19th of April next. PRIDAY.

The influx of strangers into the gallery this day, was very great on account of the motion of Lord A. Hamil-

ton respecting the Liferey,

A Petition was presented by C. Farquiar, Esq. against the return for Tregony. Ordered for consideration on

the 13th of February.

A Petition from Mr. Bryant respecting the return for Aldborough was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 13th of March.

Sir J. Newport gave notice of a motion for Thursday next, respecting a certain publication which he deemed a libel on both Houses of Parliament.

Petitions were presented from the city of York, Carlisle, St. Mary, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe and an immense number of other places, for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy.

The House in a Committee of Supply agreed to a resolution for granting a supply to His Majesty.

MOTION TO RESTORE THE QUEEN'S NAME TO

THE LITURGY. Lord A. Hamilton rose, and after laying on the table a petition, respecting the Queen, from the town of Lanark, proceeded to address the House.—He said he never remembered in the whole course of his Parliamentary duty, an occasion when it became more neces sary for him to intreat the indulgence of the House, both with reference to the individual who had to address them, and to the subject upon which he was to occupy their time. It would be quite superfluous when the number of pathiens on the table must have unanswerably declared it, to insist on the inherent importance of this motion, or the interest which the public had in it. The first and obvious impression which every man had upon this subject was, the general ferment which pervaded the country from the moment the proceedings against her Majesty commenced—a ferment which not only extended to that House, and prevented it from atextended from one corner of the country to the other, interrupting even the ordinary occupations of the people. He was aware, that in taking up this question, it might be said that he had adopted it because he thought it would make an excellent party question, and might be perverted to the promotion of party views, it was not to be imputed to him that he was awayed by any party bias (without meaning, at the same time, to disclaim a fair political hostility to the Gentlemen on the opposite side of the House because, in his conception, he ventured to offer nothing to the House, which was not a subject in-volving the responsibility of Ministers. This being his view, he believed he was not hable to the imputation of intending in this motion any thing personally disrespectful to the Sovereign. The first observatives which occurred to him on a consideration of this matter was, that he did not think it possible—(and he wished to hear an exposition of the sentiments of Ministers upon it) that restters could as they now were. He thought it was impossible that her Majesty should continue to be marked by this stigms, and be recognized by the Government and Legislature by the addition of a were perturbary establishment. Her name was another than the Liturgy at a time when she had little reason to expect that fuch an act would have been committed against her. If her Majesty was to be tried for subsequent acts, to which she might have boen driven, then let subsequent irritations and acts of in-justice against her be taken fillio account also. But the principle of such a proceeding was willolly unjustifiable, and its practice to be compared only, as was well ob-served by a Noble Friend of the Cold Nugent), to the inquisitor, who laid the violent on the rack, and took his exprehiments properly and the view of the said of the content of t Hjured. What was her situation at the time? She was without a home or a station. The laws of her country had deceived her, for they fold her size was Queen. In her estimate of the ollingation of domestic life, she was clustery deceived—for she was a wife, and had no hus-She left this country with what he would almost sall a letter of licence, and instead of being treated in sonformity to what appeared to be the effect of this letter, she was followed by spies, and hunted by diplomatic agents. Every where she set her foot, she was treated by the Ministers with nothing but contumely, and no prorection of consolation in any quarter. As to the Or-ders in Council, he contended, that they never had any other than a negative effect. He strongly denied that the 13 and 14 of Car, the Second was an authority for the Order in Council. That Act simply empowered the king in Council for a alter the names of the Royal Ring in Council for alter the names of the royal Paintly, as occasion would require, but not to omit way of them. The Noble Lord continued to say, that only one name observation occurred for him on the country of the name of the country of the one of the one of the country of the one of the one of the organization of the one of the organization that only one innite observation occurred to him on the audited of this supposed authority, which the Oracle in Council devised from the Act of Uniformity.—

The council devised from the Act of Uniformity.—

The was ever unwilling to make thereout althorie, and the present question angle to be discussed on general that he left at all times in being obliged to do so, and the present question angle to be discussed on general constitutional principles, without any reference to the was in the present case aggravated by the absence of the constitutional principles, without any reference to the constitution, of whose conduct the meant of the first of the constitution of the constitut

to, and his principal complaint he had against him was that he was absent.—(Hear.)—For an understanding having gone abroad, an understanding too which was not discountenanced by the Right Hon, Gentleman himself, that on this very important question, he had differed from his colleagues, (but of the fact he, Lord A. H. pretended to have no knowledge) it was most desirable that he should in his place state whether such a difference had taken place, and whether he had differed from his colleagues from principle.-And did not the Right Hon. Gentleman keep his ciple.—And did not the hight hon, centieman keep his place during the whole of the proceedings, until at length, for some reasons as yet unexplained, he thought proper in the end to cease to act with Ministers.—(*Hear.*).—What credit then, should be given him, or how far could his subsequent and late desertion from the responsibility of publications of that lic affairs discharge him from his former obligations of that The Noble Lord after a variety of observation respecting the proceedings against the Queen, concluded with moving "That it is the sense of this House, that the order of Council of the 12th of February, by which the omission of Her Majesty's name in the Littingy was occasioned, was most ill-advised, and inexpedient."

Mr. C. R. Bill defended the conduct of Mr. Canning. while had taken an early opportunity of declaring that he would take no part in the proceedings against the Queen. And from the time that all hopes of an adjustment failed. by the miscarriage of the Address of the House to Her Majesty, he withdrew himself sltogether, and left the kingdom. He was absent during all the proceedings in the other house, but returned after the Bill of Pains and Penalties was withdrawn. Finding then that the new state of things approached too nearly to that which he had objected to, he became sensible that a continuance in office was incompatible with his former professions, and he had no other course left but to surrender his employments. But Be was glad to have this opportunity of saying, that, though Mr. Canning had withdrawn himself from office, he did not, by any means, wish to shrink from the responsi-bility which attached to his colleagues. (Ifear!)

Mr. Robinson contended that the Crown had a discretionary power under the Act of Uniformity, and treating the matter candidy, it was not easy to look at the conduct of Ministers, in advising the omission of Her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, without also taking into account all the circumstances which preceded and accompanied that ad It was well known that their Majesty's had lived separate for many years—that that separation had been in some measure sanctioned by the late King, and recognized by more than one Act of the Legislature. Ministers were also sensible that, one day or other, the question would be brought before the House; and they had sufficient proof in their hands to warrant the exclusion of Her Majesty's name. (Hear!) How then could Ministers confer a personal honour on the Queen by restoring her name to the Liturgy, under the circumstances which he had mentioned. Had the law, indeed, been imperative, it would have relieved Ministers from a great difficulty. It would have been more agreeable to have no discretion. They were compelled by the proofs they held in their hands, to bring the Queen to trial. (Hese!) Centlemen might be incredulous but he was not now going into a vindication of the mea-sures which Ministers had taken. At a proper time he and his colleagues would meet the House on the subject, and not shrink from the most satisfactory explanation. (Hear!) But the Noble Lord said that this motion would steer a middle course, and that, without addressing the King directly, it would at least convey to his Majesty a hint of the feelings of the Bouse of Commons. A Bint !- Was this the language to be used on an momentous a subject as the present? He contented that it was not the proper mode of conveying the feelings of the House of Commons to the foot of the Throne; and that, if Ministers had acted in the very criminal way in which their conduct was represented; the House of Commons were bound in duty to take other steps than slight reprimands. On all these grounds, therefore, and because the proposition was not a fair and manly one, but rather a collateral issue upon an abstract point, which would not involve the case one way or the other, he should oppose the motion, and the fairest way he thought, of meeting it, was by moving that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Hobbane agreed entirely with the Hon, Gentleman (Mr. Edie), that with regard to Mr. Canning, he should be allowed an oppositunity of defending himself before any attacks were made upon him. But whether he was attacked or not, or whether he was absent or prosenf, appeared to him, in the present state of things as of very little consequence, and the House should not be occupied with such discussions. The Right Honourable Gentleman hatl declined entering into the legal question, at the same time that he made a motion for adjourning the floure. He (Mr. H.) was no lawyer, but he thought the anna probendi, lay with Ministers to show that their acts were not illegal. He was not obliged to do so. Every lawyer knew well that there was no law for changing the formula of prayer; and, from the year 1546, to the present time, there was no instance of a Queen Consorts' name being omitted under the same circumstances as the present. There was, in-deed, one exception, manely—the Queen Consort of George the First; but her, case was hardly analogous to the present, for she was totally unknown to the people of this country, either as Queen, or Princess of Wales; and if she had never been prayed for, it was because she was not known at all to the persons who frequented the Court here-in fact, she was no part of the King's family, so far

subject of it. Whatever had been done must be consist the civil State, except an Act of Parliament, and there-

Majesty. The question was of no less importance the -whether the law of the land invested the govern ment of this country with power to erase the name of the Queen Consort from the Liturgy of the Church; and it was a fallicy to suppose that a case of this kind could be that according to the Consustual Principle, which was, that according to the Consustuals Regul, the name of the Queen Consort had always been placed in the Liturgy along with that of the King, and that it could not be removed therefrom at the pleasure of the executive government; and therefore, whatever decision the House should come to, must rest upon the abstract question; whether a custom that had existed in this country for three centuries, should still be continued or overtumed. He now charged the Ministers of the Crows with having, on the 12th of February last, made an order respecting her Majesty, which was contrary a the Consuctudo Regni, and grossly illegal.—(Loud cries of Hear.) After the restoration, a general Church Liturgy was established by the Act of Uniformity, which had for its object to secure a civil recognition of all the component parts of the litstitutions of the country. The principle of that Act was, that the Church and the State were to be The principle of so united, that one should be recognised in the other. The effect of this Act was the complete settlement of the Liturgy, in the year 1661. This was done by Act of Parliament; and the Service of the Church was itself as much an Act of Parliament as if it had entered on the Parliament Roll. The House, therefore, in considering this question, was bound to look at the construction of the Act, of which the Liturgy formed a part. The Act of Uniformity declared, that the Liturgy should be printed, and made a part of the service of the Church; therefore the Liturgy was made an Act of Parliament. The Act did not contain any charge to estable the Crown to make an alteration in the Liturgy. The Crown had not the power to alter even a letter of it, except the power granted by one clause to which he should refer. They must, therefore, refer to the Act of Uniformity, in order to see what were the powers which belonged to the Crown. The clause to which he alluded was to this effect: "Provided always, and be it further emeted, that in all prayers relative to the Queen, and other branches of the Royal Family, the names may be altered from time to time, according to lawful authority," &c. Here then a power was given to the Crown to put out a name, and substitute another name according to circumstances, in its stead; but the act gave the King no power to erase the name of a person living at the finte; and if such a power was claimed, why was it not stated in the Act of Parliament? The Act was most elaborately revised by the greatest lawyers of the country. It was made after the rage of civil war had seased; and those who restored the monarchy never intended to degrade the Queen. The names of all the former Queens were in the Liturgy; and the act of uniformity followed the example of what had been done before; and was it to be supposed that the act gave the King a power to leave out the many of the Queen Consort? In the printed copy of the Prayor Bock, after the Act was passed, Charles II. not being thou married, there was a blank left for the name of a Queen Consort to in intention in the Charles II. be inserted in it. This was an argument to show that the Liturgy, established by the Act of Uniformity, was to be a complete copy of the Liturgies existing in the former reigns of James I. and Charles E. After this Act was passed, the names of the Queen of Charles II. and James II. were inserted in the Liturgy. The Learned Gentleman now proceeded to advert to some of the precedents on which his argument was founded. The circumstance of the name of the Queen of George I. was relied on. But that Queen never came to this country; her name was hardly known when the King resided in Hander, before he came over to this country; her name was not even mentioned. In-deed the King had been divorced for 18 years before from her; and she had been locked up as a prisoner in Ha-nover. Therefore her case could be no presedent. She could not, in law, be considered as a Queen, because she had been divorced by an Ecclesiastical Court. If any one had a right to be considered the lawful wife of Geo. L. it was the Duchess of Kendall, who had been united to him by a lest-handed marriage. Then it was impossible to lay this down as a precedent for leaving out the native of a lawful Queen Consort. The precedent was a miserable one, and every argument founded on it was sophis-tical and absurd. There was another principle on which tical and absurd. There was another principle on which he founded the rights of the Queen Consort. By the common law of the country the Queen had equal privileges with the King; and she had the privileges of a femme sole. These rights were not given her by the King, but by the law; and therefore it was not in the power of the King to take any of these rights away from her. There was no privilege enjoyed by the Queen which were not as well secured to her as those of the King were secured to him; and it might just as well be said, that the King could take away from her the name of Queen as any of her other privileges. He had consulted many lawyers and divines on this question, and they all agreed with him; and their opinion was, that if ambiguity did exist on any question rivileges, it must be construed in favour of her Majesty. He begged, therefore, as a plain humble man, that he might be permitted to ask the present Monarchical and Anti-Radical Ministers, whether the same power which had left the Queen's name out of the Liturgy might not have done the very same thing with regard to the name of the King .— (Ilear, hear!)— Were not the words of the Act equally applicable to the one as the other? He had carefully perused the Act of Uniformity, and he declared it as his opinion, that the hame of the one could not be left out without that of the other. The principle of that was, to unite the Church and the State; there was no power to alter any part of

ture these could be no power to after the Ecclesiastical part, because they were both united together. hnown that Honrictte, Queen of Charles M. was the first object of attack upon the principle on which her present Majesty had been assailed. But that authority was not one which should be called into operation, as the act of expuncing her name from the Liturgy, had been folid by an attack upon the King himself, and was not likely to be cited as a precedent of any force upon the present occasion. It was the duty of Ministers to bring forward, if such a thing were in contemplation of the Crown, all the evidence which went to establish the neessity of such a proceeding, instead of doing which, they had put in array against her a tribunal such as had never before been resorted to, except in the memorable instance of the jurisdiction of the High Commission Court, which had exercised a gensuship morney over the Queen similar to that which was now established by the Privy Council.—(Hear, hear!)—Combining all those objections with the knowledge of the positive fact, that 8 out of 10 of the people of England were of opinion, that the whole proceedings against the Queen were unjust and inhuman; he could not but deprecate them with all is might, in the hope that immediate means would be taken to put an oud to a system which had caused so much agitation.—(Cheers.)

Dorter Dodsen contended, that the King had as much authority over the Church as the Pope had exercised before the Reformation,

Sir J. Newport quoted the Irish Act of Uniformity, as evidence to prove that the right to exclude the Queen's name from the Liturgy, existed in Parliament alone. The Stante Law was, he said, as it stood conclusive.

The Attorney General expressed his surprise, that those who were dissatisfied with the act of omitting the Queen's name had not expressed their dissatisfaction twelve months ago. The reason was, not that the act was illegal, but that it was inconvenient. (Fistr.) They had already admitted that it was strictly legal. The whole argument of those who advocated the Queen was built upon the position, that the right of her Majesty was immutable; but they had not shown how she had any right of the kind. The Act of Uniformity gave no such right; and, notwithstanding the appellation of Star Chamber, which had been given to the authority from which the order had issued, the power that had been exercised was an existing legal power. The law upon the subject said the King had the power of "altering" e names in the Form of Common Prayer, which included "erasing." But there was no Prayer annexed to the Act for the Queen or the Royal Family. It remained with the King to fill up the blank, and if the King had no power to act, how could be fill up the blank? At the time of Charles II, there was no Queen Consoit. The blank was then filled up with the name of the Queen Downger. Omissions had frequently taken place. In the reign of George II, the name of Prince Frederick, who had been for some time prayed for, was struck out; and in that of Philip and Mary, the King was prayed for, and not the Queen.—(Hear; hear, and cries of, "Nhe is not 2ucen Consort")—No—she was Queen Regnant. The fore of prayer was, "Pro Rege et principion suic." The Hon, and Learned Member then contended, that there was neither law nor usage to sanction the right claimed by her Majesty; and he was much sur-prised to hear a gentleman of the attainments of his Hon. and Learned Friend, assert that the Queen was entitled to the special prayers of those whom he called her subjects. He never heard that a Queen in this country had any subjects; nor did he find the term subjects made use of, except in the addresses presented to the Queen, and the answers to them. Is was quite alear that this question was brought forward for party purposes; he would ask, if that was not the case, it would never have been introduced.—(Herr.)— It was charged against his Majesty's Ministers that they acted in an filegal manner. Now what was the fact? They had received information from abroad of the Queen having been guilty of such a degree of mison quired a solemn investigation; and were they then to be accused of acting illegally, because they had resolved upon an inquiry into the charges spainst her?—(Loud cheers.)

Str J. Machinionh then man, and after a few postiminary observations, said, that the late Order in Council was a violation of all the recognised principles of the British Constitu-tion. "His Monentuble Friend, the Momber for Westmington, and very aptly illustrated this point then with respect to the wife of George I. who was styled Duchess of Zell, all that could be said was, that she inherited that title from her fa-ther who was Duhe of Zell, and her assuming it after the was separated from her husband, proxed that she was held to be divorced, to all intents and purposes. The Honournble and Learned Gentleman then proceeded to examine in detail all the carlous stantice enacted in reference to the question, and desired the correctness of the interpretation gives to them by the Attorney-General. He contended that the high authority of Lord Clarendon, and Sir Matthew Hale, was against the Monorable and Learned Gentleman. He then proceeded to contend, that the exclusion of Prince George of Denmask-from the Litargy, was no precedent in support of the exclusion of Her Present Majesty, because the 25th Section of the Act of uniformity did not contemplate the Consort of Queen regnant. Amorge was the husband of Anne, and he did not come auder the other part of the description, namely, "the royal progeny." But the Princess Sophia's name was inserted, as she was one of "the royal progeny" —a person towards whom Anne hand no friendly feelings. When he first heard of this measure, he supposed that Ministers were at least secure as to the legality of what they did. But he was now fully convinced of the imbecility of their case. Much was said of bolding the scales of justice with an even hand, before the trial of her Majorty. And yet, before that trial, by the omission of her name from the Liturgy, they caused it to be proclaimed in twenty thousand pulpits that she was an adultress. He was convinced that most this subject there was, in fact and in truth, no division upon this subject there was, in fact and in truth, no division of opinion in this House. No men could lay his hard on his heart and say that he did not deploye this as a most unfortupate measure, though many, most inconsistently, as he thought; atili went on 40 support an administration which had committed such an error.—(ther, heart)—The opinions of the

public were decided, and most ardent against this most enhappy measure. The feeling of the people alone was sufficient to call on the Throne for the abundonment of all hostile pro-ceedings against the Queen. They fest that the was degraded before trial—prosecuted without sufficient cause, and endurcoured to be punished without conviction.

The Splicitar General slid not think that the served of this question was calculated to allay the dissurtants which were and to exist in the country—(beer, hear).—He referred to the negociation which took place, and concended, that at that time her Majesty's advisers easented to negociate for an equivalent for the omission of her Majesty's mane from the Liturgy. Some new lights, he supposed, had broken in upon Gent emen, since there was a time, and that not very remote, when this ounission was considered as a "trifle as light as air." He then proceeded to argue, that according to the act of uniformity and to established usage, it was competent to the Crown to change the names in the Liturgy by its more will and flat. He meintained that the Queen had no more right to complain of not having her name inserted in the Liturgy, than the whole body of the "Boyal Progeny" had of not being prayed for

Mr. Scarlett contended, that if the power contended for was in the King, it was also in his power to alter the whole of the Liturgy. But even had he the power, it was contrary to all principles of justice to exercise it and degrade the Queen, who

was then about to be put apon her trial.

Level Cashlerengh, then rose to appose the motion, amidst cries from every part of the House. The Noble Lund want on to argue, that in this question the Hon Gentlemen apposite had test sight entirely of the Queen, and were only occupied with their plans of aggrandizing tuningsides, and getting into power. A great deal had been said of the illegatity of the measures taken by Government, but that was now gous by—these was no doubt but that the King in Council, and in discretionary power with regard to the insertiop of the Queets's name in the Liturgy. The present motion was but a trick to cutch vous; by framing a proposition which did not directly consure Ministers, but was collaterally directed against them. The fractions of this metion expected to have some Members with them, who they knew to be decidedly bostile to them on the general views of the case. But after all, what would be the effect of the spotion? would it succeed in restoring her Majosty's name to the Liturgy, which was the precise object? Certainly not. He did not think his friend near him treated the question, so framed and so indirect, in an unbecoming way, by moving an unmediate adjournment of the House upon it. Much had been said of the Queen's legal right to have her name in the Liturgy. To bim it did not appear to come within the definition of a "right." He had hever cond in any writer that it had been trunked as such. Bluckstone, though very particular in describing the rights of the Queen Comort, said not a word of her right to be prayed for. It was clearly a matterenticely within the King's discretion. And if her Majesty had a legal right to it, why were her law advisers silent so long. Surely it was never unimated, but that if she applied to the Privy Council, her complaints would be referred to a committee of the Privy Council, where they would be investigated by those eminant Law Authorities whose busibe investigated by those eminant Law Authorities whose measures it was to adjudge concerning captures and prizes. And he should again any, that with regard to the law of the case, there was nothing at all in the wording of the clause in the Act of Uniformity, which Hunted the discretion of the King in Coun-Uniformity, which Hunted the discretion of the King in Council; indeed, by the very group of the law, the King seemed to be looked upon as the person the most qualified to settle all matters concerning the Royal Family. And it never could be the policy of the Legislature to look with suspicion upon that sare so entrusted to the covereign. For would it escape the observation of the House, that the education and marriages of all the branches of the Royal Family were entirely under the King's controul; and it would be a most daugerous principle indeed, if Paciament were to interfere with him in an affair, which was clearly connected with the internal management of his domestic household.— and, really, when gentlemen talked of the hardship which the Queen suffered in the late trials to which her Majcaty had been put, he could not bely remaindthem at the way in which see was treated in 1806, when Lord Erskine was an tops of her judges. It had been the boast of Lord Erskine, that he would have no nort of trial but that by jury; and yet, in what way we've the precedings in 1806 conducted supon a principle of the agent in quisitorial secrety, turk nown to, and without the privity of the defendant, and a judgment, as it was in fact, pronounced spon her by her father and her flovereign hefore she had any nation of it, but went she learned from sommon report Let them cease, thus bounting the servants of the Crown with putting her Majesty to an unjust or opprassive trial, or bringing her conduct to issue on proofs which they knew to be incupable of sustaining a charge, For who that looked into the proceedings in the other House, to which he was now as liberty to allude, that would venture to easy, that House did not find her Majesty guilty of what had been charged to her. And if, because Ministers, from the great delay of bringing the question before the House of Commons, and consented to give it up, was it not clear, from the Protests of the Peers themselves, that they thought the charges made out against the Queen. There was nothing in that tria", or any thing attending it, which made him regret that such steps had. then taken, when any s. spi at all became usee may; and the fore his God, the Noble Lord protested, that if the same news sity occurred again, and that he had the misfortene to be placed once more in the same embarraceing dirementances, he would again recommend and take precisely the same steps; but he could not consent to any thing which would compromise the dignity of his Sovereign; and fooling as he did on the case, he felt himself hound in consciouce to oppose the motion, and support the amendment of his Right Hou. Bright near him.

pport the amendment of the wight represent near new ... Mr. Alderman Heryate opposed it.

The House, at seven o'clock yesterday morning (Saturday) inded. For the motion, 209—Against it, 310—Majority for Ministers, 101.—Adjourne

# THEATRE.

DRURY LANE. - Miss Wilson has repeated the character of Mandane several times: we confess, however, that our first expectations of her merits have hardly been realized :- much of that which we attributed to timidity, turns out to be want of skill; and associated as she is in our minds with Miss Stephens, we turned to our favourite at Covent Garden with longing says. Madame Vestris ap-

ment of the state of the state

poared on Thursday to particular advantage; this fassinating woman wins upon the public every time they see her. We confess, that the brilliant spackle of her eye is more bewitching in some characters; but whatever she does, she does well. Bealman was not in particularly fine singing voice, but Mr. More really surprised us by his performance of Artabanes in the song of "Your Father you lost," &c. he was literally excellent.

The farce was "The Devil to Pay:"-Munden Jobson was irresistible; and Alias Kelly, as the as vulgarity went, was equally good in Nell.

We noticed that the books of the opera sold in the Lobbies, were old aditions with new titles.—this is, perhaps, economy: it, however, has the effect of rendering the book perfectly useless, and of greating a strong sensation of disgust at the system introduced into this Thoutes by the sapient and anlightened directors, Mesers. Calcraft and Moore.

# DOMESTIC ENTELLIGENCE FOR THE WERK.

THE KANG'S COURT.—On Thursday, the King held a Court at his Palace in Pell Mall. At Two o'clock, the whole of the King's Guard under the command of Colonal Higginson, marginal into the naluce yard; a detactment of Life Guards at his Prince in review. King's Guard under the command of Colonel Higginson, narched into the palace yard; a detactment of Life Guards took their station in Waterloo-place and Pall Mall, with their numerous bands. The Officers of State, and other officers in attendance, were the Lord Chamberlain, the Brown of the Stole, the distance of the Mossishe Tremster of the Household, Viscount Lake, anthe Lord in Waiting; Sir Higgore Tueser, as Groom in Waiting; the Cantain of the Yeonan of the Guard; Sir Thomas Hamand, Kaptain of the Yuonen of the Guard; Sir Thomas Hammond, as Chief Equery and Clerk, Marshal Master Pagat, Page of Honour. At half-past two o'clock, the Speaker of the House of Commons arrived (with the usual attendants) in his state carriage—he was accompanied by Mr. Seymour, the Sergeam at Arms, his Secretary, Chaptaiu, Truin Bourer, &c. also by Viscount Casthereugh, Viscount Patinesson, bord Binning, Sir G. Shiffner, Goueral Phipps, Colonel Townsond, Mounts. W. Dundas, Soarges Bourne, Brugden, Wellshley Pope, Robinson, Bankes, Broseps, Arbuthnot, Vansittatt, C. B. Batturet, and saveral others. They were conducted into the state room, adjoining the crimson derwing room.

On His Majerty entering his state apartments, he gave an audience to Colonel Upton, the Field Officer in Waiting, who made a report to the King of the effective state of the three

The Speaker and the Members of the House of Commons were then conducted to the state vocus, by Mr. Masti, the Gentleman Usiner in Waiting, and the Lord Chumbrelain. Aim their centainer into the throne rooms, the Speaker, with Masti, the Reuker, jun. and Mr. Browne, the Morar and Secundary of the Reuker, jun. and Mr. Browne, the Morar and Secundary of the Address on his right and left hand and surrounded by the other Address, on his right and left hand, and surrounded by the other nembers, approached the Sovereign on his throne, making sheir obejsances. The Speaker read the Address of the House of Commons in an audible voice, to which His Majesty was pleased. to return a most gracious answer.

Nis Majesty gave an audience to Viscount Castlerengh.

MERTING OF MERCHANTS, BANKERS, dec. - Go Wednesday, menting or menghants, BARRER, excellen wednesdey, a very full meeting of certain merchants, bankers, dec. of the Metropolis, was held at the Mansion House, to consider the late Declaration of the loyal part of the commercial body. The object of the gentlemen who proposed the meeting, was to disclaim any connection with the merchants and bankers who voted the Address to the King, and to she with the paper of the merchants of the merchants of the merchants. who voted the Address to the king, and to show the they ap-rogated to chemistize a degree of managementable importance, in stating that they approximate the antimerse of the perphants, hapkers, and others of the City of Landay in their Loyal De-claration. The Lord Angor was in the Chair.— Lohu Smith, Reg. M. P. proposal several resolutions expressive of loyalty and attachinguic to the Savereign and the Constitution—regret at the restrictions on the liberty of the press, the proceedings meniant the Queen, de: A very nonethemble summit encounwhen the resolutions were underknown; the especial energy the original addressers, riolently apposing them.—Sir W. Curtis, Mr. Basing, and several other gentlement, attempted to speak, but were, in their sures, assessed by the different particular. At length, the Lord Mayor stood upon the Cheif, and held the resolutions in his hand—"Gentlemen," said he, "I see you are determined to hear no discussion—I shall patthe question to you without any further cevengar." His Lordship then stepped to the front of the hutther, and put the previous question, which had been moved by Sir W. Curtis.—After, much, effectation, in the midst of a meet violent uprose, the resolutions mere declarate to be carried. tions were declared to be carried.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF COL. BROWNS. The following is a copy of a letter, shoulded by Colonel, Browing, and addressed to a friend in London. The letter is signad by the Colemel, and we are happy to observe it confirms the hopes that were entertained of his seconery from the atro-elous utilized which was made upon him:—
"Milan, Jan. 15.

"You will knive heard, I am sure, with much memorin, of the entrage which was offered me at this place on the night of the alk has, on my return home from the theatre.

" I am happy to say, that, thanks to skilful surgical trackment, find the unequalited himbosome my drieded, I am making rapid programs towards recovery though not yet quite strong enough to have my bed. The wanted in my head, of which three were tolerally doep, hard suppured well, and are now henting fast. A discharge began the day before yesterday from that in the breast, which has operated most favourably, and his relieved me from a very troublesome cough and most acute pain. I am much weithened, but my spirits are excel-lent, so that I hope, in the course of fourteen or falcen days, to be able to begin, by easy stages, my journey to England. Dr. Goeri is doubtfulon this point, but I must much to a good see-

stitution for strength to perform it.
"The Authorities and Police here have used, and still contions every exaction to discover the perpetentors of this foul and cowardly deed, and the examination of 12 or 13 persons has given traces which they could naily expect will had to a discovery. For my own just, I think the only obsace is, that by and by one of the assaults will impeace the other.

"The indignation which has been exacted in all charges of this city, by this minimal transportion can be Teller imperioned than

city, by this painful temasnotion, can be better imagined than described. "You are aware, that airkough I had no watch and some

propey about me, no attempt was made to rob his. ? والمستعلق والمنافعة والمنابية والمهراء والتهارين والمعاوية

A STATE OF THE STA

# MONDAY, JAN. 29.

This day is the King's accession to the throne. A holiday at all the public offices.

The preparations for the Coronation in Westminster Hall are now proceeding, and rumour fixes the mouth of May for this splendid spectacle.—M. Post.

In the Court of Exchequer on Saturday, the Barons re-fused the application of Mr. Parkins, the late Sheriff, to be allowed to name his own secondary.

The King held a splendid Court on Friday and Setus day, on which latter day, the Address of the Corporation of Dublia was presented in full assembly to His Majesty. Soon after the breaking up of the Court, the King left town for Brighton in his travelling carriage, escorted by a party of Light Horse.

The "Berlin Gazette" announces, that the great commercial house of Berk'ner and Co. have stopped payment.

The accounts of the Revenue of Ireland have been pre-

sented to the House of Commons. The whole receipt for the financial year, ended Jan. 5, 1820, were 4251,9021. That for the year ended Jan 5, 1821, is 3,605,4461, being

a reduction in one year of 646,456l.

At one time on Friday night there were 576 Members in the House of Commons. The greatest division which ever took place was 546. The Members who divided on Saturday morning were 519 in amount: so that it would seem that 57 had left the House before the division took place. Had not this been the case, it is ascertained that the nett majority against the Queen would have been little short of 150.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—Saturday the Recorder made a Report to his Majesty of the Convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, capitally convicted in December Sessions last, when Joseph Colvin, Henry Tobin, Joseph Martin, James Reeves, Joseph White, and Jöhn Davis, for highway robberies, were ordered for execution on Wednesday next.—The others were respited during pleasure.

Paris Papers to the 26th inst. arrived yesterday. The Chambers continue to be occupied with unimportant objects. Intelligence of the 9th from Naples, states, that in consequence of the complete re-establishment of tranquility, Courts Marshal have been suppressed throughout Sicily. The King has sent to the Parliament an authenticated copy of the letter addressed to him by the King of France. Comments, we are told, have been made upon it by the patriotic papers, but the nature of those comments is not mentioned. Hints are given that the friends of independence are preparing some important movement in Piedmont, which would be likely to produce a useful diversion in favour of Neapolitans, in case of war. This explains the reason why the King of Sardinia has signified to the Allied Powers that he could not allow his troops to pass beyond his frontiers to join those of Austria. A French frigate is said to have captured an Independent privateer near St. Thomas's, after an action, in which the frigate had 25 killed, and the privateer 65.

Price of Foreign Stocks, 82 f. 40 c. Exchange, 25, 60. Prumian Lan, 5 per cents. 77, 771.

Town HALL, SQUTHWARE,... The Sitting Magistrate at this office (Alderman J. J Smith) was occupied during the greater part of Thursday in the investigation of a most distressing case, where the father charged his eldest son, a young man sged 21, with a capital offence, in breaking into his house in the night time, and commit-ting a felony therein; and the circumstances of the case were proved by the prisoner's mother and brother! The prisoner was fully committed to the Assizes.

# SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, JAN. 27.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, JAE, 2T.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

B. Nichole and Co. Bradley Meadows Colliery, Staffordshire, coalseather, so far as relates to S. Addison.

Joney, Addison and Nichols, Toll End New Colliery, Staffordshire,
old-misters, so far as relates to B. Nichols.

Nichols, Anderson, and Anderson, South Shields, Bucham, rope-makers.

J and M. Brompson, Dusham, upheisterers.

T. and S. Taylor, Staines, grocers.

C. and J. Jones and Brother, Broughton, Lancashire, dyers.

Brint and Rekleston. Libraroot.

T. and E. Taylor, Staines, grocers.
C. aid J. Jones and Brother, Broughton, Laneashire, Syers.
Brint and Octioston, Liverpool.
Estate and Octioston, Riverpool.
Estate and River, State Control of State and Control of State and Estate.
Estate and River, State Control of State and Estate.
Estate and Erigs, Leeds cloth-merchants.
J. S. and E. Spindler, White-grounds; Bermondwey, leather-dressers.
Health and Brigs, Leeds cloth-merchants.
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J. S. and E. Spindler, White-grounds; Bermondwey, leather-dressers.
Health and Erigs, Estate and Control of State Commercial Rooms, Bristol.
BANKBUPTCIES ENLARGED.
J. Ranilwerth, Warwick, builder, from Jan. 27 to March 17, at 10, as 116 Commercial Rooms, Bristol.
BANKBUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.
W. Armistead, Boyings, Halifay, York, worsted spinner.—T. C. Appleby, Canterbury, hatter and stave-maker.

J. CROWTEER, Liverpool. Sols. Blackstock and Bunce, King's Ench Valles, Temple, and J. Marrow, Marshall-Street, Leverpool.
J. RICCIARDS; Bastend, Warwickshire, brew-re-et, Feb. 2, 3, and March 10, at 137 at the Special and Collections on the College and Calculations.
J. GOUGH, Bath, Painter and Glarier, F-b. 8, 9, and March 10, at 11,

Joseph and Jawesh, convey-boar, Copy s-inn, and Smits and University of the Competent of th

J. AUST. Gloucester, victualiter, Feb. 18, 14, and March 10, at 11, at the Pieces Inn. Gloucester. Sols. Counsel, Gloucester, and Chillon, Exche-

gier Office, Lipreliu's-lin.

T. WALPULE, White Liof-streef, Goodshap's-Reids, viethaller, Jan. 30, 786, 17, and March 18, at 10, at Guildhall. Sol. Glynes, Bust-street, Most Smithueld.

J. HOUTH, sen. Brounley Park, Staffordshire, Jarmer and grazier, Beb. 12, 13, and March 10, at 10, at the King's Héad, Ceventry. Sols. 67. Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincohr's lim, and J. Garter, Coventry. J., Welley Besteet, woodlan-draper, Feb. 10, 14, and March 10, at 1, at the European Fusics, woodlan-draper, Feb. 10, 14, and March 10, at 1, at the European Fusics, and Flagier, Bristol.

J. T. JONNON; Jule, Walledeld, Therchant, Sub. 5, at the Sessions House, Walledeld, at 11, and J. Garter, Delta March 10, at 1, at the Sessions House, Walledeld, Sole. Pew, Ashendeld, Sole, March 10, at 1, at the Sessions House, Walledeld, Sole. Pew, Ashendeld, Walledeld, Sole. Pew, Ashendeld, Walledeld.

H. FULLER, Bethins Green-road, surgests and apothecary, Feb. 2, 10, 11, 120.

ensery, wazenen. H. FULLER, Bethnal Green-road, surgeon and apothecary, Feb. 2, 10, and March 10, 48 11, at Guilliall. Bol. Ussy, Tyson-place, Kingsland-

final L. NORTON, New Unian-street, stage-coach master, Feb. 3, 10, and March 10, at 11, at Guildhall, Nell Kyles, Worship-atrett-road, Finabury;

H. MAUGHAN, Rochaster, lines draper, Pob. 3, at 12, 6, at 11, and March 10, at 12, Guidhall. Sol. Jones, Size-lane.

J. MITCHELL, sky. Essenden, Herts, dealer and shapman, Feb. 5, 16, and March 10, at 12, at Guidhall. Sols. Nicholson and Platt, Herticad, and Stocker. Dawson, and Herringham, Boawell-court.

J. MARCH, Gracechurch-street, hosler, Feb. 3, 10, and March 10, at 19, at Guidhall. Sols. Rush, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

R. NELSON, Wellington-street, Bermondsey, fellmonger, Jan. 36, Feb. 6, and March 10, at 10, at Guidhall. Sols. Cottle and Thomas, Al-Agramathury.

Argundary. W. R. R. D. Newcastie-place, Clerkenwell-close, watch maker, Feb. 3, 10, and March 10, at 11, at Guildhall. Sol. tharmer, Hatton-garden.

J. R. UTT. Red Cow-lane, Hammersmith, market gardener, Feb. 6, 13, and March 16, at 11, at Guildhall. Sols. Richardson, Fisher, and Lake,

Bury-street, St. James's.
R. GREEN, Selby, Yorkshire, banker, Feb, 6 at 6, 7, and March 10, at 11, at the White Horse, York. Sols. Parker, Selby, and Wigiesworth.

Gray's lim-square.

B. STEAD. Huddersfield, corn and flour factor, Feb. 26, at 4, 27, and March 10, at 11, at the Old White Bear, Barnsley. Sols. Alexander and Holme, New Inn, and Birks, Hemingfield, near Barnsley.

W. H. ROBERTE, Albury, Surrey, caper-manufacturer, Feb. 3, 6, and March 10, at 1, at Guildhall. Sols. Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopagate-

wires, W. S.AGER, Chadderion, Bury, Lancashire, wellen manufacturer, Peb. 9, 10, and March 10, at 14, at the White Bear, Manchester. Sola. Wright and Cole, Temple, and Dumvile, Manchester. E. SAGER, jun. Shadderion, Bury, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, Peb. 9, 10, and March 10, at 10, at the White Bear, Manchester Sols. Wright and Cole, Temple, and Dumvile, Manchester. E. SAGER, sen, Chadderton, Bury, Lancashire, weellen manufacturer, Peb. 9, 10, and March 10, at the White Bear, Manchester. Sols. Wright and Cole, Temple, and Dumvile, Manchester. R. TOWNSEND, Expter, grocer, Feb. 14, 15, and March 10, at 11; at the New London Ing, Exeter. Sols. Brutton, Old Broad-street, and Brutton, Castle-street, Exeter.

DIVIDENDS. Feb. 17. J. Langford, Milk-street, Chenpoide, w holesale haberdasher, at st Guideball.
Pelver. M. Lachtfeit, Caffiele, iron-merchant, at 11, at the Crown and

Bettre Inn, Capital.

Feb. 17, f. Chillips and J. Phillips, High Holborn, glass-dealers, at 12, at the University and S. Phillips, High Holborn, glass-dealers, at 12, at the ideal.

at Guildins II.

March 17, P. Berthon, G. Koster and T. Harrison, Cross-street, Fins-bury-square, merch sits, at 12, at Guildball.

Feb. 20, R. Watkins, York-street, Covent-garden, tailor and draper, at at Guildhall.
 Feb. 20, J. Greaves, Pinner's Hall, Broad-street, merchant, at 10, at

Mhrch 7, W. Rosece, J. Clarke and W. S. Roscce, Liverpool, bankers.

Mbreh 7, W. Roscos, J. Clarke and W. S. Roscos, Laverpoor, management 11, at the Ucerge Isin, Dale-street, Liverpool, Peb. 37, R. Body, Morice-town, Devonshire, merchant, at 11, at the Carlien Coffee-house, Plymeuth-dock.
Feb. 21, W. Fergeron and G. Brown, Mendal, Westmerland, shoemskers, at 12, at the King's Arma Isin, Westmerland.
Feb. 20, J. Williams, Crowians, Lincolnshire, grocer, at 11, at the Feb. 20, J. Williams, Crowland, Lincolnshire, grocer, at 11, at the Angel Inn, Peterborough, Feb. 17, J. S. Rains, Wapping, wall, northbar, at 1, at Guildhall. Feb. 17, S. Abbetts New-court, St. Swithin's-lines, merchant, at 1, at

Guisenaut. Feb. 17, G. Causens, Gray's inn-lane, merchant, at 11, at Guildhall. Feb. 3, D. Freedmag, W. Sykes and J. Freeman, Church-street, Bermondsey, leather-factof; at 12, at Guildhall. Feb. 17, J. Cordingly and F. Brown, Lawrence-lane, warehousemen,

at 1, at Guildhall.

Feb. 20, J. Carr and D. R. Tetley, Leeds, Yorkshire, merchants (no

time nor plake.)

CERTUFICATEN—Feb. 17.

B. Drinkwater, Liverpool, timber-merchant.—W. Ulph, Norwich, bombasin and cotton-manufacturer.—J. Grant, surgeon of the Thomas Coutte East Indus Ship, dealer.—J. Tavior, Shore-litch, corn chandler.—R. R. Scarratt, Cannock, Stafford, Innkeeper.—J. Radnedge, Argyle-street, Bathwick, Shonerestshire, dalryman.—J. E. Tipper, Romford, Eases, stationer.—J. M. Smith, Bristol, auctioner.—E. Giley, Dover-street, Picradilly, dress-maker.—J. Leigh, Upper Thames-street, coal-merchant.—J. Pickering, Wobnru-place, Russel-square, wine-merchant.—J. Neale and S. Warner, Milk-street, linear-drapers.—J. Honeman, Bromagnoss, Wercestershire, wool-dealer.

# MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, 28th January, 1821.

Abbilen, of Light Dragions—Lieut. G. Parlby, frem half-pay 22d Light Dragions, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Clark, who rebanges, receiving the difference.

17th Reg. of Four Capt. J. M'Pherson, from half-pay 21st

Foot, to be Captain (repaying the difference), vice Hamilton, appointed to the Sist Foot.

19th Ditto-Capt. R. W. Gordon, from the 61st Foot, to be Capinin, vice Chirues, who exchanges.

22d Ditto —Gent. Callet C. Ogle, from the Royal Military College, to be Basiga by purchase, vice Vivian promoted. 58th Ditto— T. G. Mattison, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase,

co Piteroy, appeared to the 34 Regiment of Foot Guards.

51st. ditto—To be Captains.—Capt. M. Cairnes, from the

Pub foot, vice Gordon, who exchanges.

Capt. W. F. Hamilton, from the 17th foot, vice G. Adams, who retires upon half-pay 21st foot, receiving the difference.

85th ditto—Gent. Cadat Honourable J. Stuart, from the

Royal Military Collage, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Camp-bell, promoted in the 46th foot. HOSPITAL STAFF—Assistant-Surgeon John Davy, M.D.

from half-pay, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

RREVET—Major Thomas Hatherton Dawes, of the 22d

ight Dragoom, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. Captuin Churles Middleton, of the 22d Light Dragoons, to be

Major in the Army.

MEMORANDUM—The exchange between Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, of the 224 Foot, and Major Bloomfield, of the 18th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 5th instant, has not taken

ERRATA in the Gazette of the 20th instant. 3d Foot, for Ensign Robert Machal to be Ensign, &c.

Read Ensign Robert MacNahh.
4th Royal Veteran Bat.—For Lieut. Timothy Richard

name to be Lieuteman; dec.
Read Discussion: Timothy Richard Janus, dec.
Commission in the let Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

gned by the Lord Legacopaut of the County of Surrey. John Barton Phillipson Rent, to be Ensign.

# SHIP KEWS.

LOSS OF THE SHIP TANJORS.

MADRAS, Sept. 18.—Late yesterday evening, His Malesty's schooner ochia, Captain Twynom, arrived from Trincourates on the 14th instant. be brings the distracelyng account of the total loss of the Free Trader appore, Captain Duere, by fire, off Batticalea, on the evening of the 6th

Instint. The following: particulars of this melanoshily accident have been handed to us by any of the autrerers. The Cochia has brought up the passengers and effigure of the ship (of which we subjoin a list;) the crew remained at Trincomales.

Captain Dacre; Mr. Wardle, Supercargo; Mr. Ibbetson, Chief Officer: Mr. Bryam, second Officer; Mr. James, third ditto; and Mr. Ritchie, fourth ditto, of the late, arip Tanjore; hirs. Thomas: Mps. Mowett; Mr. Thomas, Assistant-Surgeon; Rev. Mr. Mowett, Missionary; Rev. Mr. Hole, ditto; Messes, Pousenby, Campbell, irwim, and Gox, Cadets.—For Bengal: Mr. Fenchlism, and Mr. Dompater, Assistant-Surgeon. Rhip Tanjore, of Loudon, Captain George Hall Dacre, Communder, spilled from the Downs May 22, 1820, and lost sight of the coast of England Nay 31, 1820, and proceeded un her voyage to Cepton, Madra, and Beagat: made the Island of Ceylon on Sunday, September 3, 1820. On the sits September, about six P. M. anchored of Batticolos River, and landed Sir Richard Ottley (Judge) the Rev. Mr. Browning, and Mrs. Browning.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 26.—The Mary, Donaldson, reported last night as from frishen; is from fishenden bound for Lizben. Salled the Letel Cransteen, Davis, for Jamesica, and Mary, Donaldson, for Lizbon.—

3. Wind

HARWICH, Jan. 35 - Sailed the Princess Charlette, and Princess range packets, for Holland.
PLYMOUTH, Jan. 25.—Arrived the Elemera, Jaharis, from Pentale.

-Wind N.E. Inc 26.—The American brig Mars has been condemned, as being worth repairing. The Badger revenue outer had brought in a fine lugger, with 363 tube of spirits on beard. FALHOUTH, Jan. 21.—Arrived off the port the Pidelity, Lilbohn, from St. Andrews in five weeks, for Plymonth. The Dutch galliet, Vyder Elizabeth, Neppers, which put in here the 38th last, leaky, is discinging her eargo to repair.

Blinabeth, Nospers, which put in here the 29th inst, teaky, as amenarquagher eargo to repair.

DEAL, Jan. 26. -Wind N.N.E. -Came down from the river and sailed the Maria, Tuis, for St. Lucia. A fervign galliot (supposed to be French) has been entangled on the Geodwin Sand, but beats having been sent to her assistance, she is now at anchor off the South Ferchaed. Sailed Mills, Brisk, to the Westward.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25. The Venus, Tucker, from Newfoundland, has put into the Shamon; she hab on board the master, mate, and F sees, from the Thomas and Henry, from New Brunswick for Liverpool, which was abandoned off the banks of Newfoundland water-lagged: the remainder of the crew were put on board the Edward, of Whitehares. The Marya, Mathewson, from Newry, has put into Killough, full of water, having struck on a rock. The Budeavour, Wood, from St. Michael's for Liverpool, is off the West coast of Ireland, with lose of anober and ashights.

# LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, PRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1942 1940 ीए कान्त्र व 

PRICE of BREAD this Week.

The highest price of the best Wheaten firead throughout the Metropolis, is stated by the principal Bakers to be Tangente Halfmany the Quartern Leaf, of 4 h 5 junz.

| BMITHFIBLD. = FRIDAY, JANUARY 26. | To saint the Offel - per diene of siles. | Ref. | 3s. 8d. 10 3s. 4d. | Veal. | 3s. 0d. 10 18. Matten | 3s. 4d. 10 5s. 8l. | Pork | 4s. 0d. 10 3s. 8d. | Head of Cattle this day. | Bearts | 475 | Calves | 129 | Sheep | 3548 | Figs. | 139 NAWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

Fig. 6. 1012, per UW.—no. 1 UNDA, ANUARI W. Page.

Kent., 01. 9a. to 51. 9a. a 41. 4a. Kent., 01. 6a. to 51. 9a. a 51. 9a. Faraham, fine ... 41. 10a. to 61. 10a. Faraham, second 21. 10a. to 61. 10a. Faraham, second 21. 10a. to 61. 10a.

Ships at Market.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS. STOCKS. Sa'. Mon. 69 애

703 703 709 206 808 104 104 799 799 786 101 101 24 p \*\* 1011 India Bonds ..... Exchequer Bills, 2d. ... Ditte, 23d. .... e h . BIRTHS.
On Saturday last, the 20th inst. at Brentford Butts, the Lady of Bloody legalds; M.P. of a son.

Regalds, M.P. of a con.
On Monday, the 221 isst, the Lady of Mr. R. S. White, of Lincoln's Inc.
and of Middhorough-street. Burton-erescent of a son.
At Rober Court. Sorrey, on Monday, the 21st inst. the Lady of Sir
Charles Sullivan, Hart, of a doughter.

On Friday, the 19th inst. at Lowisham, by the Rev. Hingh Sonce, the Rev. Richard Davice, B.D. Vicar of St. Nytholas, Leicester, 25 Villagbeth, voungest daughter of the late William Mercer, Beq. of Clapham Common.

Common.

On Saturday, the 2 th inet. at St. Clement-Dassen, James Smith, Esq.
of His Majest's Customs, to Missa, eldest daughter of Thumas Edgler,
Esq. of Essex-street, Strand.

On Wednesday last, the 21th Hist. Mr. Samuel Pritchest, of Bracket.
Hertfordshire, and late of Goodman's Helds, London.
On Thursday, the 23th Inst. at Great. Warter-place, in the control of the London, his is the 20d year of his age.
On the 22t instant, at her house in Sawille-row, the Dowager Lady Bunleke, relict of the late Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. after a few days increased.

Bellast, On the 10th of August, 1829; at Mairas, Laura, the wife of George

Lvs. Esq.
On Friday last, the suffe of James. Gibbs. Esq. of Cavendish equare.
At Stockwell Common, on Friday, the 15th Instant, Mr. John Weed,

At Stockwell Common, on Friday, the 19th Instant, Mr. John Weet, aged 54 years.
On Thursday right last, the Rev. Henry Kipline, Vious of Plumstend, in Kent, and formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge.
On the 19th lint, aged 75, Elizabeth lyon, of Judd-street, Brunawicksquare, relict of Mr. Richard Dyur, 45 years a publishion of St. Clement Dance.

Danca.
On the 18th inet: at Bisth, in the 39th year of her age, Mes. Reissikes, widow of the late Christian Heinsken, Kap of Philipson, Surrey.

LONDON: Printed by R.T. WEAVER, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn; and Published by him, at No. 12, JOHNSON'S GOURT, PLEST-STREBT, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.



" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 8.

Tebruary L.

# SUNDAY, FEB. 4, 1821.

Price 7d.

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"The Members of the Society have adopted the following Resolu-

tions:—
"lst. That they will use their best exertions to maintain order, and to support the due execution of the Laws.
"M. That they will employ their influence, individually and collectively, in discountenancing and opposing the dissemination of seditious principles.

tively, in discontenancing and opposing the american or restriction principles.

3.4. That they will encourage persons of integrity and talent in the Literary World to exert their abilities in confuting the sophistries, dissipating the illusions, and exposing the faisehoods, which are employed by winked and designing men to mislead the people.

4. 4th. That they will resort to such lawful measures as may be deemed expedient to restrain the publishing and circulating of seditious and treasonable libels.

5. In oper to attain these ends, it has been determined—

1. To establish a Fund, by the voluntary contributions of the members, at such rate as each individual may think fit.

5. To appoint a Committee for conducting the business of the Society.

Co.
Co.
Hodsoll and Sir W. Stirling,
Bart.
SirW. Kay, Bart. Marryatt, SirW. Kay, Bart. and Co.

Society.

"3. To appoint a Committee for conducting the business of the Society.

"3. To adopt a system of Correspondence with those members who live at a distance, and with such Associations as may be willing to co-operate in promoting the same objects."

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holsterer.
CHARLES LOCKEY, Ivy-lane, corn-chandler.
War Office, Feb. 1st, 1821.

1st Reg. of Dragoon Guards, Gen. William Cartwright, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice General Gwyn, deceased.
2d Ditto, Cornet R. Ferguson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Wood who retires.

Cartheau Colonel. C. Cartheau G. Cartheau C. Cartheau C.

who retires.

Gentleman Cadet R. G. Crauford, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, rice Ferguson.

3d Reg. Light: Dragoons, Licut. Gen. Lord Comparamere, G. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Gen. Cartwright; appointed the lat Dragoon Guards 18th Ditto, Ensign G. Allan, from fuff-pay 60th Foot, to be Cornet, vice B. Walrend, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

1st or Gren. Reg. of Foot Guards, Capt. Hon. T. S. Bathurst, from the 80th Reg. of Foot, to be Lieut, and Capt., vice Butler, who exchanges.

changes.
Lieut. J. J. W. Angeratein, from half-pay of the Reg. to be Ensign and Lieut. by purchase, vice Bathurst, promoted to the 80th Foot.

19th Reg. of Foot.—To be Lieutemants—Lieutemant J. Dowling, from half-pay 4th Foot, vice Charles Stewart, who exchanges, receiving the

nerence. Lieutenant L. Cowell, from the 59th Foot, vice Bagshaw, who ex-

difference.
Lieutenant L. Cowell, from the 59th Foot, vice Bagshaw, who exchanges.
Aith Ditto, Lieut. J. W. Harvey, from half-pay Coldstream Ft. Guarde, to be Lieut. vice J. Darke, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
44th Ditto, Capt. W. Burney, from half-pay of the Regt. to be Capt. vice A. Lane, who exchanges.
72d Ditto, Ass. Surgeon to the Forces, J. Dempster to be Ass. Surgeon, vice Knox, whose appointment has not taken place.
80th Ditto, Capt. J. Butler, from last Reg. of Foot Guards, to be Capt. vice Bathurst, who exchanges.
89th Ditto, Lieut. S. G. Hagshaw, from the 19th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Cowell, who exchanges.
1st Royal Veteran Battalion,—Brevet Major C. Dewnes, from the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion,—Lieut. J. Pritchard, from half-pay of the Corps of Waggoners, late on the Contineut, to be Lieut. vice D. Wood, who returns to his former situation on the Retired List.
7th Royal Vet. Batt.—Ass.-Surgeon D. Hagartye, from half-pay 33d. Poot, to be Ass. Surgeon, vice John Morrison, M.D. who exchanges.
16th Royal Vet. Batt.—Captain T. E. A. Griffiths, from the 1st Royal Vet. Batt. to be Capt. vice Dewnes; who exchanges.
HOSPITAL STAFF.—Hospital-Assistant J. D. Millar, to be Ass. Surgeon to the Forces, vice Dempster, appointed to the 72d Foot.
J. Wilson, gent. to be Hospital-Assistant to the Forces.
BREVET.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Rennett, on half-pay 53d Foot, to have the local rank of Collenel, on the Continent of Bruope only.
GARRISONS.—Lieut. Con. Lord Combernere, G.C.B. to be Governor of Sheernes, vice Gen. Gwyn, decraaed.

COURT OF KINGS' BENCH .- SATURDAY.

The King, v. Sir F. Burdett.

The Attorney-General moved the judgment of the Court on: the defendant in this case.

The defendant immediately appeared in Court accompanied by Mr. Hobbouse, and took his sent in the front of his Counsel, Mr. Scarlet and Mr. Denman.

Mr. Justice Best read his notes taken at the trial.

The defendant banded in an immense number of affidavity, and Mr. Scarlett had a vast number more to read, but there being some informality in the same, the Court ordered the further hearing of the case to be postponed till Wednesday. Of course we shall next week give a more detailed report.

Of course we shall next week give a more detailed report.

The King v. Jone Carlile.

The Solicitor General prayed the judgment of the Court can the above defendant, who appeared on the floor with her shall in her arms. She put in a written paper, praying the mercy of the court, and stating that in what she had done she had obeyed it the commands of her husband, to whom she had pledged obself-ince at the altar, without at all agreeing with him in either his political or religious principles, but still recaining those in which she had been educated in the humble cottage of her parents eitheated in an obscure part of Hampshire.

The Court sentenced her to be imprisoned for two years in Dorchester goal, and to find scoprity for three years, herself in

Dorchester goal, and to find scourity for three years, herself in 2001, and two sureties in 1001, each.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The British Ambassador presented yester day, the letter from his Sovereign, amouncing the birth of a. Princess, the daughter of the Duke and Duckess of Clarence. ATTEMPT UPON THE LIFE OF THE KING OF

PRANCE.

"Yesterday, within about a quarter of five o'clock, a very violent explosion was heard in the Castle of the Tailevies. It was immediately ascertained to have proceeded from a small barrel of gunpowder, which had been placed behind a wooden barrel of gunpowder, which had been placed behind a wooden chest that stood on the stair case of the castle. Several shorp and panes of glass were broken. The Prefect of Police, the Attorney General, and the First Advocate General, the King's Attorney, and his Deputy, instantly repaired to the spot, and proceeded to take informations for the discovery of the authors of this daring violence."—Mentteur, Jan. 28.

"Yesterday evening, at half-past four o'clock, an explosion similar to the discharge of a canaon, took place in the palace near the pavillion of Flora, under the apartments of the King, and over the apartments of Madame. It appears that the full-iminating machine had been deposited in that part of the palace that is called "the dark covridor," and which is lighted only by candles. The windows of her Royal Highnesses apartments

by candles. The windows of her Royal Highnesses apartments were broken, but happily no person-was hurt. The authors of this criminal attempt have not yet been discoursed." Ggs. de

"Yesterday evening, about half-past four e'clock, the King was transacting business in his private cabinet, when all of a sudden a violent detonation was heard not fay from his apart-The gates of the castle were instantly closed. troops were under arms, and the most minute search made in the palace. It was found that the explosion had taken place beneath the King's cabinet, and over the apartments of Madame, whose windows were broken. The explosion was so violent, that it was heard at Pont Louis XVI. Fortunately no accident happened from this securrence, which must be attributed either to the most abominable wickedness, or a very culpane negligence."—"At six o'clock a further explosion took place at the palace bescot, near the Louvre, but it caused up injury.—A similar occurrence took place on the preceeding evening, at ten o'clock, at the Place du Palais Royal, at the moment when the Duke of Angouleme was returning from Compeigne." Journal des Debats. pable negligence."-" At six o'clock a further explosion took

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

# HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY.

Lord Granville presented a petition from Burslem, in Staffordshire, praying for the removal of all Restrictions on Fo-reign Trade:—Laid on the table.

The Earl of Liverpool moved, that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would give directions to lay before the House Copies of Communications re-ceived from Foreign Powers, dated July 19, 1820.—Agreed to. The Duke of Deponshire presented a petition, from Derby, praying that her Majesty's name might be restored to the Liturgy, and that no farther proceedings should be instituted against her .- Ordered to lie on the table .- Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Earl of Liverpool laid on the table a copy of the despatches sent to the Foreign powers at Troppau, (a reply to their circular) dated 19th July, 1820. In answer to a question from Lord Holland, the noble Earl said that the document had been sent to all the governments in Europe, and to the Brazils. Adjourned till Monday.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

As the extreme length of the debate prevented us on Sunday from giving the reply of Mr. Alderman Heygate to the allusion made to him by Mr. Brougham in the debate on Lord A. Hamilton's motion, we now insert a more full and correct report of it:-

Mr. Alderman Heygate said, that uninjured as he felt himself by the attack of the Hon. and Learned Gent. (Mr. Brougham) he had no wish, rising unexpectedly, and at that hour of the morning, unnecessarily to protract the contest. He would, however, tell that Hon. and Learned Gentleman (never more ingonious than to-night, and never less convincing) that he was not vain enough to imagine that the trap which had been alluded to was set by the Noble Lord (Lord A. Hamilton) for so humble an individual as himself. But, at all events, he gave credit to the Honourable and Learned Gent. for having discovered, at an early period of his speech, that he (Mr. H.) was not likely to be its victim; a sagacity, at which he wondered the less, when he called to mind the small success of the recent effort of that Hon. and Learned Geatleman, to catch and manage another Alderman. But his were light and playful surcasms, and far less terrific than the heavy artillery brought to bear against him a few evenings since from another quarter Mr. Hume). On that occasion, the weighty epithets of "bar-barous and unmanly" were lavished upon the line of argument he had then thought it his duty to pursue, and which, whatever faults it had, was at all events clear, straight forward, and decided—lavished upop him because he had ventured, uncon-meeted with party, to allude moderately, openly, in his place in Parliament, in the face of her Majesty's Advisers, official and extraordinary, and for his own justification with his constituents, to public documents bearing the name of the Queen, and circulated with indefatigable industry, to the remotest corners of her Sovereign's dominions. He professed not to conjecture, and must leave it to the House to decide, whether the method pursued for putting him down was adopted because bester arguments were not to be found, or whether it was intended to afford in his person an example of that degree of li-berty of speech and freedom of debate which would be hereafter allowed to individuals who dared to speak their own opinions, by some of those to whom he alluded, when they should have attained that power which they new so confidently anticipated, But he could not doubt that the British House of Commons would, in spite of this system of terror, show by their decision that night, that they were resolved still to support the majesty of the Throne, and the constitutional authority of the legislature; and that no individual, however illustricus by birth, or exalted by rank, not even the Queen Consort, the first subject of the State, should be able, with impunity, to suffer her name to be used even without design, as the vehicle of sentiments at variance with the first principles of civil liberty, because calculated to induce the interference of emilitary, because calculated to induce the interference of emilitary, because of the control cause calculated to induce the interference of a military body in political affairs, in opposition to the Crown which commands, and to the Parliament which pays it. As to the motion now before the House, he hoped in a few minutes to shew the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, that, however refined and candid be might be called, he was able to come to a decisive conclusion at last. He objected to the motion, as he did to some of the Answers of the Queen, and for the same reason. The maxims were true in the abstract, but mischievous in the application. If carried, this motion was to be followed by others in endless succession; and it would tend only, in his judgment, to prolong the unhappy agitation of the public mind, and to interrupt still further the important business of the nation. He felt con-fident the House would that night endeavour by their vote, to draw a veil over transactions neither creditable nor beneficial to the parties concerned. He would add only one word more. He was no supporter of Ministers, nor an enemy to the Queen; on the contrary, he sincerely wished—no one could wish it e sincerely—that her Majesty might continue, after so ewentful a career, to enjoy, during many and happler years, which a suitable dignity and with credit, discretion and repose, the ample income which he doubted not the liberality of Parwould in a few days provide.
WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Freemantle gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move for a Committee to consider of the most advantageous mode of supplying the City of London with water.

Petitions were presented to the House from Richmond, in Yearshire, and from the Town of Spalding, in Lincolnshire. ans of procuring Rach prayed the House to adopt the best me eration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy.

A stailer petition was presented from the Mayor and Corpo-tion of the City of York, and one from Durham, which also prayed the House to institute an inquiry into the origin of the Milan Comm ocure tb oration of her Maje name to the Litt. vgy, and to provide for her suitable establish-

Mr. Wyvil present of 32 petitions from the City of York, for Triennial Parliamen 4.

Mr. Lambton, in answe. to a question from Mr. Hobbouse and he was resolved to bring the subject of Reform in Parliament under the consideration o. the House early in April, and had reason to entertain the best hower of success.—(Hear.)

Mr. Grenfell had for 20 years opp wed, with all his power. every attempt at an undefined Reform of Parliament. Whatever imperfection, whatever blemishes, ex sted in the present system, (and blemishes there were, without doubt,) yet in practice, it secured to this country the greatest bene. Its. impression on his mind, he could not consent to surrender, or

put to the risk the substantial and practical advantages resurt-ing from the present system, until some other system be presented, which shall be clearly demonstrable to be not only theoretically, but practically better.

Mr. Curwen put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to know whether any change was intended to be proposed with respect to the mode of composition for the amount of assessed taxes due and uncollected, up to Jan. 1821.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the negative, if we rightly understood him.

we rightly understood him.

Mr. Curves then gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would move for certain returns connected with the Assessed Taxes, and would take that opportunity of bringing the question of compositions under the consideration of the House

The returns were ordered.

In answer to a question from Mr. Curwen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he intended to make a proposition to the House, in which it would be seen, that consideration was given to the distresses of the agricultural interest:.

Several other Petitions were presented on the question of the Queen's business.

Lord A. Hamilton gave notice of a Motion for Wednesday next, for the production of the Orders in Council which were sent to Scotland for the erasure of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy. In some parts of Scotland he believed those orders were not obeyed, and he stated, that in one instance a Clergyman who had not obeyed them, was placed under military —(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Butterworth moved for a return of the number of Weekly Newspapers printed in the Metropolis, on Sundays and Mondays, and also for a return of the amount of stamp-duties derived from the last twenty years.—Ordered.

Sir R. Heron moved for a return of all the appointments to Civil Offices of 501, per annum salary, made since March, 1819. Ordered.

A petition was presented, complaining of an undue return for the Borough of Tregony.—Ordered to be taken into consideration on the 13th of February. Another from Bossiney, on the 15th of February; from Truro, the same day; and from Warwick, the 8th of May.

Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in a Bill similar to the leave to bring in a Bill similar.

to that proposed in the last Session for the disfranchisement of the Borough of Grampound.

## THE QUEEN.

Lord Castlereagh moved the order to go into Committee on that part of His Majesty's message which referred to making a provision for the Queen.

Mr. Brougham immediately presented the following mes-sage from the Queen:—

"CAROLINE R

"The Queen having learnt that the House of Commons has appointed this day for taking into consideration the part of the King's most gracious Speech which relates to her, deems it necessary to the contract of the Management of th cessary to declare, that she is duly sensible of His Majesty's condescension in recommending an arrangement respecting her to the attention of Parliament. She is aware that this recommendation must be understood as referring to the support of her estate and dignity; and, from what has lately passed, she is apprehensive that such a provision may be unaccompanied by the possession of her rights and privileges, in the ample measure wherein former Queens Consort, her Royal Predecessors, have

been wont in time past to enjoy them.

"It is far from the Queen's inclination needlessly to throw common with the whole country, and which she desires in common with the whole country, and which she feels persuaded the best interests of all the parties equally require; and being most anxious to avoid every thing that might create irritation, she cautiously abstains from any observation upon the unexampled predicament in which she is placed. she feels it due to the House and to herself, respectfully to declare, that she perseveres in the resolution of declaring any arrangement while her name continues to be excluded from the

"Brandenburgh House, January 31, 1821."
On the question for the Speaker leaving the Chair.—Mr. Western objected to granting the public money without explaby the verdict of 183 Peers—he deprecated the idea of laying 59,000t. burthen on the people, after Ministers had said that the Queen was an adulteress. He was determined to oppose the proposul; unless the distresses of the country are insuinced in the people.

Lord Castlereagh regretted the Hon. Gent. should have come to such a determination. It was needless to argue on such an opinion. He would advert to the message which had been delivered from her Majesty:—in effect, that she would accept of no provision unless her name was restored to the Liturgy, Here her Majesty would have nothing to dread of the exercise of any authority in opposition to her rights. She might if she pleased, decline the grant—(Hear, hear!)—and no power would force its acceptance upon her. The Crown had no desire to prove its (Hear!). From the horizonton of this model. sire to press it—(Hear!) From the beginning of this unfortu-nate business, there never had existed in that quarter any wish to inflict pain or injury on this illustrious and unfortunate Ludy. - (Hear, hear!)- Burther Majesty need not be alarmed, as she was evidently mistaken about the nature of this grant. It was the duty of Parliament to place what it thought fit at the disposal of the Crown; but she could only receive it from the King. But here, as in all the rest of her proceedings, she travelled into unconstitutional error—and was trying to erect herself into a great power in the State; and where she was only a subject, it had gone so far as to be common to hear of her

subjects.—(Great elamour, cheers, and cries of Hear, hear!)

Mr. Wetherell rose to order. The Learned Gentleman began by explaining something he had said on a former night. (Loud ories of Order! and much confusion.) Mr. Wetherell persevered in being heard, notwithstanding the agitation into which the House was thrown-at length

Mr. Hume also rese to order. It was, he thought, neces-Mr. Hums also rese to order. It was, at the said sary to ascertain if the Noble Lord knew what he did mean, or the meant what he said—(A murmur and cries of order.)

The Speaker instantly interfered. Nothing could be more disorderly than this first sentence of an appeal in favour of

Mr. Hume, to order, said be considered the Noble Lord's attributing to her Najesty a desire to crest herself unconstituattributing to her Majesty a desire to ereas nersen uncessatu-tionally into a power in the State, which he (Mr. Hume) knew she never meant—nad of travelling unconstitutionally into error in the whole of her proceedings, was quite disorderly. He called on the Noble Lord to state his authority.—(Cries of

The Speaker sail, this question was not upon the point of order, and itself a disorder.

Lord Castlereage resumed, had he been allowed to proc without interruption, be thought be would have given the

House to understand, that he was not out of order, and that it was perfectly competent to him to offer the observations he had made. It was too much for the Honourable Member under the gallery, (Mr. Hume) to call him to order, even admitting that in the warmth of the moment, he had made use of the expressions referred to, (Hear.) for he had yet to learn that the sovereignty of the Queen was so completely established in this House as to preclude her name being introduced and commented upon by any Hon. Member (Loud cries of hear, hear.) He had not imputed to her Majesty any views or motives without foundation. He had good grounds for every thing he said.

—(Hear, hear.)—At the same time he would readily admit that the Hon. Member was much more in her Majesty's confidence than he (Lord C.) could presend to be. He had not, like the Hon. Member, ever travelled about from place to place, with the literary productions of her Mujesty, in the shape of addresses, (a laugh,) which by the way, seemed to show that the Hon. Member had known something of them before they were put forth in print, and distributed among her Majesty's "affectionate subjects." The House would see many instances in the several afrawers returned by the Queen to the addresses she had received the called the return to the addresses she had received, that she called the people of England her sub-jects. The answer to the Dover address had these words, jects. The answer to the Dover address had these words,—
"I hope the time will come when it will be in my power to
promote the interests of my subjects," and in like manner the
Queen said she would always consult "the happiness of her
subjects, the good people of Canterbury." But in what way
mould she consult the happiness of all these her good and would she consult the happiness of all these her good and loving subjects? Why, by subverting the Constitution of the Realm, by destroying every thing that was valuable and revered, in order to bring about that Parliamentary reform which was so much talked of, (repeated cries of hear, hear.) But reverting to the motion before the House, surely they would not suffer themselves to be dictated to by the Queen. It was not for her to make conditions with the House, as to the terms upon which she would consent to receive any money that was to be assigned to her by the liberality of the Crown. The House would see how her Majesty's conduct upon this occasion went from step to step in her endenvours to destroy the Constitution. In the first instance she said she would receive no money from the Ministers of the Crown, and now she refused to accept it from Parliament. He should be glad to retused to accept it from Parliament. He should be glad to know if she would not consent to accept a pecuniary prevision, till she was placed in a royal palace, and had all her rights, as she termed it, granted to her. In short, she was not to acquiesce, for that was the plain English of the matter, till she had the King's authority laid at her feet?—(Cheers.)—But this she should never have, if he could help it. While he had power to act, the feelings of the Monarch should not be outraged, nor should the Royal subsection because the should the should the state of the should th outraged, nor should the Royal authority be openly and daringly invaded—(Hear, hear.)—He well knew the object of

contend for power--Mr. Tierney rose to order; and submitted that such an imputation as that now cust upon himself and his Hon. Friends was contrary to all order and decorum of debate.

the Hon. Gentlemen opposite in opposing this motion, and be was glad he knew it, for he would never bend to them; he

would now meet them op nly and fearlessly. It was quite clear that the only object which Hon. Gentlemen on the other

side had in view with regard to the present question, was to

The Speaker concurred with the Right Hon. Gentleman, and thought the Noble Lord had made an allusion to the Hon. Mem-

ber for Essex, which was not perfectly in order.

Lord Castlereagh apologized for having been led into any hasty expressions in the warmth of debate, and proceeded. He had stated on a recent occasion, that His Majesty's Government did not contemplate any new measures against her Majesty, and he thought that ought to have the effect of silencing those who were so clamerous against him and his Honourable Friends. He, however, considered the whole of the proceedings that had occurred, open to the judgment of the House and the country. The Noble Lord concluded some further observations by insisting, that the regular course was, to go into the Committee at once, as the House would thus best evince that

respectful duty which the Crown had a right to expect.

Mr. Tierney said, it was quite unparliamentary for the Noble Lord to say of him or his Hon. Friends, that all their acts emanated from a love of power.—(Hear, hear!)—He had not the affectation to say, that he was not ambitious! he felt that he was so, but it was from quite a different feeling to that attributed to him by the Noble Lord. It was natural to seek power, as the only bond of union that could give effect to the principles they professed. He knew of no other bond of union than power. But if the Noble Lord meant to say, that he (Mr. T.) or his Hon. Friends would hold power upon the some terms as the Noble Lord and his friends held it, then he would throw back the imputation in his teeth, and tell him that he would rather die on a dung-hill, than go through some of the work which he had seen performed. Never yet had there been heard of a more unmanly attack on a defenceless woman than that contained in the latter part of the Noble Lord's speech on Friday. The Message and down by the Contained in the latter part of the Noble Lord's speech on Friday. day. The Message sent down by the Queen was not palatable to the Noble Lord. Upon the merits of it, he (Mr. T.) would pronounce no opinion; but this he would say, that had he been the Queen, he would have sent a similar one, under the circumstances. It was said by the Noble Lord, that the professed cumstances. It was said by the Noble Lord, that the professed object of it was, to attack and insult the Crown—quite the contrary. There might, perhaps, have been some colour for the imputation, had the Message been sent after the money was voted; but it was obvious that the object of the Queen was to avoid any remarks of the kind; while, at the same time, she thought to vindicate her honour. The Right Hon. Gent. said, before accepting any provision of a pecuniary nature, she said, "I owe it to myself to declare, that I will not take your money, till you absolve my character." This, he contended, was language every way worthy of a Queen; but then the Noble Lord made a boast of his forbearance, by stating, that no new proceedings were to be instituted against her Majesty. reason was obvious, he knew he dared not institute any. The Right Hon. Gentleman then commented on that part of the Which referred to the provision for the O. and asked, what was there peculiar in the Queen's case, fit for the consideration of Parliament? Or what other knowledge had the House and the country of her Majesty, but that she had been tried, persecuted, and acquitted; and that up to this good hour, she had not received a shilling of the public money. Having descanted at some length on these topics, he said, the Noble Lord might use as many and as high-sounding phrases as he pleased; but the Queen's name would, netwithstanding, be restored to the Liturgy. Let the Noble Lord believe him, and he (Mr. T.) would stake all his credit upon the event. He was convinced, in his own mind, that the people would never give over, until they had obtained the full restitution of her Majesty to all her rights. The omission of her name had caused a ferment which the Noble Lord was bound to allay. He would advise the Noble Lord to set speedily and sincerely about

it, and he would suggest to him that the only means of accomplishing the thing, was by proving to the country, that she who had been acquitted, ought and would have the full benefit of

that acquittal.

Mr. B. Bathurst vindicated and explained the King's Message; the preliminary part of which be contended, contained a clear recommendation to make provision for the Queen. The Message stated, that her Majesty had not had as yet, any pro-Surely Parliament was the fittest Tribunal to entertain the question of the Queen's allowance. The Noble Lord had properly alluded to the matters in the other House, for they were now become the property of the public. By the second reading of the Bill, the principle of it was adopted, as he conceived. That House and the country must judge of the evi-dence in the other House, without taking into account the judgments of their Lordships. The Queen now stood in the same situation as if she had never been accused. She was not entitled to ask a boon from the Crown.

Lord Folkstone deplored the introduction of this most unhappy proceeding. And, if it appeared objectionable in the beginning, every step which was taken on it subsequently, only made that disgust which he first felt increase. Neither was the Noble Lord's speech to-night calculated to undo the impression: what in fact was the subject or object of the Noble Lord's proposition; could it be said that it was meant for her Majesty's benefit, when in the very speech in which he asked a grant for her, he threw out against her the most bitter sar-casms. The Noble Lord went little short of accusing her Majesty of high treason; and was this language which, at the present moment, ought to go forth to the public? With respect to restoring the Queen's name to the Liturgy, if it was a favour, wose would be the great merit of conceding it? for it would not be a favour to her personally, but a favour to the wishes of the people of Eugland. That it would gratify the people there was not a shadow of doubt; and was a trifing favour too great, when the Ministers of the Crown were asking 50,000l. a-year from the empty pockets of the people? It seemed to be admitted on all hands, that the restoration of her Maiesty's name to the Liturgy was the great object of all the petitions to that House. He then moved, as an amendment, that instead of the Speaker's leaving the Chair, the House should now adjourn.—[Here there was a loud cry of Question. The Gallery was ordered to be cleared; and while strangers were retiring]-

Mr. Browne rose: he denied that the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had given any opinion respecting the guilt of her Ma-jesty. But be wished to know what the Noble Lord opposite (Folkestone) meant, when he talked of her Majesty's innothe innocence of one against whom a Bill, charging her with adultery, had been read a second time :--who, by such second reading, was virtually declared to be guilty of the highest offence which a Queen Consort could commit. And as it fit that this female should receive and enjoy the same bonours which had been granted to the late virtuous Queen Charlotte? He thought the sum of 50,000l, would be an abundant allowance for a Queen whose character, to say the best of it, was suspected not to be good; and if a smaller sum

were proposed, he should vote for it.

fr. Lamb said his wish always was that this business should never be brought forward. As the proceedings against her Majesty had been brought to a conclusion, he must consider her as virtually acquitted, and, therefore, he thought her name ought to be restored to the Liturgy. On these grounds, he also thought, she was entitled to a provision. At the same time he thought it would have been altogether as favourable for her if she had in the first instance accepted the 59,000l. a-year which had been offered to her, before any trial came on. And even at the conclusion of the trial, it would have bean as well if she had given up this point of the Liturgy. And although he would not presume to condemn, he could not help lamenting the Message which her Mujesty had sent down to the House that day. It would be unwise for the House to alter its course in consequence of that Message. In pursuance then of the duty which he owed to, his Country, and with a view of

calming the agitated state of the public mind, he should vote for the House going into a Committee.

Mr. Braugham lamented that his Hop. Friend should have made the observations which he had first done. For his own part the fullest conviction rested on his mind, that the Queen was guiltless. If he (Mr. Brougham) had conceived that the Liturgy was a thing of no importance, if he even considered it no more than as dust in the balance of this question, the Nobie Lord opposite would have relieved him from all doubt, by the manner in which he treated the question. At one time the Moble Lord looked on the exclusion of her Majesty's name as a stigma: now he called the abandonment of the Bill of Pains and Penalties a technical acquittal, and would assume that the Bill ought to bend the consciences of that House, although it had never come down there. He never heard any thing more moderate in its tone than the Message sent down to the House by her Mujesty that day. How could such a Message as this be construed into disrespect to the House? He could lay his hand on his heart, and conscientiously declare, that he saw means of terminating these discussions, except by doing justice to her Majesty, on the principle that she who had been acquitted, ought not to be treated as if she were guilty,

Mr. Bright conceived it was the duty of the House to pro ceed immediately to the proposed grant; and he thought the Message of her Majesty this day, was an additional reason why the House should do its duty in voting the proposed sum to the Queen. The Queen had said she would not receive the grant, and that was the reason why the House was bound, in support of its own dignity, to go on. He, for one, would vote a proper allowance, and say—"There it is; if you wish to have it, take it from the Exchaquer: if you will not take it, That was the principle upon which he should vote against the adjournment, as the only means of tranquillizing

Mr. Martin, of Galway, supported the motion for the Speaker leaving the chair.

The motion for the Speaker leaving the chair was then car ried without a division.

The House in a Committee.

Lord Castlireagh rose and said, the only question on which the Committee had then to deliberate was, what should be the proper quantum of allowance to be granted to ker Majesty? He should propose such a provision as he considered suitable to her present situation. In looking at the condition of her Majesty, it appeared to be that of a Queen Consort separated from the King. It was a separation recognized by his late Majesty, the King. It was a separation recognized by his late may say, and one which had been felt by him as inevitable. The provision, therefore, could not be that of a Queen living in the court of the court her husband, and keeping up all the forms of state along with him. If the Queen survived his Majesty, she would be entitled to a dower of fifty thousand pounds a year; therefore he

thought the same meome should be THEN IO DET WALL WITH separate from her husband, and which was the same as that proposed to be given to her in 1814. The grounds then on which the House made that division existed at this time. It was on the same principle that a similar offer had been made to her at St. Omer's. It was on these grounds that the present grant was now proposed, and that he should move a resolution that an annual sum of 50,000l. be granted out of the Consolidated Fund to her Majesty, during her Majesty's life.

Mr. Stuart Wortley objected to the grant of so large a sum. He saw great danger in placing so large a sum in her handsof one who and used such unwarrantable language in her answers to various addresses; and particularly in her letter to the King. He defied any manner to say that such sentiments as they contained were not directly calculated to overturn the

constitution of the country.

Lord John Russel thought it highly improper to throw out such a charge against her Majesty, after her severe and bitter

Mr. Alderman C. Smith deprecated the Queen's answers to the addresses, the language of which, in his opinion, was highly

Mr. Hume could not, indeed deny, but there might, on close examination be found some individual and detached expressions which to some may appear strong. He well understood the meaning of those cheers on the opposite side, and how unwilling gentlemen on that side were to support any thing that leads to arbitrary power, tyranny and sppression. He did not see that all the sentiments in her Majesty's answers to the addresses were blameable, although he could admit some one or two objectionable expressions. He would contend, however, that honorable member for York had not been able to substantiate his charge; he (Mr. Hume) would maintain these answers contained principles the most constitutional, moral, and religious. He would repeat it, that they contained doctrines of the sound-

est morality and religion.

Mr. Stuart Wortley insisted that so far from being constitutional, most of her answers to addresses, and particularly her Majesty's letter to the King, were quite seditious.

Mr. H. Sumner should deem it his duty to move on a future day for monies advanced on her Majesty's account, and how He had heard from rymour that she had paid no private bill since she came to this country. Where, then, he would ask, is all the money advanced gone to? If not sent out of the country, as he believed it was for the worst of purposes-it was employed at home to create sedition, agitate the country, and corrupt the press. He proposed an amend-ment to the grant, by substituting instead of 50,000l. that of 30.0001.

Dr. Lushington would not besitate to say, her Majesty would have a better chance in being tried before a jury of felons.—(Cries of Order, Order!)—What was the description of proceedings, he would ask? Nothing could be more repugof proceedings, he would ask? Nothing could be more repug-pant to the Constitution, than Bills of Pains and Penalties. He congratulated the Ministers on their change of mind; be congratulated them on their intention to proceed on a milder ground.

Mr. Alderman Wood begged leave to call the Member for Surry, to point out any one debt her Majesty incurred since her hich has not been paid; all her bills are paid month ly; and have been so, although, for the first quarter she was obliged to live upon credit; and for the last quarter no advances have been made. If the Member for Surry could point out any bill of her Majesty's not paid, and it were sent down, he would see it paid.

ser wished for better authority, than the Hon. Al-

derman's assertion.

Mr. Brougham rose and said that he and his colleagues were indeed her Majesty's law advisers and responsible Minis-ters; but could not be supposed to have a perfectly accurate knowledge of her expenses and disbursements. He believed the worthy Alderman to possess a correct knowledge on the

subject. Had never heard any positive assertion as to her Majesty's bills not being paid punctually once in a month.

After some further conversation, the Motion was agreed to for granting the sum of 50,0001, and at two o'clock in the morning the House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Grampound Disfranchisement Bill was read a first time.

Second reading on Monday.

A great number of petitions were presented in favour of the Queen from Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Northampton, and other Mr. Grenfell asked the Right Hop. Gentlemen when the

Public might expect the issue of the Bank Notes, the plan of which had been agreed to twelve months since.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, they were not ready on account of the difficulty of obtaining a note calculated to prevent forgery of it.

Sir J. Newport called the attention of the House to a breach of privilege, and a censure upon the deliberations of that House and the liberty of speech, which was one of the peculiar privileges of Parliament, this was recognized by an entry on the Journals of 23d May, 1810. The complaint originated in an Address to the Throne from the Presbytery of Langbolm, in the County of Dumfries, published in the Gazette of the 2d January lust, and stated therein to be received by His Majesty, "tery graciously," but which, in his opinion, was most improper to be presented to the Throne—but he knew that no blame attached to the Throne—that His Majesty was too early brought up in this country, and had been deeply impressed with the principles of the Constitution to feel any disposition to imringe the rights, or to impair the attributes which belonged to this House. The Right Hon. Baronet then read the Address, the objectionable passages were-" We have witnessed with much concern, and we strongly depresate the spirit of disaffection lately become so prevalent, for what we would term the violent and unconstitutional speeches of the opposition in both Houses of Parliament—and the infamous sourrility and misrepresentation of a licentious press.—With every good citizen and loyal subject we reproduce the Address and Petition of the Common meil of the City of London-than which a greater insult could not be offered to Majesty, and which it behoves all who wish well to their King and country publicly to condemn; nor can we refrain from reprehending severely the insolute of certain Members of the Opposition upon the late prorogation of Parliament—for if such conduct in the Representatives of the people pass unnoticed, what may be expected from the

people themselves."

The Address having been handed in and read by the Clerk.
The Right Hon. Baronet moved a Resolution.—" That the Address, entitled 'The dutiful and loyal Address of the Presbytery of Langholm, County of Dumfries, 'Inserted in the London Gazette of 2d January last, is a manifest breach of the most essential privileges of this House of Parliament."

Lord Custereagn aumited, that many parts of the Augre were objectionable, and he was the last person to defend the encroachment on the privileges of that House, but while he made this admission, he put it to the Right Hon. Baronet, when ther this was a case which be could press to its extent. Would it be advantageous, amid the multitude of libels on the House and on its Mumbers, with which the press teemed, to take up one insulated example, or by doing so provoke a general proceeding against all who offended, which, if done, would entirely occupy Parliament for many months, and put a stop to all other business; besides his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. B. Batburst) had stated that the Addresses for publication in the Gunette were selected from the whole number presented, by the Noble ! Secretary of State, his relative; but he had further declared that in the present instance the publication had taken place in consequence of an oversight and inadvertency, and that it occasioned regret when it was discovered. If this were to be an example for hringing forward all similar offences, he would pledge himself by to-morrow, to adduce three or four charges from Addresses of another kind, in which the most unjustifiable accusations were lavished upon him and his colleagues, the most unwarrantable motives imputed to them for their Parliamentary conduct, and the most gross imputations upon the House, of corruption, of disregard to the people, and of other crimes. If the Gentlemen opposite required that they should be thus covered, he begged to offer his counter-projet.

After some observations from Mr. Scarlett, Mr. B. Bathurst, and Mr. R. Gordon, Sir J. Newport consented to defer the further consideration until to-morrow, in order that an entry might be framed to put on the Journals, of the opinion of the House on the Address.

Mr. Maberly moved for a variety of Papers shewing the deficiency in the Consolidated Fund from the 5th July 1820, to the 5th January 1821, &c. &c. He regretted that the Sinking Fund should be used for the resources of the year, and asserted that in 28 years there had been a loss in collecting the Revenue to the amount of 18,000,000i.—that the national debt for the last eighteen years had increused on the average 20,000,06012 annually, and that it now reached the enormous amount of 900,000,000l. It was a mere fallacy, he said, to talk of the Stoking Fund being 17,000,000l. its nominal amount, for in fact, it was nothing more than the excess of the Revenue over the Expenditure. He contended there might be a great sav-ing—the expence of collecting it amounted to 81. Is. 9d. per

cent.—In Ireland it was 211, per cent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to the observations of the Hon. Gent., said the Revenue of last year fur-nished a considerable surplus. It gave him pleasure to state that all the current expences of the year could be met by the Revenue without any recourse to any New Loan, or any new tax. He trusted that the Country had now arrived at the period when it might bid adjen to the necessity of further Loans and New Taxes. He also wished to state that by accounts from London, Liverpool, and Hull, the increase in the Revenue of Customs for the last half year exceeded that of the former half-year by 3,500,0001. A cheering prospect of the actual improvements of the Country.

mr. Baring, Sir J. Neurport, Mr. Phillips, 4c. made some bservations and the various accounts were ordered.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee on the King's speech relative to making provision for the Queen, Mr. H. Sumner renewed his proposition for substituting the sum of 30,0001. in lien of 50,0001. as the allowance to the Queen. The Hon. Gent. said that the evidence obtained form Mr. Hownam alone was sufficient to satisfy him that the Queen was guilty. This opinion he could not alter, and he did not blink that he acted inconsistently, when he thought that it would not be safe for the Public that so large a sum as that proposed by the Noble Lord should be pieced at the disposal of her Maintein

ujesty.

Mr. Brougham said, the House would see that he could not rise for the purpose of opposing the motion of the Hon. Gentleman; whether the House chose to insert 30,0001., 20,0001., or 10,0001. must be to himself and his Hon. and learned Collongue a matter of perfect indifference. The Queen refused the money entirely. She resolved to take none, and therefore whatever sum the House might think proper to vote was to her Majesty and ker Legal Advisers a matter of perfect indif-

Sir Thomas Lethbridge said they had no right to try the question of the guitt or innocence of the Queen there, but he had a right to express his opinion on the case; and looking at the evidence, he would lay his hand upon his heart, and say he believed her Majesty to be guilty. Neither the taunts of her advocates, nor the clamours of the people out of doors, should deter him from expressing this opinion. He should be sorry to go one step beyond what might be regarded as moderation, but he could not help expressing his sentiments on this question, and as one of the Representatives of the people of England, he would say, that when a grant like that moved by the Noble Lord was proposed, he had a right to support a smeadment that went to substitute a smaller sum. He was question of the guilt or innocence of the Queen there, but he amendment that went to substitute a smaller sum. He was disposed to do this, because he could not approve of the way in which the money placed in those hands had been disposed of. It was said that the Courier Bergami had lately been living in the metapolic of Exposure of the courier for the metapolic of the met in the metropolis of France in a manner which would better fit the rank of our highest Nobility, than a person of his ignoble character. He wished to know, where the fund cama from that supported him in this style of living?—was it from the House of Commons? If they were thus to dispose of the money of the people of this country—if this were submitted to, he knew not what character would be given to the British

Mr. Alderman Wood denied that any money had been transmitted to Pergami. He challenged the Honorable Gentleman to prove that the individual in question lived in Paris in the style He was there by the express desire of her Majesty's legal advisers, in case he should be wanted as a witness in this country. The Alderman denied that the language imputed to her Majesty and been used by her in the answers to addresses, in reference to calling the addressers her subjects.

Lord Lowther rose to say a few words, which went to cor-roborate one of the statements made by the Hon. Member for Somersetshire (Sir T. Letbbridge.) He had been at Paris, and while there, the person pointed out to him as Pergami, was distinguished by an equipage, and a style of living, fully as splendid as any then to be found in Paris. He lived in the most public way, his servants were about every where, and nobody there

lived in greater style. Where he got the funds which supported him in this mode of living, and whether he paid for what he had, were circumstances of which he knew nothing.

Mr. Brougham said, it was entirely by his directions, in concert with his colleague and the rest of her Majesty's counsel, that Pergami had been brought to Paris to reside. It was the measurement of the her was forthed from Italy where he was at his suggestion that he was fetched from Italy, where he was residing on his own farm, in case the bill should be brought from the Lords to that House, and in case her Majesty's legal advicers should think it necessary to call him as a witness. This be asserted he knew of his own knowledge.

Lord Castlereagh referred to the printed book, to shew that the statement he had made of the answers to the addresses s correct, when the Alderman challenged him to shew that was correct, when the Alderman challenged him to shew that they were those of the Queen; by proposing them in writing, he knew very well that he (Lord Castlereagh) was not in the service or in the confidence of her Majesty, and he might therefore most gallantly challenge him as he had done, as he must be aware that it was the last challenge that he could possibly accept. In page 73, the answer ran thus: "Though no Queen has been more easy of access to her people, on their part, there has been more diminution of lave and requect. The are of ignohas been not diminution of love and respect. The age of ignorance is passed away, when it was thought indispensable that subjects should be distant and obsequious. A sovereign may dispense with the ceremonal formerly required, (there it would sen the Queen considered herself to be a Sovereign,) could not keep aloof from them without forfeiting their regard."

Mr. Gipps referred to a record of a vote of thanks from that

House, thanking Queen Anne for ordering the Electress Sophia (the next in succession) to be prayed for. This proved that it was optional with the Sovereign to regulate the names in the Liturgy, as had it not been so there would have been no

thanking the Queen for what she had done.

Mr. Denman, Mr. Wilmot, Sir T. Ackland, Mr. Forbes, Sir F. Ommaney, and Sir F. Blake, made some observations, and the original grant was carried. (Adjourned.)

(For Continuation of Debates, see page 62.)

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Friday evening, Lord Viscount Cranbourne, the only son of the Marquis of Salisbury, led to the Hymeneal altar, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Ramber Gascoyne, in the presence of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Counters of Westmeath, Marchioness Dowager of Downshire, the Ladies Hill, Lord Arthur Hill, General and the two Misses Gascoygue, Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Earl of Clarendon.
The ceremony was performed in the great saloon at Mr. Gascoyne's house, by the Hoa. and Rev. Gerrard Wellesley. The Duke of Wellington gave the Lady away; the Bridesmaids were the Misses Gascoynes, her cousins. The Bride was habited in a superbdress of Valenciennes lace, and looked most lovely. After the ceremony, the happy pair left town for Mr. Daniel Giles's beautiful seat, called Youngsbury, in Heitford-

Daniel Giles's beautiful seat, called Youngsbury, in Heitfordshire, there to pass the honey moon.

Admirers of native talent, and desirous of promoting the interest of the most delightful of sciences, we had great pleasure in attending the first of the Apollonicon concerts for the season, vocal and instrumental, at the rooms of Messrs. Flight and Robson, St. Martin's Lane, on Thursday evening. Mr Adams's extempore playing drew forth warm plaudits from an audience distinguished by its numbers and respectability; and, in Mozart's Overture to Figaro, Hadya's Seventh Grand Symphony, one of Handel's overtures, and two or three other pieces, the powers of that extraordinary instrument, the Apollonicon, were developed, by the skill of five performers at once, in a style of excellence that could scarcely be imagined. Miss Williams's full, clear, and well-harmonized voice was very successful in Rossini's cavatina of Di Piaces; and, in her duet with Mr. Nelson, Crudel perché sinora, that and, in her duet with Mr. Nelson, Crudel perché sinora, that lady's efforts were rewarded by a warm and cordial encore. Shield's glee of Load-stars, sung by Miss Williams, Mr. Goulden, and Mr. Nelson, with great spirit and effect, was also loudly encored; and Mr. Goulden's Comfort ye my People, and Mr. Nelson's Farewell to the Nymphs, experienced a very warm reception. Shakespeare has well observed that—
'The man who hath not music in his soul,

Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils,"
The genuine John Bull love of the art, combined with his patriotic feeling, was strikingly displayed, in the ardour with which our grand national anthem of God sars the King was received by the whole audience standing. We rejoice at the prospect that this is becoming a highly popular entertainment.

# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Omicron has been received .- Mentor has also come to hand. The stale scandal of "An Englishman" could answer no good purpose, nor have the Lord and Lady he so resolutely follows up, put themselves sufficiently forward in the cause of injured innocence to subject them to the lash.

A Correspondent informs us that Dr. Borland [whose name

we have several times alluded to lives at Teddington.

The History of the elopement from Chelsea, the pursuit to Bromley, and the subsequent steps taken, is whimsical enough, but the parties are not sufficiently known to render it historing to the public.

Our Female "Constant Render" shall have an answer.
Thus Blue" has been received—he will perceive in today's Paper another article similar to that to which he alludes: perhaps his suggestion had better not be adopted till more have appeared.

"The Constant Render," if he wishes to see the Anecdote he sent us inserted in John Bull, must fulfil the pledge given

in the Postscript.

We did mention the " Intercepted Letter" in our notices to correspondents in No. 5, We are much obliged by the Author's communication; our reason for not inserting it [which was stated in our notice] was that the idea had been

which was stated in our notice; was that the taea had been enticipated in the Morning Post.

We are requested to state, that Isaac Tapper, convicted of receiping stolen goods at the last Surry Sessions, is not, nor ever was connected with the Society of Methodists.

D. M.'s attack on Peter Moore is too sharp for us.

Our Correspondent is right. Lord Erskine did pay a visit

at the green-grocer's in Pullency-court, Golden-square, on Monday last and he is probably correct as to the contents of the blue-and-white pocket-handkerchief, which his Lordour saying any thing further upon the subject, as the fact will doubtless be proved in the pending trial for a divorce, a mode of proceeding which his Lordship's late exertions in the Queen's affair, have rendered so peculiarly delicate, that it would be highly improper for us to interfere in the transaction.

A True Friend to the Monarchy' is mistaken in the character of the process of the pr

racter of the person whose cause he espouses.

D. H. is comical enough, he will find his joke in every jest book that has been published since the days of Noah.

Spectator is mistaken. W. Samuel Rogers is, as every body

knows, a very lively and entertaining companion, but w heard of his dencing quadrilles in the way Spec. mentions.
We have to apologize to numerous Correspondents for not

neticing their favours—want of room is our excuse for the experent inaffention.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.
Monday, Mirandola.—Tuesday, Antiquary.—Wednesday, Mirandola.
Thursday, Rob Roy.—Friday, Mirandola.
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Artaxerxes.—Tuesday, ditto.—Wednesday, Poor Gentlema Thursday, Artaxerxes.—Friday, Heir at Law.—Saturday, Artaxerxe

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per cent. Div. 22 Sep.81-50 | Bank Sh. Div. Jan. 1. . 1487-50 | Becon. Div. 22 Sep. . . . 95-90 | Ex. Lond. 1m 25-30—3m 25-30 Recon. Div. 22 Sop. . . . 95-90 | Ex. Lond. 1m 25-30—3m 25-30
There has been a great deal of business transacted at the Stock
Exchange during the last week, chiefly in consequence of the confidence
reposed in the financial departments of Government. The declaration
made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday night in the House
of Commons, that the Government would not require any Loan this year,
nor was it necessary to lay on any new tax, has had the effect of
strengthening the confidence which previously prevailed in the Market;
consequently on Friday morning, as soon as the Market opened, the funds
rose upwards of a half per cent, and continued upon the rise. It is
affirmed by a number of smonied men, that before the account day the
funds will reach 75; this occasions much speculating. The following
were the prices yesterday afternoon:—

MR. SCOTT and MR. LOCKHART.

MR. SCOTT'S FIRST and SECOND STATEMENTS of
the PASTICULARS of his DISPUTE with Mr. LOCKHART,
are distributed, on application, by Measrs. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy,
Paternoster row: and Copies may be seen on Monday, at the Shops of
the different Booksellers.

### BULL. JOHN.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

THE Queen (the poor Queen, her Radicals begin to call her) has been extremely damaged in the gales which have blown without interruption, since the meeting of Parliament; "When the winds are high," (said the Grecian Mystic) " worship the Echo." This oracular advice, which has hitherto puzzled the learned world, the Queen's friends have explained and practised; for since the storm begun, they have not dared to make one single effort to save her, but have wisely contented themselves with repeating and re-echoing all the weather-beaten and shipwrecked nonsense, with which the town had been strewed for the previous six months.

Parliament meets; a speech is delivered from the Throne! Innocent and injured as the Queen was, oppressed and degraded as the Majesty of the Throne was said to be in her person, indignant as every English breast was at her wrongs, and endangered as every Englishman's safety was by her oppression; why, why, we ask confidently, was the opposition silent on that most important occasion? Why were they content with such indignation swelling in their hearts, with such charges burning on their tongues, why were they content to sneak in silence after the speech of the Ministers, and again we say, when the "winds were high, to worship the Echo?"

It could be no respect for the King's speech, for Mr. Tierney in the year 1819, did not hesitate à propos des hottes to move an amendment to the address-it couls not be respect for the King's person, for Mr. Denman showed his loyalty and learning on a late occasion, by comparing him with Nero, and Mr. Brougham has called His Majesty and every body else so many things, that no one will suspect him of feeling respect for any body, not even for

Well-we pass over their shirking the address and come to the next stage of their proceedings; Lord Archibald Hamilton gave notice of a motion, which promised to propose the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy: this, at least was bold, and the country expected that the question would now be brought in a tangible shape to a specific point, but nothe Queen's character (though to be sure it is rather a heavy article) was as dust in the balance, when counterpoised by the gossamer hope of the King's favour. Mr. Tierney, like the old serpent, looked upon the frailty of Eve as worth nothing, unless it could lead to the debasement of Adam, and accordingly he summoned his compeers to meet him in the Piccadilly Pandemonium, for the purpose of mitigating the Moloch-like fury of Lord Archibald Hamilton, and substituting for his offensive motion, the plausible, insidious, and self-interested proposition of the Parliamentary Belial.

For a long while, Lord Archibald was like the deaf adder, which "heareth not the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely:"-he is said to have stated in very strong language, with a very weak voice, the ridicule, the disgrace, that would attend such shuffling and calculating; but the obstinacy of

the old hounds, and the scent of office which ascended from Downing Street, and regaled the delighted nostrils of the young ones, overcame the objections of Lord Archibald, and although his Sister is the Queen's only female companion, he was obliged to submit to the mortification of leaving the Queen stuck in the mire of her own evidences, and endeavouring to shew, not that she was innocent, not even that she had a right to be restored to her station, but

"Oh lame and impotent conclusion!"

that the Ministers were ill-advised in leaving her out of the Liturgy.

So complete and bare-faced an abandonment of the principle which a man voluntarily had taken up, we do not recollect, and we thought could not be paralleled; but the debate which followed this proposition not only equalled but surpassed it in inconsistency: for it was discovered [rather late to be sure] that the words "ill-advised and inexpedient," would naturally involve the Queen's advocates in the very difficulty they wished to avoid, as a question on the wisdom and expediency of the omission, would obviously lead to a discussion of the grounds on which the omission was made, and of course of the character and conduct of the Queen.

Observe then what follows: the whole question of advisedness and expediency appears to have been abandoned in the debate, and a dry question of legality substituted in its place; and instead of a large and statesman-like view of the whole question, four eternal lawyers, Messrs. Wetherall, Mackintosh, Scarlett and Brougham, laboured from seven in the evening till seven in the morning, to shew that by the strict and imperative words of the law, the Queen, however bad she might have been, whatever might be her guilt. and however flagrant her offences, must necessarily be prayed for ipro facto because she was Queen.

We earnestly solicit the attention of our readers to all this management. The dry question of legality, which excluded all consideration of the Queen's character, formed the sole theme of the debate, while a censure upon the ministers was artfully reserved to be the object of the vote, or in two words, the Queen's character was kept out of view and the ministers places never lost sight of.

The result was such as always attends that lefthanded kind of wisdom commonly called cunning;a few dupes were made, and the ranks of the opposition were swelled by some persons, of whose discernment we think we need say no more than that they were deceived by this clumsy trick, as children and nursery-maids are by the Indian Jugglers; but a commanding, an indignant, and almost unparalleled majority of THRRE HUNDRED AND TEN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, defeated this series of manauvres. And after the affront of being obliged to shift their motion from their notice, and their debate from their motion, and their votes from their debate, the Queen and her friends were left in the deplorable plight of having made their attacks on every possible bearing of the case, and being defeated upon all.

But this is not the worst—a new opportunity was offered, in which they not only might, but indeed were obliged to bring the Queen's conduct into direct examination. Lord Castlereagh moved on Wednesday night for a committee of supply, in which he intended to propose an allowance for the Queen, no greater than that to which she would have been entitled had she never been Queen,-no greater than that which had been offered to her while she was yet abroad,-no greater than that which had been offered to her since her arrival in England, and which she had been so mischievously and madly advised as to refuse.

Here then, at least, the course of the Opposition was clear. Such an offer was neither more nor less than a repeated insult, it was an assumption of guilt; for no man will presume to say that a virtuous and innocent Queen Consort of England could accept the same stipend that had been offered to a suspected, stigmatized, and separated Princess of Wales.

We are therefore not surprised that Mr. Brougham (who we suppose is her official and responsible adviser,) came down to the relief of the perplexity of his friends with a message from the Queen; the purport of which was, that unless her innocence were solemnly recognized by the restoration of her name to the Liturgy, she could not accept this diminished a pensioner of the Queen's.

Thus the matter was again brought to a point; the two armies were in presence, and in great force: there were four hundred and fifty members in the House, and the Whigs in consonance to the Queen's message, and, for once in their lives, with some degree of consistency, avowed their determination to meet the question in the first instance, and upon its broad principles, by refusing to allow the Speaker to leave the chair, until the previous condition of the restoration of the Liturgy, should be conceded or carried.

High and lofty were the specches which they are reported to have uttered, great the hopes, and triumphant the anticipations which they seem to have expressed; but again we have to exclaim, "Oh lame and impotent conclusion!"

When the question was put from the chair, they shrank again before their victorious opponents, and did not dare to divide upon the very question they themselves had proposed.

This sudden panic may be attributed generally to the visible feeling of the House; but no doubt, it was increased by the very able and honest speech of Mr. William Lamb, and by the judicious observations of Mr. Bright of Bristol: these two gentlemen, although generally voting with the Whigs, could not, on this occasion, strain their consciences to that extent.

Mr. Lamb took a clear and just distinction between a technical and a real acquittal; and reprobated, in high and eloquent language, the mischievous arts by which the Queen was advised to keep up the popular ferment: while Mr. Bright, with plain good sense, exhorted the House to do its duty without any respect to the mode in which the Queen might think proper to receive their determination. "Let us vote her the money," said he, "on such terms as we consider to be just, and then let her take it or leave it, as she may think proper."

The House now got into the Committee, and there Lord Castlereagh proposed the sum which had been offered twelve months ago. Not one voice of all the asserters of the Queen's innocence was raised against the amount;—not one of all those who had before so loudly proclaimed her virtue, was now found to move for a sum which, had she not degraded her high station, she ought undoubtedly to have received; while, on the other hand, several respectable Members, in the most distinct manner, declared their wishes that the sum should be still farther reduced, and grounded those wishes expressly upon the Queen's misconduct.

It was in vain that her Majesty's ablest advocates—Alderman Wood, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Hume, and Dr. Lushington, repelled in debate the accusation of guilt; not one of them ventured to move that increased stipend, which, as we have already said, would have been the clear and undoubted right of an innocent Queen.

The same system of conduct has been possisted in through the week, and after all the big words and mighty professions of the party, Her Majesty remains in statu quo. Mr. J. Smith has, to be sure, given notice of a motion for the restoration of her name to the Liturgy, for Tuesday the 13th instant, and we wait the issue without much apprehension.

Mr. Creevey, it will be seen, amused himself, by dividing the House five times in the Committee of supply, because the naval estimates were not before the House. Mr. Bathurst observed, that this trick was by no means a new one. When that liberal advocate for freedom of discussion, Mr. Bennett, stopped the Right Honourable Gentleman in his remarks on such conduct, by moving that the House should be counted.

Our readers will perceive, that an attempt has been made upon the life of His most Christian Majesty, the King of France. From the restricted state of their press, we are unable to form a just idea of the affair.

We sell Seven Thousand Papers; and it is a small computation to suppose that ten persons read each number: now, of those seventy thousand persons, we do not believe that there is one (except the Whigs, who buy us out of fear, and read us in secret) who does not think that Mr. Holme Sumner's proposition for the reduction of the Queen's annuity ought to have been carried; and that that gentleman has done himself as much honour by the manly expression of his opinion, as other persons have disappointed public expectation by their shilly-shally and cowardly submission to so profligate an enormity as the giving our English money to be lavished on Italian minions and domestic sedition-mongers.

We are credibly informed that Count Vassali is

a pensioner of the Queen's. We believe that Countess Oldi, that high-born lady, has not a petticoat but what the Queen gives her. Every body knows the scandalous profusion of Bergami: his two palaces in Paris; his diamond ear-rings; his English chariots; his royal liveries, and the princely equipage of his journeys. It is well known, also, that, with all the clamour against bribed witnesses, Hownam is pensioned by the Queen; and Flynn, if not pensioned, has at least received sums of money from her; add to this, the "Tinkers in Armour," the Glass-blowers, the "Damsels of Marybone,"

"In ten backney coaches," and all the idle and disorderly processions and addresses, which nothing but money could have procured, and then let us ask—whether John Bull is indeed such a dull and stupid beast as to be satisfied to increase his burthens by providing for such profligacy? John Bull indignantly says—No.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Sir,—As I find a report to be very prevalent that I am a writer in a Sunday paper, called John Bull, allowing the through the medium of your journal to contradict the rumour. I have never contributed a line to any paper bearing that name.

never contributed a line to any paper bearing that name.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
18, Aastin-Friars, Jan. 29.
"JAMES SMITH,"
We publish this formidable disavowal with pleasure.—
On turning to our Directory, we discover, that the Mri
James Smith, who writes the letter, is an attorney, What
can he have been thinking of?—All our Law Reports are
(if not copied from the daily papers) furnished by a gentleman of the name of Harewood; and we have no wish
to change him.

BRIGHTON ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.
A correspondent asks us if we know any thing of the two gent'emen, — Thunder, Esq. and — Slight, Esq. who presented this Address to the Queen.—We are apprehensive that their claim to the rank of Esquires is rather equivocal. Mr. Thunder is a very inferior shoemaker at Brighton, and Mr. Slight an humble staymaker, in North-street, in the same town.

Alderman Wood is made, in the Old Times newspaper, to deny, in Guildhall, that the Queen ever called us HER subjects; and defies any body to prove that she ever has. In her answer to the Canterbury Address, she says, "I shall be happy to do any thing for the good Town [City she would have said] of Canterbury, and to make MY people happy."—In the answer to the Dover Address, she says, "I trust that some period will arrive, when I may be permitted to promote the happiness of MY subjects."—To Wandsworth she says, "No Queen was ever more easy of access to HER subjects than I have been."—Nay, in her letter to Mr. White, the butcher, of Norfolkmarket, Dublin, Lady Anne Hamilton, in acknowledging a piece of beef, which he sent the Queen, says, (speaking of the beef) "her Majesty receives it as a token of that loyalty and attachment so grateful to her feelings, from HER dearly-beloved people of Ireland.—What a stupid Ass this Wood must be, to talk such nonsense.

In one of our early numbers we remarked, that we could shew, that the gentleman calling himself Sir Robert Wilson. is no Knight. This is no matter of difficulty; but it is unpleasant to us, because it unknights two or three very good fellows. Keir, Butler, and Pocklington are all in the same predicament. As young men, in the 15th Dragoons, they made a gallant push, and saved the Emperor of Germany, and were rewarded with a cross and ribband resembling that worn by the Knights of Maria Theresa. The fact that they were never Knights even of that Order, does not bear upon the point we are now discussing; nor could it affect Major-General Wilson, who has subsequently procured half a dozen stars and ribbands; but the truth is, that nobe of these officers were knighted by their own Sovereign; and by the Ordinances of our Government, foreign Orders give no nominal distinction.

ROBERT FELLOWES.

SIR,—I have lately been engaged in perusing a book, which has excited in me the highest admiration of the author's learning and piety, Dr. Magee on the Atonement. In that work, the eminently learned author, besides giving a correct and Scriptural exposition of his subject, has likewise conferred signal service on his younger readers, by pointing out to them the faults of such writers as were most likely, from the beauty of their style, or the boldness and novelty of their notions, to attract attention. Among these is a man of the name of Fellowes—'ROBERT FELLOWES.' Can you inform me, Sir, whether this man is yet in the land of the living? Whether he is suffered by the Bishops of our Church to hold any kind of preferment? or to hold communion at all with the Church? If he is so suffered, it is of little consequence, henceforth, what a man's faith or practice may be, who can contrive by any means to "climb' or "intrude" into the Christian fold. Such preposterous, such blasphemous doctrines as this man has been suffered to usher into the Christian world, would certainly have never been endured if the public mind had not been previously poisoned by the infidel notions of Paine.

been previously poisoned by the infidel notions of Paine.

The Universal Church of Christ, and our Church in particular, contends, that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God;" and that, therefore, we may receive the doctrines contained therein, without fear and without suspicion. But, Mr. Fellowes, with great and laudable modesty, tells us, that of St. Paul and his various "puerile conceits." He (Fellowes) makes no account. The Apostle, he informs us, labours with mysterious meanings, which he fails in developing with sufficient

perspicuity. His Epistles, generally, relate to questions, which are at present of more curiosity than importance? "A modern believer has," consequently, "very little concern with any of the Epistles of this Apostle;" or, indeed, with any of the Epistles, all of which this writer finds to be "involved in a ten-fold obscurity;" and to which, he pronounces to be impossible that we could ever pay the smallest attention, but that we "prefer stumbling in darkness"—that we delight more in error than in truth,' &c. &c. &c.

Were it not that such blasphemies might shock your readers, I could give you numerous and still more explicit extracts from the writings, or (if you please ravings) of this man—whose language, Dr. Magee tells us, " is every where that of the bitterest rancour against all who embrace the doctrines which he rejects, and which, in subscribing to the articles of the Church to which he belongs, he bound himself by solemn promise to maintain." Sir, I call upon the Right Reverend the Bishops—I call upon their Graces the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, (the former of whom sanctioned, and very properly, the removal of Mr. Stone for a similar offence) to have diligent search made in their respective Dioceses and Provinces, whether this person be still within the sacred pale of the Church.

If the altar itself is to be polluted by the presence and services of men who glory in their disbelief of every thing that distinguishes that Church from Mahometanism or Paganism, and who reprobate and ridicule the most essential doctrines of Christianity, then, Sir, the downfall of that Church, and of civil and social order cannot be very remote.

CLERICUS CUMBRIENSIS.

very remote. CLERICUS CUMBRIENSIS.

Note.—We can take upon ourselves to save their Graces the Archbishops the trouble of hunting the person our correspondent alludes to—the Reverend Gentleman performs DIVINE service before her Majesty at Brandenburgh House on Sundays, having been selected by her Majesty for that purpose from the whole body of the English Clergy.

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

ELEGIAC STANZAS
TO THE EARL OF HAREWOOD.

Harewood! too long mistaken, I am glad Your pompous humbug is at last found out; Fools thought you wise, because you looked so sad; And fancied one so big must needs be stout:

But now we see the value of all that!

Thy little speeches made with mighty pains,
Thy long red walstcoat and thy broad-brimmed hat,
(No Hat in England circles weaker brains.)

Deceive no longer—we have seen you try
To steer 'twixt popularity and jobs,
Touching both shores; and very cheuply buy
The Monarch's favours, and the shouts of mobs.

But Truth at last prevails; and when you chose Your Father's title, conscious Truth took care Your own peculiar merits to expose— Thick as a Wood and timid as a Hare!

And further still, the likeness holds—a Hate.

Squats and sits apright, when no dangers frown;
But, being pressed, she doubles in despair,
And what she late ran up; she now runs down.

And further still the likeness holds—a Wood:
Drinks greedily, when young, the solar ruy;
But when full-grown—ungrateful for the good,
The sullen shade rejects the light of day!

That Title's now thy shame, which was thy boast;
Thine Hare is strangled, and thy Wood is cut;
The Hare with your good leave, we mean to reast,
And use the log of Timber as a but! /
PUN-ICA FIDES.

On Mr. GRENTRUL's declaration, that the vote against the Queen on Saturday morning had brought him round to Parliamentary Reform,

Old Grenfell after many a party storm
Takes a new view of morals and reform,
And hopes our towns and ladies may be seen
Pure as Peurys, and spotless as the Queen:
The wish stems wond rous strange; but let it pass,
Copper has great affinity to Brass.

To the same—on the same.

BY MR. TIERNEY.

Pasco, my copper faced old friend,
Your scheme our Parliament to mend,
Is somewhat rash, I doubt;
For if you make it law, that sense
Should bring mea sa, instead of pence,

On the same.

BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD ERSKINE. Pasco attempts at eloquence to reach,
And makes a blunder which he calls a speech.

REPLY, BY MR. GRENFELL.

Erskine, at least, is guiltless of my blunder, For ev'ry speech he makes he calls a wonder!

John Bull honestly confesses that he cannot see the point of either of the above epigrams; but as he is unfortunately blind to Whig patriotism, he may possibly be blind to Whig wit.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 60.) FRIDAY.

A number of petitious were presented from the Shoemakers of Perth, Coopers of London, Town of Bernard Castle, Liver-

pool, &c. &c. in favour of the Queon.

Mr. Curteis said he held in his hand a number of the London Gazette, to an advertisement in which he wished to call the attention of the House. It was a notice from Government respecting proposals for a supply of 17,000 bags of American flour for the use of the troops in the West Indies. He would ask why American flour was thus openly preferred to British, to the manifest prejudice

of our agriculturists. He would also ask him why the flour from Canada, which was a British colony, should not have a preference of other American flour?

Mr. Robinson said, he had no hesitation in answering the Hon. Member's question. The reason that American flour had been preferred to British, for the West India service, was that the latter had not been found to keep sweet so long as the former. With regard to the advertisement alluded to, he was not ignorant of such a notice having been given in the Gazette; but he had no hesitation in saying, now, that the Board would willingly give the British exporter another experiment, and they had every disposition to give the British grower a pre-

Mr. Curwen stated, that the only difference in the modes of dressing the American and British flour, was, that in the former the corn was dried on a kiln before it was ground.

The document was then laid on the table.

Sir W. Curtis presented a petition from several persons engaged in the foreign timber trade, proying the House to modify the duties on the importation of timber. Laid

on the table.

Mr. J. Smith presented the petition of the Merchants, Bankers, and Traders, of the City of London, to the number of upwards of 5000 signatures. It respectfully, but earnestly besought them to take immediate and decisive steps for allaying the ferment at present existing in the public mind—a prayer than which nothing could be more legitimate, and to which he (Mr. Smith) gave his entire concurrence. The petitioners then proceeded to make three or four observations, insisting in the outset, that, in attachment and devotion to the Constitution of this country, they would yield to no set of men, and professing that, their great wish was the maintenance of the institutions of the country. They then gave an opinion, that in a time of severe and trying distress the people were loyal and attached to the constitution; and if instances of a contrary spirit should any where occur, the laws at pre-sent in force were quite sufficient to repress them. But the petitioners did not mean to deny, but that if any necessity existed for the proceeding—if, for instance, the accession to the throne was endangered, the servants of the crown would be justified in paying the penalty of present unpopularity, in order to secure future peace. When, therefore, a public notice was conspicuously affixed, purporting to say, that the Declaration of the "Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of the City of London," was lying open for signatures, the petitioners thought it high time to state publicly what their real opinions were. The spetitioners, therefore, called a public meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, and Traders at the Mansion House. He contended that there was no reason for saying every thing had not been fairly done; for the Lord Mayor did all his power to preserve order.

Sir W. Curtis said, he himself had signed the Loyal Declaration, because it expressed unshaken loyalty to the Constitution and the Monarchy. He strongly felt that it was incumbent on every man in the country who wished well to its best interests, and saw that the preservation of the Monarchy was deeply connected with their interests; it was the duty of all such to come forward and cheer up His Majesty by assurances of attachment to his Throne. With respect to what occurred at the meeting, in the Egyptian Hall, he could only say that he remembered well, that his Hon. Friend (Mr. J. Smith) was heard with great attention; he never knew a man better heard at a public meeting. But it sometimes happened, that when an assembly did not like any part of a speech they would express their disapprobation; and certainly, when the Hon. Gentleman mentioned the name of the Queen, there was much disapprobation expressed. There was, upon the subject of her Majesty much difference of opinion out of doors as well as in that House, and in his opinion. there was even a greater majority unfavourable to her out of doors than there was within. As soon as the Hon. Gentleman finished his speech, in the delivery of which he was heard as well as he could expect, he (Mr. Smith) came forward, and proposed the first resolution, which was carried. He (Sir W. Curtis) then offered himself to the attention of the Meeting, which, he begged to say, consisted of as well-dressed and as good-looking men as he ever seen at a meeting of the kind. The moment however that he attended to kind. The moment, however, that he attempted to speak, there was a tumult raised from a certain quarter of the assembly, and not a word could be heard. He assured that House that he came forward in the Egyptian Hall, as quietly and as temperately as he did at that moment to address the House of Commons. But the assembly would not hear him, and the business of the day was so disturbed by tumult, that it was impossible for any one to be heard. With respect to the petition now presented, the great objection he had to it was, that it not the petition of the meeting from which it professed to

emanate Mr. Wells vindicated the characters of those who signed the Loyal Declaration, and stated, that the majority of them were as independent men as as were to be found in the country.

Alderman Wood would assure the House that the presence of the Hon. Baronet was the only cause of the interruption of the good order and tranquillity at the meeting, for he was there a full half hour before the proceedings commenced, and showed himself off at the front of the hustings in great style. Upon the question being put for agreeing to the petition, the show of hands was at least five to one in its favour.

Mr. Basing said, a more unworthy combination or conspiracy for the purpose of suppressing the free and fair expression of opinion was never attempted than that which was carried

into effect at the meeting.

Mr. T. Wilson was present at the Meeting in the Egyptian Hall, and he disagreed entirely with the Hon. Gentleman opposite in the statement of what occurred there, as well as with the Hon. Baronet under him. He (Mr. Wilson) remembered to have heard several exclamations from the body of the hall during the speech of that Hon. Gentleman, of "Speak up! we can't hear." Now, he would venture to say, that an occur-Now, he would venture to say, that an occurrence of this sort, at a Meeting so large and impatient as that was, was quite sufficient to produce a strong disposition to

After some further discussions the petition was brought up, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. I. Smith gave notice, that on Tuesday the 13th Feb. he would submit a motion to the House for the restoration of

her Majesty's name to the Liturgy.

Sir J. Newport having moved the order of the day, renewed the proposition which he submitted to the House last night, namely, that the Address of the Presbytery of Langholm was a breach of the privileges of that House—which was agreed to.

—He then moved that the following resolution be inserted on the Journal of the House:—"That a communication briving been officially made to the House that the insertion of the afore-said Address in the London Gazette, proceeded from an inudvertence to certain offensive and reprehensible expressions this House does not feel itself called upon to proceed any further thereupon."

On the motion of the Chancellar of the Exchequer, that the

House do resolve itself into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Grenfell rose and said, he felt extremely destrous that some information be laid before the House, as to whether there was any foundation for a report, that the banksrs of Ireland refused to receive the gold coin of the realm in the way of lodge

The Chancellor of the Exchequer professed his ignorance of the matter. He never heard of any Bank refusing to take the legal coin of the country. He was not able to offer any infor-mation on the subject in the absence of his Right Hon. Friend, the Secretary for Ireland.

Sir J. Newport lamented the Right Hon. Gentleman on the other side did not take the trouble of informing himself on the subject, so as to be able to communicate to the House the requisite information.

After some observations from Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Irving, Mr. A. Baring, Mr. Ricardo, &c., the House then resolved itself into a Committee.

Sir G. Warrender moved in the committee, that a navel force of 22,000 seamen, of whom 8000 were to be marines, be kept up for one year from the 1st of January last. He observed, that in consequence of the reductions which had taken place in the foreign stations, the number of 25,000 voted last year, was reduced 1000, saving thereby to the nation 115,000l. Mr. Creevey objected to the motion, until the estimates be laid before the House.

Mr. Hume complained of the disposition of his Majesty's Ministers to encrease the civil and military establishments of the country, and to reduce the naval force, which was the

safest and least expensive service.

Sir G. Warrender could not suffer the statement of the Hon, Member, who had just sat down, to pass without a reply; for, if it went forth uncontradicted, it would have the most mischievous effect on the public mind. It was not tirue true that the naval force of the county was neglected. At the close of the war there were 35,000 out-pensioners at Greenwich Hospital; and the First Lord of the Admiralty had evinced his regard for the Navy by voluntarily promoting no less than 1175 Midshipmen.

Mr. Gladstone contended, in the course of some observa-tions, that the Navy was by no means neglected.—He was himself a ship-owner, and he never found any difficulty in pro-

curing seamen.

Dr. Lushington thought in time of extreme necessity, when the safety of the country was threatened, the impressment of seamen might be justifiable; but as we are now at peace with the whole world, some effectual plan ought to be devised to prevent the necessity for compelling seamen to enter the ser-

Sir G. Cockburn said, that a great deal had been done to wards obviating the necessity for the practice complained of. No better plan had yet been discovered than that of giving pensions to sailors, and stipulating for their services wanted.

The Gallery was then cleared, and five divisions took place

on the Resolutions, but we could only collect the numbers of three of them, which were as follows:

For the first Resolution, 56—Against it, 11—Majority, 45.
For the second Resolution, 41—Against it, 12—Majority, 29.
For the third Resolution, 43—Against it, 11—Majority, 32.

In consequence of there being only 26 Members present, the House, on the motion of Mr. Bennett, adjourned till Monday.

CONTRASTS .- The Comforts of Human Life, by R. Heron, were written in a prison, under the most distressing circumstances. The Miseries of Human Life, by Beresford, were, on the contrary, composed in a drawing-room, where the au-thor was surrounded by all the good things of this world. A striking contrast will be found to exist between authors and their works; melancholy writers being usually the most jocular in society, and humourists in theory the most lugubrious of animals in practice. Burton, the author of The Anatomy of Me lancholy, was extremely facetious in conversation.

Two works that have lately appeared at Constantinople, afford a very favourable notion of the progress of knowledge in Turkey. One is the first part of a Dictionary in folio, of the Ancient and Modern Greek; the other is an elegant translation into Modern Greek, of Voltaire's Romance of "Zadig" The former, when complete, will consist of six volumes folio. It is printed under the superintendance of that virtuous patriarch, gory, and is patronized by all the Archbishops and Bishops Greece. The editor is M. Iskenteri, who has already translated into the same language, the Voyages of Antenor.

At the late sale of Mr. Kemble's Library, a fine collection of old plays, the most complete that has yet been made, was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire for 2,000 guineas. TO JOHN BULL

SIR.—As you are in the habit of asking questions, I beg to transmit the following one, for the purpose of your putting it to Mr. Brougham.

Does Mr. Brougham recollect concluding a note, written just before his last visit to St. Omer's, with the following words?—" At all events we must keep THAT DEVIL from crossing the water to us."

And if you are so fortunate as to receive an answer tothis question, will you have the goodness further to enquire for me-"Wilo was meant by THAT DEVIL?"

Your constant reader, Old Slaughter's Coffee-House. CURIOSES.

# TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—As there has been a good deal of discussion about the figures of Adam and Eve, to which the Queen shewed an extraordinary addiction—and as many sober, straight-forward going people disbelieve the story of her Majesty's conduct touching Adam, may I be permitted to say a word on the subject.

The details of the whole affair are so masty, that I should decidedly have joined in doubting its authenticity; but I happen to know, that her Majesty had in her possession, at Blackheath, two large Chinese figures, the one male, and the other female, the construction and properties of which, I cannot here describe; that they were filthy and abominable, in the very strongest senses of the words, I aver; and I call upon a person to corroborate my assertion, little likely to favour ill reports against the mistress by whom he is pensioned. - I mean M. Sicard,

now resident at Kensington.

Lest M. Sicard should be induced to flounder, and get himself into a scrape about these brutal objects, I will just observe, that he cannot fail to recollect his having shewn the filthy automatons in all the perfection of their bestiality, to various individuals who visited the Queen's house at Blackheath.—I am, Sir, yours, VERITAS.

# THE QUEEN'S UNIMPEACHABLE LIFE.

The Old Times of Monday, speaking of the charges brought against the Queen, observes, that they " are picked out of three years of a life otherwise unimpeach-

Let us examine the truth of this assertion.

In the year 1806, the Queen's conduct became so extracrdinary as to call for enquiry, and His late Majesty thought fit to cause a Commission to issue to certain Lords to enquire into the serious ALLEGATIONS made against her.

Under this authority the Commissioners to whom it was directed proceeded to examine witnesses touching the delivery of the 2neen of a male child, with which she was charged; and further to obtain information respecting her Majesty's behaviour towards

Sir Sidney Smith,

Captain Manby, Lord Hood (the present), Sir Thomas Lawrence,

Captain Chester, &c. &c. &c. And the report of the Commissioners, of whom the first and citief was Thomas Lord Erskine, here follows:

"Besides the allegations of the pregnancy and delivery of the Princess, those declarations on the whole of which your Majesty has been pleased to command us to inquire and re-port, contain, as we have already remarked, other particulars respecting the conduct of Her Royal Highness, such as much (especially considering her exulted rank and station) NECES-SARILY GIVE OCCASION TO VERY UNFAVOURABLE INTER-PRETATIONS.

"From the various depositions and proofs annexed to this report, particularly from the examinations of Robert Bidgood, William Cole, Frances Lloyd and Mrs. Liste, your Disjecty will perceive that SEVERAL STEONG CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS DESCRIPTION HAVE BEEN POSPTIVELY SWORN to by the witnesses, who cannot in our judgment be suspected of any unfavourable bias, and whose VERACITY IN THIS RESPECT WE

HAVE SEEN NO GROUND TO QUESTION.

"On the precise bearing and effect of the facts thus appearing, it is not for us to decide: these we submit to your Majesty's wisdom; but we conceive it to be our duty to report on this part of the anquiry as distinctly as on the former facts, that as on the one hand the facts of preguancy and delivery are to our minds satisfactorily disproved, so, on the other hand, we think, that the circumstances to which we now refer, particularly those stated to have pussed between her Royal Highness and Captain Manby, MUST BE CREDITED until they shall reend Captule admir, and is as caspital until tary shall re-ceive some decisive contradiction, And Is tare, are justly entitled to the most seriors consideration."

This report is signed

ERSKINE, SPENCER GRENVILLE

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ELLENBOROUGH. July 14, 1806.

Upon this report, and a Cabinet minute of the Whic Ministers, dated Jan. 25, 1807, His late Majesty grounded a LETTER OF ADMONITION to the Princess, dated "Windsor, Jan. 28, 1807," of which the following is an extract.

" In those examinations, AND EVEN IN THE ANSWER DRAWN IN THE NAME OF THE PRINCESS by her legal advisers, there have appeared circumstances of conduct on the part of the Princess, which His Majesty never could regard BUT WITH SERIOUS CONCERN. And His MAJESTY cannot, therefore, forbear to express his desire and expectation that such a conduct MAY IN FUTURE be observed by the Princess as may fally justify those marks of paternal regard and affection which the King always wishes to shew to every part of his Royal Family."

Here we have her Majesty's unimpeached life before us up to 1807.

From 1807, let us trace her till her departure in 1814. In the course of these seven years, her Majesty honoured Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and young Mr. Sapio, and several other persons with most extraordinary intimacy; the laundry at Bayswater was hired, and many of those pleasant hoaxes were played off, for which her Majesty is



so celebrated. In the winter of 1812, it will be recollected, that in consequence of the alleged IMPROPRIE-TIES IN THE CONDUCT of the Queen regarding her daughter, some restraints were imposed on the inter-

Course between her Majesty and her child.
On the 24th February, 1813, a report was made by twenty-one Privy Councillors, including, the Archbishop of Canterbury, THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, Judges of the Prerogative and Admiralty, and Speaker of the Commons, stating, "THAT UNDER ALL THE CIR-CUMSTANCES OF THE CASE, WITH A VIEW TO THE WELFARE of the Princess Charlotte, and the MOST IMPORTANT INTERESTS OF THE STATE! THE INTER-COURSE BETWEEN THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE should continue to BE SUBJECT TO BESTRAINT!

The 24th of August of the same year, is the date of the bond, purporting to be given to the Queen by her brother for £15,000, on which subject, a bill in Chancery has been for several years filed. We need trace her no farther than this, for early in October 1814, she hired Bartolomeo Pergami.

It may, however, be right to observe, that on March 13, 1818, Count Munster made oath, that he believed the bond before alluded to, NOT to be of the Duke's handsoriting or style of composition!!!

And so much for the UNIMPEACHABLE LIFE OF QUEEN CAROLINE.

### SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, JAN. 27.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

B. Nichols and Co. Bradley Meadows Colliery, Staffordshire, coalmasters, so far as relates to S. Addison.

Jones, Addison and Nichols, Toll End New Celliery, Staffordshire, coalmasters, so far as relates to B. Nichols.

Mould, Anderson, and Anderson, South Shields, Durham, rope-makers.

J and M. Thompson, Durham, uphoisterers.

T. and E. Taylor, Stainnes, grocers.
C. and J. Jones and Brother, Broughton, Laneaskire, dyers.

Brint and Ockleston, Liverpool.

Recce and Wall, Wood-street, Birmingham, paper-makers.

M. H. Patrick and Co. Thorpe within the Soken, Essex, merchants.

Sawyer and Byam, Church-street, Soho-square, lithographers.

Horn and Addiard, Dover, Kent, booksellers.

T. and A. Bonsfield, Barnard Castle, Durham, grocers.

J. and J. Moore, and W. Willats, New Boud-street, breeches-makers.

Smith and Brigg, Leeds, cloth-merchants.

J. B. and E. Spindler, White's-grounds, Bermondsey, leather-dressers.

Morgan and Forgo, Elder-street, Norton-Falgate, lead-merchants.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Morgan and Foggo, Elder-street, Norton-Falgate, lead-merchants.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. Hay, Kenilworth, Warwick, builder, from Jan. 27 to March 17, at 10, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristal.—M. Pratten, Bristol, loather dealer, from Jan. 27 to March 17, at 10, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPEREDED.

W. Armistend, Soyland, Halifax, York, worsted spinner..—T. C. Appleby, Canterbury, hatter and stay-maker.

BANKRUPTS.

J. CROWTHER, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 14, 15, and March 10, at 1, at the George Inn, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 14, 15, and March 10, at 1, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Sols. Blackstock and Bunge, King's King's Bench Walks, Temple, and J. Murrow, Marshall-street, Liverpool. J. RICHARDS, Deretend, Warwickshire, brewer, Feb. 2, 3, and March 10, at 12, at the Hen and Chickens Inn, New-street, Birmingham. Sols. Long and Austerl, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn, and Smith and Co. Birminerham.

iingham. GOUGH, Bath, Painter and Glazier, Feb. 8, 9, and March 10, at 11,

at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Sols. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's-inn-square: Cary and Cross, Bristol, and J. V. Little, Bath.

M. BERRY, Newsome Cross, Almonbury, Yorkshire, clothier, Feb. 2, at. 5, 3, and March 10, at 10, at the Swan, Inn, Huddersheld. Sols. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane, and Whitehead and Robluson,

at. 5., 3, and March 10, at 10, at the Swan, inn, Huddersheld. Solv. Clark, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane, and Whitehead and Robinson, Muddersfield.

J. AUST, Gloucester, victualler, Feb. 13, 14, and March 10, at 11, at the Fleece Irm, Gloucester. Sols. Counsel, Gloucester, and Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-lun.

T. W. ALPOLE, White Lion-street, Goodman's-fields, victualler, Jan. 30, Feb. 17, and March 10, at 10, at Guildhall. Sol. Glynes, Burr-street, East Smithfield.

G. BOOTH, sen. Bromley Park, Staffordshire, farmer and grazier, Feb. 12, 13, and March 10, at 10, at the King's Head, Coventry. Sols. G. Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn, and J. Carter, Coventry.

J. YOUNG, Bristol, woollen-draper, Feb. 10, 14, and March 10, at 1, at the Rpurmer Tavern, All-Saint's-lane, Bristol. Sols. Williams and White, Lincoln's Inn, and Hartley, Bristol.

T. JOHNSON, Jun. Wakefield, merchant, Feb. 5, at the Sessions House, Wakefield, Feb. 7, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Huddersfield, at 11, and March 10, at 3, at the Sessions House, Wakefield, Feb. 7, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Huddersfield, at 11, and March 10, at 3, at the Sessions House, Wakefield, Sols. Few, Ashmore, and Hamilton, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, and Haxby and Scholey, Wakefield. Bethual Green-road, surgeon and apothecary, Feb. 3, 10, and March 10, at 11, at Guildhall. Sol. Gray, Tyson-place, Kingsland-road.

L. NORTON, New Union-street, stage-coach master, Feb. 3, 10, and March 10, at 11, at Guildhall. Sol. Klew Weekbarterterad Einburg.

L. NORTON, New Union-street, stage-coach master, Feb. 3, 10, and March 10, at 11, at Guildhall. Sol. Eyles, Worship-street-road, Finsbury-

March 10, at 11, at tumman, beauty, colors, colors, square, H. MAUGHAN, Rochester, linen draper, Feb. 3, at 12, 6, at 11, and March 10, at 12, Guidhall. Sol. Jones, Size-lane.

J. MITCHELL, sen. Bssenden, Herts, dealer and chapman, Feb. 3, 10, and March 10, at 12, at Guildhall. Sols. Nicholson and Platt, Hertford, and Stocker, Dawson, and Herringham, Bosowil-court.

J. MARCH, Gracechurch-street, hosier, Feb. 3, 10, and March 10, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. Rush, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, R. NELSON, Wellington-street, Bermondsey, fellmonger, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, and March 10, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. Cottle and Thomas, Aldermanbury.

Feb. 6, and March 10, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. Cottle and Thomas, Aldermanbury.

W. REID. Newcastle-place. Clerkenwell-close, watch maker, Feb. 3, 10, and March 10, at 11, at Guildhall. Sol. Harmer, Hatton-garden. J. R. UTT. Red Cow-lane, Hammersmith, market gardener, Feb. 6, 13, and March 10, at 11, at Guildhall. Sols. Richardson, Fisher, and Lake, Bury-street, St. James's.

R. GREEN, Selby, Yorkshire, banker, Feb. 6 at 6, 7, and March 10, at 11, at the White Horse, York. Sols. Parker, Selby, and Wigleaworth, Gray's Han-square.

B. STEAD, Huddersfield. corn and flour factor, Fpb. 26, at 4, 27, and March 10, at 11, at the Old White Bear, Barnsley. Sols. Alexander and Holme, New Inn. and Birks, Hemingfield, near Barnsley.

W. H. ROBERTS, Albury, Surrey, paper-manufacturer, Feb. 3, 6, and March 10, at 1, at Guildhall. Sols. Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgatestreet.

w: SAGER, Chadderton, Bury, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, Feb. 9, 10, and March 10, at 10, at the White Bear, Manchester. Sols. Wright and Cole, Temple, and Dumvile, Manchester.

E. SAGER, in. Chadderton, Bury, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, Feb. 9, 10, and March 16, at 10, at the White Bear, Manchester Sols. Wright and Cole, Temple, and Dumvile, Manchester.

E. SAGER, sen, Chadderton, Bury, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, Feb. 9, 10, and March 10, at 10, at the White Bear, Manchester. Sols.

E. SAGER, sen, Unadderton, Bury, Lancashire,, woolien manufacturer, Peb. 9, 10, and March 10, at 10, at the White Bear, Manchester. Sols. Wright and Cole, Temple, and Dumvile, Manchester. R. TOWNSEND, Exeter, grocer, Feb. 14, 15, and March 10, at 11, at the New London Inn, Exeter. Sols. Brutton, Old Broad-street, and Brutton, Castle-street, Exeter.

DIVIDENDS. Feb. 17, J. Langford, Milk-street, Cheapside, wholesale haberdasher, at

Feb. 17. J. Languou, man entering the Crown and Mitre Inn. Carlisle.
Feb. 22. R. Lightfoot, Carlisle, iron-merchant, at 11, at the Crown and Mitre Inn. Carlisle.
Feb. 17. L. Phillips. and J. Phillips, High Holborn, glass-dealers, at 12,

at Guildhall.

March 17, P. Berthon, G. Koster and T. Harrison, Cross-street, Fins-bury-square, merchants, at 12, at Guildhall.

Pab. 20, E. Watkins, Yerk-street, Covent-garden, tailer and draper, at

16, M Guildhall.
Peb. 20, J. Greaves, Pinner's Hall, Broad-street, merchant, at 10, at Guildhall.

Gaidhall.

M. Roscoe, J. Clarke and W. S. Roscoe, Liverpool, bankers, at 11, at the George Inn, Dale-street, Liverpool.

Feb. 27, K. Body, Morice-town, Devonshire, merchant, at 11, at the Carlton Coffee-house, Plymeuth-dock.
Feb. 21, W. Fergerson and G. Brown, Kendal, Westmorland, shoemakers, at 12, at the King's Arms Inn, Westmorland.
Feb. 20, J. Williams, Crowland, Lincolnshire, grocer, at 11, at the Angel Inn, Peterborough.
Feb. 17, J. S. Rains, Wapping-wall, merchant, at 1, at Guildhall.
Feb. 17, S. Abbott, New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant, at 1, at Guildhall.
Feb. 3, D. Freeman, W. Sykes and J. Freeman, Church-street, Bermondev, leather-factor, at 12, at Guildhall.
Feb. 17, J. Cordingly and F. Brown, Lawrence-lane, warehousemen, at 1, at Guildhall.
Feb. 17, J. Cordingly and F. Brown, Lawrence-lane, warehousemen, at 1, at Guildhall.
Feb. 20, J. Carr and D. R. Tetley, Leeds, Yorkshire, merchants (no

Feb. 20, J. Carr and D. R. Tetley, Leeds, Yorkshire, merchants (no

time nor place.)

CERTIFICATES—Reb. 17.

S. Drinkwater, Liverpool, timber-merchant.—W. Ulph, Norwich, hombasin and cotton-manufacturer.—J. Grant, surgeon of the Thomas Coutts East India Ship, dealer.—J. Taylor, Shoreditch, corn chandler.—R. R. Scarratt, Cannock, Stafford, Innkeeper.—J. Radnedge, Argyle-street, Bathwick, Somersetshire, dairyman.—J. E. Tipper, Romford, Rasex, stationer.—J. H. Smith, Bristol, auctioneer.—E. Gidley, Dover-street, Piccadilly, dress-maker.—J. Leigh, Upper Thames-street, cosl-merchant.—J. Pickering, Woburn-place, Russel-square, wine-merchant.—J. Neale and S. Warner, Milk-street, linen-drapers.—J. Housman, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, wool-dealer.

### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieut, of the County of Northumberland.—R. Ogle, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Commission in the Derhyshire Reat of Yeom. C. signed by the Lord Lieut, of the County of Derby.—T. Haden, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Hancock resigned.

Mancock resigned.

[This Gazette contains Loyal Addresses to His Majesty, from the Royal Burgh of Wick; from the Counties of Ross, Inverness, Linlithgow, Kincardine, Dubliu, Donegal, Louth, Wastmeath, Mayo, Drogheda, Wexford, Monaghan, Fernanagh, Cavan, and Sligo; also from the united Parishes of Boleskine and Abertarff, county of Inverness; from the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physiclens of Edinburgh; from the Ministers and Elders of the Proshyteries of Edinburgh and Lanark; from the Householders of the Town of Kelso; from the Presbytery of Alford; the Incorporation of Maltmen of Leith; from the Presbytery of Glasgow; the Borough of Sligo; the Inhabitants of Cosford and Risbridge, in Suffok; from the Borough of Lyme Regis; from the City of Dublin; from the Bishop of Londou, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Clergy of the Cities of Londou and Westminster.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

gow; the Borough of Sligo; the Inhabitants of Costord and Risbridge, in Suficials; from the Borough of Lyme Regis; from the City of Dublin; from the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls, and the Clergy of the Cities of London and Westminster.]

PARTKERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Elliston and P. Sampson, Jpswich (no trade)—S. Aveline, J. Melhuish, and R. A. Gray, Secthing, lane, wine-merchants.—G. Newill and J. Hardisty, Vork, Joiners.—W. Syer and J. Syer, All-Saints, Poplar, ship and house joiners.—W. Syer and J. Syer, All-Saints, Poplar, ship and house joiners.—W. Bowes, J. Hart, and W. Hall, Fleet-street, linen-drapers.—J. Burland, T. H. Leighton and T. Milner, Vinestreet, linen-drapers.—J. Burland and J. Ashton, Wigan, linen manufacturers.—T. Dring, R. J. Harrison, and T. Farr, jun. Bistol, browers.—G. Lockwood and G. Cox. Edgware tood, prheters.—W. Bistol, browers.—G. Lockwood and G. Cox. Edgware tood, prheters.—W. R. Bistol, browers.—G. Reevood and G. Cox. Edgware tood, prheters.—W. R. Bistol, browers.—G. Reevood and G. Cox. Edgwards and W. Wigley. Cateaton-street, warehousemen.—R. Tacker, T. Tacker, and A. Chileott, Bridport, J. Chileott, Burton-Bradstock, Dorstshire, and A. Tucker.—M. Cunnington and E. Bird, Riyseum-row, Fullam, school-mistresse.—J. Rice and T. Prideaux, Williton, Somersetshire.—T. Whittle, J. Hollinsworth, and C. Hollinsworth, Chester, stone-masons.—R. Diggon and F. Diggon, Braudon, saddlers.—I. Cliffe and W. Brook, Paddock, Yorkshire, dyers.—W. Shepherd and W. Brown, Leeds, stuff and cloth-merchants. E. Tuilmin and E. Hogatth, Liverpool, confectioners.—E. Griffin and W. M. Wardell, Briminglam, general gilders.—E. Mann, G. Mann, and J. W. Thippott, Parliament-street, linen-drapers.—J. Higgins, sen. I. Higgins, Jun. and Bland, Great Marylehone-street. Hide dealers.—J. Higgins, Jun. and Bland, Great Marylehone-street.

H. FRIEND, Southwark, engineer, Feb. 8, 1, and March 13, at 1, at Guildhall. Sol. Comerford, Copthall-court.

H. FRIEND, Southwark, engineer, Feb. 16, 17, 24, and M

at 4, at the Noriolk Rotel, Norwich.

Barnard, Norwich.

M. VIGOR, Bristol, cabinet-maker, Feb. 15, 17, and March 13, at 1, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol.

Sols. Hicks and Braikeuridge, Bartlett's-buildings, and Hinton, Bristol.

P. PENNELL, Whitborne, Herefordshire, farmer, Feb. 23, 21, and March 13, at 11, at the Hop Market Inn, Worcester.

Sols. Hilliard and Hasting's, Gray's Inn-square, and Godson, Worcester.

DIVIDENDS.
Feb. 20, F. W. Rutledge, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, corn dealer,

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 20, F. W. Rutledge, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, corn dealer, at 10, at Guidhall.

March 2, B. Green, Leeds, stone-mason, at 11, Sessions House, Leeds. Feb. 20, M. Gaze, Mitcham, Surrey, brewer, at 10, at Guidhall.

Feb. 10, W. Hancock, Burry St. Edmond's, Suffolk, cabinet-maker, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 27, W. Alston, Heybridge Hall, Essex, farmer, at 12, at Guildhall.

Feb. 17, H. White, Warminster, Wilts, linen-draper, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 10, J. Gomm, Buckland Common, Bueks, timber-merchant, at 12, at Guildhall.

Feb. 24, R. Edwards, Great Surrey-street, Blackfrlar's-road, linen-draper, at 1, at Guildhall.

Feb. 23, W. Hoult, jun. Stourport, Worcestershire, cabinet-maker, at-11, at the Stourport Inn, Stourport.

Feb. 23, Cooper, Tottenham-court-road, baker, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 29, S. Cooper, Tottenham-court-road, baker, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 27, G. A. Wigney and G. Seymour, Chichester, brewers, at 10, at Guildhall.

March 10, T. Hepke and H. O. Von Post, St. Marv-bill, merchants as

10, T. Hepke and H. O. Von Post, St.

1, at Guildhall.

Peb. 20, W. Till, White Lion-street, Pentonville, merchant, at 12, at Guildhall.

Feb. 3, H. Dodson and J. Dodson, Three Tun-court, Southwark, hop

Guildhall.

Feb. 3, H. Dodson and J. Dodson, Three Tun-court, Southwark, hop and seed-factors, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 20, T. C. Butts, Nag's Heal-court, Gracechurch-street, whole-sale perfumer, at 12, at Guildhall.

Feb. 20, J. Bass, Castlelun, Woodford, victualler, at 12, at Guildhall.

March 6, W. Hopkinson, Chiswell-street, merchant, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 21, J. Lister and J. B. Lay, Longroyd-bridge, York-hire, dyers, at 11, at the George Inn, Hudder-skeld.

Feb. 21, J. Woodburn, Mitthrop, Westmorland, timber-merchant, at 12, at the King's Arm-Inn, Kendal.

Feb. 6, T. Auckland, sen, Greenwich, butcher, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 20, B. Moss, Chamber-street, Goodman's-fields, watch-maker, at 11, at Guildhall.

11, at Guildhall March 3, T. H. Hirst, Dean-street, Southwark, oil-merchant, at 10, at (luildhall.

Feb. 6, R. Toanend, sen. and J. Townend, Mitre-court, Fenchureb-street, merchants, at 10, at Guildhall. Feb. 23, F. Bruford, Crewkerne, butter-factor, at 11, at the George Inn.

Crewkerne.
Feb. 3. W. Devey, Holland-street, Blackfriar's road, and J. Devey, of the Coal Exchange, ship-owners, at 10, at Guildhall.
CERTIFICATES—Feb. 20,
J. H. Arnett, late of Smith-square, Westminster, coal-merchant.—W. Webb and H. Webb, Bristol, linen-drapers.—J. Bramwell, jun. Liverpool, ship-chandler.—W. Housman, Bridge-street, Blackfriar's, merchant.—J. Harris and C. Cuoper, Bristol, wool-factors.—J. C. Welsford, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, merchant.—J. Gilbert, Plymouth Dock, butcher.—T. Bury, Exeter, factor.—H. Taylor, Manchester, and M. Taylor, ealico-printers, Blackley.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

We feel it our duty to call the particular attention of our readers to an important, beautiful, and very curious work, which was advertised in our proceding publication: The Liturgy of our National Church in Eight Languages, in the same volume, all being seen at one view on every opening of the volume. The languages are, German, Spanish, Latin, and Greek, on the right, and English, French, Modern Greek, and Italian, on the left page.—Mr. Baostha must have been at a very great expence, and have bestowed years of attention, to produce such a valuable and singular work; and as we consider it admirably adapted to assist devotion and education at. the same time, and st engthen social order, by giving a new impulse to that "form of sound words," we hope, and are persuaded, that he will find particular encouragement from the Clergy, and by every family of liberal education. It will also enable foreigners more properly to appreciate our excel-lent Liturgy. The work is dedicated to the Archbishop of lent Liturgy.

Canterbury.

The King's accession to the Throne was celebrated on Mondny, at the Sussex Tavern, in Bouverie Street. John Jefferson, Esq. President, Mr. George Rowe, Vice President. Many loyal and constitutional toasts were given: the dinner and wines were excellent, and the company separated at a late hour.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT .- The present government is said to be one of force! Now, let a present fact answer this. In England there are forty counties. In twenty-three of these there are no troops. The seventeen counties which have troops contain two palaces, seven arsenals, and the metropolis. We understand also, that there are not 500 troops in the twelve Welch counties.— Birmingham Chronicle.

The Judges met on Thursday morning, and chose their respective Spring Circuits as follows: -

Norfolk-Lord Chief Justice Abbott, and Mr. Baron Graham. Midland - Lord Chief Justice Dallas, and Mr. Justice Rich-

Home—Lord Chief Baron, and Mr. Baron Wood.
Northern—Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Best.
Oxford—Mr. Justice Park, and Mr. Baron Garrow.
Western—Mr. Justice Holroyd, and Mr. Justice Burrough.

Subscriptions have been opened for a public monument in honour of George III. to consist of a statue of his Majesty, in a car drawn by four horses, &c. to be erected in some conspicuous part of the Metropolis. The Royal Family and Archbishops, and the chief of the Nobility, are patronizers and members of the Committee for conducting the same.

Monday being the anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne, the morning was ushered in by ringing of bells, and the display of flags on the different steeples of the parish churches. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the Tower, and the ships on the River Thames displayed the colours of their several nations. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired. The In-pensioners of Greenwich and Chelsea were entertained at dinner with boiled pork and pudding, after which each man received two quarts of ale to drink the King's health.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday the Court proceeded to the consideration of the Petition of Mr. Gibbons, against the return of Mr. Woodward, as a Common Councilman, for the Ward of Walbrook, on the ground of his ineligibility upon the words in the precept, and coming within the meaning of an order of the Court of the 12th of Dec. 1676, requiring the Aldermen to give notice to their wardmote, not to elect any person who had compounded with his creditors.

Mr. Gibbons was heard at considerable length in support of his petition, and examined sundry witnesses to

prove its allegations.

Mr. Bolland, attending on the part of Mr. Woodward, addressed the Court, contending that they had not the power to pass the Order in question, nor to narrow the rights of the Electors. All Parties then withdrew, and the Court proceeded to consider the several circumstances, and finally dismissed the petition.

stances, and finally dismissed the petition.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the destination and times of the following ships were thus altered, viz.:—Thomas Grenville, Capt. W. Manning; and Marquis of Wellington, Capt. J. Wood, from Bengal direct, to Madras and Bengal, to be affoat the 19th of March, to sail to Gravesend the 31st of March, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs the 8th of May. Rose, Capt. T. M'Taggart; and Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. C. Biden, from China, to Bengal direct, to be affoat the 17th of May, to sail to Gravesend the 31st of May, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs the 6th of July.

The Paroda Bridge over the Canal. in St. James's

The Pagoda Bridge over the Canal, in St. James's Park, is to be taken down forthwith, and the thoroughfare closed.

The Magistrates of Essex have determined to erect a spacious Penitentiary for that county, in which all the prisoners are to be classed; and those who are able, obliged to work for their own support, whilst imprisoned. BANK-NOTES.—It seems not generally understood that,

to trace a lost Bank note, its date, as well as its number, should be known.

Extraordinary Circumstance in Natural History.— About the end of last October, a pair of martins were seen busily employed carrying ants (the formica hirundinacea of Linnæus) to their young; so plentiful was the supply, that numerous ants remained unconsumed, and took possession of the nest, which, on the departure of the birds, they converted into a complete formicatory. The ants have increased greatly, and their assiduous labours may now be witnessed under the side of the Abbey of Vale Crucis.

THE KING.—On Monday, a very elegant dinner to commemorate the happy Accession of his present Majesty, Jing George the Fourth, having been announced to be holden at the City of London Tavern.—The company that assembled was equally numerous and respectable. The cloth removed, "Non nobis Domine" was sung; after which-

Sir William Curtis (the Chairman of the day), after an appropriately animated and loyal address to the Meeting, in which he set forth the importance of those who loved their country, proving their attachment to their King, gave as the first toast, "The King, with four times -The toast was drank with thunders of applause, which was repeatedly renewed from all parts of the room.

"God save the King," was then sung.

"The Royal Family," and "The memory of our late memorable King," were the next toasts.

The following toasts were then drank:—"The glorious Constitution," with three times three.—"The two houses of Parliament—may they continue honest in their judgment, and firm in their resolves."—"The Duke of York and the Army," with three times three.—"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy."—This was followed by "Old England, and those who do not like it may leave it." Navy."—This was followed do not like it may leave it."

The chairman then called upon the meeting to remember the place in which they met, and proposed—
"Prosperity to the City of London and its trade."

The Chairman then, adverting to the circumstances of the times, set forth the important duties which devolved upon the magistrates, and concluded by giving "The Lord Mayor, and the magistracy of the City of London."

The "Health of the Lord Mayor of the City of Dub-

lin" was next proposed with threes time three.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin declared, that any words at his command were quite inadequate to express the gratitade he felt for the honour he had just received. He was proud at being at the head of a Corporation which had been distinguished like that of Dublin, by attachment to its King. He hoped the two corporations of London and Dublin would ever go hand in hand in loyalty, and concluded by proposing the health of their dignified chair-

Sir W. Curtis returned thanks.

"The M. P.'s who have honoured us with their company this day," and "Mr. Wilson, the City Member," were the next toasts.

Mr. Wilson returned thanks, and expressed his determination ever to remain faithful to his duty, and attentive to the interests of his constituents.

Sir W. Curtin then gave a toast, which he thought would meet with the approbation of all present;—"The Earl of Liverpool and his colleagues in office." This toast was drank with three times three, and the Chairman then gave "Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, the pride of England, and the terror of its enemies.

The Chairman said, no man could be more sincerely a friend to the liberty of the press than he was. It must, however, be felt that there were bounds beyond which liberty of the press ought not to trespasss. Every one who knew the present situation of the country must feel that those bounds had been long exceeded. He con-cluded by giving "The Liberty of the Press without licentiousness.

After drinking the health of the Stewards of the day, and several patriotic toasts, the company separated at a

An article from Petersburgh announces that the town of Zamose has been purchased by the Polish Government, for the purpose of being converted into a fortress.

By recent accounts from Canada to the 30th of November, it appears that 11,239 settlers arrived out in the course of the present year.

PARISIAN FACHIOMS.—The Ladies all dressed in grey, with their grey pelisses, grey robes, grey riding-habits, appeared like the 35th edition of Mary Stuart revived. Now to relieve the monotony, pink is the reigning colour; the dress bonnets are copiously ornamented with pink gauze; black velvet hats, with pink feathers, are much in vogue. The dresses this year were too heavy for trimmings of gauze, satin is more worn. The head-dresses are more simple and becoming than they have been; the bair is now more braided and banded, and not with such volumes of curls in front.

The Duke of Manchester, on the lath Dec. met with serious accident by being thrown out of his curricle, his skull was fractured, and he was otherwise much wounded, a piece of his skull covered with blood about the size of half a dollar was picked up near the spot. We are happy to say, that his ultimate recovery is expected.

# PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALPRISTON.—An uncommon shock or tremalous motion of the earth was felt here on Thursday sen'night about half past

Baighton.-His Majesty took his usual promenade on Wednesday, on the Palace grounds, and appeared in charming health and spirits. His Majesty, it is said, intends inspecting in person the brave 85th, stationed here, but on what particular day has not yet been mentioned.

Prince Esterbany, in his progress to this place last night, met with an unpleasant accident—his carriage, owing to the breaking of one of the axletrees, was overturned within about

two miles of Crawley; but no serious injury happened.

The Anniversary of the King's Accession to the Throne was celebrated here on Monday, in a most splendid style, Sir Matthew Tierney in the Chair.

Briston, Jan. 30.—The anniversary of our Gracious Monarch's accession to the Throne was kept here yesterday, in a style most gratifying to every loyal heart. In addition to the profusion of colours displayed from the shipping in the harbour, the churches, and public edifices, several individuals had handsome "True Blue" flags waving from their houses. Upwards of seventy gentlemen of the first respectability dined together at the White Lion; and many other parties in the different parishes celebrated the day in the same manner; the bells rang merry peals the whole day; and at the theatre a Loyal Address was spoken by one of the players, to an overflowing house.

melancholy event happened here on Monday evening. gentleman and his wife, having been to visit a friend, who resides opposite Cumberland Basin—on leaving him, from the dark ness of the night, mistook their way, and walked into one of the locks of the Basin, where they were both drowned: they left four

CANTERBURY .- Charles Henry Later and Thomas Harvey the two presons who were apprehended in this city, for passing a forged 51. Bank of England note to Mr. Miller, a watch-maker of Dover, in the purchase of a silver snuff-box, have been re-examined, and fully committed for trial (under a recent Act of Parliameet to remedy certain inconveniences in local and

and exclusive jurisdiction) to the Assizes at Maidstone.

CHESTER.—At our Sessions Balph Booth and W. Rigby, were convicted of a robbery, and sentenced to be transported On the sentence being pronounced, they damned the Magistrates, and exclaimed "they had done their worst." In this this they were mistaken: for they were immediately whipped, having forty lashes each, in a cart, in the Castle-yard, by the

hangman.
DUBLIN. -We understand that a number of most respectable Gentlemen, who are not in any respect party men, had a meeting at Morrison's, on Saturday, when an Address was drawn up and approved of, to be presented to His Majesty; having for its sole object and prayer, that His Majesty would sometime deign to favour this country with his presence.

EDINBURGH.—The body of a man was lately found in a ditch at Lechwinnoch, quite naked, there were several severe wounds about the head, the jaw bone was broken, one of the eyes knocked out and the nose flattened, and a stab in the breast. It was nearly covered with earth and bramble bushes. There is no doubt from the man being a powerful one, that he made a great resistance.

EXETER.—An investigation of the numerous records of our City has lately taken place. These valuable articles of anti-quity have long remained deposited in old chests, in a private apartment of the Guildhall, almost neglected. Upwards of apartment of the Guildhall, almost neglected. Upwards of 100 manuscripts have already been discovered and examined by the Rev. George Oliver, Pitman Jones, Esq. &c.: many of them are beautifully written on fine vellum, and present some curious and interesting historical occurrences. The earliest curious and interesting historical occurrences. The earliest yet found is of the time of King Wm. Rufus, 1090, being about the period that Osbertus, the Norman, was Bishop of Exeter; and it is thought some earlier manuscripts may still be dis-

GALMOY .- The circumstances of Brophy's murder, in the parish of Eirke, and Galmoy barony, have not, we believe, escaped the recollection of our renders. A person who had been in Brophy's service was dispatched to market here by Patrick Whelan, of the above-mentioned parish, in care of wheat, on Saturday last: and when returning, in company with several others, was met by a body of men, at Fartagh bridge, at so early an hour as seven o'clock. The ruffians having or-dered his companions to proceed, under pretence of business with him, commanded the latter to kneel and instantly to pre-pare for death. While in that posture, the sanguinary miscreants fired at and killed the unfortunate man!

GLOUCESTER .- At our Quarter Sessions last week, a stonemason and his wife, were sentenced to seven years trans-portation, for obtaining money from the Overseers of Clifton, under a false pretence that the husband was ill and incapable of work, he being at the same time employed, and receiving wages, in his business, as a mason.

INVERNESS.— It is with regret we mention the loss of a fishing-boat off Heimsdale, on Tuesday se'night, with a crew of seven men, who we lament to say all perished. The boat belonged to Brora, and had gone out in the morning in company with another bout; on their return in the evening they were overtaken by a squall,—the one got into the harbour of Helms dale, the other was seen no more. The seven men have all left wives and families.

KILERANY.—On Sumlay between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, an outrage of the most audaeious character was committed in the vicinity of this city. Four armed men, wholly undisguised, entered the house of Capt. Wheeler, of the Rock, who was then in Church, and possessed themselves of a double-barrelled gun, the only fire-arms the house contained. Capt. Wheeler's aunt behaved on this occasion, with an heroism unusual to her sex and age. She caught one of the miscreauts by the breast, and the servant-maid struck another of the party with such violence that blood flowed from his lips. The fellow with great non chalance and good humour put his hand to the wounded spot, exclaiming. " see what you have

LEICESTER.—The Loyal declaration, which was signed by nearly every gentlemen of property and consequence in our county, and which contained upwards of 8000 signatures, has been transmitted to the Secretary of State's office; to which an answer has been given, announcing the same to have been most

graciously received by his Majesty.

LIVERPOOL.—The whole of the extensive premises of the Caxton printing-office, in this town, were entirely destroyed by fire, early in the morning of Tuesday last. The loss sustained

by the proprietor, amounts to several thousand pounds.

Ross.—We regret to state that the diabolical outrages which have so long disgraced that part of the country are still continued. Fire has been set to the heath in a young plantation, the property of David Dick, E.q. of Glenshiel, which com-municating with the larch, great part of it has been con-

WINDSOR.—The mansion of John Penn, Esq. at Stoke Park was on the night of the 9th, or early in the morning of the 10th instant, burgiariously entered. The villains made their way from the Park into the superb library, by cutting the shutters and removing the fastenings. The value of the property seized and carried off was between 70l. and 80l.; and amongst the articles were a silver gilt inkstand, and another of silver, bearing the family crest; the former valuable, from its autiquity as well as weight, being an heir-loom.

# SHIP NEWS.

oction, mages, for Alberta, and the control of the Cape of Good Hope; Ocean, McNeilage, from London for Jamaica; Ceres, Adley and Mary, Gunton, from Messina. Passed up Channel the Demerara from Demerara. PLYMOUTH, Feb. 1.—Wind W.—Arrived the Christiana transport, from Gibraitar, with part of the 11th Regiment; and the Mary Anne Isabella, Stephenson, from Hull, for Buenos Ayres.

FALMOUTH, Jan. 31.—Wind S.W.—Arrived the Bell, Walling, from Chorste.

# LONDON MARKETS

We have had but few fresh arrivals of Wheat since Monday, but a considerable part of that day's supply remained over to-day; for which the sale was very limited and rather lower. Barley, Beans, and Pease, meet a dull sale, though with little variation in value: and the Ont trade is heavy, though the arrival this week has been moderate, but we do not conrider it lower .- In other articles we have no alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE of GRA	IN, on board ship, as under.
Essex Red Wheat (new)35s. 46s.	Maple
Fine	White ditto 34s. 36s.
Old	
Essex White (new)40a. 52s.	Small Beans s. 30s. 33s.
Fine	Old30s. 42s. to -4.
Superfine	
Superfine	
Rye	
Old	Foed Oats
Barley	Fine
Fine	Poland ditto 188. 200.
Superfine	
Malt	Potatoe ditto 22s. 24s.
Fine 54s. 58s.	Fine
Hog Pease	F100

PRICE of BREAD this Week. The highest price of the best Wheaten Bread throughout the Metropolis, is stated by the principal Bakers to be Tenpence Halfpenny the Quartern Loaf, of 4 h 5 j oz. AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN per Quarter, for the Week ending
ANUARY 20.

Wht. | Rye. | Barl. | Oats. | Beans. | Page. | Oats.

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PRICE of HOPS, per Cwt.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 27.

Rent., 2l. 16c. 16 dl. 0s. a 41. 15s.
Sussex 2l. 5s. to 2l. 16c. a 3l. 5s.
Sussex 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s. a 4l. 4c.
Farnham, fine ... 4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.

Farnham, second 2l. 16s. to 5l. 0s.

PRICES of TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per 121bs.  Fown Tallow 69s. Od 90d. Yellow Soap 82s. 6  Yellow Russia 52s. Od 9d. Mottled 94s. 0  White ditto 49s. Od 9d. Card 94s. 0  Soap ditto 49s. Od 9d. Graves 98s. 0  Melting Stuff 42s. Od 9d. Good Dregs 9s. 0
Ditto rough

PRICE	ES of t	he PUB	LIC FU	NDS.	15 19 19	TORES
STOCKS. Bank Stock. 3 per Cent. Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols 3 per Cent. Consols	Mon.	Tues.	Wed. 228 721 717 811	Thur. 228 724 714 819	Frid,	801. 209 738 729 824
Consols for Account 4 per Cent. Consols 5 per Cent. Navy Bank Long Annuities India Bonds Exchequer Bills, 2d Ditto, 23d	Holiday.	Holiday.	718 898 1057 183 44 8 p	892 105 188 5 d	Holiday.	73 918 106 19 34 p 7 p
Omnium			- 1	3 00	- 100	6)

On the 20th inst, at Paris, the lady of R. J. Jennings, Esq. of a son.
On the 21st inst, the Lady of Captain Waldo Sibthorp, 4th Dragon
Guards, of a son.
On Monday last, the 22d inst, at St. James's Palace, Mrs. Du Pasquier,
of a daughter.
On the 25th inst, at Shipston Court, Oxfordshire, the Lady of Sir Jehn
Chandos Reade, Bart, of a daughter.
On Saturday last, the Lady of Captain Whyte, R. N. Yapton-piace,
Bussex, of a daughter.
On Thursday, the 1st of Pebruary, at the house of her father, Bletter,
Gen, Sir J. Macleod, St James's Park, Lady Gardiner, of a daughter.
On the 31st of January, at Holme Wood, Huntingdonshire, the Right
Hon, Lady Elizabeth Wells, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23d inst. at Dublin, William Ogle Hunt, Esq. to Caroline, only daughter of Sir John Browne, Bart, of Holles-street, Merion-square. On the 23d inst. at Bath, J. H. Deacon, Esq. to Flora Alleia, daughter of the late J. Mac Veagh, of Drewston, Meath, Ireland.
On the 23th inst. at Leeds, Mr. G. F. Urling, of the Strand, to Mary, closet daughter of the Rev. R. Recee of the former place.
At Cryoden, W. C. Dyer, Esq. of Cobhan Hurst, Croydon, to Mary Anne Law, e deat daughter of H. B. Fane, Esq. of Greenwich.
On the 18th inst. Thomas Sadler, Esq. of Breewood Hall, Horseley, Busex, to Miss Susan Simpson, of the same place.

On the 18th inst. at the residence of the First Commissioners of Castoms, Dublis, Blizabeth Anne, Baroness Castle Coote.
On the 25th inst, at Great Warler-place, in the County of Resex, Samnél Bonham, Esq. in the 33 year of his ago.
On the 22th inst, aged 38, Susan, the wife of Mr. David Simpson, of Bishopszake-street.

On Friday night, Mrs. Stephens, mother of Miss Stephens, of Covent-

On Frinay night, Mrs. Stephens, mother of Miss Stephens, of Covent-Garden Theatre.
On the 28th inst. at the house of his father-in-law, at Putney-bill, Capt. E. L. Crofton, C.B. R.N. in the 28th year of his age.
A few days ago, in Silver-street, Golden-square, aged 77, after a leng illness, and in reduced circumstances, Mrs. Forbes. She had been the widow of Edmund Bott, Esq. Barristar at Law, and was a fine and accomplished woman.
A few days along at Clause.

lished woman.

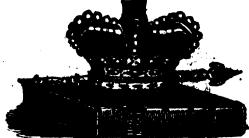
A few days since at Claremont, the Baron Hardenbrook

On the 10th inst. universally beloved and regretted, Lieutenant and Ensign Henry Frederick Griffiths, Coldstream Guards, cliest son of Henry Griffiths, Esq. of Bath
On the 26th inst. in Upper Baker-street; Portman-aquare, John Hewitt,
Esq. of Cashoo Estate, St. Elizabsth, Jemaics.
On Sunday last, suddenly, at his house at Winchmore-hill, W. Radley,
Esq. in his 73d year, sincerely respected by all who knew him.
At Cheltenham, Patrick Maitland, Esq. late of Calcutta.
Lately, Mrs. Howell, the Lady of the Rev. William Howell, Rector of
Felsham, Suffolk.

elsham, Suffolk. On the 31st ult. Rachel, wife of Mr. Robert Cullen, Wandsworth-

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# TITAL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 9.

# SUNDAY, FEB. 11, 1821.

Price 7d.

AMICABLE SOCIETY, for INSURANCE of LIVES, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, Londo orporated by QUEEN ANNE, 1706

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seats of either. Susuranees in this Office are effected in certain cases at a reduction of early 20 per cent, and on the whole on terms greatly favourable to the

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Of the Claims upon this Society which became payable in respect of lagurances on the Lives of Persons who died in the last Year, Fifty-three Shares having made Fifteen yearly Payments or more, received additions amounting to 140 per cent.—Six Shares having made Eleven;—Three Shares having made Ten;—and Three Shares Eight yearly Payments. 160 per cent.—and Thrity-three Shares having made Beven or a smaller number of yearly Payments, received 30 per cent. is addition to the Sums originally insured.

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DU WILL BR TOO LATE after NEXT WEDNESDAY!

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THIS deliciously fragrant and most exhibitrating SNUPP'ss held in the highest estimation by all sovereign princes and personne of rank in the Oriental Countries, being prepared from a speales of tobuses which is only successfully enlivated on the borders of a small river near Belsore, in the kingdom of Persta, the waters of which river communicate a peculiar fragrance to all the vegetable productions graving on its banks. This highly extremed SnuF is sold wholeself and retail, for the Agents, (Parcons and Co.) at No. 16s. Fleet-writed, in Canisters, at 2s. 6d., 9s., and 16s. each.—May be had retail of Ministry, Strand; and Gliddon, Tavisteck-street, Covent Garden.

Just published, Price 6s. a Second Edition of

A DISSERTATION upon EVIDENCE before the HOUSE. OF LORDS; with Observations upon the Subjects of Law which have arisen in the Bill of Pains and Penatries against the Queen of England. To which is added, a Postseriot, containing a full Explanation of the Law respecting Prayers for the Queen and Royal Family.

By PROFESSOR, CHRISTIAN.

London: Printed for Messrs, Clarke, Portugal-street; Messrs, Ra-rington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place; Hatchard, Plosa-dilly; and Sams, St. James's-street. The POSTSCRIPT may be purchased separately, price 1s.

THIRD CANTO OF DON JUAN is this day published be

Annual OF LOUN JUAN is this day published to Syo, price 4s. 6d.

Printed by R. Greenlaw, High Holbern, and sold by all Booksellers.

Likewise in the Press, and shortly will be ready, a new corrected and enlarged Edition of the EXTRADRDINARY RED-BOOK, brought down to the end of the First Year of the Reign of his present Majesty-George the Fourth; containing a List of all Places, Pensions, and Staccures, with the various Salaries and Emoluments arising therefrom, &c.—By a Commoner.

SACRED MELODIES, by SIR JOHN STEVENSON, M.D.

SACRED MELODIES, by SIR JOHN STEVENSON, M.D.

(Publishing by Subscription.)

Early in next Week will be published, No. 1, of

A COLLECTION of SACRED MELODIES, adapted for
the Service of Parish Churches and the Use of Private Panulise.
The Words selected from Tate and Brady's Version of the Psalms of
David, by Edw. Tutte D'Akon, Esq. The Music, for one, two, three, ourfourt Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Pianu Forte, composed and arranged by SIR JOHN STEVENSON, M.D., of whom a
Portrait will be given in the First Vol. from a Painting by G. F.

Janach, Eng. A.R.A.

Portrait will be given in the First Vol. from a Painting by G. F. Joseph, Ebq. A.R.A.

Mr. J. Willie, of Dublin, respectfully offers this Work to the notice of the Nobility, Clergy, and the Public in general, trusting it will be found, eminently calculated to gratify the Lovers of Sacred Melody and Hap-

mony.

Price to Subscribers, 7s. 6d. per Number.—To Non Subscribers, 10s. 22.

May be held of Mr. Burke, 22. Southampton-street, Covent Garden (Agent to Mr. J.Willis); and of all the principal Music-sellers in the Upited Kingdom.

GRAND VENETIAN CARNIVAL. By Authority of the Right Hon. the Lord Chamberfain. The Theatre Royal, ENGLIBH OPERA HOUSE, Strand. The FIRST MASQUERADE will take place to-morrow, MONDAY the 12th. The whole of this spacious Stage will be fitted up in the most pictureque style, superior indeed to that, which soquired such universal admiration at the Grand Venetian Retexheld at this Theatre in 1817. A Brilliantly illuminated Orchestra. Italian Cottages, Swiss Hutz, Turkish Pavilions, &c. &c. for the purpors of serving Refreshments, with the different Attendants "en contusea." The Pit will be foored ever, and will form with the Stage a most extensionand lightliant Promenade. Quadrifies, Wakney, Revis and Country Dances, will agreeably fill up the intervals of the entertainment. Five-complete Bands of Music, including him Boyal Highness the Duke of Gloucester's Military Band. The Grand Saloon will be opened at Orfo clock as a Suppar Fickets (including Wine) 198. 6d. Musquerade Tickets. One Guisea each, (with the usual Refreshments) to be had at the Theatry, and at the Principal Libraries and Masquerade Warehouses.

N. B. Parties taking Four Tickets will have the privilege of Four additional Admissions to the First Circle of Boxes to view the Masquerade. Admission to the Gallery, &c. No Person will be admitted withous Domino or Fancy Dresses.

Domino or Fancy Dresses.

Mr. Lay will attend with an extensive Wardrobe

STAYS and BLASTIC BELTS.

STAYS and ELASTIC BELTS.

POBINSON and VISTIRIN submit, for Ladies' inspection, their fashionable DRESS STAYS, WASHING CORSETS, and CHILDREN'S STAYS, which they engage to fit in a superior manned, PATENT STAYS, to correct defective figures, rectify uneven shoulders, prevent stooping, finore vertebral curvatures, weakness, and spiriffic irregularities, and support and cure persons away, making them appear straight and shapely, without any pernicious steel, padding, or pressures. ELASTIC ANATOMICAL BELTS, which effectually reduce corpulency, abdominal enlargement, local dropsy, umbilical hernis, and other accidents, and afford salutary support after confinement.

Country Ladies instructed by Letter to send measures, 7, York except.

For the TOOTH-ACHE and CLEANING the TEETH, Ter the TOOTH-ACHE and CLEANING the TEETH,

A TINCTURE, that is warranted to afford relief 'to the
cases, and in most, will permanently remove the TOOTH ACHER—
Also a DENTIFRICE, which, although it has not the abourd pretensions
of "generating cuame," or "converting the gums to coral," will be
found to possess every requisite that can reasonably be expected. These,
Articles are perfectly innocent in their composition, and pleasant is
their application, being the result of many years actual practice.

Prepared by J. GRAY, Surgeon and Dentist, No. 25, Old Buildingsinstreet, London. Price 2s, 9d, and 4s, 6d, each bottle of Tincture, and 3s,
each box of Dentifrice.—May also be had of Mr. Johnston, 68, Cornhift?

Mr. Saunder, 95, 8t, James's-street, Brighton; at Mr. Williams' Library,
Cheltenham; and of Mrs. Gould, 4, Milsom-street, Bath; and no where
else.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Ginetic contains the appointment of Lord Beresford to be Governor of the island of Jersey, and Licut. Gen. Sir H. Warde, K.C.R. to be Governor of Barbadees—and Major Gen. Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.R. to be Governor of New South Wales.]

BACHAED ROWTON, of Worester, victuality,
WILLIAM BIRES, of Charmey disasterdabire, cheese-factor.
JOSEPH SHARESPEAR. of Flingsby, Warwickshire, drapet.
JEREMBAH PETHURST, of Crasbrook, Eent, drapet.
JEREMBHSH PETHURST, of Crasbrook, Eent, drapet.
JOSEPH SMITHIES, of Holderskeld, Yorkshire, victuality.
JOSEPH SMITHIES, of Holderskeld, Yorkshire, victuality.
RICHARD CLAY, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, scrivener.
WILLIAM ABBOAT, of Bermondery New-road, ondwarder.
JAMES READER RUSPINI, of Pall-Mall, medicine-wander.
JOHN KIRKMAN, of Great Bokon, Lancaster, gatton-man.
myer.

WILLIAM MONGAN, of the Parish of Compton Breezheld, Clienerter, batcher. THOMAS DOVE, of Mallon, Borer, linen-drapps. JOHN and WILLIAM WILKINSON, of Blackstra, Lancashire, est-

JUNIO RUE PLANSARA.

JUNIOR RESERVANTE ARCHER, of Great Chapterset, Scho, baker.
GEORGE BOTH, at Rottice, vintuer.
CHARLES CHARLES, of Liverpool, sectioneer and appraiser.

### SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, FEB. 3.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSELVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSELVED.

Wittensson, Alexander, and Co. Liverpool, ship chandlers, as far as regards W. Alexander.—Wells and Jebson, Eckington, Derhyskire, colliers.

—Trylor and Mawarden, Preston, Laire asiare, chemists and druggists.

—Bridgwood and Co. Armitage, Staffortislive, earthenware manufacturers.

—Suiff and Teddingliam, Upper Thannes Street, blue manufacturers.—Suiff and Teddingliam, Upper Thannes Street, blue manufacturers.—Quinn and Williamson, Liverpool, brikwes.—Purland and Smith, Norwich, Curriers.—Decton and Hall, Birmingham, merchants.—J. and W. Swift, Wadworth, Verkshire, scissor manufacturers.—T. and S. Gruttenden, Westfield, Sussex, farmers and graziers.—Sheadrake and Ench, Harrow, Middlerse, carpenters and builders.—Sheldrake and Erephens, Goswell Street, saddle and harness makers.—Hood and Kirby, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, ribbon manufacturers.—Whichelo and Rowe, Brighton, coal and timber merchants.—Cosser and Holmes, Norway Wharf, Milbank Street, Westminster, timber merchants.—G. Bartlett and Co. Brixham, Devonshire, as far as regards-Christopher Bartlett.—W. Schofield and Co. Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton hand makers.—Johnson and Gardham, Pocklington, Yorkshire, coal and lime merchants.—J. Greaves and Son, Saddlewurth, Yorkshire, and Landon, manufacturers.—Ann Wiggins and Elisa Lefort, John Street, Blackfriar's Road, achool mistresses.—Sorshie and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants.—Gotts and Pullan, Bingley, Yorkshire, worsted spinners and manufacturers.—Payton and Robinson, Bordesley, Ashton, Birmingham, Dollders.—W. and J. Bidmead, Cheltenham, plumbers and giazters.—Dollar, Auchie, and Co. Kingston, Jamaica, and Glasgow.—S. Allen and Co. traders.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Co. traders.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. WHATTON, Liverpool, cattle dealar.

BANKRUPTS.

W. DURHAM, Oxnead, Norfolk, paper maker, Feb. 20, 21, and March 17, at 2, at the White Lion, Norwich. Sols, Forster and Unthank, Norwich.

C. BINDLOSS, Kirby Kendall, Westmorland, butcher, March 1, 2, at 2, and 17, at 11, at the King's Arms, Kirby Kendal.

Sols, Carpenter, Furnival's Inn, and Wiett, Kendal.

J. THURTELL and JUHN GIDDENS, Norwich, bombazeen manufacturers, Feb. 15 and 16, and March 17, at 4, at the Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. Sols, Parkinson, Norwich, and Poole and Greenfield, Gray's Innequare.

wich. Sols, Parkinson, Norwich, and 1990.

T. WOTTON, Bristol, leather factor, Feb. 6, 7, and March 17, at 11, at the Golden Lion, Ashburton, Devonshire. Sols, Wright, King's Bench Walks, Temple, and Abraham and Sons, Ashburton.

J. COLLETT, Bath, shoemaker, Feb. 12, 13, and March 17, at the Full. Moon, Horse-street, Bath. Sols, Makinson, Middle Temple, and Hallings Rath.

Pull. Moon, Horse-atreet, Bath. Sois, Makinson, Science Language, Hellings, Bath.

J. M. Gill, Plymouth Dock. linen draper, Feb. 13, 14, and March 17, at 11, at Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth Dock.

Sols, Makinson, Middle Temple, and Sole, Plymouth Dock.

R. SHIPDEM, Hythe, Kent, grocer, Feb. 19, at 7, 20, and March 17, at 10, at the Guildhall, Canterbury. Sols, May and Mercer, Deal, and Long and Anaten. Grav's Inn.

R. SHIPDEM, Hythe, Kent, grocer, Feb. 19, at /, 20, and march /, a. 10, at the Guildhall, Canterbury. Sols, May and Mercer, Deal, and Long and Austen, Gray's Inn.

R. A. NOBES, Swindon, Wilts, plumber and glazier, Feb. 27, at 6, 28, and March 17, at 10, at the Bell, Swindon. Sols, Meggisons and Pool, Gray's Inn, and Hughes, Cironcester.

8. LEVY, Rosemary-lane, Middlesex, slopseller, Feb. 6, 13, and March 17, at 11, at Guildhall. Sol. G. Eyles, Worship-street-road.

J. LAMB, Newington-Causeway, glazier; Feb. 14, 17, and March 17, at 10, at Guildhall. Sol. Carpenter, Church-court, Old Jewry.

P. BUTCHER, North Street, City Road, horse dealer, Feb. 10, 17, and March 17, at 10, at Guildhall. Sol. Arnott, King's Arnas Yard, Coleman Street.

J. WILDMAN, Whitechapel Road, plumber, Feb. 24, and March 17, at 10, at Guildhall. Sol. Russen, Crown Court, Aldersgate Street.

J. KNIGHTS, Gray's Inn Lane, livery stable keeper, Feb. 10 30, and March 17, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols, Pullen and Son, Fore Street.

A. FRASER, Norfolk Street, Saint Mary le bone, upholsterer, Feb. 17, 24, and March 17, at 1, at Guildhall. Sols. Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.

C. LOCKEY, Ivy Lane, corn chandler, Feb. 6, at 11, Feb. 20, and March 17, at 12, at Guildhall. Sols Drew and Sons, Bermondsey Street.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.
Feb. 24, J. Ballmer, City Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, merchant, at

11, at Guilditall, London.

Feb. 24, T. Neestrip, Cateaton Street, London, warehouseman, at 10, at Guildiall.

at Guildhall.

Feb. 17, A. F. Kemp, Austin Friars, London, merchant, at 12, Guildhall.

Feb. 26, W. Hale, Millon, Oxfordshire, carpenter, at 11, at the King's Arms Inn, Oxford.

Feb. 27, J. Carlisle, T. Bolling, and C. Fell, Bolton-le Moors, Lancaghire, cotton spinners, at 10, at the Star Inn, Manchester.

March 7, S. R. Wilssot, Bristol, brewer, at 1, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol.

Feb. 27, J. Vonnanderster.

.ooms, Bristol.
Peb. 27, J. Young, Blandford St. Mary, Dornetsbire, dealer and chap-lan, at 10, at the Greyhound Inn, Blandford Forum.
Feb. 24, J. P. Harvey, Ipswich, Suffolk, linen draper, at 1, at Guildhall, andon.

Randon.
Feb. 24, J. Freeman and T. Grace, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, London, warehousemen, at 11, at Guildhall, Feb. 26, J. Clough, Bramley, Leeds, Yorkshire, eloth-manufacturer, at 11, at the Court House, Leeds, Feb. 26, S. Dodd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, at 11, at the George -Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Maych 5, H. Bryant, Norwich, leather cutter, at 4, at the Norfolk Hotel, Norwich.

Mayen S, H. Bryant, Avianon, Motel, Worwich, Botel, Worwich, Feb. 25, W. Batt, Wedmore, Somersetshire, horse dealer, at 2, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Feb. 26, Coswald, Beccles, Suffolk, tanner, at 10, at the White Lion Roades.

Lan, Beccles.
Lan, Beccles, Suffolk, iron founder, at 10, at the White

Lion Inn, Beccles.
Feb. 13, G. Gardiner, Saint John Street, Middlesex, ironmonger, at 1, at Guildheil.

Coffee otherwise Goffin Mingay, Kingston-upon-Thames,

As Guildhall.

Feb. 24. A. Goffen, otherwise Goffin Mingay, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, isommorger, at 12, at Guildhall, London.

March 3, B. Hurry, Freeman's Court, Cornbill, merchant, at 10, at Guildhall.

Guildhall.

Feb. 10, B. Moss, Chamber Street, Goodman's Fields, Middlesex, watch maker, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 24, W. Clunie, St. Martin's Lane, baker, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 24, T. Beed and J. Middlemas, Newcaftle-upon-Tyne, merchants, at 11, at Guildhall.

Feb. 6, J. Maning, T. Heaviside, and T. Boreman, Barge Yard, Buck-Bersbury, Manchester warehousemen, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 24, F. C. Lilley, Copthall Buildings, Little Bell Alley, Coleman Erso. v. o. staning, T. Heaviside, and T. Boreman, Barge Yard, Buck-lersbury, Manchester warehousemen, at 10, at Guildhall.
Feb. 24, P. C. Lilley, Copthall Buildings, Little Bell Allay, Coleman Streef, tailor, at 1, at Guildhall.
Feb. 24, R. Philips, Ashburnham, Sussex, farmer, at 10, at Guildhall, Sandon.

Feb. 26, J. Ridley, Lancaster, merchant, at 11, at the Royal Oak, Lan CERTIFICATES, Feb. 24.

CERTIFICATES, Feb. 24.

M. W. Leeds, Wilderees Row Goswell Street, jeweller.—M. Gaze, Michea B., Surrey, brewer.—T. Woollven, Andover, Southampton, linen draper.—A. Ross and J. Murray, Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, an erchants.—R. Ralph, Ipswich, Suffolk, malister.—J. Bevans, City Road, Finsbury Square, timber merchant.—R. Bulmer and T. Bulmer, South Shields; Durham, rope manufacturers.—J. Millard, Cheapside, London, linen draper.—M. J. Gowland, Whithy, York, perter merchant.—B. Strong, Exeter, clothier.—S. Thwaites, Stapleburst, Kent, Mallow chandler.—J. Beenlen the younger, Darlmouth, Devonshire, sail maker.—J. Gloyer, Walsall, Staffordshire, iron founder.—S. Laycock and G. Braoka, Minories, slopsellers.—W. Simpson, Coppice Row, Clerkewell, Japan man unfacturer.

### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TURSDAY'S GAZETTE.

Guidhail.

Treeholders and Inhabitants of Clapham, Surrey; from the Borough et 'Helleston, Cornwall; from Korthampton; from Aleester, Warwickeh 've: from the Parishes of Boxford, Assington, Milden, and Groten, in the Hundred of Babergh, Suffolk; from the Royal Burghs of Stirling and Elgin; from the Grand Lodge of Ancient Druids of the Town of Notti, 'gham; from the Parish of Wold, Northamptonshire; from Welfangton, Somersetahire; from the Provise, Magistrates, and Council of Paisley, 'from the Parish of Much Wentock, Salop; from East Looe, and the C. "Fown and Neighbourhood of Bradfora; from the Derhysline Layal True Blue Club; from Wrington, comprising the Hundreds of Mintersoke, b' empetone, and Brest-cum-Wrington, Son-versetabire; from Mintersoke, b' empetone, and Brest-cum-Wrington, Son-versetabire; from March 8, B. Bishop Wearm St. Jarry, Winton Coll. 'ge: from the Gergy of the Diocese of Chichester, of the Diocese of Win, 'chester, and the Warden, Fellows, and Maskers of the Diocese of Win, 'chester, and the Warden, Fellows, and Maskers of March 19, B. 18-jatel. Feb. 23, J. S. Crown Institute of March 19, Warden, B. 18-jatel. Feb. 23, J. S. Stefolk; from Kiussle; from Eccles, in the County of Berwick; from Sudbury, Buffolk; from Kiussle; from Ballymoney, in the County of Ant. 'in; Kenther Counties of Tyrone and Mallymoney, in the County of Ant. 'in; Kenther Counties of Tyrone and Mallymoney, in the County of Ant. 'in; Kenther Counties of Tyrone and Mallymoney, in the County of Ant. 'in; Kenther County of Tyrone, In the County of Ant. 'in; Kenther Counties of Tyrone and Mallymoney, in the County of Ant. 'in; Kenther Counties of Tyrone and Mallymoney, in the County of Ant. 'in; Kenther County of March 2, W. Confishrou, 'd. Y. Peb. 23, W. C. Stephen County of March 2, W. C. Stephen County of Ma

of Clare; from the Dunmanway and its Neighbourhood; from Queen's County, from the County of Cork; from the Town of Clonakilty; from Irishtown, Kilkemsy-from Leitrim, Longford and Wicklow; from the Corporations of Shoemakers, Tanners; and Apothecaries of Dublin: from the Governors, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders resident within the Parishes of Baltinglass, Ballynure, Donoughmore, Donard, Kilranalagh, Kiltegan, and Stratford on Slaney, and parts of the Parishes of Dunlavin, Hacketstown; and Timolin, in the County of Wicklow; from the Clergy of the Diocese of Llandaff; from the County of Salop; from Flint and the County of Armark. the County of Armana; from the County of Saloy, from 1.... the Count at Carlton House, the 6th of February, 1821,

The Court at Cariton House, the out of February, 1921,

PRENENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIPFS APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL, FOR THE YEAR, 1921.

Bedfordshire—John Thomas Brooks, of Filtwick, Esq.

Berkshire—The Hon. Frederick West, of Culham.

Buckinghamshire—Charles Scott Murray, of Hambledon House, Esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—John Pasheller, of Godmanchester, Esq.

Bedfordskire—John Thomas Brooks, of Ethierick, Esq.
Berkahire—The Hon. Frederick Wat, of Culham.
Buckinghamskire—Charles Scott Murray, of Hambledon House, Esq.
Cambridgeskire and Huntingdonskire—John Pasheller, of GodmanCachirer—Thomas Wilson, of Llandican, Esq.
Carbirer—Thomas Wilson, of Llandican, Esq.
Curbustire—Bir John Barshall, of Hallstead, Esq.
Curnsail—Hichard Vysvan, of Treavan, Esq.
Deropshire—Sir John Davie, of Credy, Bart.
Deconshire—Sir John Davie, of Credy, Bart.
Deconshire—John White, of Up Cerne, Esq.
Essex—Robert Westley Hall the younger, of Great Ilford, Esq.
Gloucestershire—William Miller, of Orleworth, Esq.
Herefordshire—John Biddulph, of Ledbury, Esq.
Herefordshire—Joseph Timperon, of New Barnes, Bsq.
Kent—Sir John Shelley Sydney, of Penshurat Castle, Bart.
Licicatershire—George Moore, of Appleby, Esq.
Lincolnshire—Sir Richard Sutton, of Sudbrook, Bart.
Alonaondshire—Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, Esq.
Norfolk—Sir Jacob Astley, of Metlon Constable, Bart.
Norfolk—Sir Jacob Astley, of Metlon, Esq.
Notting Asmabire—Practed Sir Jacob Astley Sir Jacob

minster, coacn-smins.

BANKRUPTS.

T. FROST, Litchfield Street, coach maker, to surrender Feb. 10, 20, and Mar. 20, at 10, at Guidhall. Sols. Jones and Howard, Mincing Lane. T. RICHARDSON, Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, tanner, Feb. 6, 20, and March 29, at 12, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Sols. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's Inn Square, London, and Davis, Bristol.

T. KEMPSTER, Bouverie Street, carpenter, Feb. 10, 24, and Mar. 20, at 11, at Guidhall. Sol. Templer, John-street, Minories.

J. MORRIS, Liverpool, wine merchant, Feb. 7, 8, and Mar. 20, at 11, at Guidhall. Sol. Templer, John-street, Minories.

J. MORRIS, Liverpool, Sols. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford Row, and Radcliffe and Duncan, Liverpool.

T. MANTLE, Dover, cabinet maker; Feb. 10, 17, and March 20, at 10, at Guidhall, London. Sols. Jupp and Son, Carpenters' Hall.

G. BLOGG, Aldersgate Street, Jeweller, Feb. 10, 17, and March 20, at 6uildhall, Sol. Hinnan, Basinghall Street.

J. P. RIDOUT, Bridport, linen draper, Feb. 10, 17, and March 20, at 11, at Guidhall, London. Solicitors, Reardon and Davis, Corbet Court, Graoschurch Street.

J. P. RIDOUT. Bridport, linen draper, Feb. 10, 17, and march 20, at 11, at Guildhall, London. Solicitors, Reardon and Davis, Corbet Court, Graozechurch Street.

J. OWEN, Madeley Wood, Salop, dealer in coals, Feb. 21, at 5, 22, and March 20, at 11, at the Tontine Inn, Madeley. Sols. Bigg, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, and Pritchard, juh. Broseley.

W. COLLIER, Wellington, Salop, ironmonger, Feb. 23, at 5, 24, and March 20, at 12, at the Bult's Head Inn, Wellington. Sols. Bigg, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, and Nock, Wellington.

E. MASSEY, Coventry, watch maker, Feb. 2, 3, and March 20, at one, at the York Hotel, Liverpool. Sols. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford Row, and Heves and Orrell, Prescot.

J. PITTS, Hereford, timber merchant, Feb. 16, 17, and March 20, at 11, at the Commercial Hotel Inn, Hereford. Sols. Cleave, Hereford, and Dax, Son, and Meredith, Guildford Street.

S. FEREDAY, Ettingshall Park, Staffordshire, ironmaster, Feb. 19, 20, and March 20, at 11, at the Royal Hotel, Biruningham. Sols. Alexander and Holme, New Inn, and Meredith, Birmingham.

I. NASH, Bath, common brewer, Feb. 15, 16, and March 20, at 11, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Sols. Fisher, Inner Temple Lane, and Seymour, Bath.

J. H. BAVERSTOCK, Alton, Hants, common brewer, Feb. 20, at 2, 21, at 10, and March 20, at 2, at the Swan Inn, Alton, Hants. Sols. Taylor, Field Court, Gray's Inn, and Clement, Alton.

R. RUSSON, Manchester, flour dealer, Feb. 23, 24, and March 20, at 2, at the Star Inn, Manchester, flour dealer, Feb. 23, 24, and March 20, at 2, at the Star Inn, Manchester, Sols. Radhead, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple, London.

DIVIDENDS.

March 1, J. Gates, Grimston, Norfolk, farmer, at 4, at the Crown Tavern. King's Lynn.

March 1, J. Gates, Grimston, Norfolk, farmer, at 4, at the Crown Tarern, King's Lynn.

March I, J. Hemington, King's Lynn, money scrivener, at 11, at the

Feb. 23, J. C. Hyde, Union Place, New Road, apothecary, at 10, at Guildhall. March 3, M. Arnold, Flemish Street, St. Katherine's, victualler, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 27. A. Doull, sen. London Street, Greenwich, plumber, at 11, at Guildhaft, London. Feb. 27. P. B. Jones, Birmingham, mgnufacturer of hardware, at 12, at

Feb. 27, P. B. Jones, Birmingham, manufacturer of hardware, at 12, at Guildhall, London.

Feb. 27, W. Devey and F. Devey, Albion Coal Wharf, coal merchants, at 10, at Guildhall.

Feb. 27, J. Rumsey, Ipswich, maltster, at 12, at the Bear and Crown Institute.

Peb. 27, J. Rumsey, Ipswich, maltster, at 12, at the Bear and Crown Inn, Ipswich.
Peb. 27, S. Coates, Sunderland, grocer, at 11, at the Bridge Inn, Bishop Wearmouth.
Peb. 27, J. Storkey, Bristol, cheese factor, at 1, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol.
March, 3, S. Stead, Clough House Mills, Huddersfield, corn factor, at 3, at the Stufford Arms Inn, Wakefield.
March 5, B. Kilvert, Bath, linen draper, at 1, at the White Lion Inn, Bristol.
P. b. 28, J. Strafferd, Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, miller, at 11, at the Crown Inn, Bawtry.
March 2, W. Crossley, Dengaster, joiner, at 11, at the Eagle and Child, Confisbroug b, Yorkshire.
Peb. 23, W. Clarks, Sheffield, master builder, at 11, at the Commercial Inn, Sheffield.

CERTIFICATES.—Fcb. 27.

J. Ranton, Union Street, Borough, grocer.—T. Watson, late of James Street, Manchester Square, grocer.—T. Melton, Highgate, builders.—H. Knill, Duke Street, West Smithfield, butcher.—Ü. Tunnicilie, Stone, Staffordshire, grocer.—W. A. D. Fotheringham, Plymouth Dock, coal merchant.—J. Spance, formerly of Princeis Street, Westminster, coal dealer.—J. C. Schwieso, Soho Square, harp, manufacturer.—J. Gray, Bishopsgafe Street Without, grocer.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF-LORDS.

MONDAY.
Several petitions were presented in favour of the Queen. Earl Grey presented a petition from the manufacturers, traders, and inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, complaining of the want of trude, and stating the distressed state of the majority of the workmen. A Committee had been formed last year to inquire into the nature and extent of that distress. The Report stated in substance, that a general falling off in the con-sumption of provisions had taken place, from the inability of the workmen to purchase, and that even what they did pur-chase, was furnished on credit. That these persons, accustomed formerly to buy joints of ment, were now constrained to pur-chase morsels, such as neats livers, and two-penny worth or threepennyworths of meats. With respect to the staple trade of the town, the depreciation in iron articles was from 15 to 20 per cent. and every other branch of manufacture felt an equal depreciation.

The Earl of Liverpool observed, that the King's Speech had admitted distinctly that distress pressed on a great portion of the people, and he lamented that the fact was so. The Committee to inquire into the state of the Foreign Trade would be revived, and then the subject would be brought under consideration.

After some observations from the Marquis of Lansdowne and

Lord Calthorpe, the petition was laid on the table.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Mason presented accounts of the allowances granted to the officers of the East India Company, during the last year.

WEDNESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor sut set of colock in the morning to hear Appeals.—Judgment was confirmed in the case of "Whatley v. Whalley," in which an Appeal had been made from the decision of the late Master of the Rolls. THURSDAY.

Earl Grey gave notice, that on Monday he should move for certain documents connected with the Congress at Troppau, particularly the circular addressed to Foreign Governments— he wished to know the time and date of all communications to other powers.

The Earl of Liverpool would be prepared on Monday to enter into a full explanation on the subject, and to supply any

information in his power.

In answer to a question from Lord Holland, Lord Liverpool said, the British Government had not been party to any treaty signed between Austria and Naples, bearing date the 12th of August, 1815.

Petitions from Edinburgh and other places were presented On the motion of Lord Calthorpe, a return of convictions in Courts of Justice was ordered to be presented from 1814 to The Noble Lord intending to bring the subject of the

> HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Game Laws before the House.

the country.

Petitions were presented from Leicester and other places, in favour of the Queen.

On the motion of Lord J. Russell, the Bill for disfranchising the Borough of Grampound was read a second time, and committed for Monday next.

In answer to a question from Mr. Gooch, whether it was the intention of Ministers to bring forward any motion tending to relieve the Distresses of the Agricultural Interest—

Lord Castlereagh replied in the negative; he had no objec-tion to a Committee of Inquiry, but he saw no hope of provid-

ing a remedy for the evils.

Mr. Gooch then said, he should bring the subject under the

consideration of the House.

The Marquis of Tavistock took a review of the conduct of Ministers in the late proceedings against the Queen, and went over the history of the green bag, the striking her name out of the Liturgy, and imputed to Ministers a love of office. He protested against the principle of the Noble Lord who talked of technicalities, and affirmed that he had a right to act in respect to the Queen as if the Bill had passed. He then moved that the House come to the following Resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that His Majesty's Ministers, in advising the measure which led to the late proceedings against the Queen, were not justified by any political expediency: and that their conduct has been productive of consequences derogatory from the dignity of the Course, and injurious to the best interest of

the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of

Mr. Bathurst bore testimony to the manly way in which the Noble Lord and the Hon. Gentleman opposite had stated their views to the House. It seemed to be avawed that the object in view was to procure the removal of His Majesty's present servants, and to obtain, as the necessary consequences of their removal, a Reform in Parliament. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with calling upon the House, if Ministers appeared to have been actuated by no feelings of private interest:-if, looking at the whole tenor of their conduct, the House was not disposed to attribute to it improper motives, then it was impossible that it could in honour and in honesty, consent to pass that censure which it was the object of the present motion to convey.

Mr. Whitmore entered into an examination of the question

whether the necessity existed for the late proceeding by Bill of Pains and Penalties, and declared that no necessity really existed. The Hon. Member referred to the opinions of Sir William Temple, delivered upon the case of Sir J. Fenwick, in support of his argument against the adoption of the Bill of Pains and Penalties.

Mr. Bankesregretted, that the House and the country should be occupied by the subject of that debate, at a time when so much important business remained upon their hands, and called for their most serious consideration. There was the whole system of domestic policy; the weight of debt; the disastrous pressure upon our most material sources of national prosperity, and most particularly upon the agricultural interests; the troubled state of the South of Europe, and the alarming symptoms which it held out. The Hon. Geutleman, in commenting upon the nego-tiations with the Queen's friends, observed, that it appeared to him (Mr. Bankes) that Ministers did all in their power to avert the evil of her Majesty's coming to this country. And he would ask the House if the greatest evils had not been the consequence of coming to it?



Sir J. Macintosh was of opinion, the expunging of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy, was a high crime and misde-meanour; without saying any thing of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, but because his objections lay deeper to all the proceedings against the Queen. These proceedings, he asserted, had aggravated all the evils and dangers of the country; Ministers, by instituting them, had shewn a disregard of these things: by going on with them they had added to the offence, and the House would be driving matters to the utmost, if they did not pass this vote of censure to-night.

Mr. Peel observed, that he was one who did not concur with Government in the measure of omitting the Queen's name from the Liturgy, and on these grounds, that there was no inconsis tency in coatinuing it, and at the same time coming boldly forward with the charges which were to be made against her. He approved of the proceedings which Ministers had instituted against her. In the course of his experience, there never was a case more imperative; for it was impossible to allow the Queen, labouring under such charges as she did, to mount the throne without making a communication to Parliament.

Lords Nugent and Milton supported the motion.

Mr H. Twiss, in a long speech, which was rendered nearly inaudible by coughings and other noises, opposed the motion. The debate was adjourned till one o'clock the next day. TUESDAY.

A Petition was presented by Sir F. Blake from Mr. Dodd, A Petition was presented by Ser F. Shake from all. 2018.

Calling the attention of the House to the present state of London Bridge, which, if suffered to continue, would be injurious to the commerce of the River.—The petition was laid on the

Mr. Freemantle moved the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the Supply of Water to the Metropolis, and the laws relating thereto. The Hon. Member complained of the impositions practised by the Water Companies, by an increased rate of charges, and the object of the motion was to devise measures to give relief.

Mr H. Summer confirmed the statement.

Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. Ald. Bridges, and Mr. Wilmot, wished justice done to the Water Companies. — The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Wallace, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the Foreign Trade and Commerce of the Country, with a view to remove the impediments so as

to give relief to the manufacturer.

Mr. W. Smith moved for copies of all communications between foreign Governments and this Country in respect to the Slave Trade .- Ordered.

The House then resumed the adjourned debate on the motion for censuring Ministers.

Major-Gen. Wilson addressed the House. It was his object to show that his Majesty's Ministers had committed great errors ; and whether they were errors of incapacity or errors of ignorance, they ought to be visited with the same penalties as if they were real offences. For those who undertook such situations must take with them all their responsibilities. He objected to a Bill of Puins and Penalties, and knew of but one ase in which it ought to have received the sanction of the Legislature.

Mr. Huskisson replied to the observations of the former Speakers, and proceeded to notice the conduct of her Majesty on her late journey to the Continent, observing, that if she really innocent, no conduct could have been adopted so calculated to excite suspicion. The Hon. Gentleman particularly dwelt upon the advancement of Bergami under very mysterious circumstances, and the secresy which was observed respecting hims. Mr. H. then alluded to the reports which had given rise to the Milan Commission; and contended, that not to take notice of her Majesty's conduct, would be to disregard the best interests of the State. He concluded with opposing the motion.

Mr. Bennett declared, that however humbly be might think of himself, he considered that he should abandon his duty, if be did not express his condemnation of the conduct of his Ma-jesty's Ministers; and that if he were to share in the ruin, which their measures were calculated to bring upon the coun try, he should have the consolation of knowing that he had entered his solemn protest against those measures.

Mr. W. Pole contended, that there was scarcely one of the efficient acts of administration for the last ten years, which the Hon. Gentlemen opposite to him had not opposed, and for which they would have been quite as ready to pass a vote of censure upon Ministers as they were upon the present occasion. It was important that the House should bear this in mind, bewhen Gentlemen so loudly exclaimed that the conduct of Ministers for the last six months deserved all the censure it was now endeavoured to heap on their heads, it was but fair to ask whether those Gentlemen ever entertained any other opinion, and whether they had not been, at all times, and upon all occasions, equally violent in their opposition—equally loud in their censures—and equally anxious to effect the removal of the present Ministers. The opponents of Ministers at all the public meetings were composed of Whigs and Radicals. Witness the meetings at Liverpool, at Bedford, in Hampshire, in London, &c.; but that the public opinion was not so hostile to Ministers as Gentlemen asserted, appeared from the number of loyal addresses that were pouring in from every part of the country—addresses which had not been procured by any efforts of Ministers, but were the spontaneous expressions of the persens whose names were subscribed.

Sir F. Burdett disclaimed any intention of following the Right Hon. Gentleman who had last spoke through all the rhupsodies he had indulged in. They had no reference to the question before the House. Whether the Whigs had or had not acted inconsistently on this or on that question were matters of perfect indifference to the House and the country, comters or perrect mannerence to the House and the country, com-pared with the present question. But he was not a little sur-prized to hear at this day any set of men, either in or out of the House, declare a belief that the House did in its present form, represent completely, accurately, and properly the feelings of the people. With respect to the question before the House, divesting the matter of all its legal technicalities, and looking diverting the matter of all its legal technicalities, and looking at the plain facts with the aid of common sense, he thought it was impossible to say that Ministers had on this occasion acted with the entire concurrence of the nation. The Hon. Baronet then consuted all the measures pursued with respect to the Queen, and concluded by declaring that Ministers had not exercised that wisdom and sound discretion in the use they had made of the prerogative of the Crown.

The Attorney-General defended himself from the observations of the Hon. Baronet. He regarded not whether the Hon. Baronet gave him credit for correctness of conduct: all who knew him would do him justice. He did not wish to excite improper prejudices against any person, but he thought it his duty to open the case upon the evidence laid before him. He marrated the facts without distending or inflating the charges. Was it his fault that the facts were of a disgusting nature?—It was the fault of the evidence. He did no more than his

duty, and the Hon. Burenet did him injustice and wrong when stated that be ought not to have made the statement. Many of the facts were disclosed in the strongest manner and not epened so strong. Many facts were proved by the evidence which went beyond the opening speech.

Mr. Tierney said, if the House really considered the pro-

ceedings against her Majesty unimportant, he for one would abstain from saying one word: but if, on the contrary, they considered it a case calling on every Member for his opinion, he should hold himself bound to deliver his sentiments. He then adverted to all the proceedings against the Queen, previous to the Milan Commission being sent out. That body was sent to collect evidence against her Majesty—a step he considered most dangerous to the tranquillity of the country. If the Milan Commission were sent out by His Majesty's Ministers to collect information against the Queen, and no notice was given her of the same, it was unquestionably a proceeding which could not be sufficiently censured. The question now before them was of no common importance, not merely as it affected the Queen, but as it affected the Govern-ment, and would prove how far the sense of the people was spoken by the House of Commons, and so he would only add— "God send them a good deliverance."

Lord Castlereagh was grateful to the Noble Lord who brought this motion forward, and to the Hon. Gentleman who seconded him, for the manly way in which they had put this question on a proper footing, by submitting to the House a vote of censure on Ministers. He (Lord Castlerengh) contended that had Ministers treated the Queen as if her conduct had been believed to be correct, on the supposition that she would remain abroad, they would have placed an instru-ment into her hand which she might have come back to claim to be treated in this country in every respect as Queen Consort.—He could not understand on what principle the King could demand that her Majesty should be received at Foreign Courts, while she was excluded from the Court of England. He denied that the servants of the Crown abrond had failed to treat her with due respect. The instructions sent out (which were not sent till they were required) merely set forth that it was not to be demanded that the Queen should be received at Foreign Courts, seeing she was not received at the Court of Great Britnin.—This was not a very novel case. In proof of this, he might refer to high Whig authority—to the letter written by a Noble Lord to the Honourable Member for Bramber—and to the notice publicly given by the Duke of Grafton when he was Chamberlain in 1737, when it was announced, that any person visiting the Court of Prince Frederick would not be received at that of the King. He would, however, ask, whether any thing so inconsistent could be required as that the King should require the Queen to be received at other Courts, while she was excluded from his own? He should have felt that he dishonoured the Crown, the country to which he be longed, and bimself as a Minister, had be signed a dispatch unsuch circumstances, instructing an Ambassador to make such a demand, and directing him to place himself on one side of the Queen while her courier took his place on the other. On the question of the Liturgy he would not now enter; but this he would assert, that, under all the embarrassing circumstances of the case he would do the same again. He hoped it would not be thought that he was obstinately resolved upon to decide on the arrangement of the Liturgy again, be would do the same again to morrow.—If the House were to go into an enquiry, and Mr. Cooke and Mr. Powell, the legal Gentlemen who conducted the Commission, were brought beforb the House, they would preve that every means of cross-examination and scrutiny which could be devised, had been resorted to in the collecting of the evidence. He could not as honest man, have advised His Majesty to have received the Queen with all the dignities and privileges of his consort, after what her own witnesses had proved against her. The Noble Lord then adverted to the disposition on the part of her Majesty to continue to agitate the country with this question. With respect to the Message which she had sent down to the House a few nights ago, he had never witnessed any proposition received by Parliament under such auspices. disapprobation had pervaded even the ranks of Gentlemen op-posite. With regard to His Majesty, the dawn of his reign had been overclouded by the necessity which compelled him to discharge a great public duty, out of which some unhappy confusion had been brought upon the country. But it was not more clouded than the dawn of his illustrious predecessor's reign, which had afterwards shone forth with so much splen-If he knew his Sovereign's heart, it contained but or consideration but one wish the good of his people. And whatever might have been the impressions in an agitated moment, he was convinced that such sentiments would be returned by the grateful feelings of an affectionate people .-

Noble Lord sat down amidst loud and long continued cheers.

Mr. Broughom observed, that after the many pointed allusions which had been made in the course of the his personal conduct, it became a duty to himself that he should offer an explanation. After alluding to the continued molestations of the Queen, he adverted to the negociation of 1419, to which he had been a party; and proceeded to explain the circumsiances of that negociation, which was without any distinct authority from the Princess of Wales to Mr. B. and, therefore, as he was unauthorised, the negociation fell, as a matter of course, to the ground. He then noticed the negociation of Omer's, the particulars of which are already before the public. The only circumstance having the appearance of novelty was a Queen's intention to treat at all. Mr. B. himself saw no objection to a treaty which could be consistent with her bonour. He desired to repel an insinuation which had been industriously circulated, that his private opinion of the Queen's conduct was at variance with his opinion as her Advocate. On the contrary, he, in the most solemn manner declared, that had he been one of the Queen's Judges, he should have conscientiously given a

verdict of Not Guilty.

The question was then loudly called for, and a division took place, when the numbers appeared—For the motion, 178-Against it, 324-Majority in favour of Ministers, 146,-Adjourned at Seven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY. The House met to-day at four a'clock; but upon the Speaker's taking the Chair, he found only thirty-eight Members present, and the House was accordingly Adjourned till

THURSDAY.

Mr. Dennison presented a petition from the Frechelders of the County of Surry, praying for economical reform, the aboli-tion of useless offices, lamenting the late investigation, and praying for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Litz-rgy, as the very means af tranquillizing the public mind,

that the Freemolders were unanimous with the exception of about have a dozen dissentients.

Mr. H. Summer admitted that to be the fact, But said that the meeting did not exceed 400.

Mr. Denman went over the ground of the late proceedings against the Queen, and insisted on the necessity of restoring the Queen's name to the Liturgy-

Lord Castlereagh was not indisposed to answer the Hon-Gentleman, nor did he wish to restrain these kind of hattles in Parliament, but when the Hora and Learned Gentleman son-fined himself to the point of the Liturgy, he supposed he had him brief in his hand, which directed him as to the points he was to touch upon, and what he was to say on them-

Mr. Denman here interrupted the Noble Lord'en a point of order. He appealed to the Chair whether he was to submit tosuch misrepresentation. He had spoken as a Member of Par-liament, and as such was entitled to-oredit for the sincerity of his sentiments.

Lord Castlercagh rose, but cries of " Chair," from the

Opposition induced him to sit down.

The Speaker stated, that if the House understood, from the mode in which the Noble Lord made his observations, that. they amounted to direct personal imputation, he could have no difficulty in saying that such conduct was highly disorderly— In stating this, he could assure the House, that with respect to-the passage alluded to on the present occasion, he never hade heard any passage, according to his notions, more free from a charge of calumny or direct personal disrespect.

Lord Castlereagh declared that so far from meaning to be disorderly or disrespectful in what he had said, he was rather-

desirous of diminishing the responsibility of all that be said. The Hon. Gent. and his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham) often said one thing one day, and contradicted it the next, he thought it but fair and reasonable to conclude that he spokein the character of an Advocate one night, and as a Member of Parliament the next. It appeared, however, that to-night he was to he regarded as speaking in the character of a Member of Parliament. In conclusion, the Noble Lord gave that Honand Learned gentleman notice, as he had done on a former night, as well as to all those who called themselves friends to the Queen, although they were only pursuing their own objects in doing so, and making her an instrument for party purposes, that as long as the system which now prevailed of inflaming. and misleading the public mind was kept up, no restraint whatever should prevent him from stating what he believed to be the truth to the House.

Alderman Wood said in reference to the attack on the Italian witnesses, at Dover, it was nothing more than two or three old women laughing at them and calling out in a genfi voice,, "get home again,"—and this was enough to take them over to Holland for protection.

Mr. Honeycood presented a petition from the County of Kent, the Meeting was held in the Town-hall, and it was the first time that a County Meeting had not been held in the open.

Sir E. Knatchbull suid only five magistrates one of 200 igned the requisition—indeed the Meeting was means to be 105. clusively of the Hon. Gentleman and his friends.

Mr. F. Palmer complained that his name was not in serted in the Commission of the Peace for Wiltshire.

Lord Palmerston defended the conduct of the Lor d Lieu-

tenant of the County for not inserting the Hon. Gen tleman's

On the motion of Mr. Ellice, the House allowed Mr. James Webster, who petitioned against the return for B assiney, and who had since become a bankrupt, to withdraw his petition.

Mr. Dugdate presented a Petition from the Merchants,
Traders, and Manufacturers of Birmingham, see ting the existing distress and parting an enquire with the

ing distress, and praying an enquiry with the most effectual means of removing that distress.

Mr. Littleton said it was the epision of the num sures adopted by Parliament to return to a metallic cursum ; the distress under which the agricultants He adverted to laboured, and reof wheat now for what he formerly could to give two bushels to benefit the fundholder who profited to the extent to which others were injured.

Mr. Curven confirmed the claim of it the agriculturist, and recommended the adoption of a two mittee to enquire into the

Mr. W. Peel believed the distinct s in Birmingham to be very

Mr. Robinson thought the the use ought to pause before they consented to overturn an act gw sed two years ago, and which the petitioners considered were derive them. He deprecated the idea of a legislative mes ,ure to reduce the interest of the national debt.

Mr. A. Baring agroed? a the necessity of keeping faith with the Public Creditor, back a considered that no interest was in deeper distress than the r gricultural.

Mr. Western was far ourable to enquiry.

Mr. Ricardo attriby ted the distress of the agricultural interest to the very laws V hich had been appointed to protect it. Mr. Alderman W ygate observed, that the distress was not

confined to this cor airy, but had extended even to America he thought retreat hment in public expences would do much to remove the distry 18. Mr. Alwood said, that the Bank during a period of two

years and a b' ilf, had issued five millions and a half of Sovereigns, malw' rhstanding which, not one remained in this

Mr. Him ne said, not less than four millions of Sovereigna were lodg' al in the Bank of Paris.

The pretition was then taid on the table. - Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, praying for u Bill to enable them to repair Blackfriors Bridge.

A variety of Petitions were presented from places complaingricultural distress; also from the Braziers of the Metropolisin favour of the Queen, and from other persons and

Lord Belgrave presented a Petition signed by 300 Freeholders of the Country of Chester, couplelining, of the conduct.
of the Sheriff at a late Meeting of the Country, on the 11th of anuary, in not calling togetder the Inbabitants as well as Freeholders, and for refusing to attent to a suggestion in favour of the Queen. This produced some discussion, after which the Petition was laid on the table.

The Queen's Annuity Bill was read a second time and com-

mitted for Monday.
In a Committee of Ways and Means the usual Malt Excise raying for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Littingy, a the very means af tranquillizing the public mind.

It was stated by Mr. Calcert in the course of conversation, resolution, 81—Against 16, 48,—Adjourned.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Combro Britannicus in our next.
In answer to the Letter "From a Friend of the Otd Man's,"
we can only say that offer diligent onquiry no such person as
the Old Man appears to reside in the plane alluded to—any
further information will be received with thanks.

The "Bon mot which should not be lost," we should not athe to have found in our paper.

We decline mentioning subjects like those alluded to by A. I. C. unless the names of the parties are authenticated.

The Ins de doux, by the Duke of Roxburgh, and Sir Wil-Ham Gell, has been in some measure entistyated by John Bull. There is much fun in it, and we shall be glad to hear from the author again.

We have received the enonymous communication in which the same of Bouverio occurs.—We abstain from touching on auch a subject till the proper season arrives.

We have received also the Letter about the Radner title— It is a curious fast which our Correspondent probably does not recollect, that this title has been twice vold—once by the Countess of Buckingham to Sir John Roberts, and secondly at the period he alludes to, when "the Countess touched the twelve thousand for Sir Jacob Bouverie's coronet," to which Websele alludes.

EIKON, and Paddy from Cork are received.

We have ourselves noticed her Gracious Majesty's head on a gin-barrel; painted scarlet, and inscribed "Caroline's Cordial," in the City read, but we thank Veracity for his

Paddy Bull may see the genuine account of the affair he alludes to, in one of our early numbers—his notice of the Protector is suite correct.

Our other numerous Correspondents will forgive us for ensuring them in detail, our press of matter renders it impossible to do so.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, Mirandola.—Tuesday, The Beggar's Opera.—Wednesday,
Mirandola.—Thursday, Rob Roy Macgregor.—Saturday, (ist time) Don
Jahn; er, the Two Violettas.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Artaxerxes.—Tucsday, Artaxerxes.

5 per cent. Div. 22 Sep.83-60 | Bank Sh. Div. Jan. 1.....1500 Recon. Div. 22 Sep. ...97-40 | Ex. Lond. 1m 25-55—3m 25-35

There has been a great deal of business transacted during the week at the Stock Exchange, and bargains to an immense amount have been effected, which have had the effect of keeping up the prices. Consols have been done as high as 73% for the April account, and 73% for the present account, but yesterday, they were lower than they have been for several days. It was expected that before the account day (15th inst.) they would reach as high as 75, which expectation was occasioned by the guildie confidence in the revenue department. The above were the prices at the close of the yesterday's market.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

# JOHN BULL.

### LONDON, FEB. 11.

This week began with a very important discussion in the House of Commons, in which, the Whigs (under the guidance of Lord Tavistock, who after all is, without any compliment, somewhat of a better crator than his father,) made another attempt in the Queen's name, and their own favour, to the principles which guided his Lordship's motion. The observations which we made last week upon Lord Archibald's are perfectly applicable, and we need not therefore repeat them.

The Whigs then, as now, endeavoured to associate to themselves, the Queen's popularity, such as it was; and now, as then, they have discovered that her popularity was fictitious, and her cause disreputable.

The motion was even more adroitly worded than Lord Archibald's, to embrace and include every shade of doubt, or difference, which any man could entertain upon any part of the conduct of the ministers relative to the Queen; but as Mr. Peel justly said, the attempt to ground a vote of censure on some isolated fact, or some minute difference of opinion, on one part of so great a transaction, was unworthy of the principles and manly sincerity by which a British Parliament bestows its confidence; and accordingly we were pleased, but not surprised, to find that the censure upon ministers was rejected by the triumphant majority of There Hundred and there.

Now, as nobody ever pretended that the Ministers could be justified, if the Queen were innocent of the abominable charges which they brought against her, it follows that this immense majority were of opinion, that there were sufficient grounds for these imputations; and thus we have that high judicial Tribunal, the House of Lords, voting, that she was guilty of an

adulterous connexion, and ought to be Divorced or Degraded, while the House of Commons, ratifies as far as in it lies, this decision, by refusing to censure the conduct of those, who had instituted and conducted these proceedings.

One very important observation presses itself upon us, in reviewing the whole of this transaction; it is this, that the Whigs do lot, cannot believe the Queen to be innocent, and have taken up her cause, not out of any regard to her, but as a means of hostility against their political antagonists.

Let it be recollected that the question of the Liturgy, whatever be its weight and value, was as complete and (to use a legal expression), as "ready for Trial" this very day twelvemonth as it is to-day; if it was illegal to omit her name, that illegality was complete on the tweefith of February, 1820.

Why did not the Whigs, during the whole of last Session, stir this question? We beg their pardons, Lord Archibald Hamilton did, after a lapse of some months, make a motion upon the subject; but what happened? the proposition was scouted almost by universal consent. The Whigs did not yet foresee how far the credulity of the populace might go, and were not prepared to embark on that stormy sea in so frail a transport as the Queen's reputation.

If the omission was "ill-advised and inexpedient," after the House of Lords had voted the second reading of the bill of degradation, after the words "adulterous intercourse," were confirmed in the preamble, upon Question but without division; after an immense majority established the clause of divorce, and after the bill with all the imputations which it conveyed, all the crimes of which it convicted, and all the penalties which it inflicted; if, we say, the omission was to be considered ill-advised and inexpedient, after all their proceedings, how much more so must it have appeared to any impartial mind, early in the last Session before any of the horrible profligacy detailed in the evidence, had disgusted the public feeling, and excited an abhorrence in every wellregulated mind, which we verily believe would now look upon the introduction of the Queen's name into our holy Liturgy, as little less than an act of profanation and sacrilege?

We intreat our readers to look back on all the gradual steps of this connexion between our Lords the Whigs and our Lady the Queen, and they will be convinced, as generally happens to rich old Ladies, that the attentions of the Gentlemen have been prompted neither by love, nor respect for her, but simply with the hope of bettering themselves in the world; and we will venture to prophecy that the result of the transaction will not differ from the ordinary course of such affairs; and that as soon (and very soon it will be,) as the Whigs find that they can get nothing more by courting the old Lady, they will abandon her to a state of desertion and contumely, which will be rendered more bitter by the remem-

brance of their present flatteries. But one very serious faux pas they have had the indiscretion to commit, out of which we prophecy they will not escape with success or with credit. The Queen has been advised to pledge herself in a message to the House of Commons, that she would not receive one farthing of public money till her name should be inserted in the Liturgy. Her name will be inserted in the Liturgy about the Greek Kalends, and her annuity will of course not become payable till latter Lammas; but how is she to exist in the meanwhile? Whence are the funds to come for the necessaries, or the comforts, or the laxuries of Brandenburg House? the pageants of St. Paul's? and the Monday's processions? to say nothing of the salaries of Ledy Anne and Keppell Craven, the schooling of Sir William Austin, the pensions of Flynn, Hownam, and other witnesses? the travelling expenses of Vassali and Carlo Forti? and the regal splendour with which that "fortunate youth," Bartholomew Bergami, astonishes all Europe from the Pas de Calais to Abruzzo!!! "Aye, there's the rub!"

We hear that the Whigs have had the justice (we cannot even call it the generosity) to pledge themselves that they will out of their private purses make up to the Queen the provision which they have advised her to refuse from the public: indeed they could do no less; and although we cannot be suspected of flattering them, we will say, that such a resolution does infinite credit to their liberality, their justice, and their personal honour.

We have never denied to many of the Lords and centlemen at the head of that party, a Gentle-meant to place John Bull in the very front of this

man-like superiority to mere pecuniary considerations, and a steady attachment to those who have suffored any loss by attachment to their party; and we, therefore, in this respect, applaud and approve, although we cannot in any other, the pledge which has been given to provide by a subscription of the Opposition an annuity of fifty thousand pounds for the Queen.

A Committee has already been formed at Brookes's for that purpose, composed of Gentlemen, some of whom, we conclude, (Major General Wilson, poer fellow, being of the number) are expected to make up by the activity of their solicitations, for the deficiency of their pecuniary assistance; but on the other hand, we are informed that some great noblemen have promised to mark by the respective magnitude of their gifts, these proportionate degrees of conviction of her Majesty's innocence.

All those who can lay their hands upon their hearts, and say that she is innocent, and pure as "unsunned snow," will it is thought book up twenty thousand at least. The not guilties will, it is supposed, be rated at ten thousand (and to say the truth they are men of ten thousand,) the "not proven" men will probably imitate the economical Caledonians in their contributions, as in their verdict:—We suspect it will be difficult to screw more than five thousand out of them. The expediency people, poor creatures, like Lord Grantham, and the Duke of Richmond, may get off for five pounds; and Lord Kenyon (who as far as we know, gave no reason at all for his vote) will do very hand-somely if he contributes (as he does to so many other charities) a one pound note!

We would advise the Queen's friends not to press any matter to another division in the House of Lords; for if this scale be once established, we venture to predict that Lord Kenyon will rival Lord Grey in the confidence of the Whigs upon this important question.

There is one Noble Lord who must not be confounded with any of the before-mentioned classes:-All the rest have voted for the Queen either on political or judicial views of her case; but he has "eaten of her bread and drunken of her cup;" he has partaken of her hospitality, and shewn a clear and irrefragable (though we think mistaken) conviction of her immaculate purity, by introducing into her seciety the amiable and innocent young creature whom he has associated to the ancient honours of his house, and from whom, as from a new fountain of honour, his blood is to be transmitted to his latest posterity. We mean the Duke of Leinster. All jesting apart, we cannot venture to limit the obligations which this Noble Duke may feel that the Queen has on his liberality; and, however we may differ in opinion with him on other subjects, we trust that the generosity of his nature and his nation will be conspicuously testified in the amount of his subscription .- Nous ver-

We shall not lose sight of this subject: the "Queen's Subscribers" may afford materials for a list almost as important as the "Queen's Visitors." We shall take care, when the subscription is full, to have the names and sums printed on a fair sheet of vellum paper, which every Englishman, who has any gratitude in his composition, will no doubt frame, glaze, and hang up in his parlour, in honour of those patriot gentlemen who shall have so nobly vindicated a persecuted woman, and so generously saved their distressed country Fifty Thousand a Year!

God speed the subscription, says JOHN BULL.

The public has read with a surprise, almost bordering on incredulity, the speech attributed in the public reports, of the debate of Tuesday last, to Mr. Brougham.—Mr. Brougham has the reputation of being an able man, not deficient in that species of holdness which is sometimes called impudence, but really a poorer, weaker, or more shuffling speech than the reporters have put into his mouth, we have never read; in some parts it appears to us wholly unintelligible, and in others, in which he is made to speak rather plainly, it is in direct contradiction with itself; in one place it is virulent, and in the next, mawkish,—fearless and furious in its attack upon others, lame and timid in defence of himself!

How much of all this belongs to Mr. Brougham, and how much to his reporter, we have no means of judging: all we have to say is, that whatever fame Mr. Brougham may have gained by former reports of the debates, is destroyed in the most humiliating manner by this

miliating manner by this.

It appears that Mr. Brougham began his own defence by making a violent attack upon that portion of the Press which had exposed the conduct of the Queen, and reprobated that of her female visitors; we flatter ourselves that Mr. Brougham meant to place John Rull, in the very front of this

listile, indeed we know that he did, and although it is somewhat inksome to us to be under obligations to such a man as Mr. Brougham, we do, nevertheless, heartily thank him for his complimentary invective; we shall not dwell long upon what is personal to ourselves, but if Mr. Brougham, as he is represented to have done, accused us of base, unworthy, or unmanly conduct or feelings, we tell him, or his reporter, that HE SPEARS FALSELY.

We are actuated by principles higher than, perhaps, he can conceive, purer, perhaps, than he may be willing to imitate; we have no personal motives; we have no private objects; our suffrage and our support, whatever may be its value, has never been bought or sold; we have never betrayed friendship, nor abused confidence; we have never dabbled in secret intrigues, nor skulked behind others from any responsibility with which we have been charged; and whenever our conduct has been arraigned, we have not hesitated to offer clear and intelligible, and in that sense satisfactory answers.

It is true indeed that we have felt it our duty to state the reasons why Mrs. Brougham's visit to the Queen, does not appear to us to be conclusive evidence of Her Majesty's purity: this is perhaps what Mr. Brougham, in his noble and gentleman-like indignation, affects to call base and unmanly; but what epithets of the slang-dictionary, of which he is so great a master, would he apply to him who was the cause of all this scandal? who for purposes old his own (political or private, we care not), could drag a reluctant lady from her retirement, and exhibit her in the porch of Brandenburg House, as asseverating on the faith of her own immaculate purity, the virtue of the Queen.

We do from our hearts regret that even so many as half a dozen Englishwomen should have mixed themselves up as evidences, and parties, in this odious transaction; and still deeper was our regret, at feeling it to be our public duty to expose, and, by exposure to defeat the object of such lamentable conduct; but again we say, for the pain which this exposure may occasion, let the interesting, although unhappy sufferers, blame not us, but those who forced them into so painful a publicity.

The sacred respect which every Englishman feels for the female sex, the solace, and the ornament of cur existence, was the very principle upon which the Queen's visit-hunters calculated, and they endeavoured to undermine the morals of the country, by means of the very respect which those morals excite and deserve; and if we had submitted to be imposed upon by these machinations, and to accept the evidence of Mss. Brougham, or Lady Anne Hamilton, or Mrs. Damer, as conclusive testimonies of the Queen's purity, we should probably by this time have seen the female society of the metropolis infected by Bergamis and Oldis.

But too much of this: let us now return to Mr. Brougham himself; as we find that he reads John Bull, we should be somewhat mortified at his not condescending to answer any of our former questions, except that it appears by the report of his speech, that he equally declined to answer any of the very pointed charges which Lord Castlereagh made to his face.

In the kimited view of the debate, which a weekly paper can give, our readers will not expect to find the means of judging of the extent to which Mr. Brougham pushed his reserve and silence upon the most material points; but we have, as was our duty, attentively read over all the reports of the debate in the daily papers, and do not find in any of them that Mr. Brougham even attempted to answer the grave inculpations which were made against him; and from the silence of a man, on all other occasions so talkative, we are forced to infer that all the charges are well founded.

One indeed, and a most extraordinary one it was, he had the grace to confess, namely, that without the knowledge or authority of the Queen, he had begun, and carried on a negociation with the King's Ministers, by which she was to take the incognito title of Duchess of Cornwall, and thus virtually submit to one step of degradation. How long this negociation lasted, we cannot gather from the report, ms that Mr. Bro adviser of the Queen, was (also in profound secresy,) designates as the Queen's bitterest enemies, and it would seem as if his first coolness with the Ministers in this confidential intercourse of theirs, was because the Ministers refused to proceed in the negociation, unless Mr. Brougham could procure the Queen's authority for his interference : as the attempt to obtain this authority would have burst the bubble Mr. Brougham's secret importance, it would appear, as well as we can collect, that the Queen was for eighteen months kept in complete ignorance that her sheen friend and councillor was in communication

with her enemies: If this be a true state of the case, (and it is the best we can collect from the report of the debate,) the English language has not words to express our horror at such duplicity.

But a more scrious charge against Mr. Brougham, was the non-production at St. Omer's, of the proposition with which he had been entrusted by Lord Liverpool to deliver to the Queen: this seems to us to have been a triple breach of confidence, to give it the mildest name; it was a deceit upon Lord Liverpool, a deceit upon Lord Hutchinson, and a deceit on the Queen.

Of a reply to this we do not find in any of the papers, the smallest trace, it would seem that he either by his silence confessed the charge, or touched upon it in so confused a manner as to be unintelligible; in fact we know that no satisfactory answer can be given for such disingenuous proceedings.

But what followed appears to have been still worse, while he kept the real proposition in his own pocket, he manœuvred to extract from Lord Hutchinson (a worthy and short-sighted Nobleman, who had the misfortune to accompany this harlequin to St. Omer's), a proposition which Lord Hutchinson was not authorized to make, which Mr. Brougham knew he was not authorized to make, and which nevertheless Mr. Brougham allowed the Queen to receive as authorized and genuine: here, again we say, the printed speech affords not a syllable of denial or explanation.

Numerous are the other points which Mr. Brougham was called upon to explain, and upon which he appears to have been silent; we have not leisure, at present, to pursue this matter further, but as a fit conclusion of this sketch of his intrigue and traffic, we beg leave to remind our readers of the two interrogatories which we have heretofore put to Mr. Brougham—

First, Whether he did not effer to resign the office of Attorney-General to the Queen, provided His Majesty's Ministers would give him, in consideration of his leaving the Queen, the same rank that her Attorney-Generalship would have bestowed.

that her Attorney-Generalship would have bestowed.

And secondly, Whether he did not write a letter to one of the Queen's opponents, in which, smongst other very curious matter, the following expression is to be found, "We must not let THAT DEVIL come over the water to us," by THAT DEVIL, meaning her Majesty the Queen, whose graces he admires, and for whose innocence he vouches with the most solemn imprecations.

We know not what his Whig friends will say to the exposure of all these underhand dealings; of this obscure and filthy spirit of intrigue; of a proneness to betray, so invincibly strong as almost to overmatch the cravings of self-interest, and the antipathies of faction; but we think we may say that whatever figure Mr. Brougham's talents may enable him to make in the Senate or at the Bar, he has shewn in his private conduct between the Queen and the King's Ministers a want of sincerity, which in spite of still greater abilities than he possesses would render him odious to every man who loves plain-dealing, and is attached to those old-fashioned principles of fidelity and honour which are the best characteristics of an English Gentleman.

He may be—

"Sagacious, bold and turbulent of wit;"

But he, in a still more eminent degree, deserves the opprobrium of a former part of the "false Achitophel's" character of being

"For close designs and crooked councils fit."

Our readers will see in another part of our Paper, that the Court of King's Bench has granted a criminal information for an alleged libel on Lady Caroline Wrottesley: we are the first to admit, that, considering the affidavits laid before them, the Court could do no less; and, if all the facts stated in these affidavits to be true, we shall have done a great injustice and injury to the memory of that Lady, and to the feelings of her surviving friends. If they shall be substantially confirmed in evidence we shall not be sorry (however the result may affect ourselves) at the restoration of the character of a

Lady, which nothing but our anxiety for female

character, induced us to impeach.

We are equally above the vulgar boldness of braving the law, and the meanness of averting attacks by hypocrite and servile eringing; our readers will, therefore, excuse us for declining to enter either into justification or extenuation; we shall reserve what we may have to offer for the proper time and a legitimate tribunal, protesting that we had, and have no kind of personal feeling in this case; that we have no kind of acquaintance with the family either of the husband or the lady, and never had the slightest communication with any member of either; that we stated on public grounds and for public purposes

ever the result of a trial may determine that point; we are confident that no improper motives of personal hostility or private animosity will be ever alleged against us.

Connected with this view of the subject, and therefore fit to be even now alluded to, is a statement made and insisted on by Mr. Searlett, in moving for the Rule, namely, "that extraordinary pains had been taken to distribute the papers, containing the alleged libel, in the neighbourhood of the country seats of both the families."

If this were true, it would indeed seem to shew, that we were actuated rather by private than public motives, and that we wished rather to hurt the feelings of individuals than to guard (as far as our hamble efforts could go) the public morals. But this statement is wholly unfounded: we were ignorant, until we read Mr. Soundett's attatement, where either of the families resided; and it is therefore almost unnecessary to add, that we did not intentionally send any paper into their particular neighbourhood; nor, indeed, any where, except to the regular orders of our subscribers.

With these sentiments, and with this explanation, we shall await our trial in the face of the country, with that respectful silence which we owe to the law, and that proud attitude of innocence which we own to ourselves.

### ORIGINAL POETRY.

Laudat, amat, cantat nostros mea Roma libellos ;
Meque perius omnis, me manus omnis habet.

Ecce rubet quidam, pallet, stupet, oscitat, odit.

Hoe volo ; nuno nobla carmina nostra placent ;

M. Val. Martialis Epig. L.XI. Lib. VI.

INITATED.

All England praises me, bet livid Broughma,
Is forced to give a still more flatt'ring doom,
His sense of taste, and truth and bonour's laws,
My work offends:—This is indeed applease!

### COLONEL BROWNE.

We have been favoured with the following account of the infamous attempt to assassinate the above gentleman; and, as it contains more details than have yet been published, we think it will be interesting to our readers.— On Monday night, the 8th ult. about half past twelve

o'clock, as the Colonel was returning home from the theatre, on foot, alone, having just quitted the Duke of Leeds, he was overtaken by two men, about one hundred yards from his own house. One of them gave him a smart blow on the shoulder, at the same time saying "Colonello" Browne," as if to ascertain that he was right in the person, and on doing so, said, "eccoti al fine"—(here you are at last.) The Colonel immediately received a violent blow with a poigmand, on the left side, which he at first sup-posed to have been with the first, the villain who gave it exclaiming, "Ora é finite per lei!"—(There is an end of you;) and instantly ran away: The blow was so severe as to deprive him at the moment of the power of calling out for assistance; it seemed as if the ris had yielded to the blow, and then returned to its place. The second fellow did not attempt to attack him, nor had he apparently any weapon in his hand; but the Colonel certainly owes his life to his own presence of mind, for expecting to be again assailed, and desirous, if possible, to take the villain, he attacked the second fellow, struggled with him, and finding himself getting weak, fell on one knee, got hold of the assassin's leg, and threw him down. In the souffle, the fellow got out a sharp knife, and inflicted three bad wounds behind the left ear, close to the jugular vein, and on the spot where Colonel Browne had received a severe sabre wound after the battle of Vittoria, While struggling, it occurred to him, that he might secure a shoe from the fellow's foot, to assist in leading to a discovery, and he succeeded. As soon as he could, the assassin got away, and made off after his companion. Colonel Browne then rose, took the shoe with him, and was pruceeding home, but he then found he was wounded, began to be faint, and was obliged to support himself against a wall. In this situation be does not know how long he remained, but he at length succeeded in getting home, having, however, unfortunately dropped the shoe, without recollecting when or where. His cloak saved him; for, from the many folds of the garment, through which the weapon passed, it must have been exceedingly sharp, and must inevitably have killed him, had its progress not been impeded by the resistance of the cloth. It struck on the point of one of the ribs, which has been much injured: had the blow been a quarter of an inch lower, it must have been fatal, as it would have entered the cavity, and struck the heart.

We have great pleasure in being able to add to the

We have great pleasure in being able to add to the above statement, that Colonel Browne, from the last accounts, which came down to the 20th ult. continued in a favourable state; he has had no fever. The wounds in the head are almost healed, and that in the side is much less troublesome. An exfoliation of a piece of the rib has taken place, since which he has been easier—has been able to sit up in a chair for two or three hours, and has had a few hours of refreshing sleep for a night or two, of

kind of acquaintance with the family either of the husband or the lady, and never had the slightest communication with any member of either; that we stated on public grounds and for public purposes what we believed to be a public truth; and how-

It would be useless to waste conjectures, quarter from which this blow could spring, although we have our suspicions; we must, however, hope a discovery will be made, and the instigators, be they high or low. brought to condign punishment. Suffice it to say, that during the whole of his residence at Milan, Colonel Browne has never had a quarrel with any person there, nor ever been engaged in an affair of gallantry, which could have drawn upon him either the eye of the public,

or the stiletto of jealousy or revenge.

The inhabitants of Milan are exceedingly shocked at such a diabolical attempt to take away the life of a person who is there universally beloved and esteemed; and their kindness to him scarcely knows any bounds.

He expects himself to be well enough to begin his journey to England, by easy stages, in foorteen or fifteen days, trusting to his excellent spirits and good constitu-tion; but his medical advisers are not so sanguine; they calculate it will be a month before he is able to move.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Jan. 13.-Neveu, the person who destroyed himself after he was arrested on a charge of being one of the persons concerned in the late atrocious attempt upon the Royal Family, had several papers in his possession when he was taken. He had been in trade, and lately when he was taken.

The had in a sort of girdle a considerable sum in gold. On the day of the explosion at the Thuilleries, he had bought at different places, and in different disguises, twelve pounds weight of gunpowder. When arrested, he offered money for his release to the officer of Police. He had no settled abode in Paris, and usually passed the night in the worst places. He was a native of Rheims. Another person has been arrested in the Court of the Thuilleries. Even the Journals which call themselves liberal, do not deny that persons of different circumstances from those of Neveu must have been instigators of his crime.

Nothing has transpired respecting the negociations at sybach. The following list of Ministers assembled Laybach.

there is indicative of very serious business:—
ADETRIA.—The Prince de Metternich, with MM. de Spiege-and de Gentz; M. de Vincent, Minister of Austria at the Court of France; the Count d'Inzaghi, Civil Governor for Austria of the Venetian Territory; M. de Bombelles, new Minister of Austria to the King of Naples.

FRANCE.—The Count de Blacas, French Ambassador at

Rome; the Marquis de Caraman, French Ambassador at the Court of Vienna; M. de la Perronays, French Ambassador at the Court of Russia.

Russia.—The Secretaries of State, MM. de Capo d'Istria and Count Nesselrode; M. Pozzo di Borgo, Russian Minister and Count Nesserrode; M. Pozzo di Borgo, Russian Minister at the Court of France; the Count de Mocenigo, Minister at the Court of Sardinta; M. d'Oubril, Minister of Russia to the King of the Two Sicilies; M. de Severin, Councillor of State; Generals Prince Wolkonsky, Czernitcheff, Oawaroff, Ospharowsky; the Count de Golowskyn, Minister at the Court of Vienna; the Prince of Gortschakoff.

PRUSSIA.—The Prince of Hardenberg, Chancellor of State, and the Count de Bernstorff, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Gardon, provisional Chargé d'Affaires from the Court of London; Lords Stewart and Clanwilliam were ex-

Two Sicilars.—The Prince de Ruffo, Minister to the Court of Vienna; the Marquis de Ruffo, Secretary of State; the Prince de Butera, Chamberlain to His Majesty.

Sardinia,—The Count de Saint Marsau, Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Count d'Aglie, Minister at the Court of

## I.AW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, Feb. 7.
Mr. Scarlett, on the part of a Mr. Davy, moved for a criminal information against two persons, for a contempt of Court under these circumstances:—two persons, of the names of under these circumstances:—two persons, of the names of Davy and Sloane, carried on business in Devonshire. One of them was the brother of the person who was now applying to the Court. They borrowed, from time to time, from 3 to 4,0001, of his (Mr. S.'\*s) elient, giving him some securities for the payment of these sums; but in the end they became bankrupts. A commission was sued out, and in their examinations before the commissioners, the bankrupts confessed that they owed Mr. Davy something above 20001. Mr. Davy afterwards, thinking that they had concealed some part of their property. owed Mr. Davy something above 20001. Mr. Davy afterwards, thinking that they had concealed some part of their property, had them arrested and thrown into the King's Bench Prison. Soon after this, a sort of warning was given him, coming from the bankrupts; that if he did not give over all further proceedings, he would be sorry for it: they intimated to him, that they would get persons to swear that he owed them sham debts, and have him arrested. Mr. Davy treated this base and cowardly communication with the contempt it merited; but in effect, in a few days he was arrested in three several actions for 14,0001. at the suit of the bunkrupts. There was no attorney's name to any of the writs, and they were not made returnable to the end of Trinity Term; so that Mr. Davy, if he had not been bailed, would have him a long time in gaol. he had not been bailed, would have him a long time in gaol. It was by great accident that he did get bail, for he was arrested in London, where he was not much known, his own residence being in Devoishire. Mr. Scarlett observed, that if ever there was a case where a contempt of the process of this Court was made a handle of injustice and oppression, this was one. He hoped, therefore, their Lordships would not besitate to grant the criminal information.

The Chief Justice said, the only difficulty in his mind was

Mr. Davy a notione had not been vet was arrested. It was, however, so gross a case, that the Court would overlook that consideration, and grant a rule to show cause.

The rules for a criminal information against the Earl of Westmeath for language, tending to excite a Mr. Wood to a breach of the peace was made absolute.

The King v. Tyler.

This was a criminal prosecution by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, against the defendant, a bookseller in Wychstreet, Drury-lane, for selling that part of Paine's works which is called *The Age of Reason*. The defendant was tried at Westminster before the Chief Justice, and the Jury recom-

mended him to mercy.

He was now brought up for judgment on the motion of Mr.

The Court permitted him to address them in mitigation of

punishment, and effidavits for the same porpose we're put in aed read. He pleated ill health and a large family as a motive with the Court for lightening the heatene upon him. In his address he relied a good deal on the recommendation to a vercy

The Court having taken the whole matter into their condi-deration, sentenced the defendant to three months' imprison-ment in Coldburth-fields' prison, and so find security in 501. to keep the peace for three years.

The King v. Wooder, Cartwright, Sec.
Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Weoler were heard as great length
in their arguments in support of a new trial. These arguments, and the several grounds on which the defendants went, have been published so often, that we should but fitting our

meaders if we were again to repeat them.

The Court did not give judgment on the question, but seserved the consideration of it to a future day. The Chief Justice said, it was a question affecting not the present defendants alone, but the administration of justice generally.

THURSDAY.—The Rule for a Criminal Information against the Rey. R. Blacow, M. A. for a libel on the Queen presched in a sermon at Livespool, and subsequently published, was enlarged till next Term.

The Attorney General moved the judgment of the Court upon Sir Francis Burdett for the publication of a Nibelbeus

The affidavit of Sir Francis was put in, which stated that he had been a Member of Parliament for twenty-five years, and a firm supporter of the constitution and laws of the country be deprecated the use of military force in putting down the subjects' right of petitioning;—as to the letter in question, he did not think it derogatory to the character or conduct of a man or gentleman.

Mr. Scarlett rose to address the Court. He dwelt on the excellence of the private and public character of the Hon. Baronet, Sir Francis Burdet; he said he had shown the highest respect for the laws on every occasion; and his whole life proved that he always supported the Government and the Law.

Mr. Denman followed on the same side, and went over the circumstances attending the Manchester meeting; but there was nothing new in the arguments of any of the Counsel.

Mr. Justice Bayley then pronounced judgment. His Lord-ship, addressing Sir F. Burdett, said it was his poinful and unpleasant duty, in the situation he held, to puss on him the sen-tence, which, after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, the Court felt themselves called upon to pass. It stances, the Court felt themselves called upon to pass. It happened, that in the course of the proceedings, some variance of opinion had occurred. It was, however, a difference of a technical description, namely, whether there was a proof of the publication in the gounty of Leicester. There could, however, have been no doubt, if the Court had granted a new trial, other evidence might have been found to shew that it was a proof of the publication the court of the court had granted a new trial, other evidence might have been found to shew that it was a proof of the publication the court of the publication of the publication of the court of the publication of the publicati circulated in the county, and that would in law have been a publication. In the letter to Lord Sidmouth, the Defendant publication. In the letter to Lord Sidmouth, the Defendant admitted himself to be the author, and that being the case, it was for the Court to say what was a proper punishment for a libel of this nature and character. The Hon. Baronet had also assumed, without the smallest proof, that the Government was a premeditating party to the outrage on which he had made so strong a comment. The Court, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, did order and adjudge, "That you, Sir Rrancis Burdett, for this offence, do pay a fine of 2000l. and that you be imprisoned in the custody of the Marshalsea, for the term of three calendar months, shal of the Marshalses, for the term of three calendar months, and remain imprisoned till such fine is paid."

The sentence was received, within and without the walls,

(no doubt from its comparative mildness) with loud demonstrations of applause, which called forth the reprehension of

Soon after the sentence, the Hon. Baronet drove off with the tipstaff and Mr. Hobbouse, in a hackney coach, over West-minster Bridge, to the King's Bench.

Mr. Scarlett having move I the Court on a former day for a Rule to shew cause why a Criminal Information should not be filed against the Proprietors and Printer of this paper for a libel on the memory of the late Lady Caroline Wrottesley in this Paper. The Learned Counsel read the affidavits, on which he moved, which were to the following effect:

rnper. Ane Learneu Counsel read the affidavits, on which he moved, which were to the following effect:

In the King's Bench.

Sir John Wrottesley, of Wrottesley in the County of Stafford, Baronet, maketh oath and saith, that in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five he intermarried with Lady Caroline Bennet, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, and that during the period of twenty-two years and upwards in which he was blessed with her society, they had fourteen children, of whom six soms and five daughters survived their mother, and five sons and five daughters are now living. And this Deponent further saith, that to his great anguish and regret his said wife died in the year One Thousand Bight Hundred and Eighteen, six weeks after child-birth, in the arms of this Deponent, who in deep affliction, accomphailed by his three eldest sons, followed her remains to the grave. And this Deponent further saith, that his said wife was a lady of strict honor, fidelity, and chastity; and that he has heard with horror and indignation of a base attempt to injure her memory so fondly cherished with respect, esteem and affection by such of his children as were of an age duly to appreciate the care, attention andentire devotion of their mother's time and health to their instruction and welfare. And this Deponent also saith, that there is not the slightest ground or foundation for the infamous assertion published in a Newspaper called "John Bull," namely, that this Deponent's said wife had been detected in a crientmal intrigue with a meanla servant—her for any aspersion of that nature upon her character.

JOHN WROTTES LEY.

Sworn at Wolverhampton this Twenty-eventh day of January One Thousand Eight Handred and Twenty-one;

Before me, WILLIAM THACKER, by Commission.

In the King's Bench.

Before me, WILLIAM THACKER, Dy Commission.

In the King's Bench.

The Bight Honorable Charles Augustus Bennet commonly called Lord Viscount Ossulston, of Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, in the County of Middlesex; and the Honorable Henry Grey Bennet, of Bolton Street, Plecadilly, in the said County, sons of the Karl and Countess of Tankerville on their oaths say, that the late Lady Caroline Wrottesley was their sister, and that she merited and possessed their greatest affection and brotherly love, and that she was also beloved an esteemed by every other branch of her family; and these Deponents further say, that they have witnessed the reciprocal affection of their said sister, and of her husband Sir John Wrottesley, and that they, these Deponents were present in the house with the some and daughters of the said Lady Caroline Wrottesley at or about the time of her death, and attended her were present in the house with the sons and daughters of the said Lady Caroline Wrottesley at or about the time of her death, and attended her funeral; and that the said Lady Caroline Wrottesley died in the arms of her husband, and was attended by him to the grave with every demonstration of respect and every mark of affectionate regret; and these Deponents further say, they have read with strong emotions of surprise and indignation in a Newspaper called "John Bull," under the head of "Queen's Visitors," the following article "Countess of Taukerville, Lady Mary Bennett, Mrs. H. G. Bennett and Lady Ossubstons (a foreigner,) could not refuse the solicitations of the men of the family, Lady Caroline Wrottesley, Lady Tankerville's daughter and Lady Mary's sister, having been detected in a criminal intrigue with her menial servant;" and these Deponents on their oaths affirm, that the slanderous imputation on the character of their said deceased sister is a malicious falsehood, and that there never was to their knowledge or belief the slightest ground or pretence for any accusation of such a nature; and these Deponents further say, they have been informed, and believe that the number of the said Newspaper, containing the defamatory article above setforth, was sent gratuitously to the two principal inns at Walton on Thamps, near the residence of their parents, (the Earl and Countesa of Tankerville;) and that the same paper was in like manner sent to one or more times on the North Road, being the road to the principal cumstry

reat of the Earl of Tablerville; and that the first number of the said Paper called John Bull, sentaining a libellous insinuation to the same effect, as the above recited article, was left by the guard of the mail-coach at or near the residence of Sir John Wrottesley, in Staffordshize; and these Deponents say, they verily believe, that great pains and industry have been used by the author and publisher of the said libeltocirculate the same in the neighbourhood of the residence of Sir John Wrottesley, and the Earl and Counters of Tasherville, for the express purpose of wounding the feelings of the relations of the said deceased by the above false and infamous attack on her reputation and memory.

OSSULSTON.

HENRY GREY BENNET.

UNSULSTON.
HENRY GREY BENNET.
Sworn at the Guildhell, Westminster, the Thirty-first day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty one, by the Dep nents Lord Ossulston and Henry Grey Bennet.

Dep nents Lord Ossulston and Henry Grey Bennet.

C. ABBOTT.

In the Klug's Bench.

The Right Homerable Brana, Countess of Tankerviffe, of Walton on Thamas, in the County of Surrey, maketh oath, that Lady Caroline Bennet (afterwards Lady Caroline Wrottesley) the daughter of this Deposent, was been in the year One Thousand: Seven Bundred and Seventy-two; and was married to Sir John Wrottesley, Baronet, in the year One Thousand Revert Hundred and Ninety-five; by whom she had founteen childway, ten of whom are now living, and that she died shortly after the delivery of her last child, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred' and Eighteen; and this Deponent saith, that her said daughter's chastity, fidelity, and henour, were unimpeachable, and that, during her life she possessed the love and esteem of this Deponent and her family, and she died most sincerely regretted by all her relations and friends; and this Deponent further saith, that the assertion published in the Newspaper, sailed "John Bull," respecting this Deponent's said daughter having been detected in a criminal intrigus with mental servant, is a gross falsehood, and wholly without ground or foundation, nor was there ever to this Deposent's knewbedge or belief any ground for any imputation of such a nature upon her said deceased daughter, who died as this Deponent's well assured in the full possession of her hasband's confidence and affection.

Sworn as Walten upon Trames affects and Tankerville.

Sworn as Walten upon Trames affects and Twenty-one.

Before me. W.M. CLARK, a Commissioner, &c.

The Court were of opinion Mr. Searlett had stated enough for his motion.—Rule granted.

for his motion.—Rule granted.

### JOURNAL OF MADEMOISELLE DEMONT.

A Translation of the Journal of Mademoiselle Demont having been published by the Queen's booksellers, upon

which we take the liberty of making a few remarks.

Mr. Garston, the translator, says, that "unless there existed some powerful motives for its abstraction from public notice, this Journal would have been published before this by the lady or some one of her friends."

Mademoiselle Demont's reasons for not publishing the Journal were: first, that she saw no possible advantage arising from attempting her justification at a time when noise and clamour had taken the places of argument and discussion, and that it appeared to her better, if she ever did publish it, to wait till the whole affair had terminated in which she has been so unfortunately mixed up.

· Secondly, having the greatest aversion from notoriets. and her Journal having been written only for the amusement of her mother and friends, who were anxious to hear from her an account of her travels, she always regarded it as a trifle unworthy the eye of the public, and more likely to draw upon her the censure and ridicule of criticism than any mark of approbation. It is a pity that she cannot be prevailed upon yet to publish the goauine Journal, and add as a postscript all the facts relating to the Queen (since the beginning of November, 1817,) of

which she is in possession. The real truth is this, that when Mademoiselle Demont left the Queen and arrived in Switzerland, she found the conduct and character of the Queen universally condemned, and as she from her situation was supposed to be capable of throwing a light upon the subject, she was assailed on all sides with questions. There was but one alternative, either she was to confirm the prejudicial reports by speaking the truth, and thus increase the disgust which was felt for the Princess, or to soften down the violent prejudice which existed against her by speak.

ing to her advantage. Guided by that pure spirit of Christian charity which directs us to hide the faults of our neighbours, she did not hesitate which line to take, little thinking that she should ever be called upon to swear to the truths which she had assiduously concealed—this accounts for her silence on those points to which she was subsequently compelled to speak.

Now with respect to the Journal itself, it differs in many points and expressions from the original. In saying this, we do not mean to find fault with Mr. Garston's fidelity in translating; but simply to remark, that the Journal differs from that which Mademoiselle Demont wrote and which is still in her possession. The difference between them is not great as to quantity of matter, but there are additions, curtailments, and alterations here and there, which we shall point out to our readers.

In the passage relative to the Myrtle of the Temple of Venus at Athens. Mr. Garston's copy has this paregraph:

"It surely must be an exertion of the power of the Goddess Protectress of Love, of which the myrtle is emblematic, and consequently demonstrates, that it is in vain to attempt to destroy love: it always resumes its post."

And here Mr. Garston, "to make assurance double sure," gives us the French passage:

Qu'on a beau couper l'amour jusqu'a la racine, et faire tous ses efforts pour le detruire." This certainly gives an air of genuineness as well as of

levity to the remark; but nevertheless, the words quoted are not in Mademoiselle Demont's Journal. Her words are these:

"Il avoit deja eté brulé et coupé jusqu'a la racine, mais il à toujours repoussé, et il etoit dans ce moment un des plus benux que nous avions jamais vu."

The pretty allusion to the goddess and the protectress of love, if in the copy Mr. Garston has translated is not Mademoiselle Demont's, and if not in that copy, is the pure offspring of his own poetical mind.

At page 40, of Mr. Garston's translation. He has this passage:--

"Our company consisted in all of two hundred and eighty individuals, and presented the appearance of a small army."

Mademoiselle Demont's Journal states the number of persons to be " nearly an hundred."

But at page 42, comes the paragraph which has been quoted upon Mademoiselle Demont in all the papers and pamphlets and reviews of the faction, as an insurmount able impeachment of her veracity, and a daring evidence of her tergiversation.

of her tergiversation.

"This circumstance recalled to me strongly the Day of Palms (Palm Sunday), on which our Saviour made, in the savine manner, his entry into Jerusalem. I imagined I beheld him, and inwardly made comparisons: for assuredly, if any one can in any way resemble our great Saviour, it is this excellent Princess. She is, like him, charitable, mild, and beauchient to all; she has suffered much, and always supports her misfortures with corest nations, and segmentary. tunes with great patience and resignation; and, like him, she has not deserved them."

This is strong language, and prephane language, repre-hensible in the highest degree, and declaratory not only of the authoress's want of respect for the divine personage she dares to allude so; but of her violent and enthusiastic devotion to the virtuous, charitable, mild and beneficent Queen. How can Mademoiselle Demont get over this? We will answer for her in four words. She never whote it.

Mademoiselle Demont's words are these :-

"Le 12. Au matin on fut encore contraint de dresser les tentes et de passer la journée en plein air, Jerusalem n'étoit plus elsigné que de six lieux. Son Altesse Royale desiroit y'arriver ce jour la, c'est pousquoi à trois heures on partit, et a neuf heures des soir nous arrivames dans la Capitale de la

"On the morning of the twelfth, we were again obliged to pitch our tents, and to pass the day in the open air. Jerusalem was not more than six leagues distant; her Royal Highwess desired to arrive there on that day (Palan Sunday), and there-fore we set out at three o'clock, and at aims in the evening, we arrived at the capital of Judea."

Not one single syllable of comparison (always odions, and in this case blasphemous) came from the pen of

Mademoiselle Demont. In short, the whole of Mr. Garston's version of the journal is full of errors; not so consequential as that we have just quoted. It may, however, be as well to observe, that the paragraph at page 55, beginning—"We there offered up our thanks, &c." and ending with "the threatened dangers" at page 57, is not in Miss Demont's journal.

We do not, as we said before, attribute these errors and alterations to Mr. Garston, but we are aware of the difficulty of the same of the same of the difficulty of the same of the s

culty he had in obtaining a copy, from which he could

make a translation at all.

We know that he twice sent a person from Morgues to endeavour by various little stratagems to get hold of the journal from Mademoiselle Demont's mother; on one of those occasions, flattery was resorted to, and the person only wished to read it, after the great eulogies which he had heard bestowed upon it. But her mother refused it; and then Mr. Garston and Mr. Fyson went to Mr. Gaulis to get it of him; but Mr. Gaulis refused, and sent off to his wife, on the subject; and when Mr. Fyson and Mr. Garston went to her, she told them that she had but a part of Miss Demont's journal, and that it contained nothing to her disadvantage; indeed, its tendency was beneficial to her rather than not. The gentlemen said they were quite aware of that, and that they had several copies of the journal, which they intended to print, but that one copy differed so much from another, that they

were puzzled as to their correctness.

We know, also, that Messrs. Garston and Fyson were in every house at which Miss Demont was in the habit of visiting at Collombier, and other places, inquiring what she had been accustomed to say of the Queen.— This, as they "had the honour" to be employed to collect evidence in the Queen's favour, was natural enough, and we find no fault with it; but we must notice what Madame Gaulis is made to say in Mr. Garston's introduction.

Madam Gaulis, according to Mr. Garston "Expressed the utmost astonishment at the part which Demont had acted, she having always spoken of her Majesty with the highest respect, and in terms of unhesitating praise, whenever her name was mentioned during the visits, which, in wasonever ner name was mentioned during the visits, which, in consequence of her having held a place about her Majesty's person, and of the false colouring given by her to her return home, she was invited to make at her mansion. She was at a loss to account for it otherwise, than by ascribing it to the influence exerted over her by the Italian who conducted her to Milan."

Now it so happens, that Madame Gaulis, only passing a few weeks in the summer at her country-house, Miss Demont never had the pleasure of exchanging a syllable with her, except once, and that was after her return from Milan, in 1819; and it is evident that she could not have spoken in the Queen's praise then, because she had, at

that time, made her depositions against her. That Madame Gaulis should have invited Miss Demont to her house, because she held a place about her Majesty's person, is not likely, because all that family speak of the Queen in terms much less equivocal than Martigny and others.

That Madam Gaulis should be so surprised at Made-

mosselfe Demont's having formerly spoken well of the Queen, is very surprising to us, who know that her daughter has recently said, that she thought Miss Demont had acted much better in speaking favourably of the Queen, before her compulsatory journey on the subject, than she would have done in repeating that, which could not fail to be disadvantageous to her.

With respect to the translation, we are no judges of its merits, not having seen the original from which Mr. Garston has rendered it into English; but comparing it with Mademoiselle Demont's work, we find her ideas and expressions conveyed in language infinitely inferior to the French; and, indeed, the whole thing is done in a

slovenly manner.

We now take leave of Mr. Garston and the journal; but we must observe, in concluding, that, as that gentleman is a clerk in the house of Marietti, (miscalled by our printer, Marionetti), he would do the great Lady, who does him the honour to employ him, a very great service, if he could throw a little light upon the affair of the three dishonoured bills of exchange, which we have no-ticed once or twice, and the bill which was filed in Chaneery, in consequence of the conduct of his illustrious patroness therein.

### THEATRES.

IT is a fortnight this day since we ventured humbly to call upon our beloved Sovereign to gratify us with his presence in our public places: we did so, because we knew it to be in accordance with the wishes of all his affectionate and dutiful subjects. - We are happy to be able to announce that those wishes were complied with twice last week-his Majesty honoured each Theatre with a visit in state.

The King on Tuesday commanded Artasernes, and a farce called Who's Who, at Drury-Lane: early in the afternoon, a crowd began to collect round the playhouse, which continued increasing till the pressure became terrific; the narrow streets and alleys with which the building is so conveniently surrounded were completely choked up, and the rush into it when the doors were opened was without a precedent; however, we have not heard of any ac-

Precisely at seven o'clock, his Majesty entered the box on the right hand of the Proscenium, known by the name of the Committee Box, which had been fitted up in rather a slovenly manuer for his reception. His Majesty wore a blue uniform, and was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence, dressed in the respective uniforms of their exalted rank. The Duke of Montrose, Lord Catheart, and the usual state attendants fellowed.

To describe the enthusiasm with which the King was received by the audience is impossible—hats and handkerchiefs waved in every part of the House, and the shouts of applause lasted nearly five minutes; his Majesty remained standing, bowing graciously to the people. The national anthem of "GOD SAVE THE KING" was then sung, and was only the signal for the renewal of cheerings and shoutings. When the tumult had ended, his Majesty took his seat, and the Opera commenced.

At the conclusion of the first act the applause was renewed, and his Majesty rose and bowed to the audience, who seized every interval in the performance to testify their delight at seeing him, as well as every applicable point in the piece to evince their still stronger feelings of love for his person.

At the end of the farce, His Majesty retired amidst thunders of applause similar to those which

greeted his entrance.

On Wednesday, His Majesty proceeded to Covent Garden Theatre, to see Twelfth Night and the new Pantomime. He was dressed in a plain soarlet uniform, and wore the Ribband and Star of the Garter, and the insignia of the Golden Fleece. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence accompanied the King.

The House was, of course, crowded to an overflow in every part; and more unequivocal marks of affection were never bestowed on a Sovereign than those displayed on the occasion. In the anthem of God save the King, the lines

"Oh Lord our God arise, "Scatter his enemies,
"And make them fall,"

produced such a tumult of cheering and waving of hands, hats, and handkerchiefs, as we never witnessed in a Theatre.

His Majesty remained till the end of the Pantomime, and retired amidst the cheerings of his people.

Of the entertainments at either House we have no room to speak; nor would it be fair to select such nights for remarks;—the only visible alteration in the performance of any individual from the ordinary course, was perceptible in the acting of Miss Tree in Viola: there was a sensitive timidity in her manner, evidently produced by her audience, which gave even new grace to her delineation of that character.

We never saw the King look better; and we now put it to the thousands of his subjects, who with us had the happiness of seeing him on these two occasions, whether, in the manly form, the fine countenance, the noble, the dignified, yet unassuming grace of his manner, they could trace the faintest resemblance to the filthy and disgusting caricatures with which the radical print-shops abound, and by which (till the year of mourning had expired which kept him from public entertainments) the deluded mob formed their estimate of His Majesty's personal appearance?-We put this question, certain of the answer we must receive from every individual who was in either Theatre.

This should weigh heavily on the minds of the middling and lower classes, when they hear their King traduced; they should recollect that the same black-hearted Reformers (as they call themselves, Revolutionists as they are,) who have the effrontery to put forth abominable caricatures, which His Majesty, by merely showing himself, falsifies in a moment, are equally active in the dissemination of libels on his character and conduct; and that the character and Magistrate.

conduct assigned to him by these wretches are as remote from the truth, as their hideous prints are from a resemblance to the noble person they affect to

We have a word or two to say to the Old Times. Speaking of the box fitted up for His Majesty at Drury Lane, that Paper, wretched at being unable to disguise the fact of His Majesty's reception, says, "The box in which His Majesty sat was decorated with much taste for his reception, and advantageously placed for the view of the audience. It was, however, a private box, and wholly separated from them: we recol-lect the late King used to take an honest pride in occupying a public box, and placing himself in the mides of the subjects whose affections he enjoyed."

It really seems unnecessary to make a remark upon this paragraph, the tendency of which is obvious; and which, upon the very ground it takes, beats itself, for it confesses "that the box was advantageously

placed for the view of the audience."

With respect to the box, it was selected by the Managers, and we have little doubt, but that if His Majesty visits Drury Lane again, he will choose to sit somewhere else; for the box has this particular disadvantage, it is impossible to see any thing from it but the front of the lamps and the backs of the actors. Ill-natured and illiberal people say, that the Managers. calculated, that by fitting up any of the public boxes for His Majesty and suite, they should lose the profits arising from their occupation by individuals, because into this Committee Box the public could not conveniently have been admitted; and that that therefore was appropriated to His Majesty. But the truth is, that had His Majesty sat in the public stage-box, it will be evident to those who know the shape of the Theatre, that he would have sat with his back to the Audience.

The Old Times, however, must have been woefully disappointed at seeing the King, next evening, at Covent Garden, sitting in the public boxes, precisely in the same situation as that in which, in the old Theatre, his Royal Father was wont to sit. The accommodation for the King at Covent Garden wasample and elegant, and formed a striking contrast to the uncomfortable and inconvenient arrangement at the other House.

With respect to the assertion in the Old Times, that the military were very numerous, we merely state, that the escort was not nearly so large as that it which accompanied the late King on similar occas-

# MISCELLANEOUS.

It is not generally known how very little complimentary to her Majesty the comparison of her character with "un-sunned snow" proves to be—the journals of Capt. Ross and Capt. Parry record, that the snow which they disco-

vered, quite unsunned, was of a deep blushing crimson.

The Mrs. W. A. Maddocks, who is stated to have visited the Queen, is the wife of Mr. M. the Member for Chippenham, and is of a most respectable family in es. She merely left her card at Brandenburgh House.

Mr. Peter Moore has a daughter, who is a very amiable lady;—not all her father's entreaties or commands have

induced her to call on the Queen.

Things are fast returning to what elderly gentlemen call the "good old system." All Bank of England notes of one and two pounds are immediately to be withdrawn from circulation. This is a much more effectual and satisfactory mode of preventing forgeries than the employment of steel cylinders and steam-engines.

THE KING'S COURT.—His Majesty arrived at his Palace in Pall Mall, on Monday night, from the Pavilion at Brighton. On Tuesday, at twelve o'clock his Majesty held a Court, which was attended by the Lord Chan-cellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the three Secretaries of State, the President of the Board of Controul, the Master of the Mint, the Lord Chamberlain, Master of the Horse, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, the Lord and Groom in Waiting.— Hugh Elliot, Esq. was introduced to His Majesty upon his return from the Government of Madras.—He was afterwards introduced to the Privy Council and re-sworn a Privy Councillor, Lord Beresford was also sworn a Member of the Board.

The King has appointed the Marquis of Graham Vice Chamberlain of his Household.

There is not a syllable of truth in the report of the Queen's having purchased Marlborough House.

The Sessions of the Peace for the County of Middlesex will commence at the Sessions House. Clerkenwell-green. on Tuesday next, when the trials of traversers and others out on bail, on matters of assault, nuisance, and misdemeanour, will be proceeded on.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their

respective destinations, viz.:
Captain R. Alsager, of the Waterloo; and Capt. W. H. C. Dalrymple-for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

Lord Dundas was sworn in Mayor of York, on Saturday last, with much ceremony. His Lordship is the only Peer of the realm that has been in the civic chair of that city since the year 1707, when Lord Bingley was Chief

A Court of Common Council was hald on Balley, at which it was agreed to petition Parliament to be allowed to mise money to, enable the city to effect the repairs of Blackfriars Bridge.

DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.—It appears by the report of a debate in the House of Commons on Friday night, that Major General Wilson said in his place, that the procession of the braziers to Brandenburgh House, cost seven thousand one hundred and fifty pounds, and that they paid it all themselves. A more striking instance of the distress of the lower orders, the Major General could hardly have adduced.

THE ARMY .- A Board for passing invalids, as in and out-pensioners, of the Royal Hospital, was held yesterday at Chelsea, when 350, who arrived from Chatham the preceding day, belonging to the following regiments, were admitted, viz.:—10th, 21st. 46th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 75th, 60th, 88th, and 91st.—The 85th Infantry have received their route. The first division, three companies, marched from Brighton for Portsmouth on Tuesday, there to embark for Carfu on Saturday: the remainder will follow in a few days, to embark for Malta, which island is to be the head-quarters of the regiment. The steady loyalty of this battalion, the free and open and correct behanionr of the Officers, and the firm and orderly conduct of the subordinates, occasion their departure to be a sub-

The loss sustained by the destruction of the Caxton Printing-office at Liverpool is estimated at upwards of The fire is supposed to have originated from the snuff of a candle being incautiously thrown away near some paper. The establishment thus unfortunately destroyed was the most extensive periodical publication warehouse in the United Kingdom, and by the calamity nearly one hundred individuals are deprived of the

means of gaining a livelihood by their industry.

Alderman Bridges met with an unpleasant accident last week at Brighton, one of his children's nurses was incastiously carrying fire from one bed-room to another, and a spark-flew out into the bed fringe, which instantly set the bed in flames; the nerse cried out for help, and the Alderman ran up stairs; and, assisted by a couple of men servants, succeeded in preventing the fire going further; but not without severely burning one of his hands.

Apventisement.]—We have just been informed of An Address to the Queen's Friends being published by Mr. Wm. Typer, Stationer to His Majesty, 69, Cheapside. The friends of the King and Constitution, enemies to the delusion so many are now under, are called on to observe, that this is published at the low price of Nine-pence, that its circulation may be effected, to dispel the mists and deceptions of demagogues.— The King's Letter to his People is also to be had of Mr.

RECORDER'S REPORT. - Thursday, the Recorder made a Re port to His Majesty in Council of the following prisoners under port to His Majesty in Council of the following prisoners under seatence of death in Newgate:—John Murphy, alias Gale, for retpring from transportation; T. Elliott, J. Wootten, Will. Rollock, M. Harley, and M. Sullivan, for highway robberies; Jos. Palmer, Jas. Palmer, J. Popkins, J. Perry, and Mary Gays, for stenling in dwelling-houses; A. Hemmingways, for sacrilege, at Enfield; Thomas Pratt, J. Ryall, and J. Anderson, for burglary; when Thomas Elliott, Joseph Wootten, William Bullock, Michael Phylicy, and Abraham Hemmingways, were ordered for executioners Tuesday next.

As soon as it was perceived that the advertisement on the part of the Victualling Office, for Amercian Rour, had given reneral dissatisfaction to the Rritish Agriculturist, natice was

general dissetisfaction to the British Agriculturist, notice was sent round to the Merchants, that they were not to offer their tenders; and that British flour would be sent out by Government to our foreign settlements, which would, under proper officers, be previously kiln-dried. This ready attention on the part of Ministers to the Agriculturists, does them no small

Letters from Corfu state, that Sir Thomas Maitland left that Island on the 26th of December for Ancona and Rome.

The King v. the Proprieters of the John Bull. Mr. Scarlett, at the sitting of the Court, moved that the rule calling on the defendants in this case, to show came why a griminal information should not be filed against them as proprietors of the John Bull, Sunday Newspaper, for a Libel to be made absolute.

The Court enquired whether any cause was shewn against the rule. No Counsel appearing for the defendants, the rule was as a matter of course made absolute.

# PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bostow.- A melancholy accident happened on Thursday se'nnight, on our coast, by the sinking of the vessel Two Brothers, Capt. Coulsen, in seven fathoms water. The wife of Captain C. and his two children were lost in the vessel, which sunk rapidly: the Captain and the crew took to the boat, and after remaining in it nine hours, lashed to the mast of the sunken vessel, they were picked up by the crew of a fishingboat belonging to Scarborough.

Barne awaren. — A cow-lease, belonging to Mr. Parsons, of Uphill House, near this town, suddenly fell in, a few deys ago, upon thirteen fine oxen, each value 251.; eleven of them were crushed to death, and the remaining two are not expected to recover from their bruises.

BUCKINGHAM.—A desperate affray took place on Saturday last in Stowe Woods, between a gamekeeper of the Marquis of Buckingham and a poacher, whom the former surprised in the act of sauring. The gamekeeper, being a constable, produced his authority to apprehend him, and a pistol to intimidate him into compliance. The poacher, however, resolutely defied the keeper, awearing he would not be taken alive. The latter, at feeling intrified in pains the nitted them is not possible intrified in pains the nitted them is nave, and not feeling justified in using the pistol, threw it away, and closed with the other. A desperate struggle ensued, when the gamekeeper, seizing a paddle, struck the poacher over the head and brought him to the ground. The latter now surrendered himself; but was obliged to be taken to Stowe House, to have his wounds dressed, which were so considerable, that apprehensions at first were entertained for his safety; indeed, it is difficult to say which of them was most injured The man has since heen committed for re-examination.

COLCHESTER.—As Mr. Corsellis was coming from Kelvedon to this town, on Thursday se'nnight, a man sprang from the side of the road, and seized the rein of one of the horses; but the post-boy, at that instant, whipping and spurring them for-ward, the robber was thrown down, and the chaise passed over

having been lately broken open and, sobbed, a search warrant was obtained, and the officer, in examining the premises of a suspected person in the neighbourhood, discovered, under the floor of a pigstye, the entrance to a boarded vault, in which a great quantity of stolen goods was thus artfully concealed.

CRELTENHAM,—On Friday last a fine boy, just three years old, whilst playing near some buildings in our neighbourhood, fell near them.

fell upon a heap of quick-lime, which lay like snow upon the ground, and before the accident was discovered, the poor in-fant was literally burnt to death. The unconscious father was the first to remove the body, and on clearing the features from the lime, discovered to his astonishment and dismuy that it was his own child, and sunk insensible to the ground.

DUBLIN.—A dreadful affray took place at Templemore Barracks, on Sunday, the 4th Feb. An officer, with a serjeant, corporal, and 12 men, went out to selze a still about four miles from Roscrea. They made their seizure good; but on their return, were attacked when entering a gate in a narrow defile, by about four or five hundred ragged ruffians, who were waiting in ambuscade for the party. They rushed so suddenly upon our men, that seven of them were pinioned, and their arms were taken from them in a trice; but the serjeant, a gallant stout fellow, although run through the lungs by a bayonet, and having a finger shot off, rallied with his seven remaining firelocks, and completely beat the assailants off the field, leaving four killed and nineteen wounded :- several of our men being wounded severely, but none mortally; though these pitchforks, their general weapons, inflict wounds of a sad de-

NORTHAMPTON.-G. W. F. Hatton, Esq. of Kerby Hall, met with a serious accident on Monday as he was leaping a spirited hunter ones a hedge, when the reins broke, and Mr, Hatton falling on his head, disconted his collar-bone. Norwich.—On Saturday sen'night as Leeds, the Cotisbal

Carrier, was returning from our city, a man approached his cart on the road near the mile stone at Catton-the carrier, supstopped his horse and learned forward, when the villain instantly seized hold of his coat and dragged him out of the cart, two other men then rushed upon Leeds and assisted in holding him down; they took from him a purse containing four one pound notes and some silver, and a poeket book.

Last week, Barney Clark, a most notorious character, and James Wright, who were committed to our goal for uttering

and having forged notes in their possession, made two attempts to break prison by getting up the chimney of the room, in which they were confined during the evening, but it being well secured they were unable to make their escape that way. Mr. King as usual locked them up into their cells, without taking the least notice of what had passed, and in the morning sent for a smith, when on cutting the list which was wound round their irons, they immediately fell on the ground; they were afterwards more securely ironed.

Wellington.—On Friday se'unight, the colliers in this neighbourhood struck work, and manifested a disposition to outrage and violence, it was necessary to summon a part of the Yeomanry from Shrewsbury. The summons was attended with the greatest alacrity, and a troop soon arrived at the spot where the greatest disturbance prevailed; the Magistrates in attendance read the Riot Act, and endeavoured in vain to conciliate the rioters,—they became more violent, and it was necessary, from the altacks made upon the Yeomstory, and the determination to rescue the prisoners, to fire upon the rioters. One men was, we lament to say, consequently killed, and two were wounded. Six prisoners were secured and lodged in Shrewsbury Gaol.

### ACCIDENTS. OFFENCES. &c.

At day break on Sunday morning a thief broke into the house of Mr. Walsh, in Whitecrossistreet, St. Luke's, and made his way to the bed-room of Miss Walsh; she was much alarmed, and on looking about, saw a huge fellow in the act of rummaging a chest of drawers, and packing up the contents to carry off. She screamed aloud, and the fellow instantly other implements of house-breaking. The robber effected his escape without being able to carry off the plunder.

Outrage of a Gang of Robbers.—A carayan, containing

number of convicts from Newgute, destined for Sheerness, a number of convicts from Newgute, destined for Sheerness, was attacked on Monday night, on the Sarrey side of Blackfriars Bridge, by a set of robbers, with the view of rescuing the notorious "Rescue Gang." They assailed the Lancers who were escorting the caravan, and wounded one of them severely with a large stone, and broke the windows of the chaise in which Mr. Brown the gaoler, was accompanying them. The villeis escented them. The villains escaped.

The house of Mr. Twining, at Hampton, was broken into

on Saturday night the 3d instant. The thieves must have been several hours in the house, and they took away every portable article. They even took the silver edges off casto and left the plated part. Mr. Twining heard a noise in the house, but supposed it to be the butler from whom it proceeded.

the return of His Majesty to Carlton House on Wednesday night, a serious accident occurred as the cavalcade was passing down Long-acre. Owing to the slippery state of the pavement, the horse of one of the Life Guardsmen fell, and the rider was thrown to the ground. Some of his companions, in their rapid career, unavoidably rode over him.

### SHIP NRWS.

Arrived Mails	Due	Arrived		Due
1Dublin			.Lisbon	
1Waterford			alla	
Guernsey & Jer	sey		France	
1Holland			.Hamburgi	1 3
	🕨 1	~	.Flanders .	—

DEAL, Feb. 9.—Wind N.R.—Sailed last night, the whole of the outward-bound. Came down from the River, and sailed, the N. S. Dolores, Zayald, for Bilboar, Dominien, Tate, for Trinidad, and Norina, Lauchlan, for the Cape of Good Hope. Arrived and sailed for the River, the Antelope, Lowry, from Buenos Ayres, and Atalanta, Jones, from Lisbon.

POOLE, Feb. 9.—The Catherine, Mino, from Sunderland for Wey-mouth, ran on shore last night on the Sauds at the back of the Mock, mear this place. If the wind does not fresher to the eastward, abe may

DARTMOUTH, Feb.8.—Arrived the Stag, Jago, from Newfoundland, with loss of foremast, rigging, sails, boats, &c.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 9.—Sailed the Waterloo, Lyon, for the Cape, and the London transport for Cork... Wind N.E.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 7.—Wind S.S.W.—Arrived the Lady Arabella packet, with a mail from Lisbon. Sailed 28th ult. the Lively, Ritchie, from London for Malta, &c. A boat has been picked up off the Lizard, and carried into Coverack, marked, "Aurora of Dartmouth, John Swaßen."

HARWICH, Feb. 8.-Arrived the Lord Duncau packet, with a mail

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 8.—Arrived the Friends, Beer, from Treguir, and Atalanta, Neck, from Lisbon.

### LONDON MARKEIN.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, TEB. S. There has been a large arrival of Grain in general this w and the trade on the whole is dull.—WHEAT, of which there has been some quantity fresh up since Monday, in addition to a considerable part of that day's arrival which remained over on account of its inferior quality, met a heavy sale to-day on lower terms.—BARLEY is also rather cheaper, particularly for the ordinary qualities; and the OAT trade is full 1s. per quarter lower, the arrivat his week having been large.—In BRANS and PRASE there is no alteration.

RETURN PRICE OF GRA	IN, on beard Ship, as under.
Resex Red Wheat (new)35s. 44s.	Maple
Fine 50s. 540.	White ditto
Old	Boilers
Kerex White (new)48s. 50s.	Small Beans
Fine	
Superfine	
Rye 30s. 32s.	
Old	
Barley	Fine.
Fine	
Superfine	Fine The Ties
Malt	Potates ditto
Fine 54s. 58s.	Fine 24s. 24s.
Hog Pease278. 28s.	
PRICE o	FLOUR.
Town made Fleur, per sack	
Ditto, seconds per ditto	
Keepy and Suffolk Flour, ner sack or	n hourd alian see to see

polis, is stated by the principal basers to be responce Magpenny the
Quartern Loaf, of 4 h 54 oz.
AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN per Quarter, for the Week ending
JANUARY 27.
Wht. Rye.   Barl.   Oats.   Beans.   Pease.   Oats.
a. 4.
Mar. Dist 54 8 34 74 96 24 18 5 32 03 43 104 29 4
Mar. Dist 54 8 34 72 36 22 18 5 32 03 83 102 30 48 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Eng. & Wat.   34 54   34 74   25 24   18 74   32 24   33 10 1 20 114
SMITHFIELDFRIDAY, PEBRUARY .
To sink the Offal-per Stone of sibs.
Beef
Mutton 4s. Od. to 5s. 4d.   Pork 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Beasts 634 Calves
Sheep
NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.
By the Carcase.
Boef
i Mutton
PRICES of HAY and STRAW THURSDAY, FEBRUARY S.
Smithfield.
Hay
Inferior
Straw
Clover (best)41. 0s. 0d. to 41. 15s. 0d Average, 41. 6s. 34
Inferior
PRICE of HOPS, per CwtSATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3.
Bags.   Pockets
Kent. 21. 16s, to 41. 0s. a 41. 16s. Kent. 21. 10s. to 31. 15s. a 41. 10s.
Sussex 21, 5s. to 21, 16s. a 31, 5s. Sussex 21, to, to 21, 8s. a 21, 14s. Essex 21, 10s. to 31, 10s. a 41, 4s. Essex 21, 10s. to 31, 3s. a 31, 18s.
Kanex 21. 10s. to 31. 10s. a 41. 4s. Kasex 21. 10s. to 31. 3s. a 31. 10s.
Farnham, fine 41. 10s. to 61. 10s.   Farnham, recond 21. 10s. to 51. 0s.
PRICES of TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per 117lbs.
Fown Tallow60s. Ods. Od. ; Yellow Soap
Yellow Russia 52s. 0da. 0d.   Mottled
White ditto50s. Offs. Od.   Curd
Posp ditto
Melting Stuff 12s. od od.   Good Dregs
Ditto roughs. od. 28s. od.
COAL MARKET.—Feb. 7.

Ships at Blarket.	Sh	ipe sold.				7. 75.
891 Newcastle 153 Sunderland	• • • • • • •	. 12	nt	35s. Qd.	to 400.	od
		o PUB			نص	
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Ind.	i.
Bank Stock	553	229	229	229	2201	224
per Cent. Reduced	734	734	731	735	738	73
per Cent. Consols	72	12	12	. 729 n	794	. 224
per Cent. Consols	829	83	82]	82	82	<b>12</b> 8
Consols for Account	78	73	72	72	72	72
i per Cent. Consols	913	914	91	919		91
5 per Cent. Navy	106}		106	1069	106	106
Bank Long Annuities	10}	181	186	184		18
India Bonds	41 p	42 p	42 p	42 p	42 P	42 1
Exchequer Bills, 2d	6 p	4 p	6 p	6 p	6 p	6.0
Ditto, 21d				-		
Omnium	_		_	- 1	-	4 (

On the 31st ult. at Blithfield Rectory, in Staffordshire, the Right Box

On the 31st cit. at Bittineta Rectory, in Stanonusmire, the Right was Lady Harriet Bagot, of a son.
On Monday last, at Stamford Hill, Mrs. Alfred Wigan, of a son.
On Monday last, at the house of her father, Henry Bankes, Esq. Bie
Lady of the Hon. Thomas Stapleton, eldest son of Lord Le Despencer, of a son and heir.
On Saturday last, at Westover House, Isle of Wight, the Lady of Sir
Leonard Worsley Holmes, Bart. M.P. of a daughter.
On Tucaday last, the Lady of A. L. Prevost, Esq. of a son.
On Briday last, at Brighton, the Lady of Robert Coffin, Esq. of a

daughter.
On Friday last, in Harley-street, the Lady of John Stewart, Esq. ef

a son.

On Saturday last, at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, the Ludy of the Hon, and Rev. W. Leonard Addington, second son of Viscount Sidmonth, was safely delivered of a daughter.

was saiety delivered of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday last, at Southwold, Thomas Tayler, Esq. B.A. of Trinky College, Cambridge, to Miss Fanny Manuel, foart! daughter of the last Bishop of Bristol.

On Tuesday last, at Great Gaddesden Church, Herts, the Rev. John Fitzmoore, of Ivinghoe, Bucks, eldest son of Richard Moore, Esq. of Hampton Court Palace, to Miss Halsey, of Gaddesden Rark.

On Tuesday last, at Kensington Church, the Rev. Dr. Crigan, Rector of Marston, in Yorkshire, and son of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man, to Mary, third daughter of the Hon. Lieut.-Governor Smelt, of the late of Man.

DIED.

On the 18th ult. at his mether's house, in Dudley, Geo. Wright Hawkee, Baq, aged 48; his kindness of heart, and benevolence of disposition, endeared him to his relatives, and will cause him to be deeply regretted by his numerous friends.

On the 30th ult at her house at Bath, Jane, only daughter of the lata Francis Willoughby, Esq. and sister of Capt. Digby Willoughby, R.M. On the 31st ult. Miss Nicholls, sister of Nath. Nicholls, Esq. Rectory House, Odiham.

On Friday last, at Brighton, Henry Manningham, Esq. youngest son of Charles Manningham, late of Thorpe, in the County of Surrey, Esq. On Saturday last, at Exmouth, Sellma Anna, the wife of Lieut.-Odi.

On Salurday last, at Exmouth, Selina Anna, the wife of Lieut-Uck. Warre, and youngest daughter of the late C. T. Maling, Eaq. On Sunday last, in Parliament-street, Caroline, the wife of Christopher On Salurday last,

On Tuesday morning last, in Harley-street, the wife of Henry Brooks-On Tuesday morning last, in Harley-street, the wife of Henry Brooks-

On Tuesday mertaing tast, in Parioty-street, the wise of Henry Broots-bank, Eag.

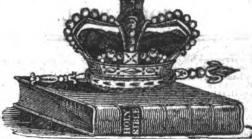
At Kingston, Surrey, in her 80th year, Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late
Mr. Jasper Taylor, of Holborn.

On Thursday last, the 8th inst. much and justly lamented, Mrs. Bartlet,
wife of Patrick Bartlet, Eag. of Nottingham-piace.

On Friday last, asged one year and three weeks, John Brathwalts, the
only child of John Ashley Warre, Eag.

On Friday last, in Devonshire-street, Queen-square, Mrs. Berdmore,
aged 78, relict of Samuel Berdmore, D.D.

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" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 10.

Pebruary 18.

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tivery, in esecution and opposing the dissemination of seditious principles.

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Prepared by J. GRAY, Surgeon and Bentlat, No. 25, Old Burlington-street, London. Price 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. each bottle of Tincture, and 3s. each bux of Dentifrice.—May also be had of Mr. Johnston, 68, Cornhill; each box of Dentifrice.—May also be had of Mr. Johaston, 58, Cornhi Mr. Saunder, 95, St. James's-street, Brighton; at Mr. Williams' Librai Chellenham; and of Mrs. Gould, 4, Milsom-street, Bath; and no when else.

FOR CORNS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FOR CORNS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

I MMEDIATE Relief is afforded, and certain Cure effected, by the simple application of M. MOLLONZOO'S INFALLIBLE DISCUTIENT CORN PLAISTBR, which is sold (with full Directions,) by the following Chemists, who can severally testify its claim to the public patronage, each inwing seen its seffects on themselves our friends: S. Akkins, 180, Great Fortland-street; W. Butterfield, 173, Strand; J. Burnett, 14, Parliament-street, Weatminster; E. Complin, 41, Bishops gate-street Within; S. Davies, 71, Piccadilly, opposite Arlington-street; Dinneford, Fushily Medicine Warehouse, 185, Cheapside, opposite St. Paul's; Gifford, 104, Strand; G. Grane, late Monkhouse, 19, Charlesstreet, Middlesex Hospital; Jacobson and Beddome, 46, Gracechurch-street, corner of Great Bastchemy; Phyne, 5, St. Martin's-court, Leicester-square; J. Sanger, Pateat Medicine Warehouse, 130, Oxford-street, opposite Bond-street; Yakes, 3, Sloan-street; Curlis and Co. 63, High Holborn, opposite Great Turnstile: T. Spencer, 38, Lankis Conduct-street; G. Westkine, 5, on the Terrace, Phulleo, and 4, New Bridge-street, Vanthall; E. Winekwerth, 97, High-street, Mayy-le-bone; and by Barolay and Sons, 98, Freet-market; orde Wholessic Agents for the bodnity; at 28, 94, the Box, Duty isoluded,—N. B. This Fraister is known to one person only in all Europe.

RI.ING'S LACE (of the real Point and Brussels fabrie), 147, Strand, near Somerset House, removed from 392, Strand.— G.F. URLING and CO, beg to inform the Fashionable World, that G. F. URLING and GO, beg to inform the Fashionable World, that they have prepared for the Season a various and extensive Assortment of their PATENT LACE DRESSES, from three Guineas to one kundred Guineas each; some of which, from recent improvements, they humbly presume to compare with the most perfect foreign productions. Also a great variety of Veils, Seaffs, Squares, Laces, Nets, &c. of exery description. This peculiarly clear and transparent Article having, in the higher circles, superseded the use of common Lace, which becomes rough and full of fibre on the first wasning, the Patentees respectfully apprise the Public, that the latter is frequently starched to conceal its defects, and make it resemble Urling's Lace, which, therefore, can only be relied upon as genuine at their Wholesale and Retail Establishment. In London, or of the Country Dealers supplied by them. Every Article is distinguished by a Seai, with the Patentee's Initials, "G. F. U. and Co." and the words, "by the (late) Queen's authority." Specimens, shewing the superiority of Urling's Lace over common Lace, may be seen in Ackermann's Repository, La Belle Assemblee, and other fashionable works, and may be had gratis, by application, post-paid, to G. F. Ulring and Co.

Country Dealer's supplied upon the most liberal terms.—Manufactory Basford, Natimehand.

Urling and Co. Country Benlers supplied upon the most liberal terms.—Manufactory, Basford, Nottinghamshire.

### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, 16th Feb. 1821.

2d Regt. of Bragoon Gunels, Cornet W. G. Pigou to be Lieut, without purchase, vice Ruffo, deceased; J. Perceval, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Pigou.

out purchase, vice Ruffo, deceased; J. Perceval, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Figur.

Ist or Gren. Regt. of Foot Guards.—Lieut. and Capt. H. B. Hunter to be Copt. of a Company and Lieut.—Col. without purchase, vice Marsac, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. B. Burrard to be Lieut. and Capt. without purchase, vice Hunter: Rusign and Lieut. H. B. Laugrishe, from half-pay of the Regt. to be Ensign and Lieut. paying the difference, vice Burrard; Capt. J. Simpson to be Adjutant, vice Hunter, promoted.

4th Regt. of Foot.—R. Espinasae, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Warre, who resigns.

11th Ditto.—Lieut. A. Boyd, from half-pay of the 78th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice O'Connour, superseided.

19th Ditto.—Lieut. E. MacArthur, from the 39th Foot, to be Capt. By purchase, vice Nibill, who retires.

3td Ditto.—Capt. H. W. Slate, from half-pay 25th Light Dragoons, to be Capt. vice F. Barrallier, who exchanges.

39th 9ttto.—Kapt. H. W. Slate, from the Lieut. by purchase, vice MacArthur, promoted in the 19th Foot.

W. Stewart, tient, to be Ensign, by purclinse, vice Cameron.

67th Ditto, Gent. Cadet W. Warrington, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Gilchrist, appointed to the late Royal Veteran Battalion.

loyal Veteran Battalion.

8th Ditto—Asst. Surgeon G. Wilkinson, from half-pay 69th Poot, to e Asst. Surgeon, vice J. M'Laine, who exchanges.

Hospital Staff.—Hospital-Asst., J. Millar to be Asst. Surgeon to the orces, vice E. W. Burton, deceased.

R. Dyce, Gent. to be Hospital-Asst. to the Powes, vice Millar.

BANKRUFTCIES SUPERISEDED.
J. BLLIS, Staverton Row, Newington, Baker.
J. SPRIGENS, Chesham, Bucks, Draper.

BANKRUPTS M. EDWARDS, Rochester, Linen and Wodlen Draper, A. TIMBRILL, Old South Sea House, Merchant, P. LEIGH, Stockport, Chester, Cotton Spinner, J. PRIDDY, Oxford Street, Whee Merchant.

PRIDD', Oxford Street, whice merchant,
WISE, Wellingborough, Saddler.
FISHER, Milby, York, Rag Merchant.
BARKER, Exeter, Druggist.
WATTE, Coombe Martin, Devon, Dealer.
J. F. WILBURN, North Shields, Hardwardman,
DE LA PRYME, G. HILTON, and R. HILTON, Chorley, Lancas.

A. DE LA PRYME, G. HILTON, and R. HILTON, Cer, Cotton Spinners,
T. E. VIPOND, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.
J. LOONE, Coventry, brilder.
T. RUSSELL, Brighton, builder.
T. LEEDS, Gerards, Cheshire, coution spinner.
R. SIDWELL, Bailt, shoe maker.
J. PARSONS, Long Acre, coach lace manufacturer.
C. NEWMARCH, Cheltenham, stone merchaut.
T. R. W. CARD, Borough Market, tripe dresser.

### LENT ASSIZES.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Before Mr. Justice Park and Mr. Baron Garrow.

Berkshire—Monday, March 5, at Reading, at 9 in the morning.

-Wednesday, March 7, at Oxford. Worcestershire—Saturday, March 10, at Worcester.
City of Worcester—Same day, at the City of Worcester.
Stoffordshire—Thursday, March 15, et Slafford.
Shropshire—Wednesday, March 21, at Shrewsbury.
Herefordshire—Monday, March 26, at Hereford. Monmouthshire—Saturday, March 31, at Monmouth. Gloucestershire—Wednesday, April 4, at Gloucester. City of Gloucester—Same day, at the City of Gloucester. MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Before Chief Justice Dallas and Mr. Justice Richardson. Northamptonahire—Saturday, March 3, at Northampton. Northmylorum re-Saturday, March 19, at Northampton. Rulland—Friday, March 19, at the Cartle of Lincoln. Lincolnobire—Saturday, March 10, at the Cartle of Lincoln. City of Lincoln—Same day, at the City of Lincoln. Northingham. Friday, March 16, at Northingham. Town of Notingkam.

Berbyshire -Wednesday, March 21, at Derby. Licentershire—Monday, March 26, at the Castle of Leicenter. Borough of Leicenter—Same day, at the Borough of Leicester.

-Saturday, March 31, at the City of Coventry. Conentry-Warwickshire--Same day, at Warwick. NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Before Chief Justice Abbott and Mr. Baron-Graham. Bedfordshire—Wednesday, March 14, at Bedford. Huntingdonshire—Saturday, March 17, at Hunting Cambridgeshire—Tuostay, March 20, at Cambridge. Mbrfolk—Sarurday, March 24, at Thetford. Suffolk—Saturday, March 31, at Bury St. Edmund's. WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Before Mr. Justice Holreyd and Mr. Justice Burrough. Southampton Monday, Murch 5, at the Castle of Win-

inviay, Masch 10, at New Saram. Doned—Thursday, March 15, at Dorchester.

Devon—Monday, March 19, at the Coule of Hester.

City and County of Expter—Sameday, at the Guildhall. City and County of Rester Cornwall—Saturday, March 24, at Launceston.

Somerset—Saturday, March 31, at the Castle of Taunton.

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### SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, Fas. 10.

Dourning-Street, February, 8, 1821.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Warde, K. C. B. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Island of Barbadoes.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B. to be Governor of New South Wales and its dependencies.

dencies. War-Office, D'February 1821.

4th. Reg. of Light Bragoons - Brevet-Major C. Wood, from the 18th Light Dragoons, be be Capt, vice Hadgson, who exchanges. 10th Ditto-Capt. E. Hodgson, from the 4th L. D. to be Capt wice Wood, who exchanges.

13th Ditto-Drevet-Major J. Macalester to be Major, without purchase, vice Doherty, deceased.

To be Captain-Capt. G. W. Savage, from the 17th Rost, vice-Glatwin, who exchanges.

who exchanges.
Lieut. Sir J. Gorden, Batt. from 22d L. D. without purchase, vice

Macalester, promoted.

To be Lieutemant—Lieut. B. Brewne, from half-pay 25th L.O. vice J. Wallace, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

9th Reg. of Foot—Lieut. R. Ruse to be Capt without purchase, vice Jervoice, deceased.—Ensign W. Steward to be Lieut. vice Ruse.—Gentleman Cadet J. Aliton, from the Royal Military Gollege, to be Busign, vice Search.

tleman Cadet J. Hilton, from the Royal Military Gollege, to be Ensign, vice Seward.

11th Ditto—J. S. Doyle, Gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice White, appointed to the Lith Fest.

14th Ditto—Ensign G. Pindev to be Lieut, without purchase, vice Fawler, deceased,—Ensign T. White, from the 11th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Pawley.

15th Ditto—Assistant Staff-Surgeon J. Davy, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Richards, deceased.

17th Reg. of Foot—To be Captains—Capt. H. A. Gladwin, from the 13th L. D. vice Savage, who exchanges,—Lieut, F. Hawkins, without purchase, vice Hobart, deceased.

Te be Lieutenant without purchase—Ensign A. Hendley, vice Hawkins.

21st Ditto—Leeut. T. Furrweamer. 2. Sec. 22d Lieut. J. Wemyss, vice Cameron, deceased,
To be First Lieutenants, without purchase—2d Lieut. J. Wemyss, vice Lindsay, deceased,—2d Lieut. M. Beresford, vice Fairweather.
To be 2d Lieutenants, without purchase—Gent. Cadet R. Spearman, from the Royal Military College, vice Waller, deceased,—W. T. Young, Gent. vice Wemysa,—W. J. Copson, Gent. vice Beresford.
24th Ditto—Ensign M. Schooff to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Behavison deceased.

Robertson, deceased. 34th Ditto-Gent.

Robertson, deceased.

34th Ditto—Gent. Cadet W. H. Adams, from the Reyal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Chambers, promoted.

35th Ditto—Brevet-Major J. Anton, from half-pay 4th West India Reg. to be Capt. vice P. Newton, who exchanges.

39th Ditto—Capt. R. T. Dundas, from half-pay 81st Foot, to be Capt.

39th Ditto—Capt. R. T. Dundas, from half-pay 81st Foot, to be Capt. vice Saunderson, who exchanges.

46th Ditto—C. Carroll, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cumberlege, appointed to the Hon, Company's Service.

59th Ditto—Lieut. J. Cowper, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Derby, who exchanges.—Ensign J. Vincent, to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Cowper.—M. C. Pitnan, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Vincent.—Lieut. L. Carmichael to be Adjutant, vice Howard, deceased

67th Ditto—Ensign J. Robinson to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Eccky, deceased.

Lecky, deceased.

To be Enrigme, without purchase—Alexander Pilfold, Gent. vice Janns deceased.—T. Byrne, Gent. vice Broom, premoted.—P. Hennessey, Gent.

deceased.—T. Byrne, Gent. vice Broom, promoted.—P. Hennessey, Gent. vice Robinson, promoted.
72d Regiment of Foot—Capt. J. Fletcher, from half-pay 37th Foot, to be Capt. vice C. Martelli, who exchanges.
81st Ditto—Capt. W. Hay, from half-pay, 47th Foot, to be Capt. vice W. P. Hamilton, who exchanges.
83d Ditto—J. Rayston, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Tyndall, appointed to the Hon. East India Company's Service.
85th. Ditto—Lord W. Paulet to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lord C. Paulet, who retires.
85th Ditto—Lieut. J. W. Campbell, from half-pay 96th Foot, to be Lieut. vice O. C. Watts, who exchanges, receiving the difference.—J. Currie, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Thursby, deceased.
1st Royal Veteran Battallen—Ensign J. Gilchrist, from the 67th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Frozer, deceased.

to be Ensign, vice Freser, deceased.

8th Royal Veteran Buttalion—Lieut. T. Harrison, from half-pay 22d
L.D. to be Lieut. vice R. M'Leiland, who returns to his former situation
on the Retired List.

n the Retired List.

Office of Ordnance, February 9, 1521.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—lst Lieut. C. F. Steele to be 2d Capt.—
d Lieut. B. V. Creagh to be 1st Lieut.—Capt. II. Light, from half-pay,

2d Lieut, B. V. Creagh to be lat Lieut.—t apt. H. Light, t be Capt.
lat Lieut, R. G. S. Smith, from half-pay, to be lat Lieut.
2d Lieut, R. Laurd, from half-pay, to be 2d Lieut.
Gent. Cadet J. Wynne, to be ditto.
Gent. Cadet D. Warren, to be ditto.
Gent. Cadet D. Warren, to be ditto.

1st Lieut. J. Lys, from half-pay, to be 1st Lieut. vice C. Andrew, retired

lat Lieut. J. Lys, from nair-pay, to be lat Lieut. The Consumer, it should be upon half-pay.

2d Lieut. T. Pearse, to be ditto.

1st. Lieut. J. Blake, from half-pay, to be ditto.

2d Lieut. H. G. Teesdale, from half-pay, to be 2d Lieut.

2d Lieut. J. Gore, from half-pay, to be ditto, vice Curzon, retired on

half-pay.

2d Lieut. J. M. Spearman to be 1st Lieut.

2d Lieut. J. M. Spearman to be 1st Lieut.
1st Lieut. T. Watkis, from half-pay, to be ditto.
2d Lieut. N. T. Lake, from half-pay, to be 2d Lieut.
Ordnanc: Medical Department—2d Assistant-Surgeon T. Whitelaw,
from the half-pay, to be 2d Assistant-Surgeon, vice Donnelly deceased.
Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County
of Kent.

Bast Kent Regiment of Militia—J. P. Lade, Esq. to be Capt.
West Kent Regiment of Militia—R. Sexty, Gent. to be Surgeon.
Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

Worcester Milita—C. Albreath, Geut. to be Lieut.—P. Galindo, Gent. to be ditto.—B. Jones, Gent. to be Ensign.

Worcester Yeomanry Cavalry—J. Smith, Gent. to be Lieut. vice T. Smith resigned.—J. Hayward, Gent. to be Cornet.

PARTMERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Cozens and Son, Canterbury, carpenters.—Taylor and Dibb, Staines, bricklayers and slaters.—Searancke and Steward, St. Albanis, Herfordshire, common brewers.—W. S. Blanchard and Co. Beverley, Yorkshire, linen drapers.—J. Pearse and Co. Mylor, Cornwall, coopers.—Higdon and Sons, St. Albanis, Hertfordshire, machine makers.—C. and W. Tatner, Horton Kirby and Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, farmers.—Alker and Morce. Wigan, Lancashire, red liquor makers.—Horner, Clarke and Wakefield, Union Street, North Shields, Northumberland, drapers, as far as respects J. Clark.—S. and T. A. Cartwright, Boston, Lincolnshire, ship chandlers.—Elgie and Overend, Whitby, Yorkshire, slate merchants.—Balley and Goullet, Merton, Surrey, calico printers.—Stephens and French, repe makers.—A. Mackenzie and Co. Leith.—E. Borton and Son, Bethnal Green Road.—Beaumont, Warren, and Gramshaw, Gravesend, Kent.—T. Bull and G. Smith.—Skinner and Son, Fore Street, London, cheesemongers.—P. Jacobs and Son, Artillery Passage, Bishopsgate Street, cut glass manufacturers.—R. and J. Mears, Whitechaspil Road, butchers.—Johnson, Glover and Barnes, St. Helen's, Lancashire, tallow chandlers.—Mott and Thomas Fore Street, Limebouse, .rope makers.—Loyd, Williams, and Swainson, Dale Street, Liverpool, general brokers, as far as relates to Mr. G. L. Swainson.—Bensley, Pinnock, and Maunder, Strand, booksellers and publishers.—R. Crompton and Co. Manchester, fustion manufacturers.—Day and Hulkes, Rochester.—Edgar, Lyon, and Guild, Jamaics.—Edgarga and Lyon, Glasgow.—Gocking, M'Nish and Co. Irland of St. Vincent.—M. and S. Whitridge, Bolton, Lancashire, dealer in cotton goods.—C. and T. Judd, Fleet Street, Laver nowe have a surface and hardingers.—Jooces and S

R. HOWTON, Worcester, victualier, Feb. 27, 28, and March 24, at 12, at the Rein Deer Inn, Waccester, Sols. Platt, New Boswell Court, London, Welles and Dickens, Sansome Street, Worcester. W. Bij. KRS, Charries, Staffordshire, cheese factor, Feb. 20, 21, and March 24, at 4, at the Roe Buck Inn, Newastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, Sols. Wilso. n. King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, Leedon, and Hyatt Newastle-un der-Lyme, Staffordshire.

J. SHAKSP, KAR, Fillongley, Warwickshira, draper, Feb. 23, 24, and March 24, 211, at the Royal Hotel, Temple Row, Birmingham, Sols. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery Lane, Lendon, and Wills, Birmingham.

J. PETHURST, Granbrook, Kent, draper, Feb. 14, 17, and March 24, 10, at Guilbabi, Sols Obstates and Medcalf, Sols Obstates and Medcalf.

Birmingham.

J. PETHURST, (;vanbrook, Kent, draper, Feb. 14, 17, and March 24, at 10, at Gnibhall, Sols, Osbaldsston and Murray, London Street, Feachurch Street,

T. JARRATT, Shrewsbury, victualler, Feb. 20, and March 23, 24, at \$\text{T}\$, at the Crown lnn, Shrewsbury. Sol. Edgerley, Shrewsbury.

J. SMITHMES, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, victualler, Feb. 27, 28, and March 24, at 9, 25 the George Inn, Huddersfield. Sols. Battye, Chancery Lane, London, and Greenwood, Huddersfield.

R. CLAY, Stamford, Lincolnshire, scrivener, Feb. 13, 24, and March 24, at 11, at Guildhall, London. Sols. Lodington and Hall, Temple,

W. ABBOTT, Bermondscy New Road, Surrey, cordwainer, Feb. 14,

17, and March 24, at Guildhall. Sol. Suter, Greenwich, Rent.

J. RUSPINI, late of Pall Mall, medicine vendor, Feb. 13, 24, and March 24, at 11, at Guildhall. Sol. Harnett, Korthumberland Street.

Strand, London.

J. KIRKMAN, Great Bulton, Langabitz extra manufacture.

March 24, at 41, at Gundnan. Soil January Strand, London.

J. KIRKMAN, Great Bolton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 23, 24, and March 24, at 10, at the Bridge Inn, Bolton. Soils. Addington and Gregory, Bedford Row, London, and Boardman and Merry, Bridge Street, Bolton.

and Gregory, Bedford Row, London, and Boardman and Merry, Bridge Street, Bolton.

W. MORGAN, Compton Greenfield, Gloucestershire, butcher, Feb. 16, 17, and March 24, (no time nor place). Sols. Clarke, Clarke, and Cullington, Little St. Thomas A postle, Cheapside, Boughton, Tewkesbury.

T. BOVE, Malden, Essex, linen draper, Feb. 17, 24, and March 24, at 12, at Guildhall. Sols. Willis, Clark, and Watson, Warnford Court, Thrognorton Street.

J. WILKINSON and W. WILKINSON, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, March 1, at 5, and March 2, at 10, and March 24, at 12, at the Old Bull Inn, Blackburn. Sols. Neville and Eccles, Blackburn, Mine and Parry, Temple, London.

A. ARCHER, Great Chapel Street, Soho, baker, Feb. 17, 24, and March 24, at 10, at Guildhall. Sol. Pringle, Queen Street, Cheapside.

G. MOTI, Portsea, vintner, Feb. 24, and March 1, 24, at 12, at the Three Tuns Tavern, Old Rope Walk, Portsea. Sols. Pownall, Staple Inn, Holborn, Snock, Portsea.

C. CHESTER, Liverpool, anctioneer and appraiser, March 15, 16, and 24, at 11, at the Neptune Hotel, Liverpool. Sols. Blackstock and Bunce, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, Kewley, Water Street, Liverpool.

March 20, S. Potter, Milk Street, London, merchant, at 11, Guildhall.
March 27, F. W. Schmaling, Fenchurch Street, merchant, at 12, at

March 7, J. and T. Lax, and W. Moore, Liverpool, soap boilers, at 1, at

March 7, J. and T. Lax, and W. Moore, Liverpool, soap boilers, at 1, at the George Inn, Liverpool.
March 3, B. J. Tenuent and W. Garnett, Liverpool, merchants, at 1, at the Office of Mr. Avison, Solicitor, Hanover Street, Liverpool.
March 7, H. B. Dennis, Manchester, and G. Ryc, Wigan, Lancashire, drapers, at 1, at the Coach and Horses lun, Manchester.
March 3, J. Spiers, Birmingham, linen and woollen draper, at 12, at the Hen and Chickens Inn, Birmingham, japanner, at 11, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, japanner, at 10, at Guildhall.
March 3, J. Butt, Wapping, common brewer, at 10, at Guildhall.
March 3, W. Deacon, Parker's Row, Bermondey, baker, at 10, at Guildhall, London,

Gulidhall, London.

March 3, Jeremiah Tupman, (commonly called James Tupman) Great
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, watch maker, at 1, at Gulidhall, London.

March 20, N. J., Winch, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, at 11, at

Guildhall, London.

March 10, W. Winholt and W. Lukyn, St. Paul's Church Yard, sta-

March 10, W. Winbolt and W. Lukyn, St. Paul's Church Yard, sta-tioners, at I, at Guildhall.

March 3, J. Ogle, New City Chambers, and of Lloyd's Coffee House
insurance broker, at 11, at Guildball.

Feb. 27, A. Hendy, Gower Street, Bedford Square, builder, at 11, at
Guildhall.

March 3, J. Hooper, Tooley Street, Southwark, chymist and druggist,

at I, at Guildhall.

March 3, W. Lushington the younger, late of Mark Lane, merchant March 5, T. Hampton, late of Manchester, merchant, at 11, at the Star

Inn, Manchester.

March 3, J. Bentley and J. Beck, Cornbill, watch and clock makers, at 10, at Guildhall.

t 10, at Guidhail. March 3, H. Few, late of Wellclose Square, tea dealer, at 1, Guildhall. March 12, C. Berry, Caversham, saddier, at 11, at the Lower Ship Inn, Reading, Berks.

Feb 20, J. Carr, late of Wortley, Yorkshire, merchant, at 11, at the Court House, Leeds.

CERTIFICATES.—March 3,
C. Millhouse, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, stationer.—C. W. Chapman, late of Finch Lane, steek broker.—J. Warwick, St. Alban's, Hertford, draper.—W. H. Merriman, New Bond Street, master mariner.—J. Webster and G. M. Simpson, Tower Street, merchants.—W. Colekin and J. Colokin, Coventry, grocers.—H. Maas, Provost Street, City Road, merchant.

### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains Loyal Addresses to His Majesty, from the parishes of St. George, Hanover Square, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, Surrey; from Castor, Lincolnshire; from the Presbytery of Kincardine O'Niel; from the Royal Burgh of Iverkeithing; from Otley, Yorkshire; from Becceles; from the Royal Burgh of Kirkaldy; from the Foreman and Members of the Quarter Sessions of Dublin; from the Corporation of Garpenters, &c. of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the City of Dublin; from the Town of Roscrea, Tipperary; from the Corporation of Bricklayers and Plaisterers of Dublin; from the Town and neighbourhood of Belfast; from the Borough of Pembroke.]

DUCHY OF LANCASTER, CARLTON HOUSE, February 6. The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll, Esq. of Counishead Priory, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, City and County of the City of York.

2d West York Militia—Capt. J. Bower to be Major, vice Skelton, promoted.

moted. Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry—The Hon. H. Lascelles to be Lieut. vice Sir P. Musgrave, Bart. resigned.—The Rev. W. Carr Fenton to be Chaplain, vice Hartley, resigned.

Southern Regt. of Yorkshire (West Riding) Yeom. Cav.—Lieut. W. Naylor to be Captain.—T. Holdsworth, Gent. to be Lieut.—J. L. Fernandez, Gent. to be Cornet.—J. Ellison, Gent. to be ditto, vice Alderson, resigned.—J. Scaff, Gent. to be ditto, vice Rhodes, resigned.

nandez, Geut. to be Cornet.—J. Ellison, Gent. to be ditto, vice Alderson, resigned.—J. Seasif, Gent. to be ditto, vice Rhodes, resigned.

PARTNERSHPS DISSOLVED.

T. Pemberton, R. Mitchell, and G. B. Cooke, Birmingham, jewellers.—M. Deraussiere and G. Love, Great Russell Street, working jewellers.—J. Gleave and E. Fallows, Manchester, manufacturers.—E. Langmore and J. Spackman, Basinghall Street, ship and insurance brokers.—J. Marshall, Jeptyt, Old Broad Street, ship and insurance brokers.—J. Marshall, J. Marshall, jun. and C. Marshall, Frieldy Street, wholesale glovers, so far as relates to J. Marshall, jun.—J. Alexander, M. Alexander, and H. Morris, Acton, Cheshire, grocers.—J. Ward and E. Cooper, Leamington-Priors, grocers.—H. G. Bundy and Co. Queen Street, Cheapside, plumbers.—C. Judd and G. Judd, Fleet Street, tavern keepers.—W. Fisher and J. Fisher, Rotherhithe, shipwrights.—R. Blackburn and P. Williamson, Liverpool, porter merchants.—R. Poppleton and R. Poppleton, Pontefract, wine and spirit merchants.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. Marks, Rochford, Essex, wine merchant.

C. PHILLIPS and W. PARSONS, Broseley, Shropshire, ironmasters, to surrender, Feb. 22, 23, and March 27, at 11, at the Tontine Inn, Madeley. Sols. Bigg, Southampton Buildings, London, and Pritchard, jun. Broseley.

J. BURRALL, Swensea, cabinet maker, Feb. 26, 27, and March 27, at 11, at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester. Sols. Clarke and Co. Little 28, Thomas Apostle, and Bonghton, Tewsebury, W. HUGHES, Great Bolton, Lancashire, money scrivener, Feb. 23, 24, and March 27, at 11, at the Ship Inn, Great Bolton. Sols. Perkins and Frampton, Gray's inn, and Jardine, Great Bolton. Sols. Lake, Cat.

W. MCRGN, and March 27, at 11, at the Ship Inn, Great Bolton. Sols. Lake, Cat.

24, and March 27, at 11, at the Ship Inn, Great Bolton. Sols. Perkins and Frampton, Gray's Inn, and Jardine, Great Bolton.

W. BEEVERS, East Ardsley, Yorkshire, farmer, Feb. 23, 26, and March 27, at 11, at the Sessions House, Wakefield. Sols. Lake, Cateaton Street, and Beaver, Wakefield.

J. FOSTER, Sheffield, ironmonger, Feb. 24, 26, and March 27, at 12, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield. Sols. Parker and Brown, Sheffield, and Blagrave and Co. Symend's Inn.

J. DAVIES, Hereford, cabinet maker, Feb. 17, 22, and March 17, at 10, at the Commercial Hotel Inn, Hereford. Sols. Cleave, Hereford, and Dax and Co. Guildford Street, London.

E. HOWARD and J. GIBBS, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, noney seriveners, Feb. 20, 27, and March 27, at 12, at Guildhall. Sols, Swith, Golden Square.

A. POOLE, Haydon Square, merchant, Feb. 20, 27, and March 27, at 1, at Gu. WARIT. Egston, Wereestrshire, and C. BOWKETT, Luston Bury, H. vefordshire, formers, March 6, at 5, 7, and 27, at 11, at the Royal Oak. "10, 7 sphury, Sols. Watkins and Feoly, Lincoln's Inn, and Russel, Ludlow,"

B. BAILEY, Merton, Surrey, calico priuter, Feb, 24, 27, and March 37, at 11, at Guildhall. Sol. Parton, Bow Church Yard.
W. C. LAUGHARNE, late of St. Mary Axe, merchant, Feb. 29, 27, and March 37, at 12, at Guildhall. Sol. Hodgson, Castle Street, Holborn.
DIVIDENDS.

March 3, H. Tew, Wellelose Square, tea dealer, at 1, at Guildhall. Feb. 29, F. Whitmore, jun. Walham Green, brewer, at 10, at Guildhall. Feb. 17. C. Mackensie, Caroline Street, merchant, at 12, at Guildhall. Feb. 17. C. Mackensie, Caroline Street, merchant, at 1, at Guildhall. Mar. 6, J. Dickenson, Lower Edmonton, cattle dealer, at 11, Guildhall. Mar. 6, J. Wood, King Street, St. James's Square, breeches maker, at 12, at Guildhall. Mar. 10, 1. Micci, White Lion Street, Norton Falgate, coach and harness maker, at 11, at Guildhall.
Mar. 10, R. Blore, Craven Place, Bayswater, stone masses, at 10, at Guildhall.
Mar. 13, S. Walker, Bull Wharf Lane, Queenhithe, hoop bender, at 10, at Guildhall.
Feb. 17, C. Scudamore, Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer, at 1, at Guildhall, London.
Mar. 9, J. Dobell, Cranbrook, Kent, brewer, at 3, at the George Inn.

at Guildhall, London.
Mar. 9. J. Dobell, Cranbrook, Kent, brewer, at 3, at the George Inn,
Cranbrook.
Mar. 6, J. Mctcalfe and J. Jeyes, Upper East Smithfield, oilmen and
insurance brokers, at 1, at Guildhall.
Mar. 8, J. C. Jardine, Sheffield, draper, at 10, at the Commercial Inz,
Sheffield.

Sheffield.

Mar. 16, N. A. Cowper, Barton Bendish, Norfolk, miller, at 11, at the King's Arms Inn, East Dereham, Norfolk.

Mar. 7, T. Coburn, Witney, Oxfordshire, woolstapler, at 12, at the King's Arms Inn, Holywell, Oxford.

Feb. 17, J. Prebble, jun. Bow, miller, at 12, at Guildhall.

March 9, T. Thompson, Hambleton, Lancashire, tanner, at 11, at the White Horse Inn, Preston.

CERTIFICATES—March 6.

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S. Sampson, Sise Lane, auctioneer and broker.—H. Bird, Bristol, cheese and bacon factor.—S. Rucker, Old South Sea House, merchant.—H. Fell, Walbrook, merchant.—T. Park, Dudbridge, King Stanley, Gloucestersbire, wool stapler.—I. Jefferis, Warmley, Gloucestershire, innkceper.—R. A. Smith, Sheffield, grocer.—J. Weetman, Liverpool, merchant.—E. Boughton, Ombersley, Worcestersbire, dealer.—W. Anderson, Bridgetown, Devonshire, brush maker.—W. Bush, Safrea Walden, carpenter.—A. Parker, Cheltesham, bullder.

### THE ARMY.

A hope is entertained that the Veteran Battalions will not be disbanded before the King's Coronation, when they will partake of a very distinguished act of favour, which, we understand, is in contemplation for the occasion. A year's extra service is to be allowed to the whole of the Army on that day, which will entitle many a soldier to an augmentation of pea-

The 3d Regiment of Guards are ordered to Plymouth from Portsmouth.

The Garrison of Plymouth consists, at present, of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, six companies of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Twigg, and the 84th Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Daubeny. The 11th Regiment, which lately arrived from Gibraltar, under the command of Major Campbell, occupies, for the present, Stonehouse Barracks. The 12th Regiment is also expected at Plymouth.

The following Officers of the Army, who have passed through their course of studies at the Royal Military College, underwent a public examination before the Board of Commissioners, which assembled at the late Christmas vacation; viz. Captain Allen, 64th Regiment; Captain Williams, 85th Regiment; Lieut. Browne, 9th Dragoons (Luncers); Lieut. Pigott, 14th Foot; Lieut. Stevens, 98th Foot.

The result of the examination was very creditable to each of them. Their demonstrations in the higher branches of geometry, spherical trigonometry, conic sections, and in the science of fortification, &c. particularly evinced their individual talents and sedulous application to study, and merited the unqualified approbation of the Board of Commissioners, which was communicated to them by an address from the Governor, in which he also took an opportunity of adverting to their uniform correctness of conduct during the period of their stay at the College.

The Supreme Board consisted of the following Members:-Generals Earl Cathcart; Sir Hildebrand Onkes: Sir Lowry Cole; Sir H. Fane; Sir Harry Calvert; Sir Willoughby Gordon, the Quartermaster General; Sir George Murray, the Governor; and of Colonel Butter, the Lieutenant Governor of the College. There were also present, Major-Generals Sir Denis commanding the Western District; Sir A. Campbell, Portuguese service; Sir Henry Harding; Sir George Scovell; Colonel M.Dermott, &c. The attendance of the Duke of Wellington had been expected, but he was prevented; as was likewise his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Adju-

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

On the motion of the Earl of Rosslyn, the order for summoning their Lordships on the motion of Earl Grey respecting the state of Naples, with reference to the Holy Alliance, was discharged and fixed for Monday next. TUESDAY.

The Longitude Bill was read a second time. WEDNESDAY. The Longitude Bill went through a Committee.

THURSDAY. The Queen's Annuity Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

FRIDAY. The Earl of Rosslyn in the absence of the Marquis of Landsdown, postponed the motion of the Noble Marquis for a

Committee on Foreign Trade to Wednesday. The Duke of Bedford presented a petition from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, in favour of the Queen.
The Longitude Bill was passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Major Gen. Wilson presented a petition from the rope-makers of the Metropolis, describing their distressed situation, and principally complaining of "the Devil," a machine which with the aid of seven men now performed the labour heretofore requiring the exertions of twenty-seven men. It was laid on the table.

Mr. Gooch gave notice, that he should on the 1st of March, move for a Committee to enquire into the present state of the agricultural distresses.

Lord J. Russell moved the House to go into a Committee on the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill. The Noble Lord observed, that twelve of the largest towns in Great Britain were without elective franchise. York was but inadequately represented, he thought it desirable to transfer the privilege possessed by Grampound to some of these towns, or to give it in aid of the County Representation.

Mr. Martin (Galway) opposed the motion, and observed,

Grampound.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow on the contrary believed, that borough to be incurable, and therefore was for dispossessing the electors of their franchise.

Mr. T. Wilson considered that to correct defects in the Constitution by these means, was much better than any sweeping plan of reform.

r. Lockhart was disposed to give a larger basis to the representation of property and numbers. He was not, however, prepared to say how the franchise ought to be disposed of, but had no hesitation in voting for the disfrauchisement of the Borough.

Mr. Grenfell was anxious to support the Bill.

Sir J. Newport had no difficulty in disfranchising the borough, but could not say to where the franchise should be

Mr. D. Gilbert thought, that if the franchise were trans ferred from Grampound, it would be most expedient to give it to the adjacent Hundreds. He moved an instruction to the Committee to that effect.

Mr. Phillips thought wealth, population and commerce ought to be represented—the county of Cornwall sent forty-four members to Parliament, which was the eleventh part of the whole population, while Lancashire only sent a thirty-fifth part of the representation and contained a twelfth part of the population. Thus Cornwall sent one member to Parliament for every five thousand—Lancashire one to every sixty thousand, and Yorkshire one to every thirty-three thousand; now the wealth of Cornwall in respect to the other counties was as one to fifteen, the property of that county was one fifty-fourth part of the real property of England. He thought, therefore, that the elective franchise should be transferred to some lurge and populous manufacturing town.

Mr. H. Gurney supported the Bill.

The Jon. Mr. Ward in supporting the Bill, did not consider himself pledged to support reform. With respect to the suggestion of the Hon. Member (Mr. Gilbert) for transferring the franchise to the adjacent hundreds, as well might (should be Directors of the Bank be hereafter convicted of corruption) the inhabitants of Threadneedle-street be called in to become Directors.

Mr. W. Wynn thought, that by extending the franchise to Yorkshire, one great inconvenience would be got rid of, namely, the electors would be better enabled to vote; the time at pre-sent allowed by law, and the extent of the county, operating

to preclude them.

Mr. F. Robinson was disposed to prefer the suggestion of the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Gilbert).

Mr. Westers approved of the intention of bestowing the elective franchise on Yerkshire.

Mr. Wilmot supported the Bill.

Mr. R. Bathurst was anxious that the remedy for the grievances about to be adopted by the House, should be a practical one. The measure, he thought, ought to operate in terrorem, and that the objects which the House had in view could be best accomplished by limiting the forfeited franchises to the surrounding hundreds.

Mr. Lyttleton supported the Bill, as did Mr. Douglas, and then Lord J. Russell replied.

The proposition of Mr. D. Gilbert was put and negatived without a division.

Mr. Beaumont then proposed to extend the franchise to the County of York, to enable that county to send four Members

to Parliament, and of giving that right to the West Riding.

Mr. S. Wortley thought the county of York was not fairly entitled to the preference. It was a mistake to suppose Yorkshire contained the largest number of voters, that number being only 26,000, while Lancashire contained 60,000. He, however, would vote for extending the franchise to Lerds, though be thought the claims of Manchester were equally as strong.

Mr. Alderman Heggate was for extending the privilege of the franchise to Leeds.

After some further observations, the House divided on Mr. Beaumont's amendment-For the original motion, 136-For

the amendment, 68—Majority, 70.

The House then went into a Committee, and the Report was afterwards received.

In a Committee on the Queen's Annuity Bill, the Blank for the Annual Income was filled up with the sum of 50,000l.

To the largeness of this sum, Mr. Alderman Smith objected as being dangerous to be entrusted in such hands; for it might

be used for injurious purposes. Some conversation ensued, in respect to that sum "barring her dower."-The clause was agreed to, as originally proposed.

TUESDAY. The following Members were chosen to try the merits of the petition against the Returns for Tregony and Hedon. For the former place - D. Carr, J. Dunlop, J. D. Astell, W. Wyndham, C. W. Sibthorpe, J. H. Lowther, J. Collinson, E. Rogers, W. Duncombe, H. Bright, J. Mansfield, C. Dundas, Esqrs, Sir J. T. Stanley, Sir W. Guise, Sir P. Pole. For the latter place, W. Lewis, R. Frankland, E. Hornby, G. P. Jervolse, J. Franklin, C. Pelham, L. Concannon, C. Tulk, H. Hamilton, L. Lester, T. S. Rice, R. Smith, Esqrs. Lord G. Beresford, Lord Althorne.

Petitions were presented from the Livery of London, St. Anne's, Limehouse, St. Luke's, Bromley, Rye, and a variety of

other places, in favour of the Queen. Major-General Wilson asked whether Government were in possession of any Copies of any Declaration or Manifesto made on the part of the Holy Alliance against the Kingdom of Naples,

and of their hostile intentions in respect of the latter Power.

Lord Castlereagh replied in the negative; and Sir J. Macintosh then postponed his motion on the subject till Wednesday next, (the 21st inst.)

Dr. Lushington presented a petition signed by ten clergymen of the Established Church, praying for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy, the emission of which they

Mr. Harbord took occasion to condemn the practice of in-

troducing politics into the pulpit.

Mr. Hebhouse presented three petitions on the same subject, from St. Andrews, Holborn. In the course of the observations which the Hon. Gent. made, he adverted to the early life of Lord Castlerengh, and read a letter, signed by the Noble Lord in 1790, said the Noble Lord had undertaken to advocate the cause of Reform; and he would say to the Noble Lord, in the language of Pym to Lord Strafford, that the people would never leave him while he had a head on his shoulders, though he (Mr. H.) neither wanted his head nor his place. He hope Ministers would take warning, and begin the work of conciliation.

Lord Castlereagh in reply to the observations of the Hon. Member said, the paper in question referred to a reform in the

that at the two last elections, no bribery had taken place at | Commons; and he admitted that if the Irish Parliament now existed with the same state of things as when he subscribed that paper, he would support a Bill for the reform of that Parliament, though he believed he should never arrive at that standard of excellence which the Hon. Member prided himself on, viz. Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage.

Sir J. Newport with some warmth declared, that the Noble Lord supported Reform till he got into place, and then supported it no longer. He felt convinced, that the measures of the Noble Lord would bring the country to destruction.

Lord Castlereagh said he should not break his heart because

the Right Hon. Baronet did not approve of his measures, and he was sorry that he (Sir J.) had on the present occasion got himself into a scrape. With respect however to his advocating Reform, be (Lord C.) had publicly declared five years before he With respect however to his advocating took office, that he should not advocate Reform.

Sir J. Newport in explanation charged the Noble Lord with having done much to render the House venal and corrupt.

Lord Castlereagh to order, asked whether such language was to be tolerated. He considered the attack of the liou. Member an unworthy subterfuge.

The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. J. Smith then rose to bring

Mr. J. Smith then rose to bring forward a motion for re-storing the Queen's name to the Liturgy. He said he had never been able to understand the reasons why Ministers refused to insert the Queen's name. He would have rejected if her Majesty had remained abroad, for then the country would have been saved much agitation. He considered the rumours affoat as calumnies on her Majesty—he then deprecated the proceedings of Ministers, went over the ground in that respect which has so often been beat, and considered the decision of those Peers who voted for the Bill as the result of a false view of the subject and placing implicit confidence in Government. He illustrated his position by relating an anecdote of a Member of this House, who, on being repronched for not attending to the debate, but to his wine, observed, "Oh! I don't trouble myself about the matter, Mr. Pitt takes care of that for me." Many Peers he was afraid were in the same predicament on this question. The Hon. Gentleman then said, that his object in submitting the motion was to put an end thereby to the disturbances and distraction of the country. He then alluded to the procession to St. Paul's, which had made a great impression on his mind and induced him to suppose that the countres multitudes then assembled would accomplish any thing. After a variety of remarks similar in effect, he concluded with moving the following Resolutions:—" This House having taken into consideration the circumstance of her Majesty's name not being inserted in the Prayers, Collects, and Litanies of the Church service, and also the numerous Petitions from the people, complaining of the omission, is of opinion that it is highly expedient, under all existing circumstances, that her Majesty's name should be now inserted in all Prayers, Collects, and Litanies aforesaid, and that such a measure would greatly tend to remove the discontents existing on that subject in the public mind."

The motion led to some discussion in which none of the Ministers took part. The only Speakers in support of it were, Mr. Charles Tennyson, Lord Milton, Sir J. Newport, Mr. W. Lamb, Mr. Wilberforce. On the other hand, it was opposed by Mr. Legge, Mr. C. Wynn, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. R. Martin, Mr.

Wilmot, Sir T. Acland, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Alderman Bridges.
Those Members who opposed the Motion went on the principle that the Queen's conduct had been such as not to entitle her to any favour, and that with respect to inserting her name in the Liturgy, there was nothing to warrant a departure from the course Ministers and recommended.

On the other side, those who supported the Motion repeated the charge of persecution and suborning of witnesses.

Mr. Wilberforce was disposed to vote for the Motion purely

with a view to tranquillize the country. He fully acquitted Ministers, and was of opinion no blame could attach to them. He could not but think that her Majesty, in adopting sentiments so unlike the tone and language which she had used in replying to the address of that House, had shown none of the respect due to the Constitution of Parliament and to the established laws of the country. Whatever excuse he might be ready to make, still it must be admitted that the reiteration of uch sentiments went to violate the constitution, and were as injurious to the public as they were dishonourable to herself. When he supported the motion, he supported it, therefore, for the sake of the country, and for no other reason. He looked to the effect which was to be produced on the bulk of the middle and lower classe, who were nt present left open to the assaults and seductions of mischievous men, who lost no opportunity of creating public confusion. Let not the House con-ceive, that to yield to the present motion was to declare a belief of the innocence of the Queen. With him (Mr. Wilberforce) the innocence or guilt of her Majesty weighed not a feather. Independently of any feeling upon that point, he would vote for the metion, because he thought that its success would go to tranquillize the country: if it would not at once restore peace and harmony to the kingdom, it would at least remove one cause of the content—one cause perhaps of many, but certainly a cause of very considerable weight. The conduct of her Majesty he was free to say had not been proved such as to entitle her to any mark of grace or to any dignity. But he would not come to a vote of that description. But as the country wished for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy he was disposed to gratify them, and doing this he was of opinion that they should best consult the peace and well being of the country.

On a division the numbers were for the Motion, 178.—Against

-Majority for Ministers, 130.

The Grampound Disfranchisement Bill went through a Committee—the Report was ordered to be further considered on Friday sen'night.

Mr. Hobhouse gave notice, on the part of his Hon. Colleague that he should on the 15th of May submit a Motion relative to the transactions which took place at Manchester on the 16th of August, 1819.

WEDNESDAY

Mr. H. Sumner gave notice, that he should, on Wednesday next, move for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the Orphan's Fund.

On the motion of Mr. Serjeant Onslow, a Select Committee were appointed to inquire into the Laws respecting the Regulations for Admission of Attornies and Solicitors to practice, and to make certain alterations therein.

In answer to a question from Gen. Gascoyne, who asked, whether it was intended to extend the time for allowing the im portation of timber, Mr. Wallace replied, that it was desirable

the time should not be prolonged beyond July. A petition was presented from certain ship-ewners of Leith. connected with the coal trade, complaining that the trade in that district was nearly annihilated, in consequence of the restrictions of 1816.—The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Beaumont called the attention of the House to the conict of Sheriffs with reference to county meetings, particularly of the Sheriff of Obeshire, who had refused to put an amend-ment. He proposed to introduce a legislative measure for pre-venting such practices in future. He then referred to another instance in Northumberland, where the Sheriff had refused to call a meeting, though the requisition was respectably and regularly sign ed; so that it would seem, the county, by these means, was deprived of the exercise of its legal right. He moved that the petition of the freeholders of Chester be referred to a School Committee.

After some conversation between Mr. Davenport, Mr. Creevey, Lord Casalere gh, (who thought that the notice of a motion by Mr. Creeves was similar in effect,) the motion was, for the present, withdrawn.

Mr. Kennedy moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Appointment of Juries for the Trial of Criminal Causes in Scotland. His object was to assimilate the Scotch law, in this respect, to that of England:

Lord Binning admitted the necessity of regulations and im-

provements.—Leg se was given.

Mr. Curteis, alkading to a notice which he had observed in the London Gazettr of last week, calling for tenders for contracts for a supply of American corn for the British Colonies, suggested, that it would be more desirable that these contracts suggested, that it would be more destraine that the contracts should be made in British corn, which was, in every point of view, superior to foreign. He then moved "for the production of Returns from His Majesty's Victualling Office, of all Corn and Flour furnished to our American Colonies, from the United States of America, as well as other foreign places, stating the amount and prices of the contracts for the same, for the last

three years."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in answer to the observations of the Hon. Gentleman said, that during the war in the American Colonies, it was necessary to pressure corn for the Military Garrisons from the nearest places. Latterly the Colonies had been supplied from Great Britain, unfortunately, however, Government had received information from the West Indies, that the flour had spoiled in the carriage and was con-demned. The Commanders in the Colonics had recommended American flour as good, and orders were given for a supply. Orders had since been given to the Victualing Office to send British flour for the supply, taking care to select that fit for transit, and to see it properly packed.

The motion was agreed to.
On the second reading of the Malt Duties Bill, Mr. Creevey objected to its further progress as the House were not in pos session of a single estimate on any of the public services of the

Colonel Davis opposed it on the same grounds.

The Chancellor of the Eschequer had no wish to press the services before the estimates were laid on the table.

Some further conversation took place, in the course of which, Mr. Hume opposed the further progress of the Bill; as did Sir J. Newport and Mr. J. Martin. The House divided. For the second rending, 71-Against it, 22. The Bill was then read a second time.

In a Committee of the whole House, on the Acis for regulating the Office of the Muster of the Rolls in Ireland.

Mr. C. Grant moved Resolutions for enabling His Majesty to grant compensations to individuals whose offices were abolished; to the Master of the Rolls a salary of 4,000l.; and to a Master of Chancery in ordinary retiring, after twenty years' service, or in consequence of ill health, 1,5001.

A resolution was then moved, suggesting a grant of 1,2801. to the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, in lieu of a sulary of 7001, to which he was entitled, and grants of 4001, to his head clerk, 1001, to his second, and 801, to his third,—

Resolutions were then adopted recommending a Grant of 10,0001. to the present Masters in Chancery, Six Clerks, and other Officers, as compensation for losses sustained in consequence of the new regulations; and recommending compensation to be made to the Registrar of the Court of Chancery, and the Cierk and Usher of the Court.

The House resumed, and the Report of the Committee was ordered to be received to-morrow. - Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The following were appointed on the Committee to try the merits of the petition, complaining of an undue return for Boston:—Hoa. J. S. Cocks, J. Rnine, C. Calvert, J. M. Clements, P. Corbett, W. L. Childs, W. G. Bouten, Hon. H. Legge, C. H. Hutchinson, Esgs.; Sir H. Pringle, Sir U. Burgh, Sir K. Powell; Lord G. Kitsrov.—Nomineed Sir R. Haron Geo. Guerran Lord G. Fitzroy.—Nominees, Sir R. Heron, Gen. Gascoyne.

The Bill for authorizing the building of four new chapels of ease in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, was read a first and

second time.

In a Committee on the Court of Sessions Act of Scotland, a series of resolutions were agreed to, for regulating the salaries of the Clerks. The Chief Clerk's salary was fixed at 600l, per

annum; the next in rotation at 3001. &c.

Mr. Warre called the attention of the House to the case of the Bowditches, charged with the forcible abduction of Miss. Maria Glenn, in Dorsetshire, two years since, and convicted on the oaths of herself and servant, and sentenced to be imprisoned. Miss Glenn had since been convicted of wilful perjury in this case, and it was clearly proved that this family had been falsely accused. With a view to afford them relief, the Hon. Gent. moved that their petition to the Home Departmentpresented in October last, be laid before the House.

Mr. Clive and Lord Castlereagh said, that every attention had been afforded to the petitioners which the case allowed, and after some further conversation, Mr. Warre withdraw his

Lord A. Hamilton moved for "a copy of the Order in Council transmitted to the Moderator of the General Assembly of Scotland; and for a Copy of the Letter or Letters addressed by Lord Sidmouth to Colonel Gordon, of the Kirkcubright Yeomanry Cavalry, or to the Lord Lieutenant of the County, relative to the arrest of William Gillespie, the Officiating Clergyman to the Corps." The Noble Lord prefaced his motion by descanting on the independence of the Church of Scotland, and detailed the facts of the case, which were shortly; that in preadle ing before the corps, the Ministeria question had prayed for the. Queen, on which the Colonel ordered him to be arrested, sominally, and told him he must not leave the county. He called

upon the House to do the injured party justice.

Lord Glenorchy seconded the motion.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland contended, that the Order in Council, under which Colonel Gordon acted, was grounded on Acts of Parliament, and on the recognized laws of the country. Wi'n respect to the difference between the parties, he (the Lord Advocate) had consented to become umpire; he had, in ermequence, entered upon the necessary inquiries, but had not yet made his award.

Sir J. Macintook took a view of the establishment of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and was of opinion with respect to the case in question, that the object of the Order in Council, was to prevent the Clergy from praying for her Majesty. He admitted, that the interests of the parties could not be in better hands than that of the Lord Advocate; there could not be a more judicious or honourable umpire living.

Lord Cauthereagh protested against the doctrine of making Government administer the law between private individuals, when the legal tribunals of the country were open to them.

Mr. J. P. Grant and Mr. Maxwell supported the motion

After which the House divided. For the motion, 35-Against

it, 110.

Mr. C. Grant obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the fees of the Officers at the Courts of King Bouch, Common Pleas and Court of Exchequer (Pleas side) in Ireland.

On the motion for going into a Committee to consider the propriety of granting a compensation to the Clerks of the Court of Admiralty in Scotland, and for the abelition of their offices.

Mr. Creevey objected to the going into the Committee without stating why the grunt was called for, and divided the House. For the motion, 22—Against it, 59. The House then went into the Committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

On the second reading of the Newington Church Bill, it was opposed by Mr. Dennison, Major-Gen. Wilson, &c. on the ground that the petitioners against the Bill had not had proper notice.—After some conversation, the Bill was ordered for a second reading this day fortight. second rending this day fortnight.

Mr. Kennedy brought in a Bill to alter the mode of choosing Juries in Scotland, which, after some observations from the Lord Advocate, was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Thursday next.

Mr. Lennard moved for an account of the Salaries of the Officers of the British Museum, with a statement of the extent of their Services, &c. with a view to make certain regulations in the Establishment, and to give greater facilities to the admission of the Public into the Museum.

Mr. C. Long declared that every facility had been given for inspection to the general contents of the Museum.- The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hume entered into a history of the Ordunace departmeat, and the expenses attending that branch of the Executive; he contended that it was highly necessary to adopt economy. He went through a variety of items to show that his ideas might be carried into effect, and concluded by moving For the Copy of a certain Ledger recommended by the Commissioners for Military Inquiry; the Ordanace Estimates of Great Britain and Ireland, with minute details, distinguishing the salaries and allowances of Civil Officers; an account of

the expenses for each year, and the total of the whole, in separate columns, from the year 1793 to the present time."

Mr. R. Ward replied to the observations, desied the correctness of the Hon. Gentleman's statements, and stated that many reductions had taken place in the offices alluded to. House divided on Mr. Home's motion. For the motion, 44— Against it, 58-Majority, 14.

On our return to the gallery, we found Mr. Hume moving that an Account of the actual expenditure of the Ordnauce Department, extracted from the Expense Ledger, he laid before the House on the 15th of April, if the House be then sitting;

and if not, within ten days after its meeting.

Mr. Hume also moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the amount of all Pensions, Allowances and Emoluments granted under the 50th of George III. chap. 17, to superannuated Officers and Officers' Widows.—Ordered.—Ad-

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to Tenax, but he must be aware that the al-Insiens to Mr. Smith's intended motion are somewhat too late. We have no room for the statements of Messre. Lockhart and Scott, which would, if fairly given, occupy half the Paper.

We thank Oxoniensis; - his postscript might kave safely been spared: we have no fault to find with his communication but its length. The same objection applies to the letter from the "Truly Loyal Female;" besides which, irony with the Queen can do no good.—Facts, plain and unanswerable, are the weapone to use in the cause of Justice—we leave calling of names to other Papers, and satisfy ourselves with qualifying persons for the epithets which our contemporaries choose to bestow upon them.

Little Miss Bull is as get too little for usglad to hear from her when she grows a little bigger.

"Hot Cross Buns" to the Bishop of Norwich and the Arch-

deacon is too unceremonious for lawn sleeves and silk aprons. Veritus will see we have used his communication in a dif-

Pistol has gone off since his first communication. Lines to Miss Wilson are inadmissible; - we quote six of them, and when we say that there are fifty-two more of the same sort, we think we shall be justified by our readers:—

The nightingale what hails the spring, Can never half so sweetly sing Nor the brown linnet, nor the thrush Which warbles on the thorny bush:
For though their notes with pleasure fills one,
"Tis not so sweet us native Wilson."

We have heard of native Oysters at this season, but native

Wilsons are articles we are wholly unacquainted with.

The ----- who called on Friday evening in a charlot, may have the letter he left and its inclosure.—We are at a loss how to convey it to him; for though we are not without our suspicious, we could not venture to send it to the house of the person we suspect.—We are anxious to get rid of it and the groundless suspicion that we should retain it, as soon as sossible; and it shall be sent to any place his ——— may soint out, and no further enquiries will be made. We are glad Lord Brekins admits the fact of the visit to

Puttency-court, and his call at the Green-grocer's—it is rare fun to find out these Defenders of Purity and Innocence.

We are obliged by the two late letters of Tenax; the para graph quoted we have reason to think is not correct.

T. C. D. is quite right as to the style of attack: his favour is under consideration:

TRUE BLUE has been received.

We are obliged to X. Y. Z. for his communications,

shall always be glad to hear from him. The facts stated in the Letter of the Tex Gatherer to Mr. Brougham are too true to betaserted on his sole authority: us are preparing a full exposition of the case; and, in spite of Comin liowades, skall be able to prove that Broughams do me-always sweep clean:

We thank our Parisian correspondent for his account of Bergami's splendid establishment. It came too late for insertion for this week's paper, but it shall appear in our

The "Esquires" of a certain Court ; The "Whigs," and

any other favours are also insvisably delayed. Philopatris must excuse our non-insertion of his communi-tion, we have no wish to be missed up with such persons as those to whom his able Letter is addre

TRUE BLUE will come into play when we next allude to the

gentleman who is the subject of his note.

We have a powerful baldery roady for Marter Braugham who shall be laid bare before we have done with him.

"Fun" has come to hand.

The Address to the Marchants, is a about London Bridge we cannot connectentiously insert. We have no doubt that it is all fair and reasonable; but, as we think that a more detectable unisance does not exist than the present London Bridge either to go under or over, we should be the first to advocate its speedy demolition. Besides which, we differ entirely as to the waste of money in improvements; surely the circula-tion of money amongst the labouring classes must be beneficial to them. And, as for the country not being able to bear the expence of building London Bridge, we have little doubt that half a dozen merchants, not in the Corporation, would un-dertake the whole affair without troubling the country at all, and be glad of the job into the bargain. It has been confidently, though not confidentially mentioned to us, whence the con munication we allude to comes: we confess we cannot believe We must add, however, that we might have been inclined to have admitted the queries, and have made our remarks upon them; but the line, "that the insertion of them would help the sale of our Puper at this time? put an end to that: we solemnly declare, that unloss our hearts and minds go with it, we never will suffer a line to appear in our pages. The sale of our Paper is no object, for this reason; if the Paper fails in its sale, it fails in the aim we have of circulating truth, and we would as soon stop it as go on; but while, by the force of truth the paper is a sale, it fails in the aim we have of circulating truth, and we would as soon stop it as go on; but while, by the force of the sale of the truth the force we then the sale of the truth the sale of the sale of the truth the sale of the sale of the sale of the truth the sale of truth alone, we find ourselves, in eight weeks from our start, the second Sunday Paper (numerically speaking), it is not the hope of selling a few Papers more, or the fear of selling many less, that can induce us to admit that which is not in

dell a subject as London Bridge.

We admire D.'s politics more than his poetry.

Daniel Drowsy we fear would make our readers so.

We cannot interfere about Miss.—. We always admired her, and admire her still: if she has fallen her father is to

accordance with our INDEPENBERT sentiments, even woon so

That we regret what has happened Amicus may be sure, and we hope he is mis-informed; but in a matter of this sort, where innocence and virtue have been overcome under the sanction of HIM who should have been their strongest guard, we think we spare the feelings of the victim most by makina no remarks.

Matter of Fact's Letter came too late for insertion A. Z. has been received.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.
On Monday, The Beggar's Opera. On Tuesday, a New Operatick
Drama, founded on Beaumont and Fletcher's Play of the Chances, called
Don Juan; or, the Two Violetias.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
On Monday, Artaxerxes. On Tuesday, Artaxerxes. On Wednesday, A New Tragedy. The principal Characters, by Mr. Wallack, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Foote, Mr. Powell, Mr. Brondey, and Mrs. W West.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT	THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.
Reduced Ann 72	Navy 5 per cent   105

FRENCH FUNDS. 5 per cent. Div. 22 Sep.83-35 | Bank Sh. Div. Jan. 1. . .. 1475 Recon. Div. 22 Sep. . . 97-30 | Kx. Lond. 1m 25-55—3m 25-35

We have during the last week experienced a slight depression in the funds, as might have been anticipated, yet they present an appearance of elasticity, notwithstanding the attempts of some parties to depress them. Consols opened yesterday morning at 721 for money, and 722 for the account; there was a good deal of business done in the course of the day, and at the close of the market, the prices were as above.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

The Subscribers are informed that Nos. 2, and 3, are now Re-printed, and that Nos. 1, and 4, will be ready on Thursday next, Nos. 5, and 6, will immediately follow.

# JOHN BULL.

### LONDON, FEB. 18.

THE poor QUEEN! so we called her a fortnight ago: last week rendered her still poorer; thus the affairs of the past week entitle her to the epithet of poorest; and, if matters go on at the same rate for a few days longer, we shall be at a loss for words to represent her forlorn condition.

The great effort in her favour was made on Tuesday night last by a certain Mr. Smith, whether Mr. James Smith of Austin Friars, we know not, but certainly by a Mr. Smith, who appears not much more prudent than that unhappy abjurer of JOHN BULL.

After a long debate, remarkable in no way, except for the silence of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, a proposition for placing her Majesty's name in the Liturgy was negatived by an overwhelming majority of Two HUNDRED AND NINETY-BIGHT to One Hundred and Seventy-eight.

If any thing were wanting to shew that the idea of the Queen's purity is utterly abandoned, and that the question is become a mere struggle of the Whige for political power, the fact would be incontrovertibly established by the number and names which compose the minority.

When Mr. Tierney made, in the year 1819, a motion avowedly for the intention of turning out the Ministers,

the Whig minority was the Hundred and Seventy-eight. When Lord Tavistock moved the other day a censure on his Majesty's Ministers, which would have removed them from their offices, the Whig minority was One Hundred and Seventy-eight; and, on this last occasion, when the Queen's interests were the osfensible object of the party, the Whig minority was still Orn HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-RIGHT.

And, upon examination of the lists of all those minorities, so marvellously accordant in numbers, it will he found that the names are, with some few variations. those of the same excellent and patriotic Whigs-

" There is something more in this than natural, if philosophy could find it out."

But without any great stretch of philosophy, the people of England will probably find out by it that the Queen is a cat's-paw, and her purity a pretence.

One variety indeed the last debate afforded:-Mr. Wilberforce, that holy little man-who laboured, during the former discussions, under such violent oscillations of mind that he could neither vote, that it was inexpedient to leave her name out of the Liturgy, or that Ministers were censurable for doing so had so completely " screwed his courage to the sticking-place," that he, on the third debate, found his mind sufficiently composed to affirm that the sacred name of Caroline ought to be introduced into the Church service; and, that the communion of the people of England with their Maker should be interrupted by a name, the very sound of which, in the Holy places, would remind every heater of the Tent Scene, and the Bed Scene, and the Caleche Scene, and the Bottle Scene, and the Bath Scene, and the Adam and Eve Scene, and the Masquerade Scene, and the Automaton Scene, and all the other horrors, which it would shock one to be reminded of, even in the loosest or most thoughtless society.

We believe Mr. Wilberforce to be a well-meaning Christian; but we have no respect for the strength of his character, or the firmness of his mind: in his best days he was not remarkable for either; in his latter years his vascillation, indecision, and inconsistency have been notorious and lamentable; but still we were fond of attributing them to a benevolent weakness, and to a timid conscience. Whether we are to continue to him the same indulgent consideration will depend upon the explanation which he may give of his speech and conduct attributed to him on the late occasion. We will put two or three questions to him:

Do you, Mr. Wilberforce, believe the Queen to be innocent? No shuffling-no subterfuge-YES or No?

If you do believe her innocent, Why have you not boldly, and manfully, and generously supported this injured innocence? Why have you hesitated to pay her your personal homage; to help her with your political support; to absolve her, by the verdict of your private approbation?

But, if you believe her guilty, how can you reconcile it with your sense of decency and religion, to introduce that guilty one to the altars of GoD as an object of honour and devotion; to introduce a name so scandalized and stigmatized into the most sacred of duties, and into the holiest of places; and to turn the House of God into a school of schism, a kind of debating society, in which, when the Queen's name was pronounced from the desk of the preacher, the thoughts of all the hearers would be called away from their devotions to an examination of the evidences of Sacchi and Cucchi, of Hownam and of Flynn?

We should like to hear from Mr. Wilberforce a plain answer to those very plain questions.

It is reported in the account of Mr. Wilberforce's speech, that he recommended this extraordinary proceeding not as a measure of law, nor as justice to the Queen, but as a political expedient. A political espedient! The offices of religion, a political expedient! Public worship, a political expedient! Oh, no, Mr. Reporter, your ears deceived you, or you have mis-read your short-hand: Mr. Wilberforce, the head and leader of the saints and confessors of our age, could never have uttered such a profanation. He who is so strict as to look upon cards as an abomination; who thinks, as we are informed, that the playhouse is the temple of Satan, he never could have proposed that she who slept thirtyfive nights in a close tent with an Italian Courier, she who appeared at a masquerade in the character of Naked Truth, she who performed the part of an Automaton is a farce, she who gloated on the infidel obscenities of the Turk, she who with worse than Popish superstitle created herself into a new saint, that saint being herself -she who bivouseked under the walls of Jerusalem in order that [abomination of abominations!] she might enter Jerusalem on Palm Sunday, riding on an ass-that she, she, she; should be received into the Liturgy of the Church of England, that her name should be at their morning and their evening devotions, suggested to the prostrate picty of the English nation, and that she should enjoy a degree of religious homage, which we frankly confess, we have sometimes doubted whether the best and the worthiest, and the most pious even of her sex and station, englit to receive. And all-this for a political expediency-to conciliate Mr. Fellowes-to soften Alderman Wood-to console Mr. Henry Brougham, and to justify the runaway knocks which a few Whig ladies had given at Brandenburgh House!!!

This is the season for prosecutions and indictments, and in our peculiar situation it will not be supposed that we are particularly fond of proceedings of this nature; but we do think that those who have put such doctrines into Mr. Wilberforce's mouth, are deserving of the severest animadversion; and, as the character of an emineut man is in some degree public property, we should be glad to see Mr. Wilberforce, if he has been mis-represented, vindicate before a public tribunal, his good sense-his good faith-his consistency, and his

And now to crown the whole proceedings, the Queen having been convicted in the Lords, defeated in the Commons, degraded by the Privy Council, and rejected from the Church of England, Lord Archibald Hamilton, (the brother, be it always remembered, of her only British female attendant,) brought forward on Thursday night her claims to the prayers of the Church of Scotland, and with what result? His motion was negatived by a majority of One Hundred and Two to THIRTY-FIVE! A division which in the smallness of its aggregate, and the magnitude of its comparative amount is alike decisive of the public opinion.

In the early stages of this discussion, we have seen five hundred and twenty members attending in their places, but now, so desperate is the cause of the unhappy Queen, so contemptible her claims, that not one hundred and forty thought it worth their while to attend, either to defeat or support, a last desperate effort; and, of the two hundred and one,-who, when the discussions commenced, and before the succession of debates had enlightened the public mind, voted that it was inexpedient to omit her name from the English Liturgy, only THIR. TY-FIVE were to be found to countenance her claims to insertion in the prayers of the Church of Scotland.

We leave those striking and conclusive facts to the judgment of our readers.

In the last six weeks, only one of all the Ladies of England is reported to have disgraced herself by visiting this unhappy Princes; and, in one fortnight, her hundreds of supporters bave gradually dwindled in the House of Commons to a number little greater than that which abets Mr. Creevey in his opposition to the annual Land and Malt.

In the country at large public opinion is making a similar progress; and a few weeks, perhaps a few days, will enable us to recken up the insignificant number of these who believe Caroline to be a Saint, and Creevey a Patriot.

### THE QUEEN.

It is reported, and more easily believed, than any thing else we have lately heard of her Majesty, that the Queen is much indisposed in body as well as mind; and it is said, that nothing prevents her flying for ease to those happier climates which produced the Bergamis, but the unhappy pledge which she was advised to give, that she would not receive any public money: we ourselves con-fidently believe that if this entanglement (into which she was so artfully thrown) were removed, she would not remain ten days in England; and even as it is, we ven-ture to prophecy, that she will in a very short time forfeit that pledge, eat her words, take her annuity, and aban-den an odious climate, which as she emphatically says, is as fickle as its people.

MR. BROUGHAM.

Our readers will learn with astonishment, that Mr. Brougham has not yet made the least attempt at answering the queries which we put to him; but to those who have seen him, his troubled look and haggard eye betray the consciousness of the humiliating situation in which the exposure of his conduct has placed him: there have been, we hear, some sad feuds at Brookes's, and it would not at all surprize us to find that the manly and strait-forward part of the Whigs, had expelled Mr. Brougham from their society. In the meanwhile this new Knight of the Woofid Countenance is filing informations and preferring indictments against the Loyal Pfess; in hopes, perhaps, that by raising a new clatter, and starting a fresh hare to be hunted, he may turn away public attention from his own duplicity; but in this hope (if he is silly enough to entertain it), he will find himself miserably mistaken.

The folks whom he attacks are not men to be scared by the great name of the Queen, or the big words of her advocate, and they will doubtless either in defence or retaliation develope all the transactions of the prosecutor and her lawyer. If they do not, JOHN BULL will; he is a sworn enemy to all imposture; -and every affectation whether of personal or political purity, female chas-tity or gentleman-like faith; he will endeavour by every means in his power to detect and to expose.

"Mark that, Master Brougham."

BROUGHAMIANA .- (No. 1.)

SAD MISTAKE.

The good people of Westmoreland speak, (as it is:

for when these worthy folks talk of Lawyer Brougham, any London ear which happens to be amongst them is inexpressibly shocked at hearing the great luminary of the English Bar, awkwardly designated as L'yar Brougham.

This mis-pronunciation, although it seems to us to contain no joke at all, appeared, we are told, so wonderfully pleasant to that worthy but too serious nobleman, my Lord Hutchinson, that it moved his Lordship on one occasion to the extraordinary effort of an applauding

We understand that Mr. Brougham's reply to Lord Castlereagh's personal attacks upon him the other night evinced his usual classical taste, and was admitted even by his enemies to be in the style of TACITUS!

### MR. GRBY BENNETT.

All readers of public papers must know that there is a certain Mr. Henry Grey Bennett, a mighty procer in Par-liament, the professed advocate of Philanthropy and of all sorts of liberty, and particularly the Liberty of the

Our readers will have seen in our last Number a prac tical proof, that in private life this worthy patriot thinks, that the Liberty of the Press may degenerate into license when it attacks either himself or his family, and that criminal informations, which are utter abominations when directed against Whigs or Radicals, are pious, liberal, and praise-worthy, when employed to silence a poor Tory

But it may not be so generally known, that there is a character neither quite public, nor quite private, in which this amiable gentleman has appeared, namely, that of an author; and really for a professor of Philanthropy and a punisher of libels, his authorship seems of a very extra-

ordinary and inconsistent nature.

Something more than a year ago, Mr. Bennett published a pamphlet "on the Transportation Laws, the state of the Hulks, and of the Colony of New South Wales," which this honorable pamphleteer did not hesitate to make the most serious attacks upon persons who were not only absent and unable to defend themselves, but who, as he well knew, were so distant, that the reply to his "calumnies and aspersions," (we quote the words of the injured party) could not be received in this country for a couple of years after the calumnies and aspersions were circulated in England; but Time, slow as he is, beats at last these light-heeled and light-minded gentry: and General Macquarrie-a man estimable as a soldier, as a Civil Governor, and as a man of talents, humanity and honour-has been able at last to lay before the English public his vindication against the unmanly attack of Mr. Bennett. We cannot enter into the whole discussion, but in order that our readers may be enabled to judge of the candour and spirit of the aforesaid Mr. Bennett, and of the credit to which his statements are entitled, we shall extract from General Macquarrie's pamphlet, published by Mr. Rees, a few paragraphs in which that most respectable officer expresses his opinion of the character of the Honorable Mr. Bennett.

"Had Mr. Bennett confined his accusations within the walls of Parliament, I might have found in the heat of his argument or his passions, some excuse for his VIRGLENCE and IN-VECTIVE: but as Mr. Bennett has, COOLLY and DELIBERATELY made the Press (that powerful engine of evil and of good) the vehicle for circulating, far and wide, his UNFOUNDED at-tacks, I am compelled to have recourse to the same means for repelling the SLANDER!" p. 8.

And again, upon another part of the case, General Macquarrie mentions his honorable antagonist in the following terms:-

"Having, on hearing of this part of Mr. Bennett's CALUM-NIER made every inquiry into the circumstances of the case, I am enabled, on satisfactory grounds, to declare my firm conviction, that his statement is FALSE and UNFOUNDED!!"

"The statement on this subject, like EVERY OTHER in Mr. Bennett's Pamphlet, is mixed up with WILPUL FALSEHOOD!!!"

We are curious to know what answer the Honorable Mr. Bennett will make to imputations so very directwhether he will have recourse to a criminal information as he has had against JOHN BULL, or whether he will evince that meek and Philanthropical forgiveness that he has exhibited in other cases, and which shews that he partakes much of the nature of that month of the year which wears so warlike a name; but which is, nevertheless, proverbially said, to "come in like a Lion, and go out like a Lamb!"

At all events we think that the public, until this affair shall be in one way or other cleared up, will be inclined to judge of Mr. Bennett, as Doctor Johnson did of an impertinent and blustering coxcomb of his day, that it s safer " to believe what he shall prove, rather than what he may assert."

Long before Mr. Bennett shall have digested this, we shall furnish him with another meal, which probably, he may find not quite so sweet as his Shrewsbury cakes.

By the way, it is probably the character of Mr. Bennett's productions that has recommended him to the judicious makers of the aforesaid cakes; for like them, his pamphlets and his speeches are light, thin and brittle. occupying a large space, but containing neither substance nor nourishment, gratifying for a moment to a vitiated taste, but cloying, vapid and unwholesome.

### THE QUEEN'S SUBSCRIPTION.

We have the satisfaction to inform our readers, that the Committee at Brookes's have made their first report on this important subject. The profound secresy which has been latterly observed upon the amount of the subscrip-tion, had excited apprehensions that it was not proall known) a strange sert of dislect; and one of their ceeding with the anticipated success; we have, however, obtained a copy of the list, which proves, that it already

in three days has produced more in Brooker's Club alone, than Mr. Charles Pearson's plate subscription has produced in six months in all England.

The following are the names and sums: Barl Atswilliam £1,000 0 0 Viscount Milton Ludy Milton (annual) 0,000 0 0 Duke of Leinster asserman Wood
Edward Ellice, Esq.
Major-Gen. Wilson
Charles 122 3 14 74 Charles Wetherall, Esq, being the amount of his

fees on the last circuit

Mr. Ridgeway, bookseller, balance due to him
by Charles Tennyson, Esq. for loss on his pampblet 17 5 2

Times Newspaper, price of fifteen bundred copies sold to her Majesty 0 0 Sir William Austin, K. C. Sir Ebenezer Hownson, K. C. Lord Foley, a bond of Lord Alvanley's Henry Brougham, Esq.

We shall not fail to record any additions to this list.

### ORIGINAL POETRY.

We have received, and thank our correspondent for the four additional verses to the celebrated Song of the "Asses," which appeared in our first number: we do not think ourselves authorized, without the permission of the original author, to reprint his verses, with those additions; but we give them as we received them, for the amusement of our readers.

> " With many other Asses of great weight." SHAKESPEARE,

Lord Blessington's a stage-struck Ass--umer of Lothario; But by his talents, wit, or grace, (Had he but eyes to find his place,) He's fitter for Paddy Cary O!

Lord Steward Cholmondeley is an Ass--similate Polonius! He dares not blame "the mob-led Queen." Though he best knows, her loves have been What others call erroneous.

Lord Arden's an official Ass--ignee of naval prizes ; And, as the moon affects the seas, His loyalty obeys his fees, And with them fulls or rises.

Lord Hampden is a twaddling Ass--assin of our patience; This Guelphic Knight, so dire and thin, Rides his white horse in the train of sin, Like Death in the Revelations!

### JOHN BULL TO THE QUEEN .- (No. II.)

MADAM,—You are now, I should suppose, somewhat more enlightened on the subject of public opinion than you were when I last addressed you. The majorities in Parliament must have opened your eyes, and you now cannot fail to see what would have been the fate of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, had not a leniency (in my opinion ill-judged) staid its passage from the House of

Day after day, your claims have been under consideration day after day your merits have been discussed; and day after day your partizans have decreased; till, on Thursday night, out of six hundred and fitty-eight Representatives of the people of England, there were but thirty-seven—
(count them over Madam)—thirty-seven individuals to be found to uphold you in the last effort of the brother of your solitary and salaried female companion.

This is sad work for your vanity—a grievous exposure of the real state of the case; deplorable, indeed, is your position, when, after the agitation of the question, you have nothing to oppose to the opinion of the nation at large, delivered by its lawful Representatives, but the countenance of Alderman Wood, and the tributary shouts of your Monday mobs.

It must be allowed, that the processions to Brandenburgh are amusing enough, and the pageants of the glass-blowers and tinkers highly interesting to the curious in tumblers and frying-pans; but to you, who know why you are favoured by their visitations, the joke must now be somewhat stale. The satisfaction your Majesty derives from seeing all their mummeries and Tomfooleries must be of much the same nature as that which Dr. Eady, of Dean street, Soho, enjoys in reading his own name upon every dead wall in the bills of mortality. Indeed, your case and the Doctor's are parallel—you both hire your partizans, you both buy your celebrity, and find your own chalk; and the only real gratification either of you can have in looking at the support which you appear to receive, must arise from laughing at the stupidity of the credulous blockheads who are weak enough to believe in the genuineness of your popularity.

Flagrant, however, and evident as the falsehood and hollowness of this popularity is, to persons who judge for themselves, it appears to me most miraculous, that at fifty-seven years of age, you should not have conquered your inclinations and propensities so far as to be able to prevent their overturning the system of deception, which has been now carried on for some time; and exposing, even to the least gifted of your besotted followers, your pertinacious adherence to the faults and follies, which it has been your object, and that of your adherents for you, hitherto loudly to disclaim.

Pray, Madam, to which of your virtues and feelings are we to attribute those attentions, which you have so recently bestowed upon His Excellency Baron Bartolomeo Bergami, Grand Master of the *Illustrione* Order of Saint

Caroline?—At a moment when the merits of your case were before the country—at a moment when your modesty, purity, prudence and virtue were to be blazoned in their brightest colours, what induced you to load your Grand Master with presents and money? What could lead you to forward those favours by a courier in the

livery of your Royal Husband?

That you should continue to bestow your favours on the servant you had chosen to elevate, is to me by no means wonderful; and if you consider (as doubtless being a foreigner, and full of foreign prejudices, you do)

2 pair of diamond ear-rings, a gentlemanly appendage to your Baron's ears, and happening to have a pair to give away, it seems to me most natural that you should bestow these marks of your favour upon him: and if you thought a new English travelling carriage, built by Stodart, more convenient to his Excellency than a foreign vehicle, it appears but kind to have sent him one; but I confess it seems an injudiciously chosen time for making pecuniary gifts—to enquire where the money came from which was transferred from your Majesty's bankers in London, to the house of Lafitte and Co. at Paris, is not, at this moment, my object. I reserve that for another day, and only now remark what Brougham has remarked before [and for the consequences of which he trembled, when he sent James to you] the mischief arising to yourself from the uncontrolable violence of your passions.

This want of caution, when impelled by strong feeling, accounts for the otherwise unaccountable scenes in which you have been engaged, and the awkward situa-tions in which you have been discovered on the continent: indeed, your conduct in your youth evinced the warmth of your character, else how could one reconcile to one's mind, the fact of your behaviour to General Windsor, at your father's court, which I have before alluded to, and when Lord Holland was present. What but rashness could have induced your two nocturnal rambles about Lord Sheffield's house in search of a room which you first failed in finding, and which, when you had found it, proved only the scene of your disappointment? What but blindness could have led you into a servant's room instead of your own, in returning from this exploration; or, what but inconsiderateness could have induced you to leave a ring behind you, the word on which (though disguised in Greek characters) identified, not accidentally, its owner?

This rushness besides, has a double operation, for it

leads your Majesty not only into violent expressions of attachment to particular persons, but into the abandonment of others who have as strong claims on your favour. If Bergami's pretensions are founded on his good conduct as a domestic, what has Mr. Roberts (once Page to your Majesty) done, that he should not be rewarded? It is impossible for me to know by what standard your Majesty measures the merits of your servants; but it appears to me, from all I can collect, that your neglect of your Majesty's second coachman, who accompanied you to the continent, is equally inconsiderate with your forgetfulness of the page I have just mentioned, for, by general roport, he appears to have been equally active and faithful, and to have a title to your favourable pro-tection, not in the least inferior to that of His Excellency your Courier and GRAND MASTER himself.

I must repeat, however, that the greatest proof of your rashness, which I myself have witnessed, is the having chosen this particular moment to evince your continued esteem for Bergami: we shall of course know how the enormous sums drawn by your Majesty for law ex-pences have been expended; which will refute the many shameful insinuations that people who pretend to know you well, are free to throw out—gifts of money from ladies to men, and those men their inferiors, are always suspicious. Your conduct three or four years since in that way, where Bergami was not concerned, but Brougham was, was very imprudent; but this affair proves how true the report is, that you reject the advice of all those, who, by their habits and talents, are enabled to give you counsel, and how painful that restraint has been which has compelled you, till this fatal eruption of your passions, to feigh the distressed mother, the afflicted wife, and the injured Queen.

I remain, your fellow subject,
JOHN BULL.

### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,-There is no man who will be found to deny that the late Mr. Fox had talents of a superior order; and there is no man who can deny that the professed object of his life was the support and vindication of our free-

It may not be unamusing nor uninstructive to your readers, to run their eyes over the following extract of a speech made by that great WHIG Leader in the year 1771, wherein sentiments are expressed and arguments are adduced, by which gentlemen of that misguided persuasion might in these days be answered to their heart's content: I, however, for candour's sake, should mention that the Whigs [poor creatures!] were at that period in place.

Your's, RETROSPECT. "No doctrine was ever yet broached in this kingdom, either so dangerous, or so ridiculous, as that which seriously insists that the House of Commons, because elected, is without jurisdiction, and that the people, because the origin of all power, must therefore be exempt from all obedience. The people make the laws, as well as the legislators; but will any advocate of licentiousness presume to say, because they are the fountain of authority, that they are of consequence discharged from a submission to legal institutions?—The law, Sir, is as much the creature of their formation as this house; yet surely it will not be said, that they are to tread it under foot, or to

Whether the PROPLE AT LARGE, OR THIS HOUSE, ARE THE BEST APOGES OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE? FOR MY OWN PART, SIR, I SHALL NOT HESITATE TO PRO-NOUNCE POSITIVELY IN FAVOUR OF THE HOUSE. What acquaintance have the people at large with the arcana of political rectitude, with the connections of kingdoms, the resources of national strength, the abilities of ministers, or even with their own dispositions? If we are to believe the very petitions which they have lately presented to the throne, they are unequal to those powers which the constitution has trusted to their hands. They have the power of electing their representatives; yet you see they constantly abuse this power, and appoint those the guardians of their dearest rights, whom they accuse of conspiring against the interests of their country. For these reasons I pay no regard whatever to the voice of the people: it is our duty to do what is proper, without considering what may be agreeable: their business is to chuse us; it is our business to act constitutionally, and to maintain the independency of parliament; whether it is attacked by the people or by the crown, is a matter of little consequence: it is the attack, not the quarter it proceeds from, which we are to punish; and if we are to be controlled in our necessary jurisdiction, can it signify much, whether faction intimidates us with a rabble; or the king surrounds us with his guards? If we are driven from the direct line of justice, by the threats of a mob, our existence is useless in the community. The minority within doors, need only assault us by their myrmidons without, to gain their ends upon every occasion. Blows will then carry what their arguments cannot effect, and the people will be their own agents, though they elect us to represent them in parliament—What must the consequence be? Universal anarchy. I stand up for the constitution, not for the people; if the people attempt to invade the constitution, they are enemies to the nation. Being therefore convinced that we are to do justice, whether it is agreeable or disagreeable, I am for maintaining the independency of parliament, and will not be a rebel to my king, to my country, or my own heart, for the loudest huzza of an inconsiderate multitude."

### TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOB.

My Lord,-There is something so irresistibly comical in the greatness of persons in your Lordship's situation, (formed as the Corporation of London is at present) that one cannot find in one's heart to be angry with any thing they say or do; and so long as they confine themselves to the duties of giving dinners and balls, and going swan-hopping, your Lord Mayors are rather pleasant creatures than otherwise.

You are aware, I am sure, that in all Tom-fooleries, the greater the gravity with which they are conducted, the more decided their success; and so far I grant you that your processions, and men in armour, and gingerbresd barges, and smoke-dried banners, and all the rest of it, are (as accessory to the fun) admirable in their way: but there are bounds to the importance of all men, and when a Lord Mayor begins to fancy himself really a great personage, he ceases to be ridiculous -becomes contemptible.

Your Lordship is pleased to be a politician; and, as far as I can collect from the trash which is attributed to you in the way of speeches, you are almost as great a patriot, and quite as great a booby, as Wood.

But unwilling as I am to be serious with a thing which is addressable only for twelve months of its existence, I cannot but recal to your Lordship's memory (which, by the converse of a general rule, touching wits ought to be a particularly good one,) some events of your early life. It will do you no disservice, for it will prove that, which is not very apparent to casual auditors that you have been at school; it is to the period at which you flourished at Merchant-Tadors, that I wish to call the attention, not only of your Lordship, but of all JOHN BULL's numerous readers.

I think it was in the year 1795-6, that the fourth form

of Merchant-tailors was infected with the mad and sanguinary principles of the French revolution. About that period, your Lordship, and the check-taker at Thelwall's Lectures in Beaufort-buildings, with Masters Grose and Wadd, Lave laws on political matters, and retailed Thelwall's doctrines to your school-fellows.

On the morning of the late Queen's birth-day, in that

year, one of the fourth-form boys, whose name your Lordship must perfectly well remember, (but which I choose purposely to forget,) taking advantage of the residence of a relation in the Tower, displayed a tri-coloured flag on the round tower of that fortress. This flag had been bought by subscription; and the boy who hoisted it had been made the dupe of his seniors; for example-sake, however, two only of the ring-leaders, were expelled, Thelwall's check-taker, and the foolish fellow who hoisted the traitorous symbol of anarchy and revolution.

Your Lordship, by dint of dullness and consequent long memory, may remember that your respected head master in a few days subsequent to this event stated to the boys, that he had received an application from three gentlemen, to request that the two boys might be allowed to resume their studies. The head boy of the school desired the three gentlemen might be introduced, and advised the head master not to accompany them, which advice he followed. The boys, as your Lordship may recollect, then formed their pocket-handkerchiefs into what are called hard Westminster knots, and waited the arrival of the ambassadors; when Messrs. John Horne Tooke, Orator Thelwall, and Counsellor Kidd, made their appearance, and solicited the re-admission of the expelled youngsters.

Your Lordship can tell who proposed their re-admission amongst the boys, and how decidedly the proposition was negatived, and your Lordship may remember that the

they fled through the Cloisters, up Suffolk-lane, Bushlane, Cannon-street, Queen-street, and so into Cheapside.

Having seen the castigation bestowed upon these three worthies, it is a matter of surprise to some, that having grown older, you should not have grown wiser than to persist in principles which, if you were of any sort of impostance, would entail upon you the contempt of all loyal and thinking men.

Receive Her Majesty on the 1st of March, if she persists in obtruding herself upon civic notice; and while you are dancing attendance upon that pure and illustrious personage, never forget that the address of the married ludies of England-(mark that, my temporary Lord)-was read to that Queen by the wife of that Orator Thelwall, whom you have seen hooted, pelted, and thumped with every indignity, for attempting to support only a school-boy; and consider what a state of degradation a Princes of high blood must have fallen into, who received as a complimentary vindication of her character, an address from such a person—sele ted as the best amongst a multitude to deliver it!—I am, Sir, yours,

PUBLIUS.

### THE QUEEN'S GENEROSITY TO A POOR TRADESMAN.

TO JOHN BULL.

Mr. EDITOR,-If you think that the following statement is likely to prove of service, and at the same time be beneficial to an old man upwards of 81 years of age, by inserting it in your valuable columns, you will oblige a constant reader.

I state the facts as I heard them from the man's own mouth, whose name is Potter, and who resides at a baker's, in John Street West, Edgeware Road: he is, by trade, a carpenter, but has employed his va-cant hours in making snuff boxes, small cabinets, tea-chests, &c. of exquisite workmanship, inlaid with every description of English and foreign woods. A teachest of this description, which occupied him up-wards of a year and a half in finishing, and which is allowed by people who have seen it, to be a perfect specimen of the art, he has been offered thirty, forty, and sixty guineas for it; finding, however, it was the cause of attracting several visitors to his house, he declined parting with it; but, having suffered a severe illness, he was reduced to the greatest misery, and obliged to sell nearly all the little furniture he possessed.

The tea chest in question was in pawn, among other things; but a person who interested himself much about him advanced him sufficient money to redeem it, and advised him strenuously to offer it for sale at Branden-burgh House: as the deluded old creature was a great admirer of her Majesty, placing great faith in her bounty, he was induced to do so, saying, at the same time, he would leave it entirely to her generosity, to give him

whatever she thought fit.

Not receiving an immediate answer, he was obliged to leave Brandenburgh House, after having excited the compassion of a domestic, who gave him half-a-crown to take him back to London: he afterwards received a note from Lady Anne Hamilton stating that her Majesty was exceedingly pleased with the chest, and was graciously pleased to accept it!

Potter was induced to call on Alderman Wood on the subject, who gave him two one pound notes, and begged that he might hear nothing further on the subject: however, some friends who took some trouble respecting him, have forwarded from Brandenburgh House, since that time, ten pounds, a sum ridiculously inadequate to the value of the box.

Now, what the poor man wishes, is either to procure a further sum from the Queen, or else get the box returned to him, by refunding the twelve pounds, as he has been offered fifty and sixty pounds for it by private individuals.

So much trouble has been taken for the poor man, and with so little effect, that I am afraid any direct application again to Brandenburgh House will not succeed; and therefore I sincerely hope you will take some notice of this in your future communications respecting her Majesty, and remain,

Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,
A FRIEND TO THE OLD MAN.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, Feb. 7 .- Tri-coloured Cockade .- One Sieur Cretien, retired Lieuwnant, had presented a Petition on behalf of him self and other Officers who had served in the Royal Guard of Joseph Buonaparte, during his usurpation of the Spanish Throne, complaining that the Minister of War had refused to allow them some arrears of pay due to them on account of that

The Reporter from the Committee of Petitions stated, that these arrears had never been considered as a charge on the French Government, and therefore recommended that the Chamber should get rid of the Petition by the order of the

In the course of the discussion which ensued, General Foy, in speaking in explanation, alluded to the laurels which the Petitioner and his comrades had gained under "the glorious tri-colour cockade." The expression produced an instant burst of horror from the right side of the Chamber. The General emphatically repeated, "Yes, the glorious tri-colour!" Cries of "Order, order," resounded through the Hall.

M. Dudon rose to shew how he thought the General had

transgressed; he had characterised, he said, as glorious, a sign which the law had formally prohibited from being hoisted, under pain of being considered as "a provocation to insurrec-tion."—"We know nothing," added M. Marcellus, "but the ushite flag!—Long live the white flag!"—In this exclamation he was joined by the great body of the Chamber.

General Tarayre on this rushed to the Tribune, and made an animated extemporary harangue, in vindication of the favourite revolutionary emblem. It was a monument, he said, launch out into the barbarisms of their natural state, after solemnly forming a compact of civil society.

"The only point therefore remaining to be discussed is, from the knotted handkerchiefs of the scholars, and how it had, indeed, been changed for another emblem, but it was



inseparably, connected with what could never be changed—the remembrance of the glory which France had enjoyed for more than a quarter of a century. The altercation was prolonged by various speakers, with a degree of violence which the President found it difficult to controll, till it at last subsided into a vote on the Petition, when the Chamber passed to the Order of the Day, by a large majority.

Paris, Feb. 11. - All the Journals of to-day have announced

that the baptism of the Duke de Bourdeaux is fixed for the 3d

that the baptism of the Duke de Bourdeaux is fixed for the 3d May.—We can state positively, that nothing with respect to it has yet been decided upon.—Journal de Paris.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—The basis upon which all the negociations at Laybach will be founded, it is believed, will be—First, The entire dominion of all the States of Italy, in confirmation of the state quo stipulated by the Treaties of 1815; and secondly, The admissibility of Representative Constitutions for each of the Italian States. It is, therefore, only necessary to abolish the existing Constitutional Government, which has been obtained by a revolution, and to substitute for it a legal Constitutional Government. To accomplish this end, propositions are said to have been made by the Court of Vienna, to which Russia has acceded, and the Duke de Gallo is to be dispatched to Naples for the purpose of communicating them to the Goto Naples for the purpose of communicating them to the Government and the National Parliament. The answer cannot arrive before the middle of February, and hostilities will not be commenced until that period. The Marquis de Ruffo will supcommenced until that period. The marquis de runo will supply the place of the Duke de Gallo at the conferences, during the absence of the latter.

It is reported, that in case of a rupture the King of Naples will be invited to take up his abode at Vienna.

Demerara Papers to the 5th of December have been received. Some new regulations have taken place in the Police department, in consequence of which a tax of two per cent. on all cots and buildings in Georgetown and its vicinity has been levied. We copy the following articles from these Papers:—
"Major Thistlethwaite has been sworn in Acting Governor of Berbice, in the room of the late H. W. Bentinck, Esq.

"A Planter at St. Christopher's has been fined by the Ma-gistrates five hundred and seventy-three pounds, for having over-worked and short allowanced his Negroes.

NAPLES, Jan. 22.—The intelligence which is received of the public spirit of the provinces becomes daily more satisfactory. The popular enthusiasm is at its height. The whole of the youth in the Eastern Lucania have been formed into Volunteer Corps, and have taken the title of the Sacred Companies. They are ready, on the first signal, to occupy the most dangerous posts, which they claim as a reward due to their courage and patriotism.

A letter from Madrid states, that a plot has been discovered at Malaga, the object of which was to overthrow the Constitution of the Cortes, and 10 substitute a purely Republican Goverament. The head of the conspiracy was one Mendialdua Barco, Editor of a periodical publication.

### I.AW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, MONDAY, FEB. 12.

Hall. v. Towls, and Others.

Mr. Hart moved for an Injunction to restrain the defendants from pirating the plaintiff's Invention for improving thread or yarn. The Letters Patent were obtained in Nov. 1817. In consequence of the celebrity of Urling's patent lace, the defendants were induced to infringe upon the plaintiffs patent, and to manufacture similar lace, to the great detriment of the plaintiff and his partners. After hearing the arguments, and examining the lace, the Lo,d Chancellor granted the Injunction.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Again we call the attention of our readers to the Book of Again we call the attention of our readers to the Book of Common Prayer, in Eight Languages, dedicated to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterboux, in One Volume 4to, (see the Advertisement in the Front.) This Volume is elegantly and curiously printed, having the Eight Languages at one view; the English, French, Modern Greek, and Italian, on one side; and, the German, Spanish, Greek, and Latin, on the opposite. The intrinsic worth equals the unparalleled beauty of appearance. The Editors and Translators are the Rev. Dr. Kuper, the Rev. Blanco White, Mr. A. Calbo, Dr. Carey, &c. Kuper, the Kev. Blanco White, Mr. A. Calbo, Dr. Carey, &c. &c. — The Grammatical Apparatus is by the Rev. F. Nolan, and is sold separately. The List of Subscribers will soon be arranged for publication, it is honoured already with the names of His Most Gracious Majesty, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, of Durham, of Oxford, of Worcester, &c. &e Earl Spencer, Lord Aston, &c. &c.

Whether this publication be considered as rendering the ae-

quisition of Language more easy and pleasurable, or, giving a new impulse and value to our Church Service by unitin g Literature and Devotion, or, exciting the attention of other Nations to the purity of the Doctrines of our National Formulary, it may surely be considered of extensive utility.—The names of Subscribers may be sent to Mr. BAGSTER, No. 15, Paternoster row, or to MESSES. RIVINGTON, Waterloo Place, from whom, and of the most respectable Booksellers, copies

may be had. BRIGHTON, Feb. 14:—The King, in good health, took his usual lengthened walk this day before dinner, in the Palace Gardens. An hour after mid-day, his Majesty ho-noured the Earl of Darlington with an audience, when his Lordship presented a Loyal Address from Durham, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to receive. His Lordship was in splendid costume.—The Princess Augusta, with Lady Mary Taylor, had a carriage airing of about two hours, on the slope, and contiguous to the rural vicinity of the Downs, this morning.—The ball at the Palace next Monday, we hear, will include within its elegant vortex, about three hundred personages of the Nobility at present here, or who are residing in the neigh bourhood.

An intimation has been already given, that it is His Majesty's intention to embark on his summer aquatic excursion the latter end of June.

The ever-memorable 18th of June (the anniversary the glorious battle of Waterloo) is now mentioned as the day on which the Coronation is likely to take place.

Mr. James Grattan is returned Member to serve in

Parliament for the county of Wicklow.

It is stated, that in many parts of the South of Europe the supply of corn is deficient, particularly in Italy and Prance, and shipments have been made to meet the deA meeting of the 500l, renters of Drury-lane Theatre was held on Wednesday in the saloon. The Report was read, stating the death of Mr. Hosier, one of the Trustees, and then adverted to the flourishing state of the concern.

The Select Committee on Foreign Trade commenced their Sittings on Monday last. Sir R. Seppings and Mr.

Copeland are amongst the witnesses examined.
On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when General Sir A. Campbell, Bart, K.C.B. was sworn in Commander in Chief at Madras.

ROYAL SOCIETY .- At a recent sitting, Captain Kater read an interesting paper on the subject of a volcano which he has discovered in the moon. On examining the dark part of the moon through a telescope, he per-ceived a bright spot resembling a star; and subsequent observations convinced him it was a volcano. As that part of the moon in which it is situated, has now become illuminated, the volcano is no longer visible, and before the period for observing its returns, it will probably have ceased to be in a state of eruption.

A Female Penitentiary is about to be established for the City and County of Gloucester, under the immediate patronage of the Bishop of the Diocese, and most of the

Nobility and Gentry of the county.

The New Haymarket Theatre is in a state of progress, the building will be completed in June, and the performances commence in July.

It is reported that Deptford-yard is no longer to be used as a building yard, but as a depot for Naval stores, a reduction is to be made on the rates of pay of the workmen in the Royal dock-yards. The Naval force to be kept up will be 80 sail of the line, with frigates and

A meeting of the friends of Sir F. Burdett, was held on Monday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, when it was resolved to subscribe to pay the fine of 2,000l. to which the Baronet has subjected himself for the Libel.

DIVIDENDS.—By a Return just made to the House of Commons, it appears, that on the 5th of January, 1821, the amount of Dividends due and not demanded

£1,156,551 3 Lottery Prizes not claimed

1,166,720 4 7 Of which sum the Bank had advanced to Go-1,068,725 4 8

Retaining a balance of It appears by a strict examination into the affairs of the Devonshire Bank, at Exeter, that there will be a consider-

able surplus after paying every demand on the firm.

Tuesday the Anniversary Meeting of the Port of London Society, which had for its object the promotion of religion among seamen, was held in the great Hall of reington among seamen, was neld in the great Hall of the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, M. P. was unanimously called to the Chair. He was supported by R. H. Marten, Esq. the Treasurer...—The Reports of the Proceedings of the Society, stated, that the cost of the purchase and fitting up of his Majesty's ship Speedy, as a chapel for the Port of London, had been little short of 3000l. but the accommodation is complete for 800 hearers. The Society had incurred a debt of a few handred rounds. The Society had incurred a debt of a few hundred pounds. and their first object was to pay off this debt, and then procure annual subscriptions, to keep up the important works which they had begun with so much benevolence and zeal.

The Hereford Journal states, that "since Christmas a considerable and beneficial change has taken place in the trade of Birmingham. Unequivocal symptoms of returning prosperity have made their appearance; and though perhaps it would be too much to anticipate such a speedy influx of orders as would give full employment to the whole population, we think we may fairly expect that instances of great distress will soon be rare, and that Birmingham will enjoy its full share of the reviving

trade and commerce of the country."

It is not true that the Veteran Battalions are to be reduced, the Second Veteran Battalion quartered at Waterford, has received orders to complete its numbers to

A statement of the poor, &c. of the Parish of Lambeth, has been laid before the inhabitants, from which it appears, that in 1800, the total number of paupers was, 760, rates 11,6911.; in 1810, paupers 1,094, rates 18,3211. 12s. in 1819, paupers 3,354, rates 47,8701. 3s. 6d.!

ASTRONOMY.—Baron Lindeneau has recently published some observations respecting the diminution of the solar mass. He supposes the sun's diameter to be 800.000 miles—4,204,000,000 feet, or nearly 2,000 seconds, We have not, he observes, hitherto possessed any instrument for measuring the diameter of heavenly bodies to a second. The sun may therefore diminish 12,000 of its diameter, or 2,102,000 feet, without the possibility of being perceived. Supposing the sun to diminish daily two feet, it would require three thousand years to render the diminution of a second of its diameter visible.

NEW COMET.-Signor Pons, Astronomer of the Duchy of Lucca, discovered on the 21st of last month, between six and seven o'clock at night, in the constellation It appears like a white spot, not thick nor of a kernel form, and with a very small tail. On the 22d, Signor Pons continued his observations, and perceived that the Comet had not changed its position, but that its tail was becoming more visible, and its light had acquired greater intensity. He thence concluded that this Comet will become rapidly more luminous, and to such a degree as to be visible by the naked eye. Astronomers have fixed its right ascension at 0 deg. 30 min, and its northern declination at 18 deg. between the stars of the sixth magnitude x and u of Pegasus.

GENEROUS DISINTERESTEDNESS .- An order for some statues having been sent to the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorvaldson, when at Rome, by the King of

Prussia, the sculpter, in return, begged to inform his Majesty, that one of his own subjects, a sculptor, resident like himself at Rome, was as well, if not better, qualified to execute the work. In consequence of his letter, Rudolf Schadow, the Prussian, received the order.
On Mouday evening, the 12th inst. about seven o'clock,

the celestial bemisphere presented a novel and interesting appearance. The new moon appeared in the south-western part of the heavens shewing a hrilliant crescent on its upper limb, the entire circumference of its opake body being at the same time perceptible to the eye. Immediately below the moon the beautiful planet Jupiter was very easily distinguishable; and about 10 degrees to the south-east of the moon, the planet Saturn appeared with an unusual degree of splendour. Thus three of the most magnificent objects which the celestial

canopy presents to the human eye were observable at a glance.

A letter from Tours, dated Jan. 25, says:—"A few days ago the Marquis Buzar arrived here from Paris; he louged in the same hotel as Bergami, and gives a strange account of this fellow: his establishment constrange account of this ieliow: nis establishment gor-sisted of two mistresses, twelve men-servants, most gorgeously apparalled, and half a dozen carriages. The little Victorine is treated like a queen; when she goes up or down stairs at night, two men precede her carry-ing a wax candle in each hand, with arms crossed, as is observed to the Princesses of England. Is this not rare? Does it not speak volumes? The old King not relishing this assumption of royalty, ordered him to quit Paris.

The Irish Papers contain a Proclamation from the Council Chamber, Dublin, the 25th ult. by which it is declared, "that the Baronies of Clonlonan, Moycashell, and Fertullah, in the County of Westmeath, and the Barony of Kilcoursy, in the King's County, are in a state of disturbance, and require an extraordinary establishment of police.

THE NIGER.—It has been at length ascertained, that this river empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean a few

degrees to the northward of the Equator.

The workmen on clearing the ruins of the Prince of Orange's Palace at the Hague, found a casket of diamonds and other precious stones.

Further accounts from Oporto describe the late overflow of the Douro as unexampled in the history of Portugal, for the injury it has done. Almost the whole city was inundated, and in many of the streets the inhabitants could only leave their houses in boats. All the ships which were in the port suffered great damage.

BUONAPARTE.—A letter from St. Helena, dated the 17th December, states, that Bonaparte's house is finished, but not furnished. He rode out a few days before the letter was written to Sandy Bay, to breakfast, his provision having been carried on a mulc, and ate his meal on the This was the first time he was on horseback for nearly four years, and from his inactive life and corpulency, he was so much fatigued, that he was obliged to have a carriage to convey him back to Longwood. He is said to be very unhappy. Madame Bertrand and family purpose leaving the Island in April. The education of her young children is assigned as the motive for this step. General Bertrand remains.

### POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Tuesday a private examination took place at this office before Sir Robert Baker, and Mr. Minshill, of an extraordinary affair.
Sir James Crawford, Bart. who has lately so often figured

in the Courts of law at Paris, was charged with creating a riot at the residence of the French Ambassador, and with presenting a pistol and threatening to shoot some of his domestics.

Sir James, it appeared, went on Tuesday morning to the Duke de Caze's house, in Portland-place, about the time that his Excellency and family returned from chapel, and having gained defiency and family returned from chapel, and having gained admission to the hall, demanded, in rather a peremptory manner to see the Duke.—He was, however, informed by the porter, that it being post day, the Duke was engaged in important matters, and could not be seen. Sir James, however, said he had business of the greatest consequence with the Duke, and must see him; and the porter then requested his card, and shewed him into a small room where some of the Duke's with the porter than requested his card, and shewed him into a small room where some of the Duke's suite were, and where Sir James repeated his demand to be admitted to the presence of his Excellency. Upon a refusal he became very warm, and declared he would see the Ambassador before he quitted the house. A young gentleman, a relation of the Duke, remonstrated with the Baronet, requesting him with meah collinear to leave the house the state of the second ing him, with much politeness, to leave the house; but with-out effect. He walked about the room in great agitation, indulging himself in much invective against his Excellency, and stating that the object of his visit was to procure the restitution of two trunks containing valuable papers which the Duke had caused to be taken from his hotel. The young Gentleman before-mentioned continued to remonstrate, and with some degree of warmth insisted on his retiring from the house but Sir James still refused, and at length produced a pistol which he levelled at those opposed to him, and declared he would shoot them if they attempted to lay a hand upon him. One of the Duke's suite hereupon drew his sword, and Sir James was finally compelled to leave the house.

Sir James, in his defence, alledged, that two trunks belonging to him, containing papers of great importance, had been taken from Greillon's Hotel to the house of the Duke Decazes, but this was contradicted by M. and Madame Greillon, who stated that the trunks were at the Hotel, and were decisined these without which were the property below into the state. tained there with other property belonging to Sir James, because he refused to pay his bill. They also charged Sir James with violent conduct at their Hotel, and shaking his fist in Madame Greillon's face.

Sir R. Baker having consulted with his Brother Magistrate, Sir R. Baker naving consumed with his probabilistic and the field of the duty to call upon him to give security, himself in 2,0001, and two sureties in 1,0001, each, that he would keep the peace towards the Duke Decases and his family. With respect to Mons. and Mad. Greillon, he must also give bail, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each.

Sir Robert Baker told Sir James that his conduct was exceedingly improper, and he must give 24 hours' notice of bail to the complaining parties.

Sir James, however, persisted in his resolution not to give bail. He was committed to the House of Correction.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDLERDAY. The Sessions this marning commenced before Mr. Baron Graham, Mr. Justice Best and Mr. Justice Richardson. The calender does not contain a great number of prisoners, nor are the offences for which they are indicted of any great enormity. The total number is 183, and 18 of them are for uttering forged Bank-notes. There are only three for housebreaking, nine for burglary, and four for highway robbery; there are also 15 for stealing from the person, and 103 for various offences.

John Collins was capitally indicted for stealing, in the dwellinghouse of Richard Adams, silver spoons and other articles

of plate, of considerable value.

It was proved that the prisoner, a lad of about the age of 17, stole the plate out of the kitchen of Mr. Adams's house, on the 24th of January. He was pursued by a soldier who was on the spot, and he dropped the plate: he was overtaken and brought back to the house, and he begged to be let off, and promised never to do so again.

The prisoner made no defence which was satisfactory to the Court, and no dict-Guilty, ed no witnesses were called. The Jury found a ver-

He was recommended to mercy on the ground of his youth. The learned Judge said that the recommendation should be

attended to.

Charles Wilkinson was indicted for cutting a portmanteau from behind the carriage of Mr. Wilberforce, M. P. on its way to Gore-street. The fact was distinctly proved by one of the servants of Mr. Wilberforce, and the prisoner was apprehended

with the trunk upon him—Guilty.

Taunan vy.—Samuel Young was indicted for stealing two turkey's and other poultry, the property of Ann Wicks. George Taylor, a constable, deposed, that he went to the lodgings of the prisoner, and in the coal-hole discovered a hamper, in which were two turkles picked, and other poultry, which he said were sent from his mother in Suffolk; he took the prisoner to the watch-house. The head and legs of a game cock were produced, which were sworn to by the servant.—The Jury found the prisoner Guitty, but recommended him to mercy.

Thomas Boling and John Billing were indicated for stealing agreat coat, value 31, the property of Catherine Kent.—Doling, Builty - Billing, Not Guilty.

Mortimer Jones, alias Edward Mortimer Jones, was put to the bar, to plend to an indictment charging him with making a false affidavit before the Surrogate of Sir William Scott, for the purpose of obtaining a licence to solemnize a marriage with Miss C. Lovell, a young lady of considerable fortune, congrary to the wish and without the knowledge or consent of her father and guardian, Wm. Harvey Lovell, Fsq. The prisoner plended "Not Gullry," and the trial was postponed by con-sent until next Sessions. He is a young min of very gentlemnolike appearance.

RIGHT OF ADMISSION TO COURT.—Mr. Duncan Campbell the Gentleman that has so frequently appeared in the Courts of Law, made a complaint againt the door-keeper for refusing him admittance; which Mr. Campbell said be claimed as the right of a British sabject. It appeared that Mr. Campbell was in attendance to give evidence before the Grand Jury in supporting a bill that had been preferred against a thief for robbing him of his watch.

The Court told Mr. Campbell that had be explained to the door-keeper that he had business, admission would at all times be given to hire, or any one else; but the Court was not large enough to admit every "British subject."

### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ABERDEEN.—One of the fishing-houts from Torry was lost a few day since, on hor return from fishing, when, out of six men in her, only one was saved. Two of them have left large

BIRMINGHAM.-Last week, three men stopped a licensed hawker, named Whitfield, at the bottom of Gravelly Hill, near Litchfield, knocked him down, and took from his person, two 51. Bank of England notes, one numbered 525, and fifteen 11. notes of the said Bank. The villains then threw the poor man into the Canal, near the draw-bridge, and ran off. With some difficulty he crawled out, and ran to Mr. Chapman's house. A pursuit took place by the Police, but without effect.

CARLISLE.—A lamentable accident occurred on Thursday se'might, to Mr. Thompson, surgeon. He had been spending the evening at Stanwix, and parted with a friend at Eden-terrace. His body was found a few days after in the river about tiree miles below the bridge, there were no marks of violence

on his person.

Durham.—A respectable inhabitant of Corbridge, lost his life during the inclemency of the weather under the following circumstances. He had taken copiously of whiskey at a low house by the road side, between Satley and Wolsingham, and on reaching the road he lost the use of his limbs and his reason. and laid himself down among some rushes where he was found the next morning a lifeless corpse. The poisonous stuff which the unfortunate man had taken is manufactured in the plantations of John George Lambton, Esq. in that neighbourhood, from stuff composed of aquafortis or vitriol and spirits of wine. Within the last eight weeks three persons have died from drinking it to excess, and another man has been driven blind and mad. The agents of Mr. Lambton should enquire into this.

Nonwich.—Sunday evening last, as Richard Murray (serwant to Mr. Hudson, St. George's Bridge-street) was returning from Stratton, in a gig, with his wife and child, the horse took fright near the Hospital, and running violently dawn St. Stephon's-street made for a narrow passage to a yard (near Mr. Walker's, gunsmith) where he had fermerly been kept. The gig was overtuned, and dashed to pieces; the man, whose need was fractured, was conveyed by Mr. Walker's assistance to the Hospital in a state of insensibility, and has since undergone the operation of trepanning; the woman was also much bruised, and was taken home in a backney-coach; the child providentially escaped unburt.

FALKIER.—The body of a young woman named Walkin-shaw, was found a few days since in the count just below Bainsford bridge. About six weeks ago she left her father's house in Falkirk, for Laureston, accompanied by her brother, with the intention of inviting some of her friends, who reside at the obove village, to her marriage, which it was intended should have taken place the following Friday. She parted with her brother near Calendar-house, and then it seems, accompanied amain who lodged at her father's to a public house in Bening of the course they also a her had been as a seem of the same was not bearing. ford, where they slept, and the young woman was not beend of after untill for

\*\*Lincoln. —The Magistrates of our city have issued a notice probibiting drovers and carriers from travelling on the Sabbath, and-butchers from killing or selling meet on that day, under the penalties of the Act passed in the third year of King

MAIDSTONE. Our theatre, which has almost nightly been made a place for the display of political feeling, on Thursday vening exhibited quite a new feature; for most of the felks in the gallery have hitherto been lavish in their applause for the Queen, but on the above night, when an overflowing audience honoured the theatre, a cry was made by some one in the gal-lery, for three cheers for the Queen; but instead of this having the desired effect, it was received with hisses, and was immediately followed up by three groams for her Majesty; and the performances concluded with "God save the King," performed by the excellent band of the West Kent Militia, without the

MANCH BOTER. Seven rufflans, in the night of Tuesday e'snight, broke into the house of the Rev. E. Booth, of Chow bent, and robbed it of 1001. in cash. a valuable gold watch, and other property. They returned shortly after they had quitted the premises, and offered, as the watch might be a favourite, to return it for 21. The offer was accepted) and a pooket-book containing 41. was produced, in order to pay the ruffians, but they took that also, and decamped with the whole. They had tied the maid down to the bed.

MANSPIRLD .- The fox cover of the Duke of Portland, situated about a mile from here, and in the occupation of Mr. Neale, was discovered to be in flumes, a few days since, and the whole, with the fences and hedges on the north and oust sides, were literally burnt to embers. It was an ornament to

PLYMOUTH.—A poor seaman of colour, whose limbs were frost-bitten in a vessel in the Channel, had both his legs amputated at our hospital on Thursday—the feet had previously dropped from the ancles.

BFFIELD.—A striking instance of the uncommon mildness of the season, at this period of the year, may be witnessed in the garden of Mr. Woollen, at Gatesfield, near this town, where an apricot-tree is at present in full bloom. A sprig from a oherry-tree, in the grounds of Mr. Mitchell, of Broad-lane, was

shown in this town, covered with buds and blossoms.

WORCESTER.—Our City was thrown into the greatest alarm on Friday se'nnight, in consequence of a fire breaking out in the National School-Room, which is adjoining to a building in which were deposited 20 barrels of gunpowder, 40 hogsheads of oil, and a large quantity of turpentine: the school-girls rushed to the window, and were caught either in the arms of the inhubitants, or in blankets, and escaped with little injury—the gun-powder, &c. were fortunately removed in time, or nearly the whole city must have been destroyed. The School-Room and premises under were completely destroyed.

### ACCIDENTS. OFFENCES, &c.

AWFUL INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH .- Wednesday the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations, assembled at Dr. Williams's library, in Red Cross-street, with a view of considering the projected Bill of Mr. Brougham, on the subject of Education. Several Ministers and expressed their syntiments, and among the rest Dr. Lindsey. A friendly conversation having been finished, the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, was proceeding to read to the Meeting a Series of Resolutions, when the attention of the company was arrested by an appearance of severe indisposition in Dr. Lindsey; be fell insensible into the arms of those around him. Medicul aid was instantly called in, but it was too late, the spirit had fled to God who gave it. The whole company was too much affected by this awful stroke to proceed with business. The Rev. Dr. Waugh, uttended by a large company of Ministers, offered an appropriate prayer.

Remarkable Prevention to Peaching—A gentleman of Hamp-

shire, who was in the labit of being robbed almost every night by poachers, &c. adopted a novel and effectual mode of putting an end to this depredation. He went to Loudon, purchased a man's leg at an hospital, and on his return had it hung up near the next place of public meeting, with a label attached to it, stating it had been caught on his grounds, and requesting the right owner would send for it. This had such an effect, that he has not since been robbed.

Hydrophobia.—A lamentable instance of the effect of this dreadful malady occurred last week at Epping. A shoemaker, who had been bit in the wrist last Christmas by a dog with which he had been playing, complained on Monday se'nnight of a choking in the throat; on the following day he was af-

of a choking in the throat; on the following day he was afflicted with fits, which continued until Thursday, when he expired in great agony. He was perfectly sensible during the intervals of pain, and prayed fervently with a clergyman.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquisition was taken Thursday afternoon, before T. Shelton, Esq. Coroner, in the Vestry Room of St. John's Church, Southwark, on view of the body of Thomas House and 60 who puts a period to his evictory of Thomas Haws, aged 60, who put a period to his existence in the privy of the King of Prusia public-house, Horselydown, by cutting his throat, almost from ear to ear, with a large clasp knife. The Jury having no doubt of the deceased's insanity, from all the circumstances connected with his ceath, had no hesitation in returning a ventice to that effect.

The following malefactors were executed Tuesday morn ing, in front of Newgate, pursuant to their sentences at the Old Bailey, viz.—Thomas Elliot, Joseph Wooten, and Wm. Bullock, for street robberies, attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity; and Abraham Hemmingway, concerned with Thomas Webb, who was executed Dec. 5, 1820, for robbing Enfield Church. On the preceding evening a respite during pleusure, was received for Michael Hartley, convicted of a high-way robbery.

### SHIP NEWS

Arrived Mails	Due	Arrived Mai		
2 Dublin	–	Lisbo	n 1	
3Waterford	—	Malta		
Aluermey & Jo		1 Franc	e <del></del>	
1 Holland		Hamb	urgh —	
4 Gottenburgh		Fland		
TVDAT. Deb 16 -Win				

DEAL, Feb. 16.—Wild N.E.—Arrived and salled for the River, the Cincinnatus, Champlin, from Savannah. Remain in the Downs, His Majest's ships Severn and Brisk, and a transport from Portsmouth for

Majesty's ships Severn and Brisk, and a transport from Portsmouth for Deptford.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 16.—Wind N.E.—Arrived His Majesty's ship Hind from a cruise.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 14.—Sailed the Lord Hobart packet with mails for America, and the following vessels for London:—Ocean, Williams; Norval, Skinuer; Friends, Elliot; Brothers, Jenkins; Peter and Rebecca, Allen: Prosperous, Scholler; Alice, Miller: Heart of Oak, Bowen; Golden Grove, Snell; Betsey, Gray; Avon, Jones; William and Ann, Jack; Lebranon, Blake; William, to Arnams; and Kagle, Radford. The Feronia, Fox, which arrived from Newfoundland 18th inst. with damage, is discharging her cargo to repair.

SCHLLY, Feb. 13.—The Auspicious, Drewett, from London to Waterford, got on a reck in: New Grimsely harbour, on the 10th inst. by which she broke part of her knee and filled with water, and is now on her beam ends. Her stores are landed, and it is expected she will be got of next spring tides. The William Crichelli, from Waterford to London, struck no the Seven Stones, on the 11th inst. and broke of her rudder. She has been brought into St. Mary's Poole, with seven feet water in her held. The cargo is landing in a damaged state.

### LUNDON MARKETS.

COBN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Ran. 16.
There was some quantily of Wheat remaining over from Monday's market, which, with what came to hand this moning, met a heavy sale on lower terms. Fine Barley sells quite as well, but the ordinary qualities are cheaper.—We have had a good supply of Onts this week, but five fresh core is taken off freely on much the same terms, but inferior is lower.—In Beans and Pease we have no alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.  Rasex Red Wheat (new). 33x. 42s. Fine
Hog Peans
PRICE of MI OUD

	W	ht.	R	ye.	B:	ari.	0	Rts.	Br	AMS.	] Pe	tec.	Cu
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Mar. Dist	54	6	34	4	25	13	18	54	31	71	84	44	20
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Eng. & Wal.	.54	64	34	4	2.5	2	18	1	31	10	2.1	11	90

| To sink the Offal—per Stone of sibs. | Rest | Ms. | Unit to Ss. | Od. | Vend | ... | Us. | Us.

PRICE of HOPS, per Cwt.-BATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10. PRICE of HOPS, per CWI.—SAFORDAY, PERRURY 19.

Bags.

Kent., 21. 16s. to 41. 6s. a 41. 15s.

Sussex 21. 5s. to 21. 16s. a 31. 5s.

Sussex 21. 5s. to 21. 16s. a 41. 15s.

Kenet., 21. 10s. to 31. 15s. a 41. 15s.

Kasex 21. 10s. to 31. 10s. a 41. 15s.

Kasex 21. 10s. to 31. 3s. a 31. 15s.

Farnham, fine..., 41. 10s. to 61. 10s.

Farnham, second 21. 16s. to 51. 6s.

	BS of th	e PUB	LIC FU	NDS.		
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tres.	Wed.	Ther.	Frid.	Sat.
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3} per Cent. Consols	6.04	#2}	8/	82	82	
Consols for Account	74	721	72	7.20	72	72
4 per Cent. Consols	:02	914	911	901	904	90
5 per Cent. Navy	106	1061	301	1053	105	105
Bank Long Annuities	18}	183	187	189	189	189
India Bonds	42 p	41 p	42 D	41 0	42 p	419
Exchequer Bills, 2d	6 p	δp	6 6	4 p	5 9	4.5
Ditto, 21d		<u> </u>	· — ·			_
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	COLUMN TO SERVICE	termina and the second	-	A I butter manner		

BIRTHS.
On Thursday last, the Lady of J. Pulman, Esq. of Parliament-place, of

on the 15th inst. in Devonshire-place, the Lady of Frederick Coure, Esq. of a son.
On Thursday night, the Ludy of Eugenius Roche, Esq. of a sen.
On the 12th inst at Upper Brook-street, Ludy Barbara Newdigate, of

At No. 55, Welbeck-street, on the morning of the 16th inst. Lady Lillie,

On Saturday last, Mrs. Annesley, Finsbury-square, of a son, still

On Monday last. Mrs. Buckle, of Mark-lane, of a son

MARRIAGES.
On Tuesday, the 13th inst. at Croydon, Surrey, the Rev. W.H. Hale, A.M. to Anne Caretine, only daughter of William Coles, Rag. of Blaziouse.
Yesterday, at St. Mary-le-Bone New Church, by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, William Griffin, E.g., to Miss M. A. Elliman, both of Tring, Herts.
On the 13th inst. at Soliball, Warwickshire, by the Rev. C. Cartis, Wa. Collourae Towers, E.g., of Queen Anne-street, to Emma Barandistas, cledest daughter of the late Rev. R. W. Yates, of that place.
On Tuesday the 13th, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. C. Drury, George Williams Sanders, E.g., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, eldest son of Francis W. Sanders, Baq. also of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, to Georgiana Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Griffiths, Esq. of Pall Mall.
At Aberdeen, on the 8th inst. boths.

Pall Mall.

At Aberdeen, on the 8th:inst.bythe Rev. James Cordiner, Thomas
Lumsden, Esq. of the Hon. the East India Company's Military Berrice
on the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Hay Burnett, youngest daughter
of John Burnett, Esq. of Elrick.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. at Swindon, Wilts, in his 69th year, Wm. Harding. Eq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy Licutenation of the same county.

At Pyringham, in Bucks, the Rev. John Praed, youngest son of Wa. Praed, Eq. (4th instant, in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. James Lindsay, D. D. of Grove Hall, Bow, in the county of Middlesex, upwards of 35 years Minister of the Presbyterian Meeting, Monkwell-street.

Street.
On the 13th inst. at Islington, Mrs. David Crole.
On Monday, the 18th inst. aged 15, Catherine Ellen, eldest daughter of
Mr. James Jones.
On Saturday, the 10th inst. Sarah, the write of Wm. A. A. White, of
College-street, Westminster, Eq. and only daughter of Colonel Johnson
Newman, ferenerly the Russian Consul at Hull.
On the 2d June last, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the 27th year of his
age, David Frantis Chambers, Lieutenant in His Majesty's 89th Reft.
of Foot, second son of the late Francis Chambers, Eng. of Moste Alve,
county of Waterfood, Ireland.
Yesterday morning, at his house at Stamford-hill, Wm. Mountferd,
Esq. aged 68.

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No. 11.

# SUNDAY, FEB. 25, 1821.

Price 7d.

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ACTS, passed in 60 Gen. III. and the ACTS. A COMPENDIOUS ABSTRACT of the FUBLIC GENERAL ALTS, passed in 60 Geo. III. and 1st of Geo. IV. being the Second Session of the Sixth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Oreat Britain and Ireland; and also I doe. IV. being the First Session of the Seventh Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; with Notes and Comments. By THOMAS WALITER WILLIAMS, Esq. of the inner Temple, Barrister at Law. To be continued annually. Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street.

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Form the curlosity excited to see Her Majesty's Reply to King, the Publisher scarcely has been able to meet the demands of Public: however he trusts now all disappointments are removed.

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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. WILLOCK,

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At Garraway's Coffee-house, in Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 15th of March, at Twelve o'clock, in Twelve Lots,

FIGHT HUNDRED and SIX OAK TIMBER TREES,
EIGHTY-EIGHT ASH, and ELEVEN BLM TREES, now standing in the Park, at Battel Abbey, in the County of Sussex, and on sundry Farms adjoining and contiguous thereto: many of which are of large dimensions, and peculiarly fit for the Use of the Navy.

This Timber is only Eight Miles from the Port of Hastings, and thereby afferds great facility for conveying the same constraine.

The Trees are all numbered with white paint, and will be shown by Richard Jennings, the Woodrester, at Battel, of whom catalogues may be had; also, at the George Inns, at Battel, Robertsbridge, and Rye; Castle, at Hustings; Donaldsen's Libyary, at Brighton: Norfolk Arms, at Arandel: Swan at Chichester; Star, at Maidstone; of Mesers. Dawson, Capron, and Rowley, Solicitors, in Savile-place, New Burlington-street; at Gartaway's; and of Mr. Willock, No. 25. Golden-square London,

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### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

GEORGE ARNALL, Leamington, wins-merchant.
HENRY WARBRICK, Liverpool, merchant.
JOSEPH ROSE, Bath, grocer.
WILLIAM TWIGG, Sheffeld, plumber.
SAMUEL DOWNES, Cranbourne-street, Leicenter-square, haber-lasher and silk mercer.
EDWARD LONG FOX, Idel-lane, Broker.
JOHN SPRIGENS, Chesham, druper.
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BRYAN TROUGHTON, Coventry, silk-manufacturer.
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THOMAS BANTH, Capenfie'd, ironmaster.
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HENRY HOBBS, Chichester, farmer.
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JOHN SHERIFFE, Farnham, grocer.
STEPHEN MACK Norwich, rocer.

STEPHEN MACE, Norwich, glocer. MATTHEW AFFLEY, Coswell-street, Chins and Staffordshire wase-

JAMES FARREL, Prospect-place, Surrey, merchant.
WILLIAM LEA and JAMES FARR-LEA, Pateraester-row, risk
mid-silk unanufacturers.
ABRAHAM SARVIS, Sloane street, Chebsea, uphalsterer.

### SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, FEB. 17.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Clarkson and Slater, Gracechurch Street, London, hat manufacturers.—Notbey and Parkhurst, Stone, Kent, farmers.—Edsall and Harris, Surrey Canal, Camberwell, coal merchants.—Reader and Hall, Duke Street, Adelphi, tailors.—Ker and Keisey, Livarpool, commission agents.—Phene, Sons, and Williamson, London Wall, New Broad Street, upholsterers, so far as regards N. Phene, sen.—Williamson, Saunders and Chalmers, Leadenhall Street, woollen drapers.—Haworth and Head, Crawshaw Booth, Lancashire, cotton spinners.—Denham and Woodruff, Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, jewellers.—A. M. Pedra and Son and Co. City of London, so far as regards C. M. B. Pedra.—Hagart and Co. Giagow, Stewart and Co. Kingston, Jameier.—Haslom, Wigan Lancashire, and Nuttail, Pemberton, Lancashire, milers.—T. A. Mad H. Allsop, Parwich, Derbyshire, wheelwrights.—Caruelley and Catley, Norton, Yorkshire, maltsters.—Wibbertey and Summer, Liverpool, woollen drapers.—Greaves and Co. at Mill Bank, Chester, Warrington and Manchester, paper manufacturers.—Pease, Dunn, and Pease, at Malton, and Great Driffield, Yorkshire, bankers.—Beech and Co. Rotherhithe, shipwrights.—Thorpe and Hutton, Knaresbrough. Yorkshire, linen manufacturers.—T. and J. Chortton, Timperley, Chester, salt dealers —Kerby and Hodges. Maidstone, Kent, linen drapers.—Cozens and Son, Canterbury, carpenters.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. HANSON, sen, Wakefield, Yorkshire, oli crusher, from the 20th of Peb. to the 10th of April, at 11, at the Deg and Duck Tavern, Kingston-

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. HANSON, sen. Wakefield, Yorkshire, oil crusher, from the 20th of Feb. to the 10th of April, at 11, at the Dog and Duck Taveru, Kingston-upon-Hull.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. J. ELLIS, Staverton Row, Newington, Su J. SPRIGENS, Chesham, Bucks, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

M. EDWARDS, Rochester, linen and woellen draper, Feb. 24, March 6, and 31, at 11, at Guildhall, London. Sol. Rippon, Great Surrey Street, Blackfriars Road.

A. TIMBRILL, South Sea House, merchant, Feb. 27, and March 3, 31, at 12, at Guildhall. Sols. Lowe and Bower, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

31, at 12, at Guildhall. Sols. Lowe and Bower, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

R. LEIGH, Stockport, Chester, cotton spinner, March 7, 8, and 31, at 2, at the Mosley Arms Inn, Manchester. Sols. Smith and Hope, Manchester, Milne and Parry, Temple.

J. PRIDDY, Oxford Street, wine merchant, Feb. 20, 27, and March 31, at 10, at Guildhall. Sols. Dawson, Capron, and Rowley, Saville Place, New Burlington Street.

J. W16R, Wellingborough, saddler, Feb. 28, at 6, and March 1, 31, at 11, at the Hind-Inn, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire. Sol. Thompson, Stamford.

Stamford.

J. FISHER, Milby, Yorkshire, raff merchant, March 8, 9, and 31, at 11, at Baynes's Coffee House, Petergate, York. Sols. Seymour, York, Egerton, Norton, and Chaplin, Gray's Inn Square.

B. BARKER, Exeter, druggist, March 7, 8, and 31, at 11, at the London Inn, Exeter. Brutton Old Broad Street, Ford, Exeter.

T. WATTS, Combe Martin, Devonshire, dealer, Feb. 20, and March 3, 31, at 10, at Guidhall, London. Sol. Bung, Brook Street. Holborn. W. F. WILBURN, late of North Shields, hardwareman, March 2, 3, and 31, at 12, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Sols. Swain, and Co: Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, Webb, Union Street, Birmingham. A. De la PRYME, G. HILTON, and R. HILTON, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton spinners, March 2, 6, and 31, at 2, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. Sols. Hurd and Johnson, Temple, London, Buckley, Mapchester.

shire, cotton spinners, March 2, 6, and 31, at 2, at the Britgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. Sols. Hurd and Johnson, Temple, London, Buckley, Manchester.

T. E. VIPOND, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, March 19, 20, and 21, at 11, at the George Inn, Newsastle-upon-Tyne. Sols. Williamson, Gray's Inn Square, Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

J. LOO'NE, Coventry, builder, Feb. 26, at 7, 27, and March 31, at 11, at the Craven Arms Inn, Coventry. Sols. Mullis, Coventry, Woodward and Coombe, Tokenhouse Yard, London.

T. RUSSELL, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, builder, March 6, 7, and 31, at 11, at the Star Inn, Lewes. Sol. Gwynne, Lewes, Sussex.

T. LEEDS, Gerards, Chester, cotton spinner, March 12, 13, and 31, at 11, at the Britgewater Arms Inn Manchester. Sols. Atkinson, Manchester, Makinson, Middle Temple, London.

R. SIDWELL, Bath, shoe maker, Feb. 26, 27, and March 31, at 11, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Sol. Easton, Lambeth Road, Southwark, Goodall, Bath.

J. Parson'S, Long Acre, coach lace manufacturer, Feb. 24, and March 6, 31, at 11, at Guildhall. Sol. Carter, Staple Inn, Holborn.

C. NEWMARCH, Cheltenham, Gloueestershire, stone merchant, Feb. 24, and March 6, 31, at 1, at Guildhall. Loudon. Sol. King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street.

T. R. W. CABD, Borough Market Southwark trips dresser Feb. 20.

24, and March 0, 01, at 1, at 11 at the Fleece Inn, Fleet Street.

T. R. W. CARD, Borough Market, Southwark, tripe dresser, Feb. 20, and March 3, 31, at 10, at duildhall, London. Sola Sheppard and Lepard, Dean Street, Southwark.

DIVIDENDS.

Mar. 12, T. C. Cox, Gloucester, victualler, at 11, at the Fleece Inn.

Mar. 12, T. C. Cox, Gloucester, Victualier, as 11, at the White Gloucester.

Mar. 22, H. Mould, Winchester, cabinet maker, at 11, at the White Hart Inn, Hartlebury, Worcester.

Mar. 10, C. Hepburn, Commercial Road, surgeon, at 12, at Guildhall.

Mar. 10, G. Lowes, Commercial Buildings, Mincing Lane, wine merchant, at 1, at Guildhall.

Mar. 31, J. Micci, White Lion Street, Norton Falgate, coach and harness maker, at 11, at Guildhall.

Mar. 13, J. Hudsen, Birchin Lane, London, and Walworth, Surrey, merchant, at 1, at Guildhall.

Mar. 10, W. Woods, Haughton Street, Clare Market, coal merchant, at 4, at Guildhall.

Mar. 10, W Woods, Haughton Street, Clare Market, coal merchant, at 4, at Gaildhall.

Mar. 10, J. Power and R. Warwick, Finsbury Square, merchants and insurance brokers, at 10, at Guildhall.

Mar. 17, T. Simmonds, Maidstone, Kent, wine and brandy merchant, at 10, at Guildhall. insurance Mar. 17

Id, at Guildnail.
 March 17, T. Birch, Broseley, Shropshire, ironmaster, at 10, Guildhall.
 Mar. 10, A. Morgan, Carmarthen, milliner, at 11, at Guildhall.
 Mar. 31, J. Serjeant, Great Warner Street, Clerkenwell, brewer, at

Mar. 31, J. Derjeans, School 12, at Guidhall.

Mar. 19, C. Smith and J. Vickridge, Bedford House, Senthampton Rew, grocers, at 12, at Guidhall.

Mar. 10, R. Fleney, late of the Island of Jamaica, merchant, at 12, at Mar. 10, R. Fleney, late of the Island of Jamaica, merchant, at 12, at

Mar. 27, J. Turnbull, J. Forbes, R. A. Crawford, and D. Skene, Broad Street, London, merchants, at 12, at Guildhall.

Mar. 31, L. O. Edwards, Mineries, master mariner, and merchant, at 11, at Guildhall.

11, at Guidhall.
Mar. 31, A. R. Uhr, otherwise A. R. Af Uhr, Great Prescett Street,
Goodman's Fields, merchant, at ]1, at Guidhall.
Mnr. 12, T. Carless, Hereford, carpenter, at 11, at the Greyhound Inn,

Hereford.
Mar. 10, J. Vaughten, Edward Street, Cavendish Square, wine and brandy merchant; at 12, at Gulidhall.

CERTIFICATES, March, 10.

H. Burgess and J. Hubbard, Miles lane, Camon Street, London, and Leeds, Yorkshire, woolstaplers.—W. H. Harrison, late, of Liverpool, and now of Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire, spirit dealer.—H. Reed, Mfil Street, Bermondsey, corn dealer.—W. Wyle, form rily of Southampton Buildings, Middlesex, and now of Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, merchant.—P. Hudson, Angel Lane, Stratford, prewer.—J. S. Peirson, Sutton Street, Clerkenwell, goldsmith.—T. Warburton, Northwich, Chester, sall maker.

### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Ha wkins and Blackburn, Farncomb, Surrey, crape manufacturers.—
R. and S. Joce, Exeter, mercers.—Standen and Hewitt, Westmoreland Bulldings, silver castors.—Hunter and Kerr. Glasgow.—Tunstall, and B. and W. Gibbins, Nantwich, soap boilers.—Meike and Allardice, Berwick-upon-Tweed, boot and since makers.—Muller and Thies, Liverpool, merchants.—Naylor, Sanderson, and Brammall, Sheffield, merchants.—Batter and Pidding, Bristol, milliners.—Jenes, Griffin, and Co. workeys, of coal mines.—Dixon, and W. and S. Stirling, Manchester, merchants.—Batter and Pidding, Bristol, milliners.—Jenes, Griffin, and Co. workeys, of coal mines.—Dixon, and Pemberton, Liverpool, rope makers, so far Assepects the said G. Bates.—Frieske and Creed, Bishop's Court, OM Bailey, sugar refners.—Eastwood and Clarkson, Thorne, Yerkshire, milers.—Tomlinson, Bickley and Baldwin, Birmingham, merchants.—Washbourne and Gardner, Marlborough, surgeons.—Barnette and Gaugsin, Knowles Court, Doctors Commons, lace merchants. Fox and Asht-18, Bath, fishmongers.

J. EWING, Liverpael, merchant, to surrender March 21, 22, and April 3, at 1, at the George Inn, Liverpool. Sols. Statham and Co. Liverpool, and Slade and Co. John Etreet, Bedford Row.

F. DINELEY, Pershore, money scrivener, March 19, at 3, 20, at 10, and April 3, at 11, at the Angel Inn, Pershore. Sols. Williams and Co. Lincoln's Inn, and Oldacre, Persione.

J. E. EUDICOTT, Exeter, builder, March 13, 14, and April 3, at 11, at the Globe Tavern, Exiter, Sols. Derke and Co. Red Lion Square, and Terrell, Exeter.

M. IVENS, late of Upper Shuckburgh, Warwickshire, grazier, Feb. 26, at the Crayen Arms Hotel, Coventry, 27, and April 3, at 11, at the Bell Inn, Dunchurch: Sola. Wratislaw, Rugby, and Fuller and Saltwell, Carlton Chambers, Règent Street.

W. IVENS, late of Flecknoe, Warwickshire, grazier, Feb. 26, at the Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry, 27, and April 3, at 11, at the Bell Inn, Dunchurch. Sols. Wratislaw, Rugby, and Fuller and Saltwell, Carlton Chambers, Regent Street.

R. IVENS, late of Hyfield, Northamptonshire, tanner, Feb. 26, at the Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry, 27, and April 3, at 11, at the Bell Inn, Dunchurch. Sols. Wratislaw, Rugby, and Fuller and Saltwell, Chambers, Regent Street.

J. ROBERTSON. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, silversmith, Feb. 26, March 17, and April 3, at 11, at the George Inn, Newcawle-upon-Tyne. Sols. Bonkin and Stable, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Meggiscus and Poole, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn.

G. CLARK, Blackburn, grocer, March 14, at 5, 15, at 11, and April 3, at 12, at the Castle Inn, Blackburn. Sols. Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn, and Dewhurst, Blackburn, R. WOOD, Kendel, bookseller, March 3, 10, aud April 3, at 10, at Guildhall, London. Sols. Carpenter, Furnival's Inn, and Wiatt, Rendal. W. HOBDIN, Leeds, woollen cloth and stuff merchant, Mar. 6, 7, and April 3, at 11, at the Court House, Leeds. Sols. Wilson, Greville Street, Hatton Garden, and Smith and Moore, Leeds.

J. BROWNE, sen. Leeds, woollen cloth and stuff merchants, Mar. 6, 7, and April 3, at 11, at the Court House, Leeds. Sols. Wilson, Greville Street, Hatton Garden, and Smith and Moore, Leeds.

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J. BROWNE, sen. Leeds, Woollen cloth and stuff merchants, Mar. 6

the London Tavern, Poole. Sols. Alexander and Holme, New Inn, London, and Parr, Poole.

J. J. COWARD, Exeter, spirit merchant, Mar. 13, 14, and April 3, at 11, at the Glube Tavern, Exeter. Sols. Drake and Co, Red Lion Square, and Terrell, Exeter.

J. CATTERMOLE, Framlingham, merchant, Mar. 5, at 6, Mar. 6, and April 3, at 11, at the Bear and Crown, Ipswich. Sols. Clubbe, Framlingham, and Bremley, Gray's Inn Square.

J. PULLINGER, Itchingswell, Southampton, tanner, Mar. 19, at 6, 20, and April 3, at 3, at the Black Swan, Winchester. Sols. Allen, Clifford's Inn. and Woodham, Winchester.

. and Woodham. Winchester. BARTRAM, Canterbury, Incen draper, Feb. 27. Mar. 3. and Apr. 3, 2, at Ouildhall, London. Sol. Jones, Size-lane.

J. BARTRAM, Canterbury, Nuon draper, Feb. 27. Mar. 3. and Apr. 3, at 12, at Guidhall, London. Sol. Jones, Size-lane.
W. HODGES, Newington Causeway, Surrey, straw hat manufacturer, Mar. 3, 10, and April 3, at 11, at Guidhall, London. Sols. Jones and Howard, Mincing Lane.

DIVIDENDS.

Mar. 14, J. Goodchild, sen. J. Jackson, and W. Jackson, J. Goodchild, jun. J. Jackson, and T. Jones, sen. Bishop Wearmouth, bankers, at 11, at the Bridge Inn, Bishop Wearmouth.

Mar. 16, T. Snaadell, Barton Bendish, cattle jobber, at 11, at the King's Arms Inn, East Dereham, Norfolk.

Mar. 16, T. Tiping, Warrington, miller, at 11, George, Warrington. Mar. 19, W. Watts, Mauchester, calico print seller, at 11, at the Star Inn, Mauchester.

Mar. 14, D. Watt, Southwick, Durham, ship builder, at 11, at the Bridge Inn, Bishop Wearmouth.

Mar. 16, T. Burge, Freme Selwood, carrier, at 11, at the George Inn, Frome Sciwood.

Mar. 16, T. Greep, Liverpool, auctioners, at 11, at the office of Mar.

Mar. 16, T. Green, Liverpool, austioneer, at 11, at the office of Mr. eter Woods, Liverpool.

Mar. 17, J. and C. Bigg, Hatfield, common brewers, at 10, at Guildhall,

Mar. 17, G. Dann, Linton, Kent, butcher, at I., at Guildhall, London, Mar. 17, M. and G. J. Ross, Dowgate Hill, merchants, at 10, at Guild-all Legica. Mar. 16, G. Marshall, Bristol, corn-factors, at 12, at the Commercial

looms, Bristol.

Mar. 14, J. Saunderson, Sutton, and T. Masters, Potton, Bedfordshire, orn factors, at 11, at the Swan Inn, Bedford.

Mar. 14, G. Bellairs, Leicester, banker, at 11, at the White Hart Inn,

CERTIFICATES .- March 18. CERTIFICATES—March 18.

J. W. Hayton, Greefield, Flintshire, wire and iron manufacturer.—W. H. Lawrence, Bath, linen draper.—T. Peacopp, Whalley, Liverpeol, wine merchant.—G. Atkinson and F. Atkinson, Kirbymoorside, corn merchants.—G. Webb, Cornbill, dealer.—T. Dellin, Birmingham, dealer and chapman.—P. Clayton, late of Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, anddler,—I. Marston, Birmingham, coal dealer.—E. Woolley, Bilston, Staffordshire, fron master.—J. Henderson, Ludgate Hill, linen draper.—M. Daly, late of Blackman Street, dealer in spirits.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY. Earl Grey rose to move for all communications between this Government and that of Naples, with regard to the late occurrences in that kingdom. The Noble Earl noticed the part taken by the Allied Sovereigns in respect to the establishment of a free constitution in Naples. The British Government had disclaimed all interference in the transactions of the Allied Sovereigns, and had laid on the table a letter in confirmation of their neutrality; but he was sorry to say, that letter did not furnish a satisfactory proof of our non-interference. If changes in governments took place, no matter how unanimous were the people, no matter how useful to the community which accomplished them, no matter how inoffensive to other Powers, the Holy Alliauce had, it seemed, an ex gratia kind of authority to resist changes of any kind; to them devolved the right of sitting in judgment on every State, even of calling to their tribunal a brother monarch who had assented to the desired change, to enforce retraction, or to coerce all resistance by arms. The Noble Earl asserted, that when the ance by arms. The Noble Earl asserted, that when the conduct of the Allies was known, Ministers allied themselves closer with the conclave, but suspended all amicable intercourse with Naples. An Austrian army was stationed on the frontier, while a British squadron was cruizing their seas; and one of our vessels had been employed in executing the scandulous summons of the Allies, by which the King of Naples was obliged to repair to Laybach. With respect to the circular, it amounted simply to a declaration, that it would be in direct repugnance to the fundamental principles of this country to co-operate in the project of the Allies; and it professed not to prejudge the question, or to interfere with the course which other States might adopt (and he begged their Lordships to observe this)-" that they were ready to give every reasonable assurance that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrandisement subversive of the territorial system of Europe, as established by the late treaties."—Now, in his view of the subject, the whole conduct of his Majesty's Government had been most reprehensible; they passed an implied consure on the Allied Courts, while they refused to remain in intercourse with Naples. The Noble Earl asked, did not the assembling of an army on the Italian frontier, the summoning of the king to Laybach, the suspension of the British Minister at Naples, coupled with the declaration contained in the paper on the table, amount to this :- that although we asserted the right of

an independent nation to regulate its own government, we admitted that Naples must be an excepted case?

The Earl of Liverpool contended, that the paper on the table furnished the best proof that his Majesty's Government was acting, in respect of Naples, on a principle of perfect neutrality. This country was no narry to any transactions of the Halv trality. This country was no party to any transactions of the Holv Alliance, nor had any engagement, but what was in the face of the papers laid before Parliament. But the principal objection that the Noble Lord had raised to the conduct of his Majesty's Government with respect to Naples was, that in professing a determination to act upon a system of neutrality, they yet accompanied that declaration with a disapproval of the mode and circumstances under which that revolution was accomplished. Now he had no difficulty in saying, that with that sentiment he concurred; and though he saw no reason for interference, yet he still condemned the means by which that revolution had been accomplished. It had been accomplished

by a military mutiny; and the Spanish Constitution, under all its cincumstances; had been adopted. Now though that revolution was effected by a military mutiny, though they adopted the Spanish Constitution, still he was of opinion, that these two circumstances constituted no ground whatever for the interference of other States. ference of other States. Government, he contended, were justified in expressing their opinion, and condemning a revolution founded by such means; nay, the Sicilians had refused to adopt the constitution which Naples had endeavoured to force upon them. The Noble Earl condemned the conduct of the Carbonari, a sect whose principles were not confined to Naples alone, but extended to other countries, and therefore became the more dangerous. He denied that any interruption had arisen to the diplomatic relations between the two countries;

arisen to the diplomatic relations between the two countries; for Sir W. A'Court was our Minister at Naples, and Count Ludolf is Neapolitan Minister in this country.

Lerd Holland contended, that the papers on the table were incomplete in respect to proving that Ministers had acted in the business with strict neutrality. He confessed that, considering those papers, listening to all that fell from the Noble Earl, and the whole of the proceedings at large, he had suspicions that connexion really existed between our Ministers and the Allied Powers in their lossifier to Naples. And powers are their lossifier to Naples. and the Allied Powers in their hostility to Naples. and the Allied Powers in their hostility to Naples. And now, looking to all the circumstances of the case, although his suggestion was not adopted, he was satisfied they took their dialogue from some similar work. He recollected that Sir Christopher Hatton in the Critic thus addresses the gallent

Tell me, thou champion of thy country's fame-For there's a question which I still must ask, A question which I never asked before— What mean these mighty armaments,

This general muster and this throng of chiefs?"

The stander-by immediately asks, "How came Sir Christopher Hatton never to ask that question before?" and the author immediately replies, "What, before the play began? how the plague could he?" Sir Walter then goes on to inform Sir Christopher Hatton of many things with which he is very well accounted when the stander-by again interferes and asks the acquainted, when the stander-by again interferes, and asks the author, "Why as Sir Christopher Hatton knew all that, did Sir Walter Raleigh go on telling it him?" To whom the author replies rather indignantly, "He knows it well enough, it is that he had a made and the standard of the s it is true, but the audience are not supposed to know any thing of the matter—are they?" Now the Ministers of England, Austria, and Naples, were just situated like the characters in this drama. England, who knew what was in agitation, sent this circular to Austria, who also knew what was in agitation, but kept, it back from Naples, that was in the situation of the audience, and heavy profit to a situation. tion of the audience, and knew nothing at all about it until the knowledge of it had become as useless as it was unnecessary. After some observations from Lord Ellenborough and Lord

Calthorpe, Earl Grey replied, and the question was nege-TUESDAY. The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the Queen's Annuity Bill. The Noble Lord said, it was deemed adviseable that, either, in the case of the Queen surviving her

Royal Consort, or living separate from his Majesty, she should be entitled to the same allowance as was proposed on the marriage, to his Majesty, when Prince of Wales.

The Earl of Darnley renewed the observations so often made on the conduct of Ministers towards the Queen, which he considered deserving of censure. He did not feel any particular partiality to her Majesty, nor would he give any opinion on the legality or illegality of inserting her name in the Liturgy. He not approve of her conduct generally.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that no ecusideration on earth should have induced him to advise the omission of the

Queen's name, if he had thought it illegal.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in reference to the observa-tion of the Noble Earl as to the secession of persons from the Established Church, it must arise from political and not from religious motives; but his Grace was ignorant of any such religious motives; but his Grace was ignorant of any such secession. With respect to her Majesty partaking of the prayers of the Church, she already did so, equally as if her name was restored to the Liturgy.

Lord Ellenborough did not see why so large a provision should be made for the Queen. In this opinion the Earl of Limerick coincided.

The Earl of Blessington could not agree with the two Noble Lords; he thought the provision too small; the omission of the Queen's name in the Liturgy was a serious evil.

Lord Calthorpe thought the Government acted wisely in fixing on the present sum.

The Marquis of Landowne deprecated discussion; but though he approved of the present grant to her Majesty, he disapproved of her Letter to the King.

The Bill was read a second time. WEDNESDAY.

The Marquis of Landsdown rose to move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of our Foreign Trade. The Noble Lord was of opinion the internal distress of the country was connected with the state of our foreign trade, but he was not prepared to say that the chief cause of the sufferings of the agriculturists was owing to an excessive production, nor did he think the state of the cora laws had any effect upon that distress, which arose from the state of the home market, labouring, as it did, either under a superabundant supply, or a diminished demand. He thought, however, it was necessary to remove the impediments foreign trade, and the taxes which pressed upon our home trade; each of which operated as restrictions on the capital of the country. After a few more observations, the Noble Marquis moved the Committee.

Lord Ellenborough did not think the relief would be produced by lowering the taxes. The motion was then agreed to.

The Eurl of Liverpool moved for cortain papers connected with our Home Trade, with a view that the House might form a correct judgment on the subject. With respect to the consumption of bread, there was no correct means of obtaining information: it was only of a general chiefly of surmises founded on the importation or exportation of corn. It was impossible, that in contemplation that at some future period, if the price of corn rose to 80 shillings, foreign importation would be allowed, farmers should keep down their corn to 50 shillings per quarter, and thus speculate themselves out of their profits and capital, for fear of distant contingency. It was therefore clear, that no alteration needed to be made in the Corn Laws; and that none which could be made would have the effect of affording any remedy to the distress expe-

nave the effect of anorong any remedy to the districted by agriculture.

STRONG BEER.

Average number of Barrels on which the Excise duty was raised in three years ending in January, 1818, 1819, and 1820.

For the year ending January, 1821

Making an increase of

5,256,600



TABLE BEER.	1,417,000
Average for the three years ending January, 1820	1,519,465
Making an increase of	72,465
CANDLES.	Cwts.
Average for the three years ending in January, 1830	79,816,409
Making an increase of	83,359,000 3,539,591
For the last year Making au increase of	Cwts.
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	7,569,000
For the last year Making a diminution of HIDES AND SKINS.	7,019,000
Making a diminution of	55,000 Cwts.
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	46.219.000
For the last year	46,219,000 44,702,000 1,517,000
For the last year Making a diminution of MALT.	1,517,000
MALT.	Quarters,
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	23,299,000 24,511,000
For the last year Making an increase of SALT AND ROCK SALT.	1,222,000
SALT AND ROCK SALT.	Cwts.
Average for internal consumption during the three years	3 000 000
ending in January, 1820 For the last year	1,936,000 1,981,000
Making an increase of	45,000
Making an increase of FOR EXPORTATION.	Cwts.
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	861,247
For the last year	1,199,000
For the last year Making an increase of. HARD SOAP.	337,753 Cwts.
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	69,474,000
For the last year	78,765,000
For the last year Making an increase of. SOFT SOAP.	4,291,000
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	Cwts.
Rorthelast year	4,5 <b>69,00</b> 0 5,187,000
Making an increase of	618,000
For the last year Making an increase of	Gallons.
A verse for the three years ending in January 1820	5,047,000
Making an increase of	6,575,000 1,5 <b>2</b> 8,000
For the last year Making an increase of FOREIGN SPIRITS—RUM.	Gallons.
A verage for the three years ending in January, 1821	2,790,000
For the last year	2,757,000 33,000
For the last year  Making a decrease of  FOREIGN SPIRITS—BRANDY.	33,000 Gallons.
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	866,000
For the last year	1,143,000
For the last year Making an increase of. TEA.	277,900
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	Cwts. 22,186,000
Por the last year	22,542,000
For the last year	356,000
TOBACCO.	Cwts.
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	11,847,000
Waking a diminution of	11,680,000 167,000
For the last year Making a diminution of FRENCH WINES.	Gallons.
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	977,000
For the last year	915,000
For the last year Making a dissinution of WINES NOT FRENCH.	61,000 Gallons.
Average for the three years ending in January, 1820	18,446,000
For the last year	16,300,000
For the last year  Making a diminution of.  SUGAR.	2,146,000
SUGAR.	Cwts.
Average for England alone during the three years ending in	3,117,000
For the last year	3,413,600
January 1820. For the last year	296,000
It would be seen that the result was highly satisfe	ectory on
all articles except wines and coffee; there was evid	iently an

all articles except increase on the whole.

The Marquis of Lansdown suggested that, with respect to corn, some information might be obtained from the chambers of commerce of Birmingham, Glasgow, and Manchester. He thought that potatoes had become a great substitute for

Lord Erskine was of opinion that the real cause of distress was to be traced to the wars which had afflicted the country for the last thirty years, which ultimately fell on the proprietors of

Lord King thought that unbounded profusion in the governent was the true cause of the distresses.

The Earl of Darnley said the only remedy was a diminution

of taxes and reduction in the expenditure. Earl Grey entertained similar opinions. The motion was

then agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Mr. Somers Cocks reported from the Truro Election Committee that the sitting Member, William Gosset, Esq. is duly returned. Mr. T. Wilson presented a Petition from the Russia Mer-

chants against any alteration in the timber duties.

Petitions were presented from various places complaining of

agricultural distress. The Mait Duty Bill was passed

On the second reading of the Hull Poors' Rates Bill Mr.

Huskisson objected to the Bill as an attempt to introduce into the Port of Hull a poor rate on shipping peculiar to itself, which he considered as becoming a general tendency—he therefore moved that it be read a second time this day six

Mr. Sykes said that Hull was not an insulated case, Sunderland was liable to the rate in point of shipping. After some discussion, it was agreed to put off the second reading till Tuesday sen'night.

Leave was given to Mr. Wharton to bring in a Bill to amend the General Inclosure Act.

In the absence of Mr. Plunkett, Sir J. Newport gave notice that the Right Hon, Gent. would on the 28th instant move the House to repeal the disabilities under which Roman Catholies laboured.

On the motion of Mr. Bennett accounts of the forgeries on the Bank of England, convictions thereon, &c. were ordered to be laid before the House.

Mr. Chetwynd moved for the account of all fines imposed by the Court of King's Bench from 1818 to 1821, and their appropriations, &c. with a view to correct an erroneous opinion as to the disposition of the same.

The Annual Indemnity Bill was brought in and read a first

### TUESDAY.

at samber of Petition ers of land in different Counties, complaining of agricultural distress, and praying relief.

The Bill for regulating the proceedings in the Irish Court of King's Bench and Exchequer was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 2d of March.

In answer to a question from Mr. Grenfell, respecting the failure in the plan for the new Bank notes of Mr. Applegarth —Mr. D. Gilbert said that it was found that the plan for engraving in steel plates, rendered peculiarly hard, was found to be easily imitated; plans had been sent from all parts of the world, and from America amongst the rest, but he could not say what process had been made towards perfection within the last three weeks.

Mr. Curwes lamented that an impression should go forth

be done speedily, he should bring the subject before the

Mr. Littleton, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate distribution of Briefs to Churches, and the collection of monies therein. His object was to correct the abuses in a system which had originated in the piety of our ancestors, and to provide that uo fees be exacted either on churches or fire briefs. Leave was given.

Mr. Denman presented a Petition signed by 7000 inhabitants of Nottingham, stating extreme distress, praying for en-quiry into that distress, and into the proceedings at Manchester.—The Petition contained the most outrageous language against Ministers, and implored the House to impeach them, charged them with conspiracy against the life of the Queen.

On the question for printing the Petition, a long conversa-tion ensued—Mr. C. Wynn objected to the printing of it as a

gross insult on the justice of the country.

Major-Gen. Wilson supported the Motion, and contended that there were facts stated in it which it was impossible for any man to deny .- Though no men had been brought to the scaffold in violation of the law, men had been cut down in violation of all law, while the perpetrators, instead of being brought to answer for their enormities with their lives, were richly rewarded. Was it not a actorious fact, and he would say it to the disgrace of the country, that a place of considerable profit was given to the Magisarate who took the lead in the transaction of the 16th of August?

Lord Castlercagh denied that Ministers screened persons guilty of murder, he thanked God! the Constitution did not recognise any such principle—if, however, the Hon. General thought his charge could be maintained, it was a reproach to him not to substantiate it—it might, however, answer the pur-pose of ambitious men like himself to bring forward charges which had not the silghtest foundation.

Sir Robert Wilson said he was prepared to prove the truth of every statement he had made; he now openly charged the parties who had attacked unoffending individuals on the 16th of August with being guilty of murder. He was ready to prove

Lord Castlereagh-I charge the Hon. General to prove it

before a competent tribunal.

Mr. T. Wortley was surprised to hear the Hon. General assert that he had the means of proving murder against some parties—why did he not go before the Grand Jury of Lancaster as it was his duty?

Mr. Brougham thought the language of the Petition applied to Ministers and not to the Legislature, and therefore he had no objection to it. With respect to the proceedings on the transactions at Manchester, they had done more than any thing else to shake confidence in the judicial proceedings of

After some further discussion the House divided. For printing the Petition, 64-Against it, 130-Majority against the printing, 66.

Mr. Hobhouse asked the reason why Mr. Johnson confined in prison under a sentence of a Court of Law, had not been allowed to see his wife before she field.—Application had been made to the Secretary of State, security offered and refuse

The Attorney General said that the only way would have been to resist the sentence, but it was a case which could not be recommended for the omission-if the poor woman could have been removed to prison, every facility would have been given for her to have had an interview with her husband.

Mr. Creevey brought the conduct of the Sheriffs of Cheshire

before the House. In the Petition it was stated that a Loyal Address had been moved by Mr. T. Cholmondeley and seconded by Sir H. Mainwaring; on that occasion, another Loyal Address was moved by Lord Grosvenor, and seconded by Lord Crewe, but which contained some strong observations on the conduct of Ministers—the second Address the Sheriff said was irrelevent, and would not let it be put, thus depriving the petitioners of their right of being heard. The Hon. Gent. then resolution passed in 1680 by the Honse of Commons to this offect. this effect. "It is, and ever hath been, the undoubted right of the people to petition the King for the redress of all grievances, and to refuse the people this their right of petion, betray the liberty of the subject, and to introduce arbitrary power."—He then referred to the case of the Recorder Jeffries in respect to the Citizens of London, in the same year, when the House agreed that the Recorder had betrayed the right of the subject to petition. After a variety of observations he concluded with moving to refer the Petition to a Select Committee to examine the matter and to report on the same.

Mr. Davenport culogised the conduct of the Sheriff; if the Act was a wrong one, it was an error in judgment, and not proceeding from party prejudice.

Mr. Egerton read a letter from the Sheriff, in which he denied the charge in toto, he had put the original question which was carried by a decided majority, and therefore he hought it was necessary to out the amendment.

Sir E, Knatchbull, Mr. Wilhraham, Mr. Wynne, Ma. Warre and Lord Castlereagh, were of opinion no impropriety of conduct was imputable to the Sheriff; while on the contrary Mr. Phillips, Mr. Curwen, Lord Belgrave, and Mr. A. Moore supported it. On a division the numbers were: For the Motion

65— Against it, 122—Majority against it, 57.
Mr. Grenfell moved for a variety of papers connected with the sale of Ordnance stores, with a view of his ascertaining what private contracts for the sales had been made.

Mr. R. Ward did not object to the motion generally, but certain private contracts had been made, and from the nature e contracts, which from their nature could not be disclosed until the times for payment had expired.—He therefore moved an amendment to except such contracts.—This amendment after some further observations was carried.

Mr Goldburn gave notice that on a future day he should bring in a Bill to dissolve the African Company, and place the forts and property belonging to that Company, in the hands of the Crown. It was not meant thereby to insinuate that the Company had misapplied their funds.

Mr. Marryatt expressed his surprise at the intentions of Government, he thought if the management got into their hands they would not conciliate the natives.

Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Wilberforce were of opinion the

Bill was necessary.

Mr. F. Robinson gave notice that on Monday the 26th Inst. be should in a Committee submit a proposition relative to the mode of taking averages of corn. Adjourned. WEDNESDAY.

Lord Althorp brought up the Report of the Committee on the Hedon Election. It stated that the Sitting Member, John Baillie, Esq. was duly elected.

Major-Gen. Wilson asked why Mr. Hunt had been prosecuted for selling breakfast powder? It was very nutritious, and chenp, and his own family were able to make a vary comthat forgery could not be prevented. Unless something could fortable breakfast from what cost them two-pence per pound.

Mr. Lushington said, the prosecution was unavoidable, the law stood.

Lord Althorp obtained leave to bring in a Bill to render you

ceedings in County Courts less expensive.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from a person named Macinnon, tried for forgery in 1817, but being insune, was acquitted and sent to Bedlam. The petitlozer now prayed to be discharged from prison, he being perfectly same.—The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Brougham said, in consequence of the Northern Circuit, he should not be able to bring on the question of Education so early as he intended.

In bringing up a petition from the inhabitants of Langhor. in favour of the Queen,

Sir R. Ferguson took occasion to advert to the conduct of the Milan Commissioners, and said, he really believed, after the majorities in this House, he should not not he surprised, if a thanks was proposed to these Commissioners, it would be carried.

Sir J. Mackintosh observed, that the divisions to which his Hon. Friend had alluded would be judged by posterity and the country. A stain had been cast upon the present Administra-tion, by the proceedings of that Commission. He did not wish

to wound any one's feelings.

Lord Castletcagh observed, if that was not the Hon. Gent. object, he (Lord C.) diddhink he was practising the most liberal treatment towards the individuals who composed that Commission.

Sir J. Mackintosh rose to move for copies of all correspondence between his Majesty's Government and the British Minister abroad relative to the late proceedings at Naples. The Hon. Gent. commenced by imputing to Austria the most unprincipled aggression in her proceedings against Naples. War had com-menced, and probably by this time was concluded. The object of his motion was to obtain information generally, to ascertain how far Ministers were implicated, from their having been engaged in the late deliberations. The circular of the Allied Powers stated very distinctly the principles of those Powers, which were so very characteristic of the self-elected dictators of Europe. The Manifesto got up at Troppau, and betrayed by their Minister at Hamburgh, exhibited their principles, and shewed whom they considered their vassals, when ther in the shape of Emperors, Kings, Landgraves, or those known by other titles of Sovereignty. These Lords of the human race, with Kings for their vassals, and subjects for their slaves, urged nothing, but that—might constitutes right. Force was the only right they claimed to invade every nation in the civilized world. The Hon. Gentleman then referred to the circular of the Noble Lord, which he considered as of a mysterious nature; but as far as he understood, it appeared to be a charge against the Sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, of calling upon this country to adopt measures repug-nant to the principles of the Constitution of this kingdom, namely, of inducing the British Government to bring over foreign troops without the consent of Parliament. From the proceedings which England had adopted in consequence of the Manifesto, and in furtherance of the circular, it was fair to suppose, she was willing to attack Naples, though, from certain circumstances, he could not bring herself to a cause which would commit herself in a war. The Noble Lord had complained of the Carbonari, in this he resembled Murat, who was villing they should meet, provided they did so openly, and let him know the precise time they meant to march against his capital, and overthrow his power. The Hon. Gent. contended, that the conduct of England to Genou, Lucca, Regusa, and Parga, had increased that sect; and then adverted to the pro-bable causes for the opposition of the Allied Powers to the re-volution of Naples. He asked what could the revolution of Naples have to do with Siberia, she could feel no more dread from that event than from an eruption of Mount Vesuvius; the conduct pursued towards Naples was worse than that adopted by the Allies in 1792, towards France. After referring to various historical documents, and commenting at some length upon them, he concluded with moving, &c. Lord Castlereagh did not think the Hon. Gentleman had

made out a case to call upon Parliament to furnish the documents he had moved for. It was plain that this country had separated itself from the Allies on the question of Naples; there was no person could doubt, that we were neither a party to the principles put forth by the Allies at Troppau, nor at all implicated in the proceedings against Naples. He (Lord-C.) little expected that Ministers would be charged as they had been by the Hon. Gentleman, not with separating themselves arom the policy of the Allies, for that indeed was the fact, but with not entering into a quarrel with all the great military powers of Europe. Ministers had formerly been accused for such a line of proceeding, and then the cry was, "Why not make peace, and save the country?" The Noble Lord then defended the conduct of the Allies, and declared, that since the peace of 1814, he had not seen the slightest wish on the part of the Allies for any aggrandizement of the territorial rights of other nations, or any wish to denart from the basis laid dome from the policy of the Allies, for that indeed was the fact, but other nations, or any wish to depart from the basis laid down by the Alliance. With respect to Italy, it was impossible for Austria to seek aggrandizement there; indeed she had no such object in view. With respect to the circular, the same sentiobject in view. ments expressed in it had been communicated to Naples immediately after the Revolution, as the views of Great Britain. These views he had privately disclosed to Prince Cimitelli. The Noble Lord contended, that the aim of the Carbonari was, the throwing Italy into one State; they were now properly an Ruropean sect; they openly intimidated the Parliament of Naples, and, in fact, governed the country by force, avowing that their object was to drive the Austrian force out of Italy.

He concluded with putting his direct negative to the motion.

Major-General Wilson contended, that the Carbonari had acted under the sublimest dictates of morality.

Mr. Wilberforce thought, with respect to the argument of his Noble Friend, that no one party to the Holy-Alliance could be permitted by the other Powers to make territorial aggrandizement; it was no avail for it was well known they had a way of each taking a slice.

Colonel Davies defended the conduct of the Neapolitans against the charge of drawing the subjects of other States from

Mr. Tierney considered it extraordinary, that when Europe was to be convulsed, England should stand neuter. The Noble Lord had said, that the Allies were disposed for peace, and disinclined to augment their territorial possessions, but what credit could be gives to this statement, when the great Sovereigns were found, as it were, disturbing the tranquillity of

Mr. Robinson, Mr. J. W. Ward, and Mr. Brougham made some observations, and then Sir J. Mackintosh replied. On a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 123—Against it, 194- Majority against the motion, 69 .- Adjourned.

(For continuation of Debates, see page 36.)

### NUTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VERAX will see we have availed ourselves of part of his ornimation: the facts he alludes to in the second paragraph of his facture to us use are amore of, but not of the precise dates, if he could oblige us with those he would save us considerable time: and trauble, and render us a great

Q, in the Corner will confer an obligation on us by gi us the information he alludes to; we have a version in markets, but we shall thank him to favour us with his.

We must decline the additional stanzan to the Assas. BUNGALENSIS has been received, and we thank him; the postry is rather to plain spoken, but we shall be glad to hear from him again as he promises.

The anecdote relative to "Poter Moore's enting pickled

abbage for a trifting wager," we are inclined to suspect is

not strictly true We have used Matter of Fact's notice as faithfully as we could venture to do. The blasphemous expression said to have been used by the Queen we dose not repeat soon as a quetation.

The Defence of Lord Kenyen we cannot admit for want of room; his lordship's conduct out of the House of Lords, by the account of our correspondent, renders his conduct in the House (in our minds) still more strange and less excussable.

Our Cumberland Correspondent same too late.

A. Z. and Fitz-loyalty in our next.

"Sunt Guos Summa to " is a little too course.

"Sunt quos Summa, &c." is a little too coarse.

Taurus Domesticus will come into play. With respect to
the last paragraph, touching innocent persons, he is mistaken and not we, as we shall be able to PROVE when necessary.

Observer shall be noticed in due time.

Incorrupta fides has not been received—the address appears to

have been incorrect. He beg to hear from this correspondent The Black Ram custom does not hold good in Middle

We are greatly obliged to our Dover correspondent (whose initials we cannot decypher) and shall avail ourselves of

The Well-wisher to John Bull, is, we fear, not an attentive reader of this Paper. The speech of Mr. Fox, quoted in the Courier and other Papers, was first published by us last Sunday, and he will find the remainder of it in our number

of to day. The letter directed to Mr. Wright, of Fleet-street, (who is not in any way concerned with this Paper) has been received. We are infinitely obliged to the writer, whose signature we have not ventured to use.

Any information Philo-Bull may be disposed to give us on the

subject of his note, will be thankfully received; he will find,

however, that we are not mistaken. We are very grateful for Truth's Letter—the facts are important—his favour would be greatly enhanced if he could give us the date of the occurrence he mentions.

give us the date of the occurrence he mentions.

Amicus Reginæ is right—there is an error in our Letter to
the Queen of last week, her age should be stated at fifty-three
instead of fifty-seven—of one thing we are quite sure that
she is old enough to know better.

O. P. Q.'s favour was unfortunately mishaid. We feel
grateful, and shall be happy to hear further from him.

The number of our communicants is so large that we are

unable to reply to them all individually, but we feel equally obliged by their correspondence, and request them to believe that the omission of their distinguishing titles does not arise **from inattention or neglect.** 

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. fenday, Don John, and every Evening till further notice.
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. On Monday, Artaxerxes. On Tuesday, Artaxerxes. On Wednesday (3d time) the New Tragedy. On Thursday, the Comic Opera entitled Love in a Village. On Friday, (4th time) the New Tragedy.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. Beduced Ann.... 73 1 | Navy 5 per sent ... 107 6 1 | Rwebsquer Bills ... 8 5 | Ditto Acct .... 73 1 | India Bonds ... 4 per Cents ... 92 1 1 | Omnium .... FRENCH FUNDS.

FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per cent. Div. 22 Sep. 85-45 | Bank Sh. Div. Jan. 1. . 1892-50

Recon. Div. 22 Sep. . 98-50 | Ex. Lond. Im 25-55 - 3m 25-35

There has been a conciderable deal of business transacted in the Panda during the past-week; and such is the confidence reposed in the assertions of Government, that no new Loan would be required, and that the Revenue was in a state of improvement, together with the present favourable appearances of the Neapolitan affairs, that a rise of upwards of 3 per Cent, has taken place since the commencement of the present Account. Another favourable circumstance, as far as regards the accommodation which the Bank has afforded, viz. that instead of requesting the payment of the sums of money (advanced by the Bank to the last Loan Contractors) on the 18th of sext mentil, which was the stipulated time, it is new intinsaced that 50 per Cent. will be required on the 38th April, and the semaining 50 per Cent. on the 18th May. Consola commenced yesterday morning at 731 for Money, and 731 for the Account; and at the close of the Market they were as above.

A Monuay's Edition, continuing the latest News, the Stock

A Monuay's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Mark-

ets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

We must request that Advertisements may be sent early in the week. Many are omitted this week which came too late.

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE of "CHRIST'S AGONY is the GARDEN" will open on THURSDAY, MARCH 1st, at 29, &T. JAMES'S-STREET.—Admittance, One Shilling.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BALSORA SNUFF. A FRESH SUPPLY OF BALSORA SNUPP is held to the highest estimation by all according SNUPP is held to the highest estimation by all according the surface and persons of mask in the Oriental Geneticles, being propared from a species of Abbases which is only encoconfully sultivated on the borders of a small river near Bulsara, is the kingdom of Persis, the waters of which river accumulates a peruliar fragrance to all the vegetable productions grawing on its backs. This highly estacused Snull is sold wholesale and spain, for the depents, (Parsons and Co.) at No. 166, Fleetarnet, in Canisters, at 2s. 5d., 3s., and 18s. each.—May be had retail of Hill, 402, 5traud; and Gliddon, Tavistock-atreet, Covent Garden.

### BULL. JOHN

LONDON, FEB. 25.

WE noticed in our last number the gradual diminution of the Queen's partizans, and of the interest which is felt about her. Her cause was three months ago, a pyramid, whose base covered half the land, which has now grown to so small a point that not one man can be found to stand upon it. In the House of Lords, the scene, the very scene, as we were told, of her acquittal and triumph, a Bill of Degradation against her

with the approbation even of these who a few since were her supporters.

We call the Annuity Bill, a Bill of Degradation, be cause, great, enormous, and unjustifiable, as we think the sum of fifty thousand a year is, it cannot be denied, that it is infinitely short of what a pure, innocent, and unsullied Queen of England is entitled to receive—it is the dowry stipulated thirty years ago for a Princess of Wales; it is the sum which was offered near two years ago, to the inesgnita Duchess of Cornwall—it is the sum which, before the trial, was tendered in the presumption of her guilt-it is the sum which she refused three weeks ago, in the presumption of her innocence: and yet, this very sum, which, every time it was produced, was a new assertion of her unworthiness of the station of Queen, has passed the House of Commons and the House of Lords, we were going to say unani-mously, but we beg pardon, both in the Lords and in the Commons, it was stated, not that the sum was too degrading, but that it was not degrading enough, and that little more than half the sum would have been a Atter measure of her merits, and a juster criterion of public opinion.

Lord Darnley, who, if we mistake not, had given notice of an intention to move for the restoration of her name to the Liturgy, or in other words, for her restora tion to the throne of Majesty, both in Church and State, appears, if the debate is rightly reported, not only to have given up that intention, but to have ac-quiesced in the Bill of pecuniary degradation; a Bill of degradation so much severer than the former, that it is cruelly calculated to renew the Queen's mortification every quarter-day for the rest of her life. She will not be able to look in the faces of her attendants without seeing, in their paltry and diminished numbers, her degradation from the high and palmy state of a Queen of England; nay, she will not be able to hire a new courier, without bargaining with him for low wages, and avowing, by the necessity for economy, the pecuniary conviction under which she lies.

Indeed, when we weigh impartially, all the bearings of this act, we cannot but do justice to the consistence and good taste of the advice under which she pledged herself to the House of Commons that she never would receive a sum which bore the most undeniable marks being an affront; and which, if accepted, could only

be looked upon as the price of shame.

The prudence of that advice may well be doubted by those who think of the Queen as we do; but with her own professions of innocence, with Mr. Brougham's erations of her "not-guiltiness"-with the pride and the parade of an acquittal, which she and her par-tizans so pompously affected, there was no other course left open to her in common decency, or in common sense; and if the Queen be innocent, nay, if we could look at the proceedings as having terminated in an acquittal, we should say, that Mr. Brougham did no more than his duty, in advising his unhappy elient to reject with horror, a proffer, the acceptance of which, would have implied an acquiescence in all the imputations of her accusers.

We shall now see whether the Queen has strength of mind, purity of conecionce, and force of character, to adhere to this refusal; the Whig subscription, notwithstanding the magnificent contributions of Lords Fitzwilliam and Foley, and all the efforts of Mr. Ellice and General Wilson, will, we venture to predict, utterly fail; we hear that Brookes's, that Sanhedrim of the Whigs, has already, with Jewish caution, declined the concern, and that it is new intended to try a parish subscription for the Queen of England, after the manner of Hunt and Cobbett;—but if this be at-tempted we also prophecy that it will end in more complete degradation than even the acceptance of the annuity; it will bring to the test the number and sin-cerity of those who believe her innocent. And the secret of that test we are persuaded will be an affront great and overwhelming in the proportion of the effort which is made, and the extent of the solicitation.

The complete failure of the Queen's case in both Houses of Parliament has naturally driven the Opposition to seek for new means of attack upon the Administration. The affairs of Naples have been selected as the most promising subject; and we have how the Whigs endeavouring to force the Ministerwinto an interference with the Neapolitan Government, from which no earthly advantage could arise. Austria, indeed, careful of her Italian dominions, may be interested in the business; but why we should take a course which would lead us into an unnecessary and fruitless coutest, we leave it to the Whigs themselves to inform us.

As for Sir Francis Burdett, we do not envy him his feelings. Not even the flattering tribute to his merits paid by that great goose Hobbouse, and the cheesemongers, and butchers, and blockheads of Westminster, which he received in his prison the other day, can soothe the anguish of his heart (if he have one) when he thinks of the misery and mischief in which he has involved God knows how many innocent persons.

By a letter from Milan, we are happy to find that one of the assassins of Colonel Browne is in custody; great discoveries are anticipated from this event. Amongst others already made, that the plan of mundering the Colonel was organized at Mantua, is by no means undeserving of notice. It is said, that had the wretches succeeded, they were to have been rewarded with Ten Thousand Francs. We anxiously look forward to further intelligence on this subject, which, we have no hesitation in saying, involves matters of the first importance.

GRAMPOUND DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

It will easily be believed that we are no friends to innovation in Church or State, and that we look with has passed, not only without a dissentient voice, but considerable apprehension to any measure founded on

a general principle of the necessity of a Reform in Parliamen

We firmly believe that the representation is, up whole, in a better practical state than any of the theories would, if carried into effect, praduce; that is to say, that the present House of Commons expresses the public opinion, and superintends the public welfare with as great a degree of adelity as is compatible with the regular and orderly march of organized Govern-

Any more immediate dependence upon the people would undoubtedly cause a more sudden expression of the public opinion, and a more direct obedience to the popular voice; but every body knows—the sages of Greece and Rome acknowledged it in their republics, and none, indeed, but Major Cartwright, and the sages of Westminster can deny it—that the people, taken collectively, is a depository of panic and passion; and that, if its panics and passions were brought to act saddenly and directly upon its delegates, the House of Representatives would cease to be a deliberative assembly, and would become little more than a parcel of mechanical puppets, the wires of whose action were in the hands of a madman.

The present mode of representation filters the troubled waters before they are brought into use; and that which would have been poison if taken in its turbid state, becomes, by the sedative and clarifying power through which it is transfused, the wholesome sustenance of the political body.

But these general rules are not at variance with particular exceptions; and individual cases of flagrant corruption undoubtedly, in reason as well as in policy,

call for punishment and amendment.

It is the general law of England that man shall not be put to death; yet if, in contravention of this general law, a man murder another, the law will execute him: so it may be said that a general principle should be, not to change the present constitution of the Boroughs; but if any Borough shall flagrantly and nefariously puos-titute its own constitution, that Borough may be fairly disfranchised; and it would seem, according to the principle, most right to transfer the right of franchise, so taken from them, to such other persons, as seem, by their palitical situations, entitled to and capable of enjoying to those privileges which the offending Borough had forfeited. Upon these grounds, we do not see what possible objection cambe raised first, to the disfranchisement of Grampound, secondly, to the transfer of that franchise elsewhere.

Much difference of opinion may exist as to the place on which the franchise should be bestowed: some are for adhering to locality, and throwing the right into the Hundred in which Grampound is situated, and, generally speaking, this seems the best, because the least violent, change; but it is contended, that the proximity of that Hundred to so many other Bosoughs, renders this expedient not entirely satisfactory in this

Others would transfer the franchise to one of the Ridings of Yorkshire, thus erecting it into a separate County, and others again are for giving it to Leeds or me other great town.

Both these have their advantages and their difficulties; but there is one other which, though it also has its difficulties, appears to us to have many advantages, and which is well worthy the consideration of the Legislature; we mean the summening two representatives from the Isle of Man.

Our readers would hardly believe the detail of barbarous anomaly which the political state of this Island presents; but the great and flagrant absurdity of having such an Imperium in Imperio, but an Imperium extra Imperium, is obvious to every eye; and since fie union with Ireland it is quite as ridiculous to leave the Idle of Man in the obsolete trammels of its Deemsters and its Keys (such is their barbarous jargon for Judges and representatives) as it would be to leave the Isle of Wight, or the Island of Angleson under the administrative customs of the Belgi or the Druids.

We trust that this proposition, which we draw only time just to throw out, may meet with an attention which we are persuaded it deserves.

THE COURIER AND MORNING POST. WE are very far from wishing to trouble our readers with any thing which concerns ourselves; but the con-duct of the Morning Post and Courier towards John Bull is of a nature which calls for a remark.

These papers are in the habit of quoting from us facts, statements, and original matter, and or saing them, either without any acknowledgment at all, or if with an acknowledgment, with the name of a scrong paper affixed to them.—Our notice of the Duke of Roxburgh's determination not to visit the metropolis-furnished to us exclusively, is quoted by the Morning Post from the Dublin Patriot, and an extract from the speech of Mr. Fox—(the remainder of which we give to-day.) is modestly recommended by the Courier to its readers as having been discovered and exted by itself, without the smallest remark.

That we have rejected some sad trash of verses, and other things which have subsequently in the Post, is no reason why that journal should affix the title of another paper to our original matter which it finds convenient to quote; nor is it because the Courier marches with all the authority of official importance, that it is to assume to itself things which originate in a purely independent, unfeed and unbought publication.

If these papers are sore and angry with us for our asaided success, and choose to pay us in the coin of con-tempt in which they are paid by a large proportion of society, let them leave us alone—they may rest assured we shall never borrow any thing from them; but if they do choose to quote us, they may at least do us the justice to confess their obligations.



the Caronicle annumeces that Mr. Keppel The Morning Chicalocal infinite on that Mr. Keppet Canwa is about to resign the office of deputy to Bergami, and that Mr. Leicester Stanhope is to succeed as Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen. We healtast to believe this; Mr. Stanhope has already given public proof that he is but a silly fellow, but we are still inclined to believe too well of his personal spirit to cre-

But that which neither the Times nor the Chronicle announces, and which, therefore, we believe to be true, is, that a great coolness subsists between Lady Ann

Hamilton and her royal and immaculate mistress.

It is said that this coolness has almost grown to an spen rupture, and that though Lady Ann is in nominel attendance, she sees as little of the Queen as Lady Jersey, or the Duchess of Bedford; we have heard more on this subject than we care at this moment to mention. The quarrel is very a pretty quarrel as it stands, and explanations might only spoil it.

### MR. WILBERFORCE.

WE have received letters from all parts of the country, testifying abhorrence of what some call Mr. Wilberforce's "hypocrisy," others his "inconsistency," and the most gentle, his "unhappy error."

One of our correspondents (to whom we beg to express our thanks) has furnished us with ten extracts from Mr. Witherforce's celebrated work of "The Practical View of the Religious System of Professed Christians contrasted with Real Christianity;" and these extracts exhibit, undoubtedly, the grossest inconsistency between the doctrines lately professed by Mr. Wilberforce in Parliament, of submitting moral rectitude to political expediency, and that of his work, the greater part of which is employed in shewing the necessity of maintaining moral and religious opinions, not only in opposition to, but in defiance of, the clamour of the world.

This latter doctrine is, indeed, the great object of the work, and if we were to print all the passages to which our correspondent refers, and those which, on looking over its pages, we have ourselves discovered, it would amount nearly to a reprint of the whole work; and, to say the truth, the book is written in such a rambling snambling desultory style, that it is exceed-ingly difficult to make an extract which shall not be as long as a sermon. We shall, however, select two or three passages, not that they are the strongest, or most in point, but that they are the shortest and most within our limits.

In page 355 of the edition of 1818, the author expresses great anxiety that he should not appear

"To melt down the concern of eternity into a mere matter of temporal advantage or POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY.'
In page 359 he exhorts

That the line of demarkation between the friends and number of religion should be made clear; that the separation should be broad and obvious; that he who wishes well to his country ought no longer, in the exigencies of the present times, to hemitate what course he should pursue; and that it is not merely by their personal conduct that men of authority and influence may promote the cause of good morals, but that they should, in their several situations, encourage virtue and discountenance

In page 213 he is very severe on

The false pretenders who endeavour to make themselves universally acceptable and popular; who wear in public the mask of an assumed character, but who possess not the strength and energy of character, which, in contempt of and perseverance in notion. Destitute of proper firmness, they encourage that vice and folly which it is their especial duty to suppress; and it is well if, from their soft acomplying Aumour, they are not often drawn to participate in what is wrong, as well as to connice at it."

In page 190, when treating of the love of worldly

estimation, he asks

What real intrinsic essential virtue does there appear to be in a virtue which would have wholly changed its nature and character if Public OPINION had been different? In truth, it is of base extraction and angenerous qualities; it springs from schlausess, from vanity, and less ambition."

And in another place he says, upon the same subject, "That the love of human opplause is manifestly injurious, as it tends to draw down our regards to earthly concerns, and that it is impure to estimate too highly the good opinion and

commendations of men."

And finally, (for we are tired of quoting what the event has shewn to be such hypocritical cant) he condemns, by anticipation, the very duplicity of which

no man ever gave a more striking example. (page 224.)

"This miserable sophistry" (namely, the propriety of the propriety of the propriety of the propriety of the opinion the world,) "deserves not that so much time should be spent to its refunction; to discern its fallaciousness requires not acuteness of understanding so much as a little common hosames. There is, indeed, no serer mark of a false and hollow heart than a disposition thus to quibble away the clear lajunc-lians of duty and conscience; it is the wretched resource of a dising quous mind endeavouring to escape from convictions, before which it cannot stand, and to evade obligations which it dares not disavow!!!"

By what art, by what subtlety, by what Jesuitry, will Mr. Wilberforce endeavour to reconcile the flagrant contradiction of his practice and his princithe religious and moral obligations which are imposed on man in society, one of the most important to his neighbours is the example which he may give of his reverence for public prayer, and of the cordial sincerity and steadfast faith which he brings

What then would Mr. Wilberforce, in the days of should have had the profane audacity to propose that a struggle between political parties ought to be appeased, by interpolating the holy Liturgy, by confessing that the point is dispute was too thorny and too candidous for the tongues of politicisms and the ground flow months. for the tongues of politicians and the cars of the mob. yet was very fit to exercise the voice of the pricets at the altar, and to mingle itself with the devotions of a people to their Creator?

These are distinctions which we cannot taste; we cannot bear that the only house in England in which a shameless woman is to be received with honour, should be the House of God; and that the only place in which her name could be pronounced without lesita-tion and a blush, should be before the table of the Lord!

Again wessy, how will Mr. Wilberforce reconcile all this? In vain will be whine and complain of our injustice and want of charity; in vain will his and the Queen's partizans accuse us of impiety, because we censure the holy little man. Without venturing to compare the secret intensities of human devotion, we trust we may be allowed to say, that a more sincere reverence than we feel for our holy religion is not to be found in Mr. Wilberforce's breast, nor even in Mr. Wilberforce's book.

The esteem which we have hitherto felt for this gentleman has been altogether founded on a belief of his religious sincerity. His talents are of a very inferior order: he possesses a sweet voice and a voluble tongue; and the unaccountable wavering of his opinions have given him a fictitious degree of importance as he oscil-lated backwards and forwards between parliamentary factions and political parties; but in his public life he has shewn neither the genius which could command others, nor the good sense which could regulate himself.

In the book which we have just quoted, and which owes whatever reputation it has to adventitious circumstances, he shews neither sound human logic, nor pure religious fervor, nor a convincing moral elequence; it is like his speeches and his life—a long series of common place and twaddle; very indistinct, generally unintelligible, confused without variety, involved without discrimination, laboured without being polished, heavy without being solid, and praised, admired, and honored because it is not understood!

That the public opinion of such a man, and of such a book, should have stood so high, is, we think, a re-preach alike to the national taste and the national understanding; but this last flagrant contradiction between his doctrine and his example, will, we think, do more towards lowering the reputation of both to their proper level than any examination or criticism, however acute, or however severe, could have done; and amidst all the frightful consequences which have followed, or may follow, this unhappy discussion about the Queeu, it is a consolation to think that it has at least had the good effect of unmasking the pions, the patriotic, and the literary pretensions of Mr. William Wilberforce, who will be known to posterity as the saint of the nineteenth century who wrote a book against cards and playhouses, and published a speech for admitting a woman convioted of an adulterous intercourse into a station of distinction and honour in the prayers of the church.

### EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS. PARIS, FEBRUARY 9th, 1821.

Though Bergami has absented himself from Paris, conversation about this singular phenomenon has not

ceased. Some anecdotes came to my knowledge the other day about this personage which I shall communicate.

We had in the course of the winter an Italian female of the name of the Marchesa Segrati resident in this city. She was a semi-philosopher, and a semi-litterateur. She had been suremened to England as a witness on the Queen's trial, to testify her knowledge of the services which Bergami had rendered the Queen. At the house of this lady, Bergami sometimes passed his evenings.—I have seen persons who have met him: their accounts correspond with what we have frequently heard, and

afford no novelty.

The carriage is which he came to this house was elegant and handsome: it was said to have been purchased for his daughter Victorine; he had always a laquais, and a chasseur bedizened with a profusion of gold and lace.

The Baron himself wore a small round hat in the form of a casquette, or a Bombe at the top, because, as he observed, being tall, a hat made in the ordinary way

would inconvenience him in a carriage.

His face, language, and manners, all were common, pourtraying, as a libera! (who cultivated his acquaint-ance) said, the obsequiousness of a laquais. He affected politeness, but smelt so potently of garlick, that even my Prench interlocutor could not sustain his bouffee.

It is said that the Marchesa told him that an illustri-ous lady had learnt his malady without expressing much concern; that absence had diminished some of her affection: she added that the duties imposed upon her by her new situation, prevented her manifesting the same attachment.

Since this intelligence, the Baron has worn an air of sensibility and sadness, which is highly ridiculous, when contrasted with his unmeaning face. He converses much with his daughter, and relates to her the different scenes of their travels in Palestine.

FEBRUARY 16th.

This, perhaps, is the last time I shall mention Berrami; he is by this time at the Barona, the estate given him by the Queen. I saw him leave Paris; he had three carriages, the first was a coach with four horses, which took part of his baggage—his pointers an! spaniels, e chasse, and two servants. In one of the other two carriages, the Baron and his secretary, and two children and the governess, and the third was filled with servants.

It is reported that one of these carriages came to him s a present from London, a few days before his depar-This carriage contained three dressing-cases of much value. When he got to Bondy, the first post from Paris, he discovered that he had left some of his things behind, and a courier was despatched to fetch them, during this time he regaled himself with the landlard of the inn: there is but one other circumstance I shall mention, namely, that his attendants gave out upon leaving Paris, that they shortly expected to return there.

### POLTRY.

The following verses, addressed many years ago, to ber Royal Highness the Patacase or Wales, by Mr. Moore, cannot fail, at the present moment, to interest our readers.

> The moral lay, to virtue due, I write, fair excellence, to you. Truth, under fiction, I impart,
> To weed out folly from the heart;
> And shew the paths that lead astray,
> The wand ring nymph from Wisdom's way.

'Tis said of wislow, maid, and wife, That honour is a woman's life; Too fragile sex! who only claim A being in the breath of fame Which tainted, not the quick'ning gales That sweep Sibea's spley vales, Nor all the healing sweets restore, That breathe along Judea's shore.

A traveller, if he chance to stray, May find again the once lost way; Polluted streams again run pure, And despect wounds admit of cure, But women no redemption knows The wounds of honour never class!

If once her feeble bark recede, Or deviate from the course decree In vain she seeks some distant shore, Her berald Folly-flies before; The frewning ports against her close, And shut the wanderer from repose.

Is there no penance to atone, Even for a single error?—None. Whatever fills the teeming sphere Of humid earth and ambient sir With renovation, is indued, And formed to fall and rise removed; The stars no fixed duration know. Wild ocean ebbs again to flow; The sun that mourns approaching night, Refulgent springs with new-born light; The moon repletes her waning face, More brilliant from her late disgrace.

And must poor woman then disown, That change to which a workl is prose ! Must she in constant brightness shine, And ne'er like san or moon decline Alone for ever beight ?-is this What we demand of woman?- Yes. For should the spark of vestal fire, In some unguarded hour expire Shall the black clouds of consoit Dim of your future days, the light? Shall honour's thoughts no more return? Shall virtue's flame no longer hum? We more the rayar'd garden blow. With spring's succeeding blossoms?- No: Pity may grieve, but not restore, And women falls—to rise no more.

### MANSION HOUSE CONCERT.

On Thursday, as it should seem, her Majesty goes to a Concert at the Mansion House.

Before our next number is published we shall see what ladies of fashion are under the influence of Alderman Wood, and what ladies of virtue are content, premeditately, to meet the Queen.

BROUGHAMIANA. (II.)

Four Questions for Mr. Brougham.

I. Pray, Mr. Attorney-General, how much did you receive for your visit to Saint Omer's; and what were your expences?

II. Did you not write a letter to a friend, to congratulate him upon the way in which you got the Queen to Saint Paul's, and was there not in that lutter this expression. "I had great difficulty in BRINGING HER TO THE POST SOBER ?

III. Were you not surcharged by the Commissioners of Taxes for not having entered Mrs. Brougham's servants in your schedule, in the month of April: did you not declare upon that paper that you were not married on that day, and that consequently they were not your servants?

IV. When was your child born?

Whenever Mr. Brougham thinks fit to answer the first of these questions, we shall be ready to admit that he is a careful guardian of the public property.

Whenever he answers the second of these questions, we shall doubt his having called the Queen "that Devil, and suspect Doctor Borland of hypocrisy in the declaration of her Majesty's elevation, which he made the other day to Mr. Vizard, who visited and questioned him upon the subject of our Genoese anecdote. Whenever Mr. Brougham answers the third question,

we shall admit that he is a fit guardian of public merals, and an excellent person to direct the education of the

And whenever he answers the fourth question we shall be free to allow that the sanction of Mrs. Brougham's name is enough to white-wash, (we use Mr. Brougham's own expression) any doubtful character in Christendom When we say answer, we mean satisfactorily,

Supplementary Question for Mr. Henry Brougham. Mr. Brougham, did you, or did you not, in the lobby of the House of Commons, say, when speaking of Alderman Wood, that " excepting the identical animal which chews the thistle, a greater ass does not draw the breath

Second Supplementary Question (rather to Mr. Heavy

Brougham's advantage. Mr. Brougham, did you not recently, at Brindenburgh House, property evince your disgust when the Queen, swearing an oath (which we dare not repeat) did, in the most flagrant, unfeminine, and indecent manner, all-ide to his Majesty, with a reference to HER popularity?

The favour of an answer is desired.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Continued from page 83.) THURSDAY.

THURSDAY.

The Queen's Annuity Bill was passed, and carried to the Commons by Baron Garrow and Judge Bayley.

Lord Holland gave notice that he should on Monday move for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Law of Treason to

The Marquis of Lansdown gave notice of motion for an Address to His Majesty on Tuesday respecting the tranquillity of Europe.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Queen's Annuity Bill, the Mait Duty Bill, &c.

The Earl of Donoughmore presented several petitions from the Catholics of Ireland, and gave notice that he should bring the Catholic question before the House on Thursday, the 8th of March.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY.

Petitions from certain Landholders in various parts of the country were presented, complaining of agricultural distress

In the course of a conversation respecting one from Ashford in Kent, Mr. Ellice made some remarks on the distresses und which the country labours. The Hou. Gent, thought that the state of taxation, the Corn Laws, and the currency were subjects as connected with the cause of that distress, which required the labours of a Committee. The Bullion Committee had erred in not taking those subjects into consideration.

Mr. Grenfell denied that any error had been committed in that meet the Bullion Committee.

that respect by the Bullion Committee.

Mr. Huskisson deprecated discussion on these subjects at the

Mr. Baring thought these subjects, on the contrary, ought

frequently to be discussed.

Lord J. Russell called the attention of the House to the proceedings which had taken place at Kilmainhum Meeting, Ireland, when the military were called in by the sheriff, and forcibly turned Lord Clencurry out of the chair. A Petition had been presented to the House from the persons so assembled, praying for an enquiry into the conduct of the sheriff. The Address to the King on that occasion was moved by Lord Howth, and seconded by Lord Frankfort, after which a Mr. Byrne moved an amendment. In the course of his speech he spoke against His Majesty's government; and here, the Noble Lord suid, it was alledged by the sheriff that he was introducing matter totally irrelevant to the business of the day, and was prevented from proceeding, and the sheriff, after some altercation, left the chair. It was then, part of the freeholders who remained placed Lord Cloncurry in the clair, (the sheriff had previously declared the meeting to be illegal, and called upon all loyal subjects to leave the room with him) Mr. Byrne, however, in this state of things, moved an amendment, when a military guard, stationed at the gael of Kilmainham, entered, and compelled Lord Cloneurry and the freeholders to retire. The noble Lord, after this statement, dwelt on the importance of preserving the subjects' right to petition, and the necessity, in a constitutional point of size of institutions are preserved.

in a constitutional point of view, of instituting an enquiry. He moved for the appointment of a select Committee to enquire into the matter of the Petition. Col. Talbet seconded the motion.

Mr. C. Grant, disclaimed any connexion of the Government with the proceedings upon which this petition was founded. No man depresented the interference of a military power more than himself, the same feelings pervaded the whole of the Irish Government, and they had abstained from expressing any opinion upon the charges made against the sheriff. The statement which he had received completely contradicted the charges; it affirmed the address was put and carried without opposition. He further affirmed that he never mentioned the military while in the Court House. The statement that he re-fused to put the amendment was also untrue. After having dissolved the meeting be considered its continuation illegal, and the civil power being inadequate, be then called in the military which was the ordinary gaol guard? The Right Houourable Gentleman, under these circumstances, conceived the Government was not called on to interfere, but the complaining party might find redress in the ordinary courts of justice, nor would the House think it a matter fit for legislative inquiry.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald supported the motion on the ground that as one of the constitutional rights of the people had been invaded, it was a fit subject for the interference of this House

Mr. Ellis was of a contrary opinion, and thought that, at most, if any error had been committed by the sheriff it was an error of judgment.

Sir J. Newport, Sir J. Sebright, Sir J. Mackintosh, were in favour of the motion.

Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Martin (Galway), Mr. Peel, Lord Castlerengh, &c. opposed the motion on the ground stated

On a division the numbers were-For the Motion 90- Against is 124 :- Majority 34.

The Scotch Juries Bill was committed for the 8th of May. Mr. Rice gave notice of a motion respecting the criminal laws of Ireland for the 9th of March.

FRIDAY Mr. Chetwynd gave notice that he should, on the 10th of March, bring the subject of the Vagrant Laws under the consi-

deration of the House. Sir T. Lethbridge gave notice that he should, on the 2d of March, move for a Bill to enable the Trustees of Charities to alienate Lands under certain restrictions.

Mr. Denman presented a Petition from a person named Thomas Davidson, (convicted and sentenced for publishing a gross and blasphemous libel), charging Mr. Justice Best with stopping him in his defence, and imposing on him fines to the amount of 1001, for stating that there was no counsellor who could be found to undertake his defence. The netition went on to state, that there were only two cases, and that in the worst times of our history, when judges exercised such a discretion, viz. Sir W. Ruleigh, who was stopped in his defence, but not fined; and the case of Prynne and others, in the Star Clamber, who libelled the Archbishop of Canterbury, but even then no fine was imposed. Again, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, in the case of Colonel Lilburne, but no fine was levied. In the reign of Henry V. the Lord Cobham was accused of heresy, and in defence called the bishops infidels, the judges however did not fine him. The Hon. Gent. stated, that the petitioner had thus been hindered from making his defence. It was true the fines were remitted, Mr. D. did not mean to bring any thing like a charge against the Judge. He moved that the petition be received.

Mr. Hobbouse seconded the motion.

The Attorney General conserved, that the question respecting the conduct of Judge Best had been discussed when a motion for a new trial was moved. The libel in question contained a declaration that the Bible contained nothing "but lies, blasphemies, and absurdities." With a view to prevent the repetifrom of these blasphemies the fines had been imposed. It was for not desisting that he was fined, and not for saying that he could not find a counsellor to plead his cause. The defendant had still continued to behave in the most insulting manner, had still continued to behave in the most insulting manner, holding up his hand in a menacing attitude, and saying to Judge Best, "Here is the key of the dungeon, send me to it if you like, I will proceed in my defence." The fines were remitted upon the summing up of the Judge. He could not see any ground the petitioner had for coming to the House.

Mr. Creevey called the learned Judge an intemperate and political Judge, and said that he had acted from resentment.

Mr. Scrieant Onslow appealed to the House whether the Hon. Gent. was not disorderly.

The Solicitor Coneral thought the Hon. Gent. when he made such grave charges should substantiate by evidence (Mr. C. denied that he had made any) He was glad then that he re-tracted his error. The Hon, and Learned Gent, then defended the Learned Judge at some length, from the imputation at-tempted to be cast upon his character.

Mr. Lockhart felt satisfied that the conduct of the Learned
Judge after the explanation he had heard was perfectly correct.
A long and desultory discussion took place in which
Mr. Scarlett, Sir F. Blake, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Bernal, &c. &c. took part. On a division, the numbers were—for receiving the petition, 37—Against it, 64—Majority against the petition, 27.

A discussion was afterwards entered into, on a motion of Mr. Hume's, for an Address to the King, for an Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Ionian Islands; in which the Hon. Geut. contended, the High Commissioner, Sir T. Maitland, enjoyed considerable emoluments, and that many of the subordinate officers were provided for at a considerable expence. This, however, Mr. Goulburn shewed to be incorrect; and so far from the High Commissioner living in a palace, and enjoying 2,000l. a year, his income was very limited, and he was very badly lodged, living only in a bed-room and a sitting-room.—
The motion was agreed to.—Adjourned to Monday.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NAPLES, Jan. 31 .- The official journal gives the following

account of a letter from the King:

"'The King enters largely into a detail of the extreme kindness of his reception by the Emperors; of the humidity of the climate, and the heat of the stoves, by which his cold has been increased. His Majesty adds, that he has nothing of interest to communicate as to political affairs, but that the re-union of the Italian Princes leaves room to hope, with the Divine assistance, for the adoption of a better system, in the affairs of Italy, and confirmation of the tranquillity of Europe.

"General Pepe, on the 29th, under the title of the Order of the Day, congratulates the National Guard, both horse and fool. "'I' It the chances of war,' says he, 'should lead the enemy into your neighbourhood, remember that the Neapolitans have more than once defended their fine country, and that Saragossa, which does not contain the tythe of the population of Naples, resisted for a long period the attacks of two powerful French

Sicily still refuses to send Deputies to the Parliament. A

smothered dissatisfaction prevails in the Island."
"LAYBACH, Feb. 2.—The Austrian army passed the Po on the 28th and 29th of January, and is advancing upon Naples by three different routes. Forty thousand men will first advance to the frontiers, who will announce, in case of resistance, that they will be followed by 80,000 more. His Majesty the King of Naples has addressed a Proclamation to the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, in which he orders the immediate dissolution of the Parliament. He also calls on them to receive the Austrians as friends, and promises, on his return, to give them a Constitution. We have not time to ascertain tain the effect of this intelligence on our Exchange.

### I.AW INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FRB. 21.

The King v. J. Hunt.

This was an Indictment against the proprietor and publisher of the Examiner newspaper, for a libel on the House of Commons, published in his paper of the 24th of July.

'The alleged libel, after describing the majority of the Mem-

bers as greedy place-hunters, pensioners, and needy adventu-rers, asserted that the House contained a far greater number of public criminals than public guardians, &c. &c. This was the libel complained of.

The defendant read a long written defence in which he dis claimed any other object than the public benefit in the libel.

The Jury retired and after some time returned into Court to

consult the Judge as to whether it was necessary malice should be proved to constitute the offence.

The Judge said that must be inferred from the effect which his act was likely to produce. The Jury then retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of Guilty

The King v. Fletcher and O'Brien.

This was an indictment against the defendants, charging them with conspiracy to excite disaffection in his Majesty subjects, by circulating inflammatory hand-bills. The circumstances of the charge have already been before the public. Fletcher, who has absconded, did not plead to the indict-ment, and the Jury had only to try Mr. O'Brien. The case was stated by Mr. Pearson, who in support of the prosecu-tion but in several hand-bills, which had been traced to the possession of Fleicher. Seale, the printer, was examined, for the purpose of implicating the defendant O'Brien; but be only proved that a person wh m he believed to be the defendant was seen at his office with Fletcher in July last. He afterwards went, by the desire of Mr. Charles Pearson, the Attornev. to Craven-street, to identify the defendant O'Brien.

Several other witnesses were called, but they failed to estab-lish the fact that O'Brien was implicated with Fletcher in circulating the hand-bills. Some others proved that Fletcher was in the habit of visiting at O'Brien's house, and on one occasion where he had circulated the bills he was traced thither.

Mr. Scarlett was heard for the defendant. He contended that there was no proof that Mr. O'Brien was in the slightest way concerned in the transaction.

He called the Duke of Bedford, Lords Holland and Erskine,

&c. who spoke to the character of O'Brien down to 1806, and who thought him incapable of writing a placard of the descrip-

tion alluded to. After an able charge from the Judge, the Jury acquitted the defendant.

The King v. T. Hibbert, Esq.

This was a question to try the insunity of the defendant, a gentleman of fortune in Wimpole-street. A great number of witnesses were called to shew that he had on various occasions committed acts which proved that his mind was not in a sound state; that he had frequently broken open rooms to get at his mother and sister, whom he beat. Many other circumstances were proved. On the other side, it was endeavoured to be shown that he was in sound mind, but this failed, and the Jury found for the Crown, thereby establishing the insanity.

### TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,-In answer to some conversation of Mr. H. Sumner's a few nights since in the House of Commons. relative to the Queen's debts, Mr. Alderman Wood stated the Queen was not in debt one farthing: if you think it worth while to enquire at Stodart's the Coachmaker, in South Audley-street, I think you will find the Queen is in debt there little short of 20001, and to her Silversmith, whose name I do not recollect, a sum nearly as large.—I am, your admirer and reader,—

P. S. am, your admirer and reader,— February 16th, 1821.

### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—Your correspondent Retrospect, in quoting part of the speech of the Right Hon. C. Fox in your last paper, (and which the Courier has borrowed from you, without even the grace of acknowledging it), hardly did the cause justice, for I think the preceding part of the harangue equally strong and forcible with that which he extracted; if you can give it a place I enclose it.

Yours, ROBERT HALLAM. Bristol, Feb. 20th, 1821.

"Notwithstanding what the honourable member, who spoke last, has been pleased to use relative to the divided views, and the divided interests of the Commons and the people, he has not been able to convince me, that the authority of this house is not the best security of the national freedom; nor able to convince me how our welfare can possibly be separated from the welfare of the public.

"The honourable gentleman is pleased to say, that the voice of this house is not the voice of the people, and sets the language of clamour without doors in opposition to our deliberations, as if we were not particularly appointed by the constitution, the only revealers of the national mind, the only judges of what ought to be the sentiments of the kingdom. I say, sir, what ought to be, because many laws are highly necessary for the public safety, which excite the discontent of the people. If we were never to pass a law, till it obtained the sanction of popular approbation, we should never have a settled revenue to support either the establishment of our domestic policy, br to defend us against the invasions of a foreign enemy. The uninformed zealots, who seem animated with an enthusiastic love for their country, generally charge us with having sold them to a minister; and we are accused of venality for imposing burdens, which we know to be absolutely necessary, and to which we ourselves, if the House of Commons is supposed an assembly of the first property in the state, must always be the largest contributors.

"It will possibly appear strange, that a representative of

the people should not deem it more meritorious to comply with the wishes of his constituents, than to counteract them; and it may possibly be urged, that it is his duty, upon all occasions, to act in conformity to those wishes, however repugnant they may be to the sense of his own conviction. I will not differ with the honourable gentleman about the idea he annexes to his term of the people; I will, FOR ARGUMENT SAKE, allow, that nine tenths of the people are this moment in opposition to government. But I shall at the same time insist, that we have higher obligations to justice, than to our consti-tuents: we are chosen the delegates of the British elec-tors, sir, for salutary, not for pernicious purposes; to guard, not to invade the constitution; to keep the pri-vileges of the very freemen we represent, as much within their proper limits, as to controll any unwarrantable exertion of the regal authority. We are bound to promote their true interests in preference to the dearest desires of their hearts, and the constitution makes us the sole arbiters of those interests, notwithstanding the

IMAGINARY INFALLIBILITY OF THE PEOPLE.

"To shew the propriety of this reasoning, let us suppose that the people, instead of this mixed monarchy, which we celebrate as equally the pride and envy of the universe, should instruct us, their representatives, to introduce a democratical form of government; should we act as good subjects to our king, or as faithful guardians to our country, if we complied with so dangerous an advice? We have sworn to maintain this constitution in its present form; to maintain the privileges of parliament as a necessary part of that constitution, and neither to encroach upon the legal jurisdiction of the peers, nor the just prerogatives of the sovereign. Shall we then do what we are sensible is wrong, because the people desire it? Shall we sacrifice our reason, our honour, and our conscience, for fear of incurring the popular resentment, and while we are appointed to watch the Hesperian fruit of liberty with a dragon's eye, be ourselves the only slaves of the whole community?

" Perhaps the honourable gentleman will tell me, that nothing but the "soul of absurdity" could suspect the people of a design against their own happiness: sir. I do not suspect the people of any such design, BUT I SUS-PECT THEIR CAPACITY TO JUDGE OF THEIR TRUE HAPPINESS; I know they are generally credulous, and generally uninformed; captivated by appearances. while they neglect the most important essentials, and always ridiculously ready to believe, that those men, who have the GREATEST REASON from their extensive property, to be anxious for the public safety, are always concerting measures for the oppression of their own pos"It is urged, with great gravity, by many gentlemen in opposition, sir, that the House of Commons, as the creatures of the people, have no right whatever to exercise an authority over their constituents. This position, Mr. Speaker, breathes the spirit of freedom with a vengeance, for it lays the axe to the root of all subordination at once, and puts an entire end to the whole system of constitutional government."

TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

My Lord,—Upon reading the Report of your Lordship's speech in the House of Lords at the close of the Queen's Trial, I was much struck with the dissimilarity in the sentiments therein contained, from the account your Lordship had previously given in your neighbourhood, of your interview with the Princess of Wales at Lyons.

The statement of this interview, as given by your Lordship, was, that, upon your paying a visit to her Royal Highness at Lyons, one morning, you were received by her in her bed-room, and upon her Royal Highness informing you, that she was in daily expectation of a visit from Mr. Canning, who was coming with a communication from Government to her, you assured her Royal Highness of its being a mistake; that you had seen Mr. Canning at Paris, who was there with his family; and that he was charged with no mission to her Royal Highness.

charged with no mission to her Royal Highness.

During this conversation Bergami entered the room, whom her Royal Highness addressed with "Bon jour, Mons. le Barou;" and at the same time introduced him as such to your Lordship; that he was a tall handsome man, with black hair and mustachios, with a black cravat and blue surtout buttoned close up under his chin, and you blue surtout buttoned close up under his chin, and you thought you saw in him a resemblance of the Prince of Wales when young; that the impression upon your Lordship's mind was, that although her Royal Highness wished him good morrow in your presence, as if she had not seen him before, you had no donbt but she had wished him good night in that very room where you were received. There is only one question to be put to your Lordship. Why this part of the detail of your interview. Lordship, Why this part of the detail of your interview, which, previous to the Queen's trial, you gave to all your neighbours and friends round Cashiobury Park, was suppressed in your speech in the House of Lords? Which, my Lord, are we to believe, your declaration at Cashiobury, or at Westminster?

Perhaps this question may be answered by another; were not your Lordship invited to dine with the Queen, and did you not declare, that though you could vote for her you could not dine with her? And did you not, by way of excuse for your absence, invite the Austrian Ambassador for the same day to Cashiobury; and when, he (being engaged elsewhere,) failed you, had you not recourse to some other similar pretence to avoid the destined honour? In short, then, has your Lordship ever seen the Queen since she introduced you to Bergami in her bed-

MR. CHRISTIE AND MR. SCOTT.

A duel was fought last Friday se'nnight at nine o'clock at night between two gentlemen of the names of Christie and Scott; the parties met at Chalk-farm, by moonlight, attended by their seconds and surgeons, and after exchanging shots without effect, at the second fire Mr. Christie's ball struck Mr. Scott just above the hip on the right side, and passing through the intestines lodged in the left side. Mr. Scott fell, nearly doubled by the wound, and was removed to the Chalk-farm tavern.

This meeting took place in consequence of the following circumstances:—Mr. Lockhart, the reputed author of Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, having been personally and violently attacked in the London Magazine, a work

and violently attacked in the London Magazine, a work professedly edited by Mr. Scott, came to London for the purpose of obtaining from Mr. Scott an explanation, apology, or meeting.

Mr. Scott, as we understand, declined giving any thing of the sort, unless Mr. Lockhart would first deny that he was the editor of Blackwood's Magazine, this Mr. Lockhart did not consider it necessary to do, and their correspondence ended with a note from Mr. Lockhart, containing very strong and unqualified expressions touching taining very strong and unqualified expressions touching Mr. Scott's personal character and courage; to meet this Mr. Scott published his account of the affair, which differed very little as to facts; but a circumstance oc-curred subsequently, which placed the matter on a different footing.

Mr. Lockhart in his statement, which was printed, says that a copy of it had been sent to Mr. Scott; whereas it appears that the statement generally circulated contained a disavowal of Mr. Lockhart's editorship of Blackwood's Magazine, which the copy of his statement actually sent to Mr. Scott did not. Mr. Scott therefore says, that in withhelding from him the disavowal he asked, he prevented the meeting, and that in affixing to the statement the declaration that a copy of that statement had been for-warded to him (Mr. Scott) Mr. Lockhart had been guilty of falsebood.

This is met by the other party. who say that though Mr. Lockhart would own to the world that he was not the Editor of Blackwood's Magazine, he never would say that he was not the Editor to Mr. Scott, because Mr. Scott, as the avowed Editor of a Magazine, which if not so popular is more bitter, had no right to demand such an explana-

It appears to us that the error arose in leaving the peragraph standing which states that a copy of the state-

ment had been sent to Scott. Mr. Scott's attack produced a reply from Mr. Christie, Mr. Lockhart's friend, which reply produced a challenge from Mr. Scott, which Mr. Christie accepted, and at Mr. Scott's suggestion agreed to meet him at nine o'clock at night—an unusual hour for such appointments.

The result of the meeting we have mentioned, but we al ild add that it appears that Mr. Christie did not fire at Mr. Scott in the first instance, but that on the second

shot fired in self-defence, he levelted his pistol at him,

and too truly hit his mark.

Mr. Lockhart is one of his Majesty's Counsel at the Scotch bar, and son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, bart. Mr. Christie is a young barrister of Gray's Inn.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

Few things have occurred which have more deeply interested us than the dreadful death of Mr. Harvey Aston.

—It seems as if a fate hung over the name—and we grieve, if possible, the more, because we dare not lament him who is gone.

Mr. Harvey Aston, the report says, had long been intimate in the house of a certain Countess, where at length his visits were forbidden, owing, as it should seem, to the too evident attention paid to one of her Ladyship's daughters—subsequent to this prohibition, Mr. Aston prevailed upon the young Lady to elope with him to Genoa, to which place her mother followed, and having overtaken, brought her back—this produced the melancholy catastrophe.

There are many versions of this story, some say that two of the young Ladies of the family have fallen victims—others, that only one has suffered; and others again, impute no blame to the young Lady, but on the contrary, assert that her honour and innocence remain unimpeached and unimpeachable.

We trust this may be the case—the young Lady is in some degree a public character, and therefore a double interest is excited by the adventure. She is the daughter of Lady Oxford, about whom it may be remembered, Sir Francis Burdett (now in prison) instituted a suit against Mr. Scott, her Ladyship's brother, on account of a bond which in an effort to save his popularity, he was foolish enough to grant.

It is, in truth, a melancholy business, and we shall, in pity, draw a veil over all the circumstances.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

His Majesty left town yesterday morning at 11 o'clock for Brighten.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 20.—Grand Ball at the Pavilion.—In consequence of the invitations by Royal command, the company began to assemble last night at nine o'clock, to be present at a ball given by the Sovereign; and most important had been the arrivals to share in the same honours, and partake of the same pleasures in the course of the day. The carriages, in quick succession, drove up to the Palace entrance in Castle-square, where all within alighted, the grand entrance and hall, making part of the west front of the stately structure, not being yet completed. The bustle excited for about an hour was considerable; but it was replete with interest; the apparent confusion had method in it; not an accident occurred, though the crowd in Castle-square was great, through which the different vehicles had to pass and repass. Even the coachman's "Make-way" exclamations, were but little heard; and loyal greetings, cheering expressions, and good behaviour with the spectators, constituted the regulating order of the night.—The yellow drawing-room, which opens into the music-room, formerly distinguished as the Egyptian or long gallery, was the batl-room on this occasion; and the ball was opened soon after ten o'clock, by Prince Esterhazy, who led off the Hon. Miss Seymour. About thirty couple followed; and never had the Goddess of the light fantastic toe more cause to pride herself upon the grace, lively action, and personal accomplishments of her most polished votaries.—The blue room, that opens into the banquetting-room, which, with the Egyptian gallery, &c. were magnificently lighted up, was appropriated for refreshments, and tempting was the character it displayed. To be brief, every thing that could delight the eye and enchant the senses, was present at this entertainment, and most exquisite was the enjoyment afforded. —Among the distinguished company were, the Princess Augusta, the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors, Earl of Egremont, Earl and Countess of Chichester, Earl and Countess of Warwick, Sir R. and Lady Wigram, &c. &c. The Duke of Dorset, the Duke of Montrose, and the Marquis of Graham, Count and Countess Lieven, &c. left

the Palace this morning for London.

KING'S LEVER.—On Friday his Majesty held a Levee at Carlton House, which was splendidly attended. The Foreign Ministers, the chief Officers of State, &c. were present. Among the presentations, which were numerous, was Mr. Samuel Bagster, by the Archishop of Canterbury, who had the honour of presenting to his Majesty a copy of the new and beautiful edition of the Common Prayer, in eight languages; which his Majesty received most

The Prince Royal of Bavaria was gored by a bull on the 22d of January in the vicinity of Rome,

The Duke of Richmond, we regret to state, experienced a severe fall from his horse a few days ago, near his seat in Sussex, which produced the bursting of a blood-vessel. ROYAL HUNT.—On Monday morning the King's stag-hounds started a remarkably fine deer at Virginia Water, in its co

shewed great sport for about an hour and a half, after which he was taken near Windsor. Counsellor Pennefather is appointed one of the Barons of the Irish Court of Exchequer.

THE ARMY.—The 31st Regiment of Foot is now on its march to Port Patrick, where it is to be embarked for Ireland.

The Officers of the 16th Lancers gave an elegant Dejeune last week at Radipole Barrack, to all the rank and fashion of Weymouth.

MILITARY FETE.\_The Grand Fete given by the Officers of the Army and Navy, on Tuesday last, in the Upper Assembly Rooms at Bath, in honour of His Majesty's accession the Army and Navy, on Tuesday last, in the Upper Assembly Rooms at Bath, in honour of His Majesty's accession to the Throne, was the most magnificent of any rememtration. that there are two poles of maximum cold, situated at a distance from the Pole, and in the meridian, passing through North America and Siberia.

bered in that city. The grand front of the building was brilliantly illuminated with a very large star, G. R. and crown, decorated with laurel. The rooms were lighted in a most splendid manner; on one side of the banqueting-room, a beautiful whole length transparency of the or trait of His Majesty, in his full robes, was placed up. The company were received in the vestibule by the Steward, and introduced to the octagon and ball-room, both appropriated for dancing. The ball was kept up with spirit till one o'clock, when the company, about six hundred and fifty in number, partook of a sumptuous supper, during which the North Somerset band played favourite pieces of music. The first tost after supper favourite pieces of music. The first toast after supper was, "the King, and God bless him," which was drank with enthusiasm and encored, whilst the band played the national anthem. After the banquet dancing was resumed, and continued until five o'clock in the morning, when an elegant breakfast was served, which concluded the festivities. The dresses of the ladies were elegant, and the show of jewellery extremely rich. THE NAVY.—The following Lieutenants have been

promoted to the rank of Commanders:-

J. Brigstoke, J. Johnson, Edward Spanshott, Peter Salmon, William Chapman, J. P. Baker, James Gordon (A), Francis

Lewis, and Richard Dickenso

And the following Midshipmen and Masters' Mates to the rank of Lieutenants:-

william Taylor, Wm. Forbes (B), Charles Mallard, Lewis Reynolds, William Winnett, W. M. Hall, E. H. Pace, George Mansell, William Christie, T. Macnamara, Henry Rymer, W. J. Cewling, S. Arthur, and John Graham.

Mr. Sconce is appointed Secretary to Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, Commander in Chief at Plymouth.

Captain C. Dashwood is appointed to command the Impregnable, at Plymouth

nable, at Plymouth.

The following singular circumstance occurred on the evening the King was at Drury-lane Theatre:—A Gentleman of Clerkenwell, who was in the crowd, missing his watch, seized a man whom he supposed had robbed him, and challenged him with the offence. The fellow immediately took from his pocket a watch and seals, which he gave up, and was suffered to depart. On returning home, the Gentleman, to his astonishment, found he had left his own watch hanging up in his bed-room! The watch and seals given to him are supposed to be worth 50 guineas.

Miss Foote has retired from the stage. Her interesting style of acting several characters, will make her retire-

ment matter of public regret.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF CHARING CROSS.not generally known, that the name "Charing Cross," originated from the fond epithets bestowed by Edward I. on his beloved Queen, to whom no less than fifteen crosses were erected, and from the prevalence of the French language at that time; Charing being nothing more than a corruption of Chere Reyne, often applied by Edward to his Queen; of course, the cross gave the name to the spot. A similar corruption occurs in Blanck Apple Court, in the city, which has long been called Blind Chapel Court; and a district near St. Catherine's, first called Hammes and Guisnes, being inhabited by people from the neighbourhood of Calais, has long borne the curious appellation of Hangman's Gains.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday at

Guildhall to receive the Report of the Committee for General Purposes, on the Orphans' Dues, and Metage on Coals. Sir William Curtis was appointed Collector and Treasurer to the Orphan Society, by the Court of Alder-men in the year 1810, and gave a bond for the due execution of the office; and in the year 1820, the Court of Aldermen took a new bond from him for the discharge of the same duties, under circumstances that called for inquiry. It was desired that the Report made bythe Committee for General Purposes on the subject, be read.—Sir William Curtis objected to the competency of this Court to take cognizance of his duties—the Court of Aldermen were the proper tribunal to whom he would only render an account. The Report was after some discussion agreed to.

Sir M. Bloxam intends to resign his gown as Alderman of Bridge-Ward.—It is expected Sheriff Williams will succeed him.

Mr. Hase communicated on Thursday to the Gentlemen on the Stock Exchange, that the payments on the Omnium which the Bank took in, are postponed as follows: 50 per Cent to be paid on the 13th of April, and 50 per Cent on the 5th of May.

Laconic Charge to a Grand Jury.—A short time before the death of that great venerable Lawyer, Judge Poster, he went the Oxford Circuit in one of the hottest suramers that had been remembered for many years, when his charge to the Grand Jury was as follows:-- "Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot, I am very old, and you are very well acquainted with your duty:-prac-

The University of Edinburgh now reckons not less than 2,000 medical students; a greater number, it is believed, than any University in Europe could ever boast of.

A forgery on the five pound notes of the Bank of Scotland has just made its appearance.

ers to the 2 march of the Austrian army towards Naples is no longer doubtful. It appears by the Milan Gazette of the 10th, that the different columns of the army had by that time passed the Po in all points, and marched in three linesthe first by Florence and Sienna, the second by Forli and Urbino, and the third by Ancona along the shores of the Adriatic. The corps of Gen. Frimont, according to the

most probable estimate, is 40,000 strong.

The Pole of the world has usually been considered as the coldest point; but Dr. Brewster, in a paper recently read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has proved

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### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BATH .- The shop of Mr. Stafford, silversmith and jeweller, of Old Bond-street, was broken into in the course of Sunday, and the whole of the stock, valued at 2000, stolen thereout. Bond-street is one of the principal thoroughfares in this city.

CANTERBORT.—A monster, on Tuesday afternoon, attacked a woman named Hoyle, residing in Bargah-lane, as she was passing along the Dane John Terrace with a child in her arms, and with some sharp instrument indicted a desperate wound on her arm ;-the poor woman lies dangerously ill.

CARLISLE .- A few days since, some labourers in the employ of Mr. Hetherington, of Branthwaite Hall, by blasting a rock, disturbed a covey of partridges, which took wing, when a splin-ter from the rock struck one of the birds, and brought it to the

The cuckoo was heard a fortnight since by several of the inhabitants of Cox-Hill, which is three months before the usual

Chicagorea. Singular Attachment.—A parrot, in the possession of Miss S. Combes, of the Anobor Hotel, in this town, has formed an intimacy with a cat. Poll, when fest, will open her cage door, and admit her friend puss to partake of her meal, after which one will repose berself at the bottom, and the other on the perch. No endeavours were ever used to accomplish this extraordinary agreement, it being purely of their

own formation.

Drany.—On Wodnesday sen'aight a most unfortunate and fatal accident occurred at Sawley. About 10 o'clock in the morning, the muster of the school not being present, several of the scholars were employed in making a fire, when the clothes of a fine boy, about fourteen gears old, the son of Mr. C. Turner, boatman, cuight fire, and he was so decadfully burnt at connecting them.

burnt, as to cause his instant death.

Doblis - Tythes -- The lord Chancellor has pronounced a very important decreeon this subject.—He has granted the prayer of a clergymen's bill, which embraced the tythes of every kind of

grain, peas, vetches, flax, potatoes, and the whole tythes of lamb's wood and hay.

EBINBURON, FEB. 12.—Between nine and ten o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the still-house of Sunbury distillery, Bell's Mills. By the exertions of the firemen, the police, and persons on the spot, the flames, were prevented from communicating with the other extensive premises, otherwise the loss would have been very great. A very melanchely accident oc-curred during the fire to six persons who had got on a wooden bridge on the outside, which communicated from the still-house to another part of the distillery. It having been found necessary to cut the bridge in two, to prevent the fire from reaching to the opposite side, these persons had gone too near the egsi, when the bridge gave way, and precipitated them from a height of three stories among stones and rubbish. Three were slightly bruised, but the other three were so severely burt, that the life of one of them is despaired of. Two were carried to the Rayal Infirmary, and the third to his own house. A detachment of the 7th Fusileers from the Castle were on duty

to preserve order.

Exergs.—An plarming fire broke out at the iron-foundery of Mr. Huxbam, in Ewing's-lane, which totally destroyed the foundery and its machinery. Dowton, of Drury-lane Theatre, has been pluying here with great success: his benefit took place last Briday.

GREENOCK .-- The brig Guadnleupe, of this Port, from Jameien, was a few days since dashed to pieces on the west side of the island of Coll; the captain died at sea about twenty days before, A lieutement of the 92d regiment, and four of the crew, with a woman, and an infant born three days before, were drowned. Part of the cargo, consisting of rum and sugar, is

NORTHAMPTON.—On Saturday se'anight, as Mr, Clarke, of Charwelton, was cutting hay for his cows, he was shot at by some will win, and so desperately wounded in the arm as to require amputation. A mortification ensued, and he died last uesday.

Oxnerp. -- A few days since two large Newfoundland dogs followed the couch from Woodstock here, and on the road at-tacked a dock of sheep near the Diamond House; killed six of them, hit five others so severely that the owner was obliged to kill them. One dog was secured, the other was traced to his owner, Mr. Cradock, of Woodstock, who paid the value of the Il sheep.

WATERFORD .- We regret to state, that the Hon. and Rev G. Bonke, brother to the Lord Bishop of Waterford, has had the misfortune to have one of his legs broken, by a fall from his horse, between the Bridge and Mewrath, when on his return from Waterford to his residence near Kilmacow.

### ACCIDENTS. OFFENCES, &c.

On Wadnesday, as a man named Thomas Horne was at On Wadnesday, as a man named Thomas Horne was at work digging objy for making bricks, near Ashridge, Herts, the says of the Earl of Bridgewiter, the sides of the pit suddenly fell in, and crushed the poor man to death. He has left a widow and four children to lament their loss.

A vaggart was publicly whipped in the market-place at Dover, on Wednesday last, as a warning to the many who infest that town, some of whom have of late used the most gross and threadening languages to the inhabitions who makes

gross and threatening language to the inhabitants who refuse to relieve them.

A oow belonging to Mr. Messent, of Ballingdon Hall, having been hitten by a dog enhibiting signs of budrophobin, was obliged to be shot on Wednesday last; 17 bulls were discharged at it ineffectually, till Mr. Pung, miller, succeeded by firing a ball at the foreliead. Two sows and some pigs, belonging to Mr. Ruffles, of Henny, have also been destroyed, in consequence of having been bitten by the same dog, and showing symptons of madness.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Friday, at the Red Lion, Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, on the body of Master Frederick Eviti, a child of four years of age, who was unfor-tunately killed by felling out of a one pair window. The deconsed was the one of a gentleman occupying the first floor of 184, Oxford-street; the deceased was standing on a chair near the window, the such of which was incautiously left open, and whilst the mail went to fetch her cloak and bonnet to take him out to walk, he leaned over the window heyond his balance to see something that was passing, and fell into the streat.—Verdiet Accidental Death.

CAUTION TO SABBATH-BREAKERS .- On the 24th ult. 17 young men in the parish of Scawby were convicted by the Ma-gistrates at the justice-room in Brigg of playing at feet-ball on the Subbath-duy, and were sentenced to pay a fine of 3s. 4d. each, or to stand in the stocks for three bours. One of them paid the fine, and the remaining 16 were alternately placed in the public stocks.

		SHIP	NEWS.		
Arrived	Mails	Due	Arrived	Mails	Due
1	DuMin			.Liebon	
	.Waterford			.Malta	
<b></b> ,,,	Gnemsey & Jen	ey l		,Fraue	··· i
<del></del>	Holland	1		.Hamburgi	1 2

— Garenney & Jersey 1
— Hanburgh. 2
— Gottenburgh. — 1. Flanders. —
DEAL, Feb. 23.—Wind S.—Arrived and sailed for the River, the Claudine, Welch, from Batavia; St. Patrick, Duporey; and Endeavour, Boyd, from Belfast; Endeavour, Wilson, from Almeira, and several others, names unknown. Also the Europe, Goalbrank, from Nowcastle for Demerara; and William, Williams, from Hult for New York. The two-latter remain. Came down from the River, the Peter Protor, Brown, for Dominica; George, Lincham, for Lisbon; and Promise, Glasgow, for Alicani
PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 23.—Wind Calm.—Arrived the Caroline and Integrity transports from Plymouth. Sailed His Majesty's ship Redpole for Guermey.

RAMSGATE, Feb. 23.—The schooner Dasher, Smith, from London for Betkham, got on the Goodwin Sands yesterday morning; but when the tide made, she got off. without damage, and proceeded.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 22.—Arrived His Majesty's ship Farth; (40 gans) from Leith. Arrived off this Port the Usion, Clinch, from Smyrua for Londou—out 51 days.—Wind: E.

LIVER POOL, Feb. 22.—Arrived off this Port, the Comet, Wilceckson, from Virginia.

from Virginia. STORN AWAY, Reb. 15.—The Amelia, Stevenson, from Wyburgh for Liverpool, which put in here much damaged on 3d Jan. is now sepatred and ready for sea.

### TRUE BRITISH SYSTEM OF EDUCATION :

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desideratum of enabling nations so arrive at the nignest acgree or mediai perfection.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of the "Philosophy of Language," and of the "New Universal Protocuncing Dictionary of the Freuch and English Languages," &c. Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Calcutts School-Book Society, read at the First Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the Town-hall of that City:

"Your Committee has, in canclusion, to advert to a very remarkable work, which has strongly attracted their attention, entitled, "Nature Displayed," &c. by Mr. N. G. Dinfef. The truths of most importance to mankind commonly lie long dormant, acknowledged indeed, but not duly prized; till some one, gifted with common sense and aggacity surpassing those of his cotemporaries, points out to the world their momentous practical uses and corollaries.

"Mr. Budge has bimself observed, what is indeed sufficiently obvious, that his manner of teaching a language is not suited to the case of the

out practical uses and corollaries.

Mr. Bufaef has binnelf observed, what is indeed sufficiently obvious, that his manner of teaching a language is not suited to the case of the French only. It is for this lustitution steadily to keep the principle in view, and seize opportunities, as they occur, of applying it to all the languages within its sphere of operation and usefulness.

"Your Committee, adverting to the uncommon sperit of the work, and considering its dissemination as calculated to produce just ideas on the subject of solool-books, and as furnishing an admirable model for the preparation of many, have accuraged a proposed re-publication in Calculate, by subscribing for seventy copies," &c.

I am now so thoroughly consinced that this system contains all the original elements of tuition, which are grounded on the very nature of the understanding listelf,—elements which have for the greatest part escaped attention, that, aximated with the same spirit which made the mathematical in the interest contains all the progress of science, I do hereby CHALLENGE the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, any all the instrustors of youth in the United Kingdom, to point out what elementary principle of education has been onitized or overlooked; and in what respect this system can be at variance with the faculties of the mind, by bringing into action every mental and physical organ engaged in the learning of language, and directing the whole, with simultaneous energy, towards one and the same end.\*

N. G. DUFFEF.

whole, with simultaneous energy, towards one and the same end.\*

N. (1. DUFIEF.

This method, by being rendered more powerful, which can easily be done by following up the principle on which the whole system hinges, would in a short-time make the language to be taught supplease the native language, by rendering the furner more natural and familiar to them than the latter, the inducance of which would be continually diminishing. A conqueror might even, by this means, exting wish the language of the conquered, and substitute any other suited to his political views. But God forbid that such a measure, should ever be resurted to, with the help of the means afforded by this work!

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Cheltenbark; and af Mrs. Gould, 4, Milson-street, Bath; and ne where
cless.

### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Fam. 28. There have been a few arrivals of Wheat singe Mosday, and the trade on the whole is rather brisker for fine parcels, which sell readily on quite as good terms.—Multing Barley also sells recly, at that day's prices; and Benns and Pense are steady in value.—The Out trade is not brisk, but Monday's prices are fully supported.—In other articles we have no afteration to notice.

Sasex Red Wheat (new). 25a. 45s. Fine	Boilers —
Fine	

AVERAGE	PRICK	S of UR	AIN PAI	Querto	r, for the	e Wack	ending	
	W La	I Run	1 Barl	Osta.	Reams.	Peace.	Oat.	
Mar. Dist Inl. Constics Eng. & Wal.	64 74	35 73	24 34	18 21	81 103	32 43	94 3	
Rag. & Wal.	54 7	35 7	24 4	18 4	32 14	26 4	20 83	
SMITHFIELD FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.								

| To sink the Offal—par Stone of sibs. | Stone of sibs. |

Bal. 72 1

735 731 833 78 1963 1963 18 41 p 78 1 1 92 1 1 107 61 1 19 1-16 3 5

RIRTHS.
On the 20th inst. of a son, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Cowper, of Montagu-place.

In Upper Gower-street, on the morping of the 17th inst. Mrs. Richard
Townsend, afa sou.

At Albury Park, on the 15th instant, Lady Harriet Drummond, of a

non,

At Belinburgh, on Wednesday, the 14th Instant, Mrs. John Gibson Lookhart, of a son.

Lockhart, of a son.
On the 17th inst. at Ropers, Essex, the Ludy of John Hirst, Esq. of a sulli-born daughter.
At his house in Bedford-street, Bedford-square, the Ludy of Charles Palmer Dimonis, Esq. of a son.
At his house in Pitrroy-square, the Ludy of C.S. Chauncy, Esq. of a

At his h daughter.

MARRIAGES.
On Thursday, the 15th inst. at St. Mary le-Bone, Henry Baynes, third son of George Ward, Esq. of Northwood Park, in the Isle of Wight, ta Harriet Anne, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Davis, Esq. of Portland

place.
On the 15th inst. at Redbourn, Herts, Mr. Henry Garling, Little Jamesstreet, Bedford-row, to Miss Bayly, of Radbourn Vicarage.
On the 31st ult. at Holm, in the county of inverness, Lient.-Colonel J. F. Burgoyne, of the Rayal Engineers, to Obarlette, daughter of Col. Hugh Rose, of that place.
Ob Saturday morning, at Sf. Mary-lo-Bone Church, by the Lord Rishopof Killmore, Hardrees Mobert, son of Francis Saunderson, Esq of Castle Saunderson, to Maria Anne, daughter of the Hosouralid John Lettrell. Olimba.

On Wednesday, the first inst, at Landford, in Wiltshire, by the Right. On Wednesday, the first inst, at Landford, in Williame, by the Right. Hen, and Rev. the Earl Nelson. Thomas Bolton, Evo. (sephew and help presumptive to the Earl) to Miss Eyre, daughter and sole helrons of the late Jahn Maurice Eyre, Esq. of Landford House.

At Tours, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. George Way, John Arnold, Esq. of Old Bond-street, to Eliza, cleent daughter of the late T. J.

Af Yours, on Manager of Eliza, others unugues. Scott, Esq. of Old Bund-street, to Eliza, others unugues. Scott, Esq. On the 17th inst. at St. George's Church, Hanover square, Robert Machell, Esq. sqs of Colonel Machell, of Beverley, Yorkshire, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of James Zoaley, Esq.

Op the 16th inst. at Wrottanley, Leutisa, second dangeter of Sis Jaha, and Lady Caroline Wrottenley.

On the 10th inst Major J. T. Cowper, of the Royal Artillery.

On Tuesday hast, at his heans in York-street, Partman-square, Lieuter.

General William Popham, at the advanced age of Si.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. Henrietta Maxwell, aged 76 years, late of Charlege-street, Portland-place.

On the 17th leut. at Forthampton, in the seamty of Gloucestee, Minn Marlanne Yorke, eldest daughter of Joseph Yorke, Esq.

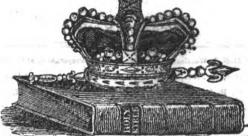
On the 25d inst. Alicia Sarah, daughter of T. Miggins, Esq. of Bryans tone-source.

one-square. On the 18th inst. in Gloucester-place, William Holme, Esq.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, at No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are series. receized.



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A TKINSON'S CURLING FLUID, long known to the Nobility and Gentry as an elegant substitute for Oils, Penatums, and Extracts. It should never be omitted after curling the hair, as it counteracts the dryaess which hot trons produce, makes the hair soft and glossy as the fueest silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in damping or walking, or in damp weather. It also removes dandriffe, prevents the hair falling off or changing colour, and is so efficacions for restoring its growth, that it is usually prescribed by Physicians, when other means have proved ineffectual. Price 3s. 6d. 10s. 6d. and one Guinas.

Guinas.

ATKINSON'S VEGETABLE DYE, changes gray or red hair on the head or whiskers to a brown or black, which washing, &c. instead of removing, renders more permanent, price 5s. 10s 6d. and 2is.

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THE TRUSTEES having attested in their Hand-writing on the respective Preofs their highest approbation of the completion of the ENGRAVINGS, which were unfinished at the passing of the Act for this Lottery, the Public are now respectfully invited to view them, together with the PAINTINGS; the Specimens of exquisitely COLOURED IMPRESSIONS, and the elegantly bound SETS, in order that the Purchasers of Tickets may be personally convineed that the Prizes which will fail to the lot of the holders of fortunate Tickets, will not occasion the disappointment which the Public experienced on some similar occasions, but will altogether form a mass of Property of real and immense value.

The Drawing, by Act of Parliament, will take place before the end of July next.

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ettery Offices. 13 The Purchaser of a pair of Ticketo is suse to gain a Prize.

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## TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

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At Garraway's Coffee-house, in Change-atley, Cornhill, Lendon, on Thursday, the 16th of March, at Twelve octock, in Twelve Lets,
FIGHT HUNDRED and SIX OAK TIMBER TREES,
BIGHT-RIGHT ASH, and RLEVEN BLM TREES, new standing in the Park, at Battel Achiey, is the Coursty of Sussex, and on sundry Parms adjoining and contiguous thereto, many of which are of large diseases, and pecaliarly fit for the Use of the Navy.

This Timber is only Eight Miles from the Port of Haebings, and thereby affords great facility for sonveying the saure coastwise.

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The Trees are all numbered with white paint, and will be shewn by Richard Januings, the Woodreeve, at Battel, of whom catalogues may be had; shaw at the George Inns, at Battel, Robertsbridge, and Rye; Castle, at Hastings; Donaldan's Library, at Brighton; Norfolk Arms, atArundel; Swan, at Chichoster; Fountain Inns, at Portsmouth and Canterbury; Crown, at Rochester; Star, at Maidstone; of Mesars. Bawson, Capron, and Rowley, Selicitors, in Sawile-place, New Burlingtons, at Garraway's; and of Mr. Willock, No. 25. Golden-square.

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be preserved even by the poorest of mankind; thus fusatishing the great desideratum of snabling nations to arrive at the highest degree of mental porfection.

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Author of the "Philosophy of Language," and of the "New Universal Frenomning Dictionary of the Fesseh and English Languages," &c. Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Calentia School-Book Sockety; read at the First Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the Town-hall of that City to "You Committee kas, in conclusion, to advert to a very remarkable work, which has strengly attracted their attention, entitled, "Nature Dirplayed," &c. by Mr. N. G. Buttlef. The traths of most importance to mankind commonly lie long dormant, acknowledged indeed, but not duly prized; till some one, gifted with common sense and snagacity surgassing those of his cotemperaries, points out to the world their momentous practical uses and coverinrics.

"Mr. Dusfer has himself observed, what is indeed sufficiently obvious, that his manker of teaching a language is not suited to the case of the French only. It is for this Institution stradily to keep the principle in view, and seize opportunities, as they occur, of applying it to all the languages within its sphere of operation and mosfalness.

"Your Committee, adverting to the uncommon merit of the work, and donvidering the disconsistion as calculated to produce just ideas on the subject of school-books, and as furnishing an admirable model for the preparation of users, have encouraged a proposed re-publication in Caldutta, by subscribing for seventy copics," cc.

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I am now so thoroughly convinced that this system cantains all the driginal elements of tuilon, which are grounded on the very mature of the didderstanding itself.—elements which have for the greatest part seemed attention, that, assimated with the same spirit which made the reachest of tuilon, which are grounded on the very mature of the didderstanding itself.—elements which have for the greatest part seemed atte everlooked; and in what respect two system can be at variance with lightic for i have asserted that this method, "senovates or strengthens, the faculties of the mind, by bringing into action every mental and physical organ, engaged in the learning of language, and directing the whole, with simultaneous energy, towards one and the same epsi-ment of the contract of

where, with issummaneous energy, towards one and the same epa."

This method, by being rendered more powerful, which can easily be done by following up the principle on which the whole system hinges, would in a short time make the lenguage so be taught supplant the nestive language, by rendering the former more natural and familiar to them than the latter, the inducence of which would be continually diminishing. A conqueror might even, by this means, axtinguish the language of the conquered, and substitute any other satisful to be in political views. But God forbid that such a measure should ever be resorted to, with the help of the steams afforded by this work!

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Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the sole Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON. Curner of Kirby-street, Hatton ghaden, London; and most Perfumers and Medicine Venders.—Now are genuins without the signature THE First Production in the World for the TOOTH ACHE, and preserving and beautifying the TRETH and GUMS.—Patre-

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is Felony.

AS COUGHS and COLDS are so prevalent in this Kingdom, no Family should be a moment without this Medicine, to the virtue of which the most honourable testimony has been borne, being recommended by Physicians, and patronised by Ladies and Gentlemen of the first distinction; if may be taken by the Infant in the first wock, to the jAgred in any state; it strengthens the Coat of the Promash, helps Digestion, creates an Appetite, and reanimates the whole Franc.
Sold, wholesale and creatil, by the Proprietor, Horsham, Snescx; and may be had in London of Handson and Co. 27, Haynarket; Suttou and Co. 10, Bow Church yard; Newberry and Sous, 48, St. Paul's, and Sp. Dame-street, Jubilin; Butler, 4, Oksepside; Edwards, 65, St. Paul's, Bayolay, and Sun, 95, Heet Market; Johnson, 18, Greskestreet, Noho; Evans and Sou, 42, Long-lane, Smithfield; Bacon, 150, Oxton-street; E. Newberry, Corner of St. Paul's; Tutt, Royal Exchange; Clark, 259, Highestreet, Borough; Ward, 328, Holborn; Vado, 48, Corntill; and by the principal Vendors of Medicine in the United Kingdom.

### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

### WAR-OFFICE, 2d March, 1921.

WAR-OFFICE, 2d March, 1931.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Voterinary-Surgeon J. SiddaR from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Voterinary-Surgeon, vice J. Siddall, deceased.

18th Regt. of Light Bragoons—Major, C. Synge, from half-pay of the the 26th Light Bragoons, to be Major, vice P. May, who exchanges, resciving the difference between the full-pay of Caralry, and full-pay of Infantry.

18ter Grenadier Rog, of Root Guards—Lieut. Sis J. Montague Burgoyne, Bart, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Ensign and Lieut. vice D. Tigue, who exchanges, receiving the difference: Assistant-Surgeon J. Johnson, from half-pay of the Regt. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gibson, premeted.

Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards—A. B. Wolleney, Reg. Page of Monour to His Majesty, to be Ensign and Lieut, without purchase, vice Griffiths, deceased.

3d Regt. of Foot Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Sir G. H. F. Berkeley. K C. R.

Griffitts, deceased.

3d Regt. of Foot Guarda.—Lieut.-Col. Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B. from the 44th Foot, to ue Captain of a Company, vice Napier, who

exchanges.

1st Reg. of Foot—Lieut. W. Everett, from the half-pay of the Royal African Corps, to be Lieutemant, vice A. Glen, whose appointment has

African Corps, to be Licutemant, vice A. Glen, whose appointment has not taken place.

42d Ditto—Licut, C. Wardell, from half-pay 24th Light Dragsons, to be Paymaster, vice A. Aitkis, who retires upon half-pay, 44th Ditto—Licut. Col. G. T. Napler, from the 3d Foot Guards, to be Licut. Col. vice Str G. H. F. Berksley, who exchanges.

45th Ditto—Licut. G. H. F. Berksley, who exchanges.

45th Ditto—Licut. R. Robison, from half-pay 25d Light Dragsons, to be Licut. vice E. J. O'Brien, who exchanges.

58th Ditto—Licut. R. Robison, from the 64th Foot, to be Licut. vice G'Neill; who exchanges.

68th Ditto—Licut. W. O'Neill, from the 58th Foot, to be Licut. vice Streenson, who exchanges.

Stevenson, who exchanges.

67th Ditto—B. Geynsley, late Serj.-Major in the Reg. to be Quartermaster, vice Heinersy, decidend.

78th Ditto—Lieut. T. Beckham, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieut. vice

79th Diffe-Lieut. It. Beckham, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieut. vide
A. Cameron, who exchanges.

88th Ditto-Lieut. Hon. C. Napier, to be Captain, by purchase, vide
Christie, who retires.—Ensign J. Gibson, to be Lieut. by purchase, vioe
Napier.—Gent. Cadot W. Codrington, from the Hoyal Hiltary College,
to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gibson.

88th Hegt. of Foot.—Lieut. A. Cameron, from the 79th Foot, to be
Lieut. vice Beckham, w. o exchanges.

92d Ditto.—Assistant-Surgeon J. B. Leusey, from half-pay of the 3d
West India Regiment, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. Strachan, who

exchanges.
Brovet.-Captain H. Light, of the Royal Rogt. of Artiflery, to be

Brevet.—Captain H. Ligut, or the room angular the Army, Major in the Army, Garrhona.—Captain T. St. George Lister, of the 11th Eost, to be first Major and Adjutant at Jersey, vice Millar, deceased.

Unattached.—Lieut J. Chadwick (assisting in the Biding School of the Army) to have the rank and pay of Captain of Cavalry.

Harracks—Cupp. W. Goddard, to be a Barack Master to the Burracks for His Majesty's Forces in Nova Scotia, vice G. F. Lynn, resigned.

Chaptain—Rev. 33. Evant, to be a Chaptain to the Forces.

### BANKRUPTS.

JAMES BILLINGS, Bristol, groser.

JOSEPH HEATON, Scholes, York, nast-manalistures,
EDWARD SCOFIELD, West Berghell, Boss, publish,
JOSEPH TROUGHTON, CHARLES A NEWCOMB, JAMES
FROUGHTON, and BRYAN TROUGHTON the younger, Covering.

TROUGHTON, and HEVAN TROUGHTOM the Jos Bankers.

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WILLIAM WOOD, Bulley, Chester, chesse-dealer.
GEORGE FRY, Tunbridgo Wells, Rife-bufflor.
STEPHEN NOAD, Shreidn-fase, bill-broker.
ISAAC GREEN, Lower East Saisfields, baker.
HICHARD GORGH, Librarysol, bodades-strof should
RICHARD BURBUBY, Caventry, silk and fringsing
ELIZABETH NEEDS, Brisiol, shopkeaper.

RICHARD GITTINN, Gloucester, cora-factor. To Dulasta Tar

### SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, FEB. 24.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 23d February 1821.

PRESENT.

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council,

this Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint Thomas Wildman, of Newstead Albey, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Nothingham; and William Withering, of the Larches, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Warwick for the present year.—And His Majesty was pleased to make the following amendments upon the Roll:—

Suffolk.—Philip Bennett, of Bury St. Edmunds, Esq. made Philip Bennet, of Rougham Hall, Esq.

Pembroke.—Joseph Harris, Esq. made Joseph Harries, Esq.

[This Gasette contains Loyal Addresses to His Majesty, from the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of the County of Donegal: from the Clergy, Magistrates, and Principal Inhabitants of the Borough of Downpatrick; from the Principal Inhabitants of the Towns of Antrim, Randalstown, Crumlin, and Vicintities; from the Boroughousster, Burgesses, Magistrates, Clergy, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Corporation of Boyle, in the County of Roscommen; from the Inhabitants of the Town of Ballymena, in the County of Autrim; from the Precholders, Commissioners of Sinpply, Justices of Peace, and other Heritors of the County of Cromarty; from the Ministers of the Presbytery of Lauder; and from the Inhabitants of Chudleigh and its Neighbourhood.

Commission in the Oxfordshire Regiment of Regular Militia, alornal hand

Commission in the Oxfordshire Regiment of Regular Militia, signed by his Majesty.

Captain Joseph Greed, half-pay 524 regiment, to be Adjutant, vice John

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Edward Hobson, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. The Hon. Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley to be ditto. Henry Hoghton, Esq. to be ditto.

Thomas Menry Hesketh, Esq. to be ditto. Edimund George Hornby, Esq. to be ditto. James Greenalgh, Esq. to be ditto. Hugh Hornby, Esq. to be ditto.

be ditto.

1st Battalion Royal Lancashire Militia. Richard Toulmin North,
Bsq. to be Major. Godfrey Rawstorne, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

2d Battalion. Hon. Edw. Geoffrey Stanley, to be Major. Thomas
Sutton Mort Proggatt, Esq. to be Captain. Edward Gibson, Esq. to be
ditto. Edmund George Horaby, Esq. to be ditto. Thomas Molyneux
Seel, Esq. to be ditto. William Thorpe, Gent. to be Ensign. John Wilde,
Esq. to be Paymaster. Bsq. to be Paymaster.

3d Battalion. George Walmsley, Esq. to be Captain.

Liverpool Battalion of Local Militia.
L. M'Kinnon, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wickham and Cutbush, Maidstone, printers.—Rees and Williams, Mare Street, Hackney.—Allen and Thomson, Aberdeen, mercliants and agents.—J. and S. Wagstaff, Croydon, wine merchants.—Trotter and Whitaker, Rochford, Essex, tailors.—Parkinson and Downes, St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, paper stainers.—Samada, Baum and Co. St. Petersburgh, and Edward Edwards and Co. London.—Watson and Neson, Bunderland near the Sea, butchers.—Brand and Burrage, Cambridge, Himber merchants.—Ward and Botheroyd, Sculcoates, Yorkahire, laters, —J. and J. Gallimore, Sheffield, whitesmiths.—Gascoigne and Co. Barnsley.—Barrow and Co. Saint Helen's, Lancashire, shoe makers.—Lambton and Co. Newcastle-upon Tyne, bankers.—Lockie and Alexander, Glasgow, merchants.—Boulthee and Cole, Peterborough, Northampton, bankers.—Coomis and Leveot, Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell Green, working jeweilers.—Fryer and Co. Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

Green, working jeweilers.—Fryer and Co. Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

G. ARNALL, Leamington, Warwickshire, wine merchant, March 15, at 5, 16, and April 7, at 12, at the Rein Deer, Worcester. Sols. Platt, New Boswell Court, Lincoin's Inn, and Elkington, Birmingham.

H. WARBRICK, Liverpool, merchant, Mar. 19, 25, and April 7, at 11, at the Golden Lion Inn, Dale Street, Liverpool. Sols. Lowes and Cowburn, Temple, and Leigh and Son, Liverpool.

J. ROSE, Bath, grocer, March 8, 9, and April 7, at 1, at the White Lion, Thomas Street, Bristol. Sols. Hurd and Johnson, King's Bench Walk, and Goolden, Temple Cloud, near Bristol.

W. TWIGG, Sheffield, plumber, March 8, 9, and April 7, at 12, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield. Sols. Biagrave and Walter, Symond's Inn, London, and Wake, Sheffield.

S. DOWNES, Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square, haberdasher, Bucklersbury.

E. L. FOX the younger, Idol Lane, Tower Street, broker, March 3, 10, and April 7, at 12, at Guildhall, London. Sols. Dennett and Co. King's Arma Yard, Coleman Street, London.

J. SPRIGENS, Chesham, Bucks, draper, Mar. 3, at 11, 6, and April 7, at 12, at Guildhall, London. Sols. Thomas, Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, London.

T. POWELL, Bath, cloth factor, March 7, 8, at 11, and April 7, at 1, at the Castle and Ball Inn, Bath. Sols. Smith, Basinghall Street, and Little, Green Street, Bath.

B. C. Hyrth, Ball Alley, Lombard Street, Hosier, March 3, 10, and April 7, at 11, at Guildhall, London. Sols. Noy and Hardstone, Great Tower Street.

T. WARD, Warwick Row, Coventry, silk manufacturer, March 3, 13, and April 7, at 10, at Guildhall, London. Sols. Powell and Partridge, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, Losier, March 3, 10, and April 7, at 11, at Guildhall, London. Sols. Noy and Hardstone, Great Tower Street.

7, at 11, at Guildhall, London. Sois, roy and manufacturer, March 3, 13, and April 7, at 10, at Guildhall, London. Soi. James, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, London.

B. TROUGHTON, the younger, Coventry, silkman, March 3, at 11, and April 7, at 1, at Guildhall, London. Soi. James, Bucklersbury.

T. PALMER, Gutter Lane, silk manufacturer, March 10, 17, and April 7, at 10, at Guildhall, London. Soi. James, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, London.

G. WILSON. Liverpool. linen draper, March 17, 19, and April 7, at 1,

T. PALMER, Gutter Lane, silk manuracturer, master av, 17, and April 7, at 10, at Guildhall, London. Sol, James, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, London.

G. WILSON, Liverpool, linen draper, March 17, 19, and April 7, at 1, at the George Inn, Dale Street, Liverpool. Sols. Orred and Co. Liverpool, and Lowe and Bower, London.

T. SMITH, Caponofiel, Staffordshire, iron master, March 6, 7, and April 7, at 11, at the Nelson Hotel, Birmingham. Sols. Alexander, Carey Street, Lineoln's Inn, Lee and Co. Birmingham.

J. WHALEY, King's Lynn, Norfolk, watch maker, March 14, 15, and April 7, at 11, at the King's Hall, King's Lynn. Sols. Jarvis, King's Lynn, and Wright, King's Hench Walk, Temple.

J. ASHFORD and E. L. IRELAND, Birmingham, factors, March 6, 7, and April 7, at 1, at the Swan Hotel, High Street, Birmingham. Sols. Egerton and Co. Gray's Inn Square, Loudon, and Spurrier and Co. Paradise Street, Birmingham.

J. LAWTON, Delph, Yorkshire, innkeeper, March 9, 12, and April 7, at 2, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. Sols. Hurd and Johnson, Temple, and Buckley, Manchester.

W. JAMES, the younger, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, cabinet maker, March 14, 15, and April 7, at 11, at the King's Head, Newport, Sols. Prothero, Newport, and Platt, New Boswell Court, Lincoln's Inn, London.

S. W. BIRKS, Rotherham, Yorkshire, mercer, March 8, 9, and April 7, at 12, at the Commercial Inn, Sheffield. Sols. Battye, Chencery Lane, and Greaves, Sheffield.

W. BAINBRIDGE, Evenwood, Durham; herse dealer, March 19, 20 and April 7, at 12, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Barnard Castle, Durham Bols. Wheldon, Barnard Castle, and Dixon and Son, Gray's Inn Square London.

B. CANDY, Wesen, Town, Somersetshire, farmer, March 22, at 5, 23,

Bols. Whenous, Darmata Caste, and Didon and Son, Gray 8 min Square London.

R. CANDY, Wesen, Town, Somersetahire, farmer, March 22, at 5, 23, at 11, and April 7, at 3, at the White Hart Inn, Bath. Sols. Perkins and Frampton, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn Lane, and Millor, Frome Selwood, Somersetahire.

H. HOB BS, Chichester, Sussex, farmer, March 19, 20, and April 7, at 11, at the Golden Fleece Inn, Chichester. Sols. Johnson and Co. Chieshester, Sowton, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn, London.

E. CLIVELY, Weolwich, draper, March 3, 17, and April 7, at 12, at Oulddall, Sol. Corry, Basinghall Street.

J. M. NEWMAN, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, dealer in wool, March 26, at 5, 17, and April 7, at 11, at the Star and Garter Inn. Worcester. Sols. Robeson, Bromsgrove, and Fladgate and Neeld, Esex Street, Street,

at 1, at Guildhall, London. Sols. Stevens and Wood, Little Saint

S. MACS. Norwieb, grocer, March 3, 6, and April 7, at 1, at Guildhall.

Sols. Eyer and Coverdale, Gray's Inn Square,
M. Astley, Goswell Street, china and Staffordshire warehouseman,
March 5, 10, and April 7, at 10, at Guildhall. Sol. Parton, Bow Church

Tard, Che appide.

J. FARR ELL, Prespect Place, Surrey, merchant, March 3, 10, and April 7, at It, at Guildhall. Sols. Knight and Freeman, Basinghall Street, London.

W.LEA and J. C.LEA, Paternester Rew, ribbon and silk manufac-turers, March 6, 1; and April 7, at 1, at Galidhall. Sol. Watson, Seuthempton Building, Chancery Lane.

A. SARVIS, Sleane birect, Chelsea, upholsterer, March 3, 10, and April 7, at 13, at Guildhall. Sols. Rogers and Sos, Manchester Build-ings, Westminster.

### DIVIDENDS

Mar. 24, S. L. Worsford, Rainsgate, Kent, shopkeeper, at 1, at Guildll, London. Mar. 17, R. A. Jones, Tottenham Court Road, linen draper, at 11, at

Guildhall. Mar. 10, R. Miller, Old Fish Street, London, bookseller, at 12, at

Guidhall.

Mar. 10, R. Miller, Old Fish Street, London, bookseller, at 12, at Guidhall.

Mar. 24, W. Tomlinson, Hinckley, Leicestershire, inxkeeper, at 11, at the Bull's Head Inn, Hinckley.

Mar. 17, G., and S. Robinson, Paternoster Row, booksellers, at 12, at Guidhall.

Mar. 23, T. Crump, and T. Hill the younger, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer, at 11, at the White Hart Inn, Hartlebury.

Mar. 29, T. Barl, Kingsten-upon-Thames, Surrey, barge master, at 10, at Guidhall.

Mar. 21, J. Miller, Norwich, chemist and druggist, at 4, at the Norfolk Hotel, Norwich.

March 17, B. Combe, Lloyd's Coffee House, insurance broker, at 10, at Guidhall.

March 16, C. C. Wrathell, Lancashire, dealer in coals, at 11, at the Royal Oak, Lancaster.

Mar. 13, J. Bateman and W. Culbard, John Street, West Smithfield, brass founders, at 12, at Guidhall.

CERTIFICATES.—March 17.

C. Allan, Shad-Thames, Surrey, Lighterman.—J. L. Du Ment, Austin Friars, merchant.—W. Walker, Norwich, Bricklayer.—J. Murdock, P. Brown, and W. McGirr, Nottingham.—C. Rudd, Lawfat, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer.—R. Debary, Croydon, Surrey, coal merchant.—G. Miller, Watling Street, carpet and linen agent.—R. Hardman, Liverpool, merchant.—H. Ploughman, Romsey, Southampton, common brewer.—H. Bonser, Belle Savage Yard, Ludgate Hill, victualler.—D. Chaplin, Haverhill, Suffolk, maltster.—E. Oldsker, Ipswich, Suffolk, green.—G. Bunyon, Jerusalem Coffee House, Cornhill, master mariner.—R. Smith, Pontefract, Yorkshire, surgeon and apothecary.—C. Hurry, Burton Street, Burton Crescent, merchant.—B. Glasscott, Cheapside, Jeweller. ieweller.

### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains Loyal Addresses to His Majesty from the Counties of Northumberland, Worcester, Berks, Lanark, Cambridge and Isle of Ely; from the Inhabitants of St. Mary-le-bone; from the Students of the Anatomical Theatre of Mr. Brookes, in Bleuhelin-street; from the City of Kilkenny; from the Town of Permoy, in the County of Cork; from Southwold, Suffolk; from the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland in India.

CARLTON HOUSE, Feb. 23.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Webb, Esq. Director General of the Ordnance Medical Department at Woolwich,

CROWN OFFICE, Feb. 23.

at Woolwich,

CROWN OFFICE, Feb. 23.

Members returned towerre in this present Parliament.

Borough of New Ross—Francis Leigh, of Rossegarland, in the county of Wexford, Beq. in the room of John Carroll, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Plympton Barle—William Gill Paxton, of Watford Place, in the county of Herts, Esq. in the room of Alexander Boswell, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

February 27.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.

Shire of Dumbarton—John Buchanan of Ardoch. in the room of the Right Honourable Archibaid Colquestin, deceased.

Commission singed by the Vice Lieut, of Staford.

William Debank Sneyd, Esq. to be Deputy Lieut.

Commission in the Clumber Corps of Yeomanry Carafry, signed by the Lord Lieut. of Nottingham.

Samuel Ellis Bristowe, Gent. to be Cornet.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED!

Scott and Charlton, Coal Exchange, coal factors.—S. and W. Addison, Wedinesbury, bankers.—M. and W. Guest, King Street, woollen drapers.—Nichelson and Platt, Hertford, attornies.—R. and J. Milligan, Wool-wich, brewers.—W. and T. Blundell, Liverpool, ironmongers.—Wynne and Stevenson, Stafford, shoe manufacturers.—J. and W. Hall, Palmotth, bakers.—Waters and Keating, Bristol, Irish provision merchants.—Hadden Hardistr, ean and Headistr, in Lande meaning and sevensharis. wich, brewers.—W. and T. Blundell, Liverpool, ironmongers.—Wynne and Stevenson, Stafford, shoe manufacturers.—J. and W. Hall, Falmouth. bakers.—Waters and Keating, Bristol, Irish provision merchants.—Hadden, Hardisty, sen and Hardisty, jun. Leeds, merchants.—D. and G. Manley, Southampton Row, wine merchants.—Cobbett and Caulfeld, Liverpool, common brewers.—Kingdon and Hawkins, Great Torrington, attornies at law.—Hudson, Richardson and Hall, Birmingham, glass tey manufacturers.—Bailey and Williams, Somerset Street, silk hat manufacturers.—J. and T. Edwards, Conduit Street, tailors.—Harley and Nathan, London Wall, wholesale jewellers.

P. SMITH, sen. P. SMITH, jun. and W. SMITH, Burnden, muslin manufacturers, to surrender, March 16, 17, and April 10, at 9, at the Garrick's Head, Manchester. Sols. Shaw, Ely Place, and Smith, Manchester.

P. S. 1111, Sen. F. S. 1111, Jun. Sin. W. S. 111, Delinary, Berlinary, Berlin

and April 10, at 6, at the Bull Inn, Morneastle. Sols. Norris, and Parker, Horncastle.

DIVIDENDS.

March 24, R. Myers and J. Holmes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen drapers, at 11, at the George Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

March 17, R. Hodgson, Fleet Street, oldman, at 1, at Guildhall.

March 26, W. Ratcliffe, jun. Wetherley, farmer, at 1, at the Guildhall. Coffee House, Worcester.

March 20, W. Meeker, Basinghall Street, merchant, at 10, at Guildhall. April 3, J. Kilshaw, jun. Leeds, tallow chandler, at 11, at the Royal Oak Inn, Lancaster.

March 24, T. Lind, Hem Heath, Staffordshire, carpenter, at 11, at the Roebuck Inn, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

March 22, J. Hewitt, Bolton-le-Moors, money scrivener, at the Swan Inn, Bolton-le-Moors.

March 20, G. Payne, Newgate Street, hatter and hosier, at 11, at Guildhall.

March 31, W. Stubbs, Leek, Staffordshire, innholder, at 1, at the Red Lion Inn, Leek.

March 26, J. Wallis, Ashwell, Colchester, grocer, at 11, at the Red Lion Inn, Colchester.

Mar. 20, J. Lachlau, Great Alie Street, ship broker, at 11, at Guildhall. March 26, B. Crawshaw and G. Crawshaw, Birstall, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturers, at 11, at the Yew Tree Iun, Birstall.

March 27, M. Reader, Bristol, fancy dress maker, at 12, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol.

CERTIFICATES, March, 20.

J. Vickridge, Southampten Row, grocer—J. Hes. New City Cham-

J. Vickridge, Southampien Row, grocer—J. lies, New City Chambers, insurance broke.—W. Kerby, Margate, coach master—J. C. and A. Miller, Bishopsgate Street, merchants.—J. Armstrong, Bristol, mill-

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

A Petition was presented by the Rarl of Limerick, from the City of Limerick, complaining of agricultural distresses, and praying the House to encourage the introduction of Irish produce and manufactures into every part of the united kingdom.

Lord Holland brought in a Bill, founded on the Act of William and Mary, respecting the Law of Treason, with a view of extending the provisions of that Act to Ireland; an Act which provided, that in cases of treason, two witnesses should be necessary to convict; as the law at present stands, one only being requisite.

The Earl of Liverpool expressed his satisfaction at the introduction of this Bill, and said, nothing would tend more to conciliate Ireland than assimilating the laws of the empire.—
The Bill was read a first time.

TUESDAY

A petition was presented by the Bishop of St. David's, from the Clergy of the Archdeacoury of Stafford, against any alteration in the existing laws respecting Catholics. WEDNESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor stated the case to the House of two individuals claiming the Earldom of Strathmore, and gave notice of his intention to move to refer a Petition, present the House on the subject, to the Committee of Privileges. THURSDAY.

The Annual Indemnity Bill went through a Committee. The Marquis of Lansdown presented two petitions from the Owners and Occupiers of Land in Somersetshire, complaining of Agricultural distress and praying relief.—Laid on the table. - Adjourned.

### FRIDAY.

The Indemnity Bill was passed.
On presenting a Petition from certain occupiers of land in Suffolk, complaining of Agricultural Distress,

Lord Calthorpe believed that the evil arising from foreign

importation was slight compared to the warehousing system.

The Earl of Liverpool admitted the importance of the

consideration whether that system ought to be preserved; a Committee of the other House had decided that no abuses existed in it.

A Petition was presented from certain noblemen and gentry of the county of Dublin, complaining of the introduction of

military at a late meeting in that city.

The Marquis of Lansdown moved an Address to the King, thanking him for laying before the House the Despatch sent to the British Ministers abroad, respecting the revolution at Naples; and expressive of the satisfaction of this House that His Majesty is not a party to the proceedings against that country; and praying that His Majesty would direct his ministers to use all the influence in their power to prevent or repair the evil consequences resulting from the conduct of Austria, &c. The Noble Marquis entered at great length into the proceedings of the Ministers on which he commented the proceedings of the Ministers, on which he commented (with, as he observed, the full approbation of the people of England); charging them with delusion in not communicating the Circular of the Allies to Parliament. He condemned the principle of unsheathing the sword to attack independent states; no power had right to interfere with the proceedings taken by the Ncupolitan people; with respect to the sect of the Carbonari working in the dark, he for one, living in a land of liberty, where he should feel the existence of a political sect as evil, yet must admit that there were countries where the people might be obliged to have recourse to sects, the Government not being friendly to liberty, and inclined to despotism. But it seemed a standard in the present day was to be erected for Monarchial Governments. He then traced the history of the Carbonari, to the time of the Emperor Leopold, so that it was not of modern date.

Earl Batkurst thought the Address went to pledge this House to declare that the country should not act upon neutrality; not one argument had been adduced to shew the neces-

sity of abandoning such a system, and he should oppose the motion.

Lord Ellenborough considered such a movement about to be or adopted by Austria dangerous to the tranquility of Europe. He supported the motion, as did the Earl of Darnley, Lord Holland, &c.

The Earl of Liverpool defended the conduct of Ministers in the course they had taken.

The House at length divided on the motion—Contents 23,

Proxies 14—37. Not Contents 42, Proxies 42. Majority against the motion, 47. Adj.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions from Wells, in Somersetshire, praying for an amendment of the Penal Code; and from Somersetshire, Monmouth, Reyston, and Kent, complaining of agricultural dis-tress were presented.

A petition was presented from certain inhabitants of the

City of London, against the London Bridge Bill.

Petitions from Yarmouth, the Ship-owners of London, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Sunderland, and from the Town of Stockport, praying that no alteration may take place in the foreign trade.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland brought in a Bill for regulating the Practice of the Court of Session in Scotland.—Read a first time.

A petition was presented by the Sheriffs, from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, praying to be heard by Council against the London Bridge Bill.—Ordered.

the second reading of the Scotch Admiralty Compensation Bill.

Mr. Creevey moved an amendment that the Bill be read a second time this day six months, on the ground of its being a contingent prospective measure.

The Lord Advocate contended, that compensation was due to those officers whose places might be abolished.

After some conversation, the further consideration of the Bill was postponed, on the motion of Mr. Grant, to a future day. CORN AVERAGES .- Mr. F. Robinson moved the Order of the Day for a Committee of the whole House, to consider the resent mode of taking averages, with a view of correcting the errors in the present mode. The Hon. Gent. then said, the present law was contained in four Acts of Parliament, comprising 120 clauses; the last of these Acts repealed indirectly a part of the former Acts. His object, therefore, was to abolish all these laws, and to collect into one Bill, all that should be found desirable to retain, or to add. He then took a view of the present mode of taking averages by districts, taking the first average in tewns, then the amount of the averages of each town was added, and the total was divided by the number of towns, which formed the average of the particular district; in like manner the number of districts was divided, and the divi-sion formed, of course, the general average. The evil effect of the present mode was, that it allowed each individual town a considerable influence in forming the district average, by obconsiderable innuence in forming the district average, by outaining fletilious returns of that town. To remedy this evil, he should propose, that in future, the system of districts should be abolished, and that of taking the averages by counties be substituted, and to divide one by the other. This, he conceived, would either check or prevent the present deceptive system.



It would be observed, that the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Resex, formed at present no part of the districts, the average for London being considered as the average for these counties, he would suggest, to add these three counties; he thought too that the King in Council should have power to alter the town. He should also propose to increase the salaries of the inspec tors to 301. a year, not to fall on the country. The appointment of the principal officers to be in the Board of Trade object of the present Bill, was, to take in the lrish corn, which had altogether been left out of the averages. He concluded with moving, that it is expedient that several Acts of the 31st 38d, 46th, and 47th of his late Majesty's reign, relating to the importation and exportation of grain, meal, and flour, be re-pealed, and other regulations provided in lieu thereof, for the united kingdom.

Mr. Calcroft intimated his intention of watching the measure with caution. He thought the present mode of taking the averages was sufficient for all purposes.

Mr. Baring thought the present was not the moment for this Bill, when the agriculturist was labouring under such great distress. He feared that it would tend to create expectations which would not be realized.

Mr. Irving entertained similar opinions.

Mr. Holme Summer thought the Hon. Gent.'s averages would make little difference as to the high or low price of corn. Mr. F. Lewis was of opinion the introduction of Irish corn

into the returns, would have the effect of lowering the averages. Mr. Curver, considered some measure was necessary, to prevent the frauds by false returns, and by mixing foreign corn with grain, the produce of the Isle of Man. The consequences of opening the ports at the present moment, which had been shut for four years, would be, that the accumulated corn of the whole North of Europe, which had only this country for a market, would be poured in, and our markets would be clogged, and the avergrees whelly destroyed the affect of which the and the averages wholly destroyed; the effect of which, this country would feel for years to come. On the subject of adequate standard, he thought 80s, was a fair price.

Mr. W. Douglas and Sir E. Knatchbull urged the necessity

of practical relief.

Mr. Ricardo observed, that the proposed measure would not give any relief; the best thing that could be done for the farmers would be, to take off the corn laws altogether.

Mr. Lockhart was convinced that some redress should be afforded to the agriculturist.—The Resolution was agreed to. Mr. Bennett asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the result of the inquiry into the affairs of Mr. Theodore Hook, and whether the deficit in his accounts with the Isle of

Bourbon had been made good.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not precisely an-

swer the question at the present moment. All he knew was, that the result of the inquiry was favourable to Mr. Hook, who was ascertained to be an honourable and meritorious office

On the second reading of the Transportation of Offender: Bill,

Mr. Bennett said, that transportation for orime had ceased
to be a punishment. His House was filled with letters, asking
for it as a boon. The proportion of females transported, to males, was only one in ten. Government should take these matters into consideration.

Mr. Clive admitted that some improvements might be suggested .- The Bill was read a second time.

The second reading of the Hull Poor Rates Bill was postponed till that day six months.

The Annual Indemnity Bill was passed.

Mr. Martin obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable persons charged with capital crimes to employ Counsel.

Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Martin objected to the mode pro-posed by the Bill.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Lord Althorpe brought in a Bill to enable Barristers of five years standing to preside over country Courts having jurisdiction of debts under 40s.—Read a first time.

Mr. D. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in a Bill to conse-lidate the Turnpike trusts about the Metropolis, founded on the report of the Committee on the improvement of Turnpike Roads. It was proposed to divide the whole district of London into three districts; one on the south of the Thames, and the two others on the north, denominated the north eastern and north western—each trust would be required to send a certain number of trustees proportioned to the extent of the trust-the Committee appointed to select these trustees would also select competent inspectors, Gentlemen of property residing in the neighbourhood, one able surveyor would also be appointed with several minor survey ors under him.

Mr. Curwen was disposed to look with jealousy on any measure which went to take the trust out of local hands

Sir J. Yorke wished to know if the Bill would touch the trust at Waterloo Bridge

Mr. D. Gilbert replied, that the Bill would not affect any

Joint Stock Company.

Mr. Calcraft did not think the Roads about the Metropolis

were so bad as represented.—Leave was then given.

Mr. Baring moved for various statements relative to the amount of Silver Coinage from the year 1790 to 1820, with the stock of Silver Bullion.

In the course of some conversation on this motion, the subject of the New Bank Notes was mentioned-in answer to a question as to the failure of the new invention for preventing

Mr. D. Gilbert admitted, that the plan had not been so successful as had been expected, but with some alterations the Directors hoped to be able to pay the Midsummer dividends in

the new notes.—The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Marryatt presented a petition from the collective body of Ship Owners and Traders of the Metropolis, against the renewal of the West India Dock Company's Charter. The petitioners complained of the exactions and exorbitant charges of the company, the rent of 100 tons in their docks for twelve months was 2001, which in any of the ports of the continent would be only 601. The Hon. Gentleman said, the petitioners had not been able to obtain from Government an answer whether they intended to rehew the charter.

Mr. Robinson said, the renewal of the charter was a subject that required consideration, and therefore, Ministers were not

to be blamed for not answering the petitioners. Mr. Baring observed, that by the Charter of the Company they were restricted from dividing more than ten per cent. upon their capital, which meant that the rates should never be higher than to allow of such a dividend; their profits had accumulated beyond that ten per cent. till they had amounted to the enormous sum of half a million. It would be illegal to

Mr. Gordon wished to know, if this large sum was to be placed in the bands of Government for the benefit of the public. Mr. Rebinson replied in the negative, as it had got into

Mr. Gordon thought the rates of the Company should be

reduced for two years, so as to benefit the Commerce of the

Mr. Irving said, that the excess of 500,0001. (if so large a sum had accumulated,) would be swallowed up by estimates now in their possession. The petition was ordered to be printed .-

WEDNESDAY.

A Bill for providing for the increuse of the Annual Income of the London Institution was brought in and read a first time. A variety of Petitions were presented in favour of and against the Catholic Claims.

Lord Nugent presented the Petition of the Catholics of England, signed by 8000 persons, among whom were seven peers, fourteen barons, seven of their bishops, and a consider able number of Catholic clergy. The Petitioners were ready to swear full and true allegiunce to the King; they did not acknowledge any foreign power, either ecclesiastical or civil, within the realm; they were ready to give any security which might be required. The Noble Lord stated, that only four of the baronies were now in existence whose holders signed Magna Charta, and the representatives of those baronies had signed the Petition.

In answer to a question put on a former night by Major

General Wilson, respecting the execution of Murat,

Lord Castlereagh stated, that he had received from Sir W. A'Court confirmation of Murat's having been condemned by his own laws, by a court martial composed of his own officers. The fate of Murat was agreeable to a proclamation found upon him, pronouncing sentence of military execution upon

Major Gen. Wilson admitted, that the explanation of the

Noble Lord was perfectly satisfactory.

In presenting a Petition from the Roman Catholics of Ire-

and, Mr. Plunkett passed a warm eulogium on the late Mr. Grattan. The Right Hon. Gent. then brought forward the Catholic question in a very long and eloquent speech, He stated the claims the Petitioners had on the justice and liberality of the House, which, if granted, would be the means of laying the foundation of concord, and it would become the House to consider whether it would not be better to atone for a great injustice which a large portion of the people of the United Empire had long been suffering under, and by that atonement renew the evil. This, he was satisfied, would be best accomplished by going into a Committee to examine into the details of the laws affecting the Catholic aubjects of these realms. He was well aware, that if the House should go into a Committee, he should have nothing to contend with beyond prejudice, and even those who entertained these prejudices still felt a desire to grant the Catholics their claims; but their fears induced an appre-bension of danger to the established religion. In considering the question, he would divide it into three distinct propositions; viz. as it affected the religion of the country, or trenched upon the principles of the constitution, or bore upon the policy of the country. It was due to a Right Rev. Prelate to say, that he had relieved him from all fears on that part of the subject, for he had said that he had no objection to the claims of Catholics being granted on the score of religion—it was, there-fore, only upon political grounds that danger might be appre-In respect then to its bearings upon the state, he considered the state acted as an electrifying power upon religion, and he would ask, why were the Catholics to be selected as the only class to be denounced? Why did they not denounce the mabonetan, the Pagan, and the Jew? A man might worship Jupiter, Osiris, a Croccodile, the host of heaven, or any creeping thing of the earth, but the Catholic was to be excluded from participating in the offices of the Sate, only because they believed constitute of the sate, and because they believed constitute of the sate, and the sate of the lieved something beyond what the Protestant did. They charged with superstition and idolatry on account of the Mass. The Hon. Gent. denied that the belief of the Catholics on this head should subject them to disabilities. They denied their actual belief in the presence of the body of Christ, as was generally supposed they did. The idea of idolatry and supersti-tion, therefore, was idle. He next came to the constitutional question, and here he meant to contend, that an bearing of the admission to all the great offices in the State, was the inherent aumission to all the great offices in the State, was the inherent right of every liege subject of the King. What was to shut them out from this claim? Why, acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope. Now they distinctly disclaimed such acknowlegment. Now if that was to operate against them; up to the time of Henry VIII. there was not a liege subject in the realm, and the nation were outlaws. Magna Charta had been obtained by outlawe—the service of table hed been as been obtained by outlaws—the revolution of 1888 had been accomplished by outlaws. According to this doctrine, there was not a Catholic nation in Europe, whose Monarch ruled over as much as one liege subject. The Honourable Gentleman then went into an historical reference, to prove that the principles of exclusion were contrary to the soundest doctrines of the British constitution, and quoted the opinions of Lord Bacon on the subject in support of his argument. He next came to touch upon what some persons might consider the danger to which the Church might be exposed in granting the Claims; if he (Mr. Plunket) were asked that question, he could not conscientiously say the Church was not in danger in the event of conceding those claims, but the danger lay in the foundation—in the hurmony of the basis; the people were not connected with the State; every safety would be afforded by concession, which rejection might render uncertain; he therefore conjured the House to remove every invidious distinction; he would say, connect the Roman Catholic with the establishment of the State; take away the brand from his forehead and the shackles from his legs, and leave him in the situation the proudest npon earth—that of a loyal English subject. The principal object he had in view was the removal of the oath principal object he had in view was the relation of the oath of denying transubstantiation, and the modification of the oath of supremacy. He concluded with moving, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the state of the laws with respect to the filling of offices, so far as the laws affect Roman Catholics, and for considering the expediency of altering or modifying the same.

Mr. D. Browne seconded the motion. l stated his dissent from sor the Right Hon. Gent. for if it was right to admit the Catholic to fill the highest offices in the State, it was equally right that the Dissenter should be admitted to a participation, and it followed as a consequence that the Corporation and Test Acis must be repealed; now, Mr. Pitt had declared these acts the great bulwarks of the constitution, and he objected to the principle of their repeal. Mr. Burke doubted on the subject. The Right Hon. Gent. replied to the arguments adduced from history by the Honourable Mover, and observed, that the ground had been so often trodden that he was ashamed to trouble the House. He might go on, and ask why Quakers (who would not conform to any test) might not as well claim to be admitted to offices, and they were, in all respects, a just, loyal, and charitable class of persons. He was asked what danger would accrue to the present generation by repealing

the acts imposing disabilities? To this question he would reply by saying, he was not going to form a constitution for the present day. The Right Hou. Gent said he cherished no hostile sentiments against the Roman Catholies; he had, when in office, conscientionally opposed them, because he thought that the highest official situations should be filled by members of the Reformed Religion. If he thought the measure could be adopted with safety not the united voice of England should make him object to it.

Sir J. Macintosh supported the proposition of his Right Hon. friend, and went into a review of the circumstances attending the different periods of history referred to by the former speakers, in which the question of Catholic disabilities had been agitated and contended that they were impelled to ward oil some temporary danger, nothing of the sort could here be apprehended.

Lord Bury and Mr. D. Browne supported the speaker.

Mr. Dawson opposed the motion,
Mr. C. Grant entered into an examination of the question and supported the motion, calling upon the House to ratify the solemn compact of the union, and cited the admirable terms of Mr. Pitt, when he advocated the Catholic claims, and recommended a wise and liberal policy, by granting the relief now prayed for.

Mr. L. While concurred in the sentiments of the Right Hon. Gent.

Mr. Bankes apposed the motion.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald made some observations with respect to the partiality shown to Orange addresses.

Sir G. Hill opposed the motion.

Lord Castlereagh was at a loss to conceive the construction of that mind which could apprehend danger to the existing institutions from relieving the Roman Catholics from the re strictions of which they now complained. If the political power which they demanded were granted to them, he did not believe they would use it to forward designs hostile to the constitution, or would create, in consequence, any serious nlarm. He for one could not consent to let this question bang on the councils of the Empire; he wanted to relieve the Catholics, with a view to the welfare of the country, for the painful situation in which they stood, which was different from that of all other. dissenters, made them constantly objects of suspicion for which there existed no adequate ground.

The House Jivided.—For the motion, 227—Against it, 221—

Majority 6.

THURSDAY.

Mr. H. Sumner moved for certain papers respecting the Orphan's funds. This motion was seconded by Sir W. Curtte. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Petitions complaining of Agricultural distress from Cornwall,

luckfield, in Sussex, Northampton, Gloucester, &c. were pre sented.

Dr. Phillimore gave notice of a motion for the 14th inst. to amend the Marriage Act.

The Bill for repealing certain Acts for taking averages of the price of Corn, was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the 8th instant. In answer to a question from Mr. Curwen, Mr. Robinson said, it was intended to in-

troduce a clause for preventing fraudulent sales.

A petition was presented by Lord Stanley, from the Merchants, Manufacturers, &c. of Munchester, against the Irish.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that measures bad. een taken to make some satisfactory arrangement in the

CASH PAYMENTS .- The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he should, in a few days, submit a proposition for enabling the Bank of England, and he hoped, the Bank of Ireland, to resume cash payments at an earlier period than provided for by existing regulations.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved for an Account of the Funds and Re-renues of the Public and Charitable Foundations in Ireland. He stated that a Commission had been appointed some years ago, to inquire on the subject, who had made fourteen Reports, not one of which had been adopted. The suns available for general education, amounted to 174,6251, per annum.

Mr. C. Grant said, many of the suggestions of the Commis-sioners had been carried into effect.— The motion was agreed to. Mr. H. Twiss postponed his motion respecting the Bank-rupt Laws, till the 10th of May. He did not mean to propose any alteration in the general system of these laws.

The Felons Benefit of Counsel Bill was read a first time.—

Second rending on Wednesday.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

A Petition was presented from St. Mary, Newington, signed by 1965 Inhabitants, against the Select Vestries' Bill for that Parish. It was laid on the table. The Bill was ordered for a second reading on Monday.

On presenting a Petition, complaining of Agricultural Dates, from certain occupiers of land in Sussex,

Lord Millon expressed an opinion that the restoration of Cash Payments would have the effect of restricting the cir-culation of the country, and hence, the farmer could not obtain the same prices for his corn as in former years; reduction of taxes was the only thing that could relieve him.

Mr. Plunkett moved the order of the day for the House to go into a Committee on the Catholic Claims. He proposed six resolutions, (pro forma) on which he meant to frame his. Bill. The substance, in effect, was to require a declaration to be made against the belief of transubstantiation, &c. and the sacrifice of the Mass, as being idolatrous and supersitious, appear to be speculative and dogmatical, not affecting the allegiance or civil duty of the subject, and that the objection taken by the Catholics to the said outh is confined to the word "spiritual" being introduced, it therefore would be expedient to declare the seese in which the word is used, ac-cording to the injunction of Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, which refers solely to the right of the Kings of this realm to govern according to the degrees committed to their charge by God; they therefore recommend a repeal and explanation of all these points.

After some conversation on the general merits of the mea sure between Mr. Peel, Sir G. Hill, Lord Milton, Mr. Plumbett, &c. it was at length agreed to postpone the resolution to Friday the 10th inst., and leave was given to bring in the Bill. A call

of the House for that day was ordered.

In a Committee on the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, it was proposed by Mr. S. Wortley that the election qualification be 201, per annum.

Lord Milton proposed that Leeds should be a soot and lot Borough. On a division the numbers were—for the amendment 66—

against it, 182.

The House afterwards divided on the original question of 201. being the qualification-Ayes, 48-Noes, 94. Adj.

### NUTICES TO CURRESPUNDENTS.

Studdart, the Coach-maker, is in a passion—he says, that the maner does not one him 2,000l. for "she never honoured him Queen does not one him 2,0001. for "she never honoured him with work to that amount."—We never said she did.—A carrespondent thought if we enquired of Mr. Stoddart, we should find out the truth.—We took our own course, and find that (according to the Tradesman's account) she does not.

Since Mr. Stedart is so violent a partizan of the Queen, he erhaps might relieve her from a suspicion under which she perhaps might relieve her from a suspension and labours of having sent a carriage (paid for salth John Bull's money) to har Grand Master Bartholomev at Parts.—We have blickenshle and absence are quite serious when we say, that this humble and obscure individual would do his illustrious customer more good by showing proof egainst this history than Moore, Hume, Wood, or any other of her second class of Plebeians could do her with all their ingenuity and impudence combined.

Mr. Stoddart might also inform us whether he is not building a carriage adapted for continental travelling for

her Majesty. Tenax is always welcome.

Quideunque has been received. L. has come to hand-it seems hardly worth while to stir up the ungrateful animals he alludes to .-We would consign them to a little Paper, called the Brunswick, which is published at Mr. Tiffin's, Bug-destroyer to His Majesty, in the Strand. We do not know if Mr. Tiffin himself is the Editor of this work, but as the approved exterminator of masty reptiles supposed to infert the royal residences, we think he might be serviceable in brushing up the Brighton Radicals.

We object to the attack from Ludgate Hill.—Shoriffs and Mayors are gay and gaudy and noticeable, but for a season like larkspurs and post; and the roign of Mr. Sheriff P. is

Our excellent friend-"An enemy to brawlers," touches epona set of persons with whom we wish to have no discussion. Our Poetical Friend will recognize his very acceptable contribution; but we request him another time not to puzzle us by initials, which we are not always sure of appropriating rightly.

We postpone Regulus for next week. He will have a place in Broughamiana, No. IV.

Our "worthy friend, the Doctor," is a sty fellow, but we

are luckily as sly as he:—we are sorry that the letter should have come from the quarter it did—we recognize an old ac-quaintance in the hand-writing.

We are obliged to B.
Anti-Zany is received and appreciated. The mass of information afferded us from all quarters on this subject we must, however, reserve till our day of justification. We are infinitely obliged to all our friends who have lent us their aid in this cause.

If J. W. from the Temple would authenticate the fact about the Lady Mayoress, we shall be most happy to show

If the writer of the private and confidential letter, dated Feb. 25, 1821, has no objection to favour us with his name we should be glad of some professional conversation with him on the subject to which he alludes.

Amicus Anglicanus is quite correct. Her brother was with her on the occasion he alludes to.

The intention we expressed, and which a Subscriber is sorry we have expressed, does not go to matters of intelligence.

are obliged to A. G. T. for his communication, but, as he will see, we have no room for it this week.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, Don John. Tuesday, Love in a Village.—A new Dramatic
Picce, in two asts, is in a forward state of rchearsal, and will be performed in the early part of next week.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Monday, Love in a Village. Tuesday, Artakerxes. Thursday, Love in a Village. Saturday, Love in a Village.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT Reduced Ann Consols 73 2 2 7 Ditto Acct 73 2 7 4 per Cents	THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.  Navy 5 per cent 1061 i Exchequer Bills 3 5 p India Bonds
	H FUNDS.

5 per cent. Div. 22 Sep. 85-10 | Bank Sh. Div. Jan. 1. . 1510-50 Recon. Div. 22 Sep. . . 97-50 | Ex. Lond. lm 25-50—3m 25-30

Recent. Div. 22 Sep. . . 97-50 | Ex. Lond. Im 25-50—3m 25-30

There has been little business transacted during the beginning of the week, the Jobbers being principally emplayed in settling their accounts, as the Account Day was on Wednesday. It was expected that several Defaulters would have been declared, but there was only one on the Settling Day, and it was likely that he would be able, by having a short time allowed him, to make up his differences. Previous to the Settling Day, however, there were two declared, whose differences were pristy considerable. An express was received in town on Friday, which stated the French funds to have risen considerably, in consequence of the rumour that an amicable adjustment was about to take place between Austria and Naples. This had a visible effect on our funds, and the consequence was, a rise of searity 2 per cent. before the close of the market. Yesterday morning the same rumour pervaded the market, which tended to keep up the prices, and at the close of business the prices were as above.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Mark ets by that morning's post, is published at Three e'clock.

We must request that Advertisements may be sent early in the week. Many are omitted this week which came too late.

# JOHN BULL.

### LONDON, MARCH 4.

THE most important political event of the last week, nd a very important one it is, is the resolution of the House of Commons to entertain the consideration of the Catholic claims: we greatly regret these resolutions -we regret them because we look upon them as fallacious, and we should regret them still more if we thought them real: we contemplate with great alarm any interference with the Protestant Establishment in Church and State; not that we are such fools as to have any ridiculous fears about the Pope. We are no more afraid of Popes of the present day imitating the Leos or Gregories, than we are of seeing the Duke of failed, in circumstances of the deepest discredit to all

Gloucester imitate erock-backed Richard: in fact, the Pope's authority is so narrow and precarious, that he is more likely to be engaged in maintaining his own power than in interfering with that of other countries. But what fills us with alarm is the general spirit of innovation, the combined assaults in which we foresee all Dissenters will soon unite against the Establishment.

The Papists are just now put forward, because from a variety of circumstances, a great number of public men are pledged to their support, and because the people of England, who have been artfully taught to look upon it as a mere Irish question, are comparatively indifferent about it; but let Catholic Emancipation be carried, and then, we ask, upon what principle it is, that any distinctive Church Establishment can be maintained? If Papists, the ancient and original enemies of our Church, be admitted to uncontrolled privileges, how can they be refused, in any case, to Protestant Dissenters, who differ from the Church of England in details which are merely dogmatical? And if universal privileges are to be conceded to Dissidents of all persuasions, we should beg to know what is the meaning of the words Church Establish-

Our alarm upon this point is not a little increased by observing the advocates who are foremost in pushing this question. Mr. Plunkett, we believe, is a Dissenter, at least, his father, as we have heard, was a Dissenting minister. Sir James Mackintosh (if he belong to any particular Church) probably is a Presbyterian. Mr. Charles Grant is a Scotchman, and a Scotch Member, and probably is also a Dissenter from the Established Church of England, and, if he be not much belied, carries his religious opinions to an extent of maudlin famaticism which we should think very dangerous in an abler head.

These are the chief advocates of the Catholics, and we own, that such an extraordinary union of the welf and the kid, the lion and the lamb, the Dissenter and the Papist, appears to us extremely ominous.

Mr. Plunkett, Sir James Mackiutosh, and Mr. Grant, are, we believe, men highly respectable in their private character, and, we are glad to think, sincere Christians; but, for the reasons we have stated, we suspect that they may not belong to that peculiar class of Christians politically designated as the Church of England; and when the political rights of that Church are in question, we think we are perfectly justified in declining to accept them as judges between it, and its dissenting

But what do the Papists want? Some of their advocates have told us that they are already in legal possession of every right and privilege; it seems to us that none but an Irish understanding would state this as a reason for giving them something more-more than all is a very Hibernian mode of announcing a proposition: - others of these advocates, more logical, but not more veracious, argue as if the Papists had get nothing; and deep are the groans which they utter for the grievances of this persecuted sect.—Nothing! Is the Army nothing? Is the Navy nothing? Is the Law nothing? Is Medicine nothing? These four great professions are open to all Dissenters, except only that they cannot be judges.

Are all the offices of the revenue departments, Excise, Customs, and Stamps, nothing?

In short, the question comes to this, shall we have a Dissenting King as Head of the Church of England? Shall we have a Dissenting Chancellor to keep the conscience of the Head of our Church? Shall we have Dissenting Privy Councillors to wield his prerogative, and Dissenting Peers and Commoners to advise him in his care of our religious establishment?

For our own parts, as it is necessary to make a stand somewhere, we think we are now on the ground upon which it should be made, and, like our ancestors, who achieved our first liberties, we exclaim,

"LET NOT THE LAWS OF ENGLAND BE CHANGED."

IT will scarcely be believed! It is monstrous, but it is true,—The Queen has taken the Money!!! The Bill of Pecuniary Degradation was scarcely in the House of Commons, when the Queen, by (it is said) Mr. Brougham's advice, sent down a magnanimous rejecting, with scorn, all pecuniary provision as long as her name should be excluded from the

Parliament, who, we suppose, knew this great personage's principles, paid no more regard to the message than if it had never been sent; the Bill passed both Houses without objection, (except as to its being too liberal) and on Friday evening, the 23d of Feb. it was solemnly ratified by the royal assent.

What, now, could the magnanimous Queen and her faithful adviser do? The Whig subscription had the parties; the pledge, not to touch the price of deradation, was recent, was positive, was irredeemable: On the one hand stood Honeur, with an empty purse; on the other, Shame, with fifty thousand a year. The principles of the Queen and her advocate did not long hesitate between the two; for, on the said 23d of February, yea, on the very evening, and within a few hours of the Bill's having received the Royal assent, Mr. Brougham (if we are rightly informed) waited upon the Queen, and the result of their conference was, the Queen's resolution to accept the proffered indignity. A resolution which was next day announced at Brookes's by Mr. Creevey-fit herald of such profligate tidings! But Mr. Creevey himself, we are told, expressed the utmost indignation at such unprincipled apostacy. We doubt this; for all England must feel such indignation, and we never knew any one who had any opinions in common with Mr.

The resolution thus announced was, in the higher circles, looked upon for some days as a slander of Creevey's; but in the course of the week the matter was put out of all doubt by an official demand, on the part of the Queen, of the arrears of her annuity. And thus has the Queen, by and with the advice of her Attorney-General, put the seal to the final act of her own degradation.

For our own sakes we beg leave to re-print the terms in which we noticed, on the 18th of February, this pledge of the Queen's:-

" We venture to prophecy that she will, in a very short time, forfeit that pledge, eat her words, take her annuity, and abandon an odious climate, which, as she emphatically says, is as fiehle as its people."-

JOHN BULL, No. 10. We have no doubt but that in a very short time we shall see the whole of the prophecy acomplished.

The Queen has been defeated in the House of Lords. defeated in the House of Commons, defeated in County Meetings; and, at last, defeated in an assembly of her own choosing at a Mansion House Concert.—After such accumulated affronts, she is a great deal more, or a great deal less than woman, if she persists in remaining in a country, the very rabble of which begin to despise

### CONCERT IN THE EGYPTIAN HALL.

THE CROWD IN THE EGYPTIAN HALL ACCOUNTED FOR

When Caroline drove to the Concert in state, No crowd to huzza her appeared at the gate :

"How's this, where's my mob?" cried, in anger, the Queen; "Your mob, Ma'am," quoth Wood, " are collected within."

After the preparations of several months and all the active exertions of Wood and his myrmidons, the Queen actually wound herself up to visiting the Mansion House. Her progress to the scene of action, unlike all her other progresses, was private, and instead of going the common and usual road, she went out of her way by the Surrey side of the river and over Southwark Bridge, expressly to avoid the people.

In the carriage with her, besides Lady Anne, sat Lord Hood Cride Evidence on the Delicate Investigation) and -His Lady!-Probably my Lord Head, like another well-known Captain, amused himself during the drive, by singing the popular song of—

"How happy could I be with either, "Were t'other dear charmer away."

With the most marked attention of the Lord Mayor to her Majesty's peculiarities of taste, "wines of the most exquisite kinds" were prepared in a snug room fitted were prepared in a snug room fitted for her reception. This, as it is (thank God) not the "constant custom" of an Englishwoman to drink wine and other liquors, previously to entering a Concert Room, must have been felt and duly appreciated by the illustrious foreigner for whose accommodation it was done.

Having most carefully shunned publicity without doors. as she very wisely did, her Majesty was a good deal puzzled how to secure applause within the building, and with a shrewdness far beyond the immediate comprehension of her suite, she desired that when she entered, God save the King might be played!!!

God save the King was played; and she had the satisfaction of hearing this national anthem (in which no one allusion to a Queen is made directly or indirectly), shouted to the skies, and the vengeance of God invoked on the enemies of the Sovereign she has insulted, and the husband she has injured, by the voices of a host of his loyal subjects, drawn into her presence, either by curiosity, or the more laudable motive which has for ages past collected together the most crowded audiences-Charity.

During all this (to her) heart-rending tribute to our King, she stood smiling and curtseying to give the idea that she was the object of the applause which the song This had its effect on some, and as a ruse, proves that her Majesty's fancy for hoaxing is by no means over.

But, spite of the assumed suavity of those smiles and cheerful looks, what must the result of this evening's entertainment have cost her? After all the puffing, the pressing, the circular letters; after the arduous struggle to make this night the test of the Queen's character, and to make that test marked and decisive, do but let us turn to the list of ladies distinguished by The Times as having been present. And here let us disclaim the alightest imputation upon the respectability of any of them in their own sphere; we merely quote them as persons from an association with whom we are to judge of a QUEEN's pretensions in society.

The Lady Mayoress—(did not go out of her own house.)

Mrs. Tennyson. Mrs. Sykes. Mrs. Ricardo.

Mrs. Martin. Mr. W. Williams and Family-(probably not the family which includes Mrs. Williams.)

Mrs. Wood and-her Daughters.

Mrs. Wilde! and Mrs. Denman—Fee—faw—fum.
And these, gentle reader, with Lady Anne and Lady
Hood, form the whole list distinguished or distinguished, who could be found, with every exertion and entreaty, to meet the Queen on a night which was to prove to the world how she really stood with society; and when they had the noble inducement of charity to others, besides the Queen, to have borne them out.

" Fallen, fallen from her high estate," indeed, is the poor Queen, when only one woman of rank and her paid attendant, could be brought to sanction her on this

trying occasion.
Where was the Duchess of Bedford?

Where was Lady Jersey?
Where was Lady Anne Lambton?
Where was Lady Tankerville?

Where was Lady Ossulston? Where was Mrs. Bathurst? Where was Mrs. Damer?

Where was Lady M. Bennett?

Where was Lady Milton ?

Where was Mrs. Bennett?

Where was Lady Rush? Where was Mrs. Taylor?

Where was Mrs. Brougham?

Where was Mrs. Hume? Where was the Duchess of Somerset?

Where was Mrs. Barber Beaumont???
And where was Lady Lindorse????

Not one of them ventured to shew her face in such a

cause.

Can any thing now be wanting to show that the bubble has burst, and that reason and truth are regaining their wonted places amongst us. As for the "crowd of joyous faces," of which the Journals speak; it is certain that there was a crowd, and a joyous crowd; they were chiefly of that class of persons who love sights; and whether it were the QUEEN they saw, or that extraor-dinary animal, which Alderman Wood and she pa-tronize, called the BONASSUS, it made no difference whatever to them.

Nothing can mark the universality of feeling about the Queen now in all ranks more strongly than that; even the public female singers flinched from fulfilling their kind intentions toward the charity, because she had thrust herself among the audience. This literally happened on Thursday, and the entertainments of Her Majesty was entrusted to Mr. Broadhurst, from Sadler's Wells, and two

### BROUGHAMIANA .- (No. III.)

SATISFACTORY answers to the following questions are requested from Mr. Brougham. He will be aware, that mere contradiction, convenient as it would be, can avail

I. Did you, Mr. Brougham, while yet only taking your chance at the Bar, write to a Member of Parliament, soliciting his interposition with a certain personage, for your nomination to a borough, which you supposed to be under his influence ?- Yes, or no.

II. Did you, Mr. Brougham, promise, in that letter, to be guided in your conduct by your nominator's wishes?

-Yes, or no.

III. Did you, Mr. Brougham, make the house of the hereditary High Sheriff of Westmorland your headquarters, during the elections for that county in 1818 and 1820, wherein you were a candidate? Was your electioneering flag displayed on the battlements of his castle? And, were your voters—your's exclusively, accommodated within its precincts?—Yes, or no.

IV. Did you, Mr. Brougham, at the former of those

elections, assemble your voters and mob in the High Sheriff's Park, and there propose to them the formation and plan of an association for the controll of all future elections of that county? Was any permanent badge suggested by you? And did you, on the hustings, advise them to elect no candidate who could not produce to them your recommendation, under your hand and seal?

-Yes, or no.
V. During the poll at Westmorland, did not an account arrive, that a Mr. Brougham had been returned to Parliament for Lord Darlington's rotten borough of Win-chilsea? Were not you, Mr. Brougham, charged on the hustings, with being this rotten Member? And did you not, in reply, solemnly assert, that you were not; that the thing was either altogether a mistake, or, if there was any truth in it, that it was your brother, and not you, who was elected for Winchilsea? And did not you assert all these facts, publicly, and upon your honour, knowing them all to be false?

VI. Allow me now, most pure patriot, to put a question, which does not touch your personal honour like the former, but which a little involves your political principle—Did not Lord Lord Thanet, the High Sheriff of Westmorland, and who was bound, by virtue of his office, to have been neuter in such a contest, pay the expences of your non-election? Did he not, anticipating a defeat at the same moment that you solemnly asserted

your expectation of success, take measures for electing you for his close borough of Appleby; but as Appleby was in the Westmoreland, and as such an election would be a confession of despair of getting the County, was it not bargained that Lord Darlington should elect you, my pure patriot, for the borough of Winehilsea, in which you never had been; and that the Earl of Thanet, in return, should elect Mr. Lucius Concannon for his borough of Appleby, in which he never had been; and when the latter election came on, were not my Lord Thanet's own Appleby borough-mongers so disgusted with the traffic, that the gentleman who on the part of Lord Thanet, proposed Mr. Concannon, recommended him in the following extraordinary manner:—

"Gentlemen—I am desired to propose for your election, Mr. Lucius Concannon, but who the devil Mr.

Lucius Concannon is, neither you nor I know or care.

And now, my dainty Brougham, let meask you—YES or No—were you not the mover, the actor, the gainer, in the whole of this dirty traffic? And did it not all take place during a period in which you were stunning the ears of Westmorland, and dazzling the eyes of the rest of England, with the most brilliant encomiums on your own abilities and patriotism?

I tell you, Harry Brougham, that in talents for any good or honourable purpose, you have crewds of superiors; but in capacity for intrigue, and apostacy, and in a power of self-degradation, it has pleased God, for ends, not yet scrutable, to give you unrivalled abilities.

(To be continued.)

### BRSKINEANA .-- (No. I.)

I. VENERABLE and respectable Peer, do you recollect an incident, when you ran away to Gretna Green in the disguise of a lady, to be married to an intimate friend; and when, in order to avoid the pursuit of your family, you drove to Stoney Stratford, where you arrived in the evening, and rested at the principal inn?

A few days before a man had been passing forged notes, and while you and your dolly (now your wife) were at supper, the waiter seeing, with infinite surprise, that the "old gentlewoman" had hessian boots on, made up his mind that you were the utterer of forged notes returned to the charge. The landlord, however, desired the waiter not to trouble his head about it, as he was quite certain that the person at supper was really an old woman; from which reply it is generally supposed that the landlord knew your lordship personally,

Be that as it may, you and your friend escaped; but that some of the party were crazy, it is evident, inasmuch as the saint with whom you were cloping (only think! an Ex-Lord Chancellor of seventy running away with a Fie! fie!) was shortly after immured in Mr. Alexander's quiet receptacle for insane persons.

We cannot see upon what principle of reason or juslice the new-married couple were separated. Will your lordship inform us?

II. Your Lordship is requested to tell us and our readers who Mr. Thomas of Hornsey is; and why the said Mr. Thomas made a precipitate retreat from that

If your Lordship does not answer this JOHN BULL will.

III. What opinion did your Lordship express to Major
Charles James, in the lobby of the House of Lords, on
the Queen's case? We cannot, from the indecency of your lordship's expressions, repeat it verbatim, but the substance we shall shortly give, unless your lordship favours us with a reply.

IV. Pray, my lord, (and though the subject is delicate,

since you are free to broach it in public carriages, we see

no harm in putting the question) what did you say in the Brighton couch, a short time since, to three gentlemen, who were passengers, about the Queen? care of your answer, for it relates to your new friend, Sir William Austin, K. S. C.: but, in taking care, take care to answer, and do not suffer these questions to have so melancholy an effect upon you, as those we put in "Broughamiana" have on the Queen's Attorney-General.

(To be continued.)

### TO THE VISCOUNT FOLKSTONE.

My LORD-May I beg to ask your Lordship, whether you did or did not, privately, and without the concurrence of your brother magistrates, add the following line to a county requisition,—" And also of an Address of Congratulation to the Queen?"

I am, my Lord, yours, A MAGISTRATE OF BERKSHIRE.

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE QUEEN'S SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Tune of "The Black Joke."

WHOR'ER knews St. James's, knows where the Whigs met In behalf of the QUERN, a subscription to get, For her Black Wig and her Character white.

By truth and by Wisdom supported she stood-Truth's part play'd by BROUGHAM, that of Wisdom by WOOR-They curs'd, and they swore that she ne'er did amiss, Tho' the Baron, they own'd, was so rude as to kiss The Black Wig with the Character white.

At BROOKES's they met-but demurr'd to the call Of producing the cash-as they had none at all

For the Black Wig and the Character white. COKE grewl'd about rents, swore the funds ought to pay; But Baring grimac'd, and Ricando squeak'd " Nay!" And the young ones exclaim'd, in a querulous tone, They each had to pay for a Soint of their own,

With a Black Wig and a Character white.

But the' the subscription was tardy, and they Had nothing to give, they had plenty to say For the Black Wig and the Character white.

Lord TAVISTOCK stammer'd three world in her praise, And SEFTON his voice and his shoulders did raise; And CALCRAFT his mose cock'd, and GRANT cock'd his eye, And hypocrite BENNET pretended to cry

For the Black Wig and her Character white.

FITZWILLIAM, that reverend proselyte rose-(We'll make him speak verse since he cannot speak prose) For the Black Wig and her Character white.

"You seem," quoth the sage, " all averse to give cash, "And in truth you are right-what is money but trash?

" Let's give something better to end all these quarrels, "And raise a subscription of virtue and morals,

" For the Black Wig and her Character white.

" Besides, 'tis no merit one's surplus to share.

Then let us give that which the least we can spare " To the Black Wig and her Character white.

For me I have changed all my friends at the brunt,

" From Fox, Pitr, and Bunns, down to Connerr and Hunt, " As fickle in age as I was in my youth :

" So I freely subscribe my political truth

"To the Black Wig and her Character white.

Old TIERNEY set down, with a sorrowful face, The hopes of his life, all the prospects of place To the Black Wig and her Character white. The message which BROUGHAM bad advis'd and had penn'd, Poor Tienney had rashly advanced to defend.

And not to subscribe would be rather uncivil, So he gives very frankly -he gives-to the Devil The Black Wig and her Character white.

Such cheap contributions delighted the pack, And, for once, they were ready their lenders to back, For the Black Wig and her Character white. SILLY BILLY, God bless him! subscribed all his sense; Of loyalty GREY made a gallant expence; The Gospels, Lord GROSVENOR flung down in a boast; And ERSKINE gave nobly-hithself, as a toest; For the Black Wig and her Character white.

Bald BEDFORD, his still balder eloquence gave; And BLESSING TON thought that his coup d'ail might save

The Black Wig and her Character white. Big NUGENT bestow'd all his graces upon her, NED ELLICE his credit, and GUILDFORD his hon our; The HEATHCOTES, their sense-both the old and the young-And Home gave—a notice, and LAMBTON gave—tongue For the Black Wig and her Character white.

By FERGUSSON backed, MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR Suppos'd that his statesman-like views might avail her Black Wig and her Character white.

CHARLES CALVERT and HURST their gentility join; And GRENPELL was ready, his visage to coin; And CREEVRY, of other donations bereft, Subscribed all the courage that WARRENDER left, To the Black Wig and her Character white.

Grave FOLKSTONE, who once before leaped in the dark. Transfers his devotions from Mary Ann Clarke

To the Black Wig and ber Charocter white. And WETHERELL and TENNYSON, sol-disant Lawyers, Would give her their fees-if they had but employers, SCARLETT offers his law and his wit too, - for SCARLETT Chimes in -- as he pleasantly tell us-with Harlot In a Black Wig and a Character white.

But some with whom nominal morals ran low, Contriv'd other modes their devotion to show,

To the Black Wig and her Character white. BURDETT gave the bond he recovered from Scott-And WILSON the thanks in the field he had got-And LEINSTER a visiting card of his rib's-And Foley a draft upon- Howard and GIBBS! For the Black Wig and her Character white.

But as to the rest it were tedious to sing, How they sacrificed love of their Country and King, To the Black Wig and her Character white... Such talents, such virtues, how much they surpass BARING's stock, GRENFELL's copper, or Lushington's brass! Endow'd with such treasures, who would not dispense With the paltry account of pounds, shillings and pence,

For the Black Wig and her Character white. But when the great Lady was told of the kind

Of efforts the Whigs made for raising the wind For her Black Wig and her Character white. She rose in a fury, and roar'd out, "God zounds! " Run, VIZARD, secure me Lord LIVERPOOL's pounds: " Of the virtues of Whigs I have more than my share, And their talents and truth are not worth half a linir " Of my Black Wig and my Character white."

### EPIGRAM.

Dear Alderman, when Scoffers pass Their jokes upon your Worship's wisdom; Pray let them " write you down an ass," And see how their own words have quizz'd 'em.

The Latin verse shall make them stare, Which thus their malice you retort at :-"Great secrets in my brain I bear, "And-Asinus mysteria portat!"

### THE BOOK OF WONDERS.

Extracts from Cobbett's Works, (Continued from No. 8, page 48.) OF THE CLERGY.

нот. "I hate these execrable parsons. They are not to be expostulated with, but to be punished." v. 34. p. 1024. COLD.

THE CLERGY .- "All those who have attempted to degrade religion, by open insults to the clergy, I have ranked among the most infamous of munkind." W. v. 7, p. 332. OF SPIES.

HOT.

"The Spy system has been openly defended by Mr. Brougham, at the very moment when he was negociating with Ministers the terms upon which the Queen was to be kept out of England. The man that could openly defend that system, was too far gone in political wickedness ever to retrace his steps. It was a thing that showed clearly that the man who did it was under the restraint of no principle whatever." v.37.

COLD. "THE SPY SYSTEM.—To every man who has the zeal to come forward in the discovery of infernal plots, is given the appellation of Spy. This has had much influence on weak minds. Your good-natured, peaceable man cannot bear the name of spy or informer; he would scouer see his wife and children burnt in their beds. I think, however, that the man who shall bring the leaders of conspiracy to the halter deserves as well of his country as he who sheds his bloo I in its defence.'

v. 8. p. 225.

v. 8. p. 225.

OF EDUCATING THE LOWER CLASSES.

PLOUGHBOY'S GRAMMAR.—"I beseech my readers to keep all my nice little books," v. 32. p. 447.—If I do not, by the means of my grammar, enable any ploughboy of sound mind to write English as correctly in one year, as Latin and Greek scholars are able to write it at the end of seven years of their class work, I will be content to bear to the end of my life the character of a literary impostor." v. 33. p. 255. COLD.

"As to a ploughman's sitting down to read his book after his labour is done, the idea never could have found its way into the mind of any one who knew what a ploughman was. Take 1,000 ploughnen, set them down to their good books, after their day's work is done, and, in less than ten minutes, the whole 1,000 will be asleep. Animal amusement is the only amusement that such men can enjoy." v. 12. p. 495.

OF ASSASSINATION. "Is there any thing savouring of cowardly malice and cruelty to be found in my Register? Is there any sentiment which would authorise a belief, that the writer would be con-tent to owe the safety of himself or his country to the hand of an assassin? If there be such a sentiment, from the first page I ever wrote in my life, to that which is now under my hand, I will suffer that hand to be burnt from my body." Cobbett, v.

 p. 488.
 If a French Royalist were to plunge a dagger into Buonaparte's bosom, and tid the earth of a monster who has destroyed thousands of her sons, and spread war and desolation over her surface, who would dare to censure such an act, or to brand it as assassination?" P. No. 250.

"Amongst the mass of the prople of England, the assassina-tion of Perceval has been a subject of great joy." v. 11. p. 857.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—" It is rumoured that the French have attempted the life of Wellington and his staff. It is high time that France, to save her name from everlasting infamy, did something to get rid, at any rate, of these insulting plunderers. If it be true, that a plot has been luid, that will produce terrible alarm. No matter that it has failed. Another may be more fortunate. The attempt will do a great deal." A. R. p. 811.

"I know what is coming. And, if I have put Sir Robert Peel's name at the head of this letter, it is merely to point him out." v. 35. p. 249. OF THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES.

My return to England will be a new epoch in my life. I have endeavoured to penetrate into futurity. I know that great changes must take place. In January, 1817, a peer said to me, 'They say, Cobbett, that you want to be King.' "Oh, no! a king's office is one of too little power for me. You think that I wish to be at the head, or nearly at the head, of the nation's affairs. This is far beyond my wishes; but I am by no means aware that such a wish would be criminal; and, perhaps, it might even be meritorious." v. 35, p. 219.

COLD. " MR. McIR. - The miscreant Muir has lost one eye. So far "Mr. Mcir. —The miscreant Muir has lost one eye. So far so good: but he should have lost two, He was a fine rosygilled fellow, when he stood, like an impudent villain as he was, and dared the Court of Session in Scotland. He has now got the marks of liberty and equality—an empty purse, lank sides, and a mutilated face. A thousand blessings on the ball that caused his wounds! He may now read his sin in his pnishment; for, like Cain, he is "marked, and a fugitive and a vagabond on the earth." So much for vain and disappointed ambition! Read this, ye Democrats, and pause and ponder, and ponder and pause." W. v. 7, pp. 162, 266.

MISCELLANEOUS PREDICTIONS.

"Things are about to assume a new assect of some sort.

"Things are about to assume a new aspect of some sort. Pray indulge me while I refer back a little to my predictions."

v. 34, pp. 123; 373.

"Two bundred Suns more will not go down on the misery and dishonour of our beloved country." v. 31, p. 442. Oct.

816.
"This day two years, a thousand pounds in stock will not be th a silver six-pence." v. 34, p. 123. Sep. 19, 1818. I will bet the editor of the New York Evening Post an worth a silver six-pence." even thousand dollars, that the government of England does not last three years longer." Cobbett's Address to Americans, May 9, 1817.
"The time will come when Milton and Shakespeare will, by

"The time will come when Milton and Shakespeare will, by the natural good sense of the nation, be consigned to everlasting oblivion." Year's Residence, p. 280.

"The great object of Parliamentary Reform will be attained before the month of March, 1817." v. 31, p. 423.

"The crop of whent will be short beyond all example. The quartern loaf will be half-a-crown before Christmas! Forewarned, fore-armed." v. 17, p. 935. June 23, 1810.

"Well, my kind-hearted countrymen; all my forebodings and forefallings have been verified to the very letter!" v. 32.

and foretellings have been verified to the very letter !" v. 32,

p. 669. SURMISE EXTRAORDINARY BY THE SAME HAND. "I pretend not to say whether the Bill against her Majesty will be pissed or not. But this I know, that one or the other will take place?" v. 37, p. 617. TO JOHN BULL.

-In the report of Mr. Wilberforce's speech Mr. Editor,in the House of Commons on Wednesday, as given in the daily papers, he is made to say, "That though the insertion of the Queen's name in the Liturgy might cause a feeling of triumph in a certain class of persons, yet the House must remember that class of persons were not much church frequenters;" but is Mr. Wilberforce prepared to say, that there is not a great number of regular church frequenters, who consider the not praying for the Queen by name, as perfectly just and right, and who would consider the insertion of her name (as you very properly said in your paper) as little better than sacrilege?

I, for one, should certainly, the first morning I heard her name mentioned from the reading desk, instantly quit my pew with my family, and should not attend church in future till after the litany was read; and I have no doubt but hundreds more would act in the same manner. Ought not then the feelings of the church frequenters to be a little considered, as well as those that are not so, and whom the Honourable Gentleman seems so desirous of conciliating?—I am, Mr. Editor, your constant reader,

### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—It it be true, as reported in the public newspapers, that Mr. Lambton, on presenting a Petition from Barnard Castle, in the County of Dutham, praying that the Queen's name might be restored to the Liturgy, said that it was signed by 169 inhabitants out of a population of 200, and that "the tax-gatherers were the only persons who refused to sign it," I beg to vitiate Mr. Lambton's assertions by the following statement:—

The population of Barnard Castle, Mr. Lambton said, was
From which I think it but reasonable to make

the following deductions:-Parish Paupers, say Women Children under 14 years of age "Tax gatherers" Leaving only this number who had any business. to sign the Petition

To what hamlet, parish, town, city, county, kingdom, or quarter of the world the remaining 54 bona fide men belong (to make up Mr. Lambton's complement) I will not presume to conjecture, as I feel quite certain that I could not make any guess that would come to any thing like the truth.

Mr. Lambton talks of "tax-gatherers" as though they were snug placemen and pensioners. Now, the fact is, they are not appointed by Government, but by the inhabitants at large of townships and parishes, at public vestry-meetings. It is an office that is never sought after; indeed so very "unthankful" is it generally considered, that most men endeavour to evade it; and those who are forced to fill it, perform its duties reluctantly. It is, therefore, the very perfection of ignorance and folly to say, that "tax-gatherers are the "tools of Government." Such gratuitous falsehoods can only be made with one and that obvious to all those who are not unhap-

pily blinded by Radical principles.

Mr. Lambtou made similar observations to the above, on presenting a petition from Yarm, in Yorkshire. 'It is not, however, to set him right that I have thought it necessary to address you; but for the important cause of truth. As Mr. Lambton's motto tells us, "le jour riendra," when the utterers of such falsehoods will have to answer for them!

Your early insertion of this Letter in the columns of your loyal Paper, whose infancy is marked with sound constitutional principles, will much oblige your constant reader. FITZ-LOYALTY.

York, Feb. 26, 1821.

### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,-Amongst other traits of constitutional virtue exhibited by the Whigs in their character of itinerant orators, their respect for the established church has been most forcibly delineated.

The clergy have unhappily incurred their resentment and indignation, having been guilty of the unprincipled act of expressing from one end of the kingdom to the other, the warmest sentiments of loyalty to the throne and attachment to the constitution. As a punishment due to such enormities they have been vilified and abused by the mild and dispassionate Earl Grey, and received merited reprobation from the sneers and sarcasms of Lord Holland. The underlings have felt it their duty to follow their political leaders with equal virulence, but with more frankness of language, and more explicit avowal of intention.

We have an happy illustration of this in a speech delivered at Durham, by silly Mr. Lambton, in which he says, "Whilst the people of Portugal and Italy are pursuing the same glorious object—whilst they are asserting their rights, establishing their liberty, renovating their constitution, and wisely appropriating the enormous revenues of the church to the uses of the state, what are we about in England !!!"

Here then the clergy have an open enemy; simple language, the meaning of which cannot be mis taken by the greatest booby on earth. It appears, indeed, that even the dull braîn of that hopeful Eléve of Mr. Coke's school of Itadical Whiggism, the Viscount Anson, fully comprehended it. In anticipation of this glorious consummation to be expected from a Whig administration, a most happy expedient presented itself to this patriotic lordling. It is asserted on authority quite indisputable that his Lordship determined to dispose of his advousons in Norfolk and elsewhere!!

Now this, though a well-known and well authenticated fact, brings us into a difficult dilemma. Are we most called upon to condole with the church on the loss of so

noble a patron, of to sympathize with his Lordship's feelings and tender him the assurance of the high admiration we entertain for the principles that actuals his great and generous mind. The risible faculties of our nature, in spite of all the restraint we can put upon them, incline us most irresistibly to the former alternative.

A FRIEND OF JOHN BULL.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Yesterday, a soldier was apprehended in the Bois du Boulogne, who had uttered the most seditious lan-guage, accompanied with horrid imprecations against the Duke of Angouleme. This circumstance gave rise to a report, that the man had some design against his Royal Highness, who usually rides in that direction; but the drunken state of the man and the publicity of his conduct, render that improbable. He has, however been detained.

A private letter, received from Paris, on Thursday, says, that the Neapolitun Parliament has resolved to make a Decia-

that the Neapolitun Parliament has resolved to make a Declarration of War against Austria only. Nothing is said in it respecting France, Russia, or Prussia.

Paris Papers arrived yesterday.—The Austrian army continues to advance against Naples. The first column, commanded by General Stutterheim, has passed through Florence. The second column, commanded by the Prince De Weid, arrived in that city on the night of the 12th. The Prince de Labender and Parra William has passed through the prince de Labender and Parra William has passed through the prince de Labender and Parra William has princed in the prince de Labender and Parra William has presented in the prince de Labender and Parra William has princed in the prince de labender and princed in the prince de labender and princed in the prince Hohenlohe and Baron Villatte have commands under the Prince. General Frimont had his head-quarters at Florence on the 13th. It is stated, under the head of Vienna, that the Austrian columns murch with such rapidity, the van would probably pass Rome about the 18th, and the light troops were expected to enter the Neapolitan territory before the 23d.

ROME, Nov. 11 .- Austrian troops have entered Bologna .-Our Government are taking the measures which circumstances require. The garrison of the Castle of St. Angelo has been singularly re-inforced. We are not without uneasiness for our frontier on the Neapolitan side. At this moment, we are assured, that a strong detachment of Neapolitan troops, which had collected at Foggin, is in march for our city. It is re-ported that the Prince Regent has quitted Naples, with the gar-rison of that city, for the Abruzzes. His Royal Highness is said to have issued a Proclamation to the army, announcing

that war was determined upon.

A Proclamation has been put forth by his Holiness the Pope, dated from the Quirinal, Feb. 7, enjoining his subjects to pay respect to the Austrian army passing through his States; to consider them as friends, and not to oppose them in their passage. A contrary line of proceeding will be marked with the most circumspect vigilance, and visited with the severest rigour

of the law.

The Austrian Declaration of War against Naples has been published. It begins with a history of the Carbonari, whom it charges with a design of overturning all the Italian Governments; in 1816 the vigilance of the Royal Government on its restoration, succeeded in baffling the endeavours of this dangerous seet, until 1820, when the events in Spain gave them gerous seet, until 1820, when the events in Sprine gave them new energy, and by the contagious influence of fanatical doctrines, it increased its power so much, that the laws and police were unable to check it, and a part of the military were seduced in consequence. In this state of things, the Austrian Monarch interfered, to preserve not only Naples, but other. States in Europe. The King of Naples was invited to Laybach, to confer with the Allied Sovereigns. When the King came to Laybach, he found it in vain to ground a proposal on a condition absolutely rejected by the Allied Sovereigns, who would not suffer the continuance of the present onler of things at Naples, and that, if the Parliament was not dissolved, arms at Naples, and that, if the Parliament was not dissolved, arm must be had recourse to. It then states the determination of crossing the Po, and says, that the Emperor of Russia, if necessary, will join his forces to those of Austria. But they have no object but the safety of all States, and the peace of the world.

It was yesterday reported that the Neapolitan troops had reached Rome before the Austriaus, and that the Pope had It was added that the Parliament of Naples bad removed from that city, and an expectation was entertained that the example of Moscow would be followed on the approach of the Imperial army to the capital.

A Document has been published by the King of Naples, addressed to the Prince Regent of Portugal, from Laybach, in which, after professing every wish to promote the happiness of his subjects, states, that he had taken a long journey—that after an interview he had no longer any doubts as to the judgment formed by the Allied Powers in respect of the events at Nuples; that flading their determination irrevocable not to recognize the present situation of affairs of Naples, but to attack the nation by force of arms, that they, desirous of preserving the interests of the Neapolitan people, propose that he should establish a system of government calculated arguarantee for ever the repose and prosperity of the kingdom, He therefore desires the Prince Regent to give every publicity to this document, until he can arrive to perfect the system

An article from Augsburgh, dated the 28th of February, reduces the amount of the Austrian army now advancing against Naples to 50,000 men, a reserve, however, of the same

number is said to be in readiness.

FLORENCE, Feb. 13.—The advance guard of an Amstrian column entered this capital on the evening of the 11th. This day they marched for Sienna. Five or six other columns are expected here. They write from Naples, that the whole English squadron had sailed for Messina, and that, when it could be collected in that harbour, a great change might be expected in the affairs of Sicily.

TURIN, Feb. 16.—According to letters from Naples, Spanish officers frequently arrive there singly, as do ex-officers of the ci-devanturmy of Italy, and many partizans from the Ionian

A political revolution has broken out at Madeira. According to the accounts received from thence, it appears that on the 28th of January, five of the leading inhabitants entered the eastle and demanded an interview with the Governor-General, which was granted them, they stated that it was the wish of the whole of the inhabitants for a Constitution similar to that at Lisbon. This demand seems to have met the concurrence of the military, the result was the desired constitution was immediately proclaimed, the greatest public rejoicings followed the

event which lasted three days.

Lisbon. - After an animated discussion, the Freedom of the Press was decreed by the Cortes; neither religious nor political subjects are 10 be submitted for censure previous to pub-

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The Hamburgh Mails contain the speech of the King of Sweden to the Hungarian Diet. It contains a most satisfactory account of the resources of the kingdom, and of the inal face of the country, and compliments the moderation displayed by the Government of Great Britain.

By the Sandwich Packet from Jamaica, we have received Papers to the 10th of January. They contain the correspondence between Generals Morillo and Bolivar prior to the

essation of hostilities.

These Papers state that his Grace the Duke of Manchester These Papers state that his Grace the Duke of Manchester was recovering very fast from the effects of his late accident. He had been enabled to open the business of the Council and House of Assembly on the 8th of January, when addresses of congratulation, upon his approaching recovery, were presented to him from both Houses. A vote passed the House of Assembly assigning a recompense of one hundred guineas to his Grace's medical attendants. The business of the Session finished on the same day, when his Grace prorogued the Houses to the 18th of February. to the 13th of February.

COPENHAGEN. - Doctor Dampe and his accomplice, a blacksmith, have received sentence of death. It is believed they will throw themselves on the mercy of the King.

### I.AW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, FEB. 27. Strathmore v. Strathmore.

The plaintiff in this case is son of the late Earl of Strath-more, by Mary Millner, now Countess of Strathmore, and was born in the year 1811, but the Earl, his father, was not married to the said Mary Millner till the 2d of July, 1820, and died on the next day. According to the law of Scotland, by the marriage of his parents, the plaintiff was legitimated, and con-sequently he claims the title and dignity of Earl of Strathmore.

The defendant, the brother of the late Earl, the Hen. Tho-mas Bowes, pleaded in bar, that the plaintiff is not Earl of Strathmore, and that his parents, at the time of his birth, were unmarried, and resided, and were domiciled in England, and that the plaintiff, being illegitimate, is incapable in law, of inberiting the dignities.

After the case had been heard at some length, the Lord Chancellor suggested that, as a petition had been presented from one of the parties to the House of Lords, it would be advisable to let a Committee of Privileges determine the question of title before proceedings were further carried on in this Court.— Both parties have consented to adopt this suggestion.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

Elliston and others v. Glossop, Jones, and Others.

Mr. Hart this day resumed his Motion for an Injunction to restrain the defendants, the proprietors of the Cobourg Theatre, from representing, printing, or publishing the Melo-Drama of Therese, which the plaintiffs alleged to be their property.

Mr. Agar contended, that the works were not copies, and

that there were not six sentences alike in the whole of the book. After considerable argument, Mr. Elliston asserted that he and the other plaintiffs had not gone one lots from the original affidavit, and declared, that as the Manager of a National and Patent Theatre, he would insist that the defendants should not perform his piece. He did not complain of the other Theatres, but what be complained of was, that the defendants had pirated his work, and he now called on the Court to protect him.

The Lord Chancellor, after going at some length into the merits of the case, and laying down the practice as to the jurisdiction of the Court, directed that the passages in the French book, which had been left out in the English ones, should be pointed out to him, and that those passages which had been added should also be shown; as also those passages in the prompter's book, which are not represented on the stage. Till this was done his Lordship could not have the real matter of fact before him, which it was highly impostant he should have, and therefore he could not finally dispose of it.

### LENT ASSIZES.

CARMARTHEN CIRCUIT. Samuel Heywood, Serjeant at law; John Balguy, esq.
Cardigan—Wednesday, April 11.
Haverfordwest—Tuesday, April 17.
Carmarthen—Monday, April 23.

NORTH WALES SPRING CIRCUIT, 1821. Hugh Leycester, Esq.—William Kenrick, Esq.

Anglesey—Thursday, April 12, at Beaumaris.

Carnar conshire—Wednesday, April 18, at Carnar con.

Merionethshire—Tuesday, April 24, at Balu.

CHESTER SPRING CIRCUIT, 1821.

The Honourable Charles Warren, and the Honourable Samuel Marshall, Serjeant at Luw.

Mont gomeryshire—Saturday, March 24, at Pool. Denbighshire—Friday, March 30, at Ruthin.

Pitstshire—Thumday, April 5, at Mold.

Cheshire—Wednesday, April 11, at the Castle of Chester.

SOUTH WALES SPRING CIRCUIT, 1821. efore William Wingfield, Esq. Chief Justice, and R. M. Casberd, Esq. Second ditto.

Cardiff—Tuesday, April 10.

Brecon—Tuesday, 17th ditto.

Proceedings Monthly 23d ditto.

Presteigne-Monday, 23d ditto.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The King will hold a series of Siz Balls in the course of the season at Carlton House, the invitations will be unrestricted by political feelings. The Princess Augusta will assist in doing the honours at a drawing-room, which His Majesty will hold on the 22d inst. at Buckingham House.

It is now stated that May is the time fixed for the King's

visit to Ireland; his Majesty it is also said, means to visit Sectland next year.

The Duke of Richmond is much recovered from his late

The Duke De Caze, the French Ambassador is recalled. He

took leave of the King at the levee on Friday se'nnight.

A Noble Lord, it is said, has placed in the town residence of

a brother Feer, an execution upon a bond for ten thousand pounds, given in consideration of a debt of honour!

By the death of Lord Chetwynd, the office of Clerk of the uncil becomes vacant. Mr. Greville the Clerk Extraordinary will, it is supposed, succeed him.

A meeting of Merchants, Traders, &c. was held on Monday, at the Mansion House, for the purpose of forming a Society for the prosecution of offenders. Mr. S. Tomes was appointed Secretary, and Sir J. Perring, Treasurer.

By letters received from St. Helena to the 22d of Dec. Bonatestated in the second of the s

parts is stated to take a great deal of exercise on horseback, and to converse freely.—He seeks company.

On Thursday, the Anniversary of the Loyal Britons' Society was held at the Freemuson's Tavern. The procession of the children took place from the School-bouse in Gray's-Ian Lane to St. George's Church, Hanover Square, where an excellent Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Idandaff, and a hand-

some collection was made.

A meeting of the Institution for the Relief and Education of the Orphans of Clergymen in distress, was held on Tuesday, at the Freemason's Tuvern. The Bishop of London in the Chair. A handsome subscription was made.

A Meeting of the Men licity Society was held on Thursday

at the London Tavern, to receive the annual report; the Duke of York in the chair. A great number of Ladies were present. It was ruled last week (in the Court of King's Bench) that the release of any Insolvent Debtor, under the Insolvent Act, does not disqualify any Creditor from taking out a commission of bankrupt for the recovery of any property he may have concealed, or subsequently become to.

concealed, or subsequently become to.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the Bast India
House, when the undermentioned Captains were sworn into
the command of their respective ships, viz.:—Captain T. Haviside, Windsor; Capt. C. Graham, Bombay, for China direct.

The Albury, Integrity, and Cambden, transports, have arrived at Portsmouth from Plymouth, with the 84th Regiment,

commanded by Lieut. Col. Daubency, who have landed, for the

duty of the Garrison.
Orders have been received for the 18th Regiment, now doing duty in Cork Garrison, to embark immediately for Malta. The 18th will be replaced in Cork Garrison, by the 31st, now on its route from Scotland.

Lord Combernere has resigned his command in the West ndies, and is succeeded by General Ward.

The 10th Regiment is to be placed on the Irish Establishment, on arrival from Malta.

On Monday, the 1st Battalion of the Guards removed from the King's Mews to the Tower to relieve the Coldstreams, who were ordered to the Westminster quarters; the 24 Buttalion of the first occupy Portman-street Barracks, the 3d Buttalion having removed to Knightsbridge Barracks, to supply the place of the 2d Battalion of Coldstreams who do duty at Windsor, in room of the 1st Buttalion of the 3d regiment, stationed in the King's Mews.

The Aid sloop of war is taken into dock at Deptford, and fitting for the Mediterranean station. Captain Murray is appointed to command the Valorous of

28 guns, fitting at Plymouth.
Capt. J. B. Hay is appointed to the Queen Charlotte of 110

guns, the flag ship at Portsmouth.

The crown lawye;s in England are opposed to the crown lawyers in Ireland, on the subject of the free intercourse of Irish spirits between the two countries. The latter, we understand, contending that Ireland is entitled to this right by the act of Union.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1758, vol. 28 p. 143, is an account of one Vaughan, a linen-draper at Stafford, who was committed to Newgate for forging Bank of England notes, to which is added this remark :- "This is the first attempt of the kind that ever was made."

According to a report of the Slave Registrar of the Islands of Demerar and Essequibo, the total population of slaves were:— Males, 42,989—Females, 33,940. Among that number are 12 of the ages of between 90 and 100; and three between 100 and 110.

-The accounts received from Liverpool, Glasgow TRADE. Norwich, Hull, and other commercial places give the most gratifying accounts of the improvements in trade. All the manufacturing districts are in active operation.

A cheap bread baker was fined 201. last week, at Union Hall, for mixing sand or pounded stone in his bread. The Chemist who analyzed the composition, stated, that the con-sequences of such a mixture would be highly pernicious to the persons enting the bread.

Monday afternoon, a meeting took place in the Phonix Park Dublin, between the Hon. Col. W. and —— L. esq.; after an exchange of a case of pistols each, the parties retired.

EARTHQUAKE.—A letter from Zante, dated Jan. 3, com-

municates the following particulars of an earthquake in that island;—"The last week has been a scene of horror and destruction at Zante. About four o'clock in the morning of the 29th of Dec. we had a violent shock of an earthquake, which lasted nearly half a minute; this was followed by eight other shocks, between four and six o'clock, which threw down one thousand three hundred houses. Providentially, the first shock did not throw down many, so that the inhabitants had time to escape before the succeeding shocks, otherwise the loss would have been dreadful. Only ten lives have been lost, but not a house in the town has escaped without some injury. The town is still in a complete state of confusion; one thousand five hundred houses more being so much injured as to be marked in order to be pulled down. The streets are almost impassable from the fallen houses; and great caution is required in walking to avoid the ruins that are still falling. My house has also, suffered greatly; but, thank God! none of the walls have fallen, though they are much cracked: part of the roof fell in and broke about 401. worth of glass, amongst which were a number of bottles of beer, wine, &c."

ADVERTISEMENT.—SPRING FASHIONS:—Curling the hair

still continues to prevail, indeed, it may be called an universal fashion, the effect of a fine head of bair strikes every beholder with admiration, and has always been a favorite theme for the artist's pencil, and the poet's muse, and of all modern inven-tions for displaying it in the most fascinating manner, Atkinson's Curling Fluid has long stood pre-eminent, by applying it after curling the hair, it counteracts the harshness which hot irons produce, makes it soft and glossy as silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in dancing or walking, or in damp wea-ther. It also removes the dandriffe, prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, and is perhaps the greatest regenerator of hair in the whole areana of nature. It is sold by most respectable Perfumers, but as there are some very near imita-tions, the following signature is on the label of the genuine.

"James Atkinson, 44, Gerrard Street, London."

Advertisement.—Among the changes which have taken place in commerce of late years, perhaps there is none more remarkable than in the East India Company's trade with Bengal; formerly Muslins were among the chief and most profitable articles of their import, whereas, from the great loss acurred by the very low prices they now bring at their sales. they have decided to stop their importations, and orders have already gone out to lay down the factories; so that, when the stock at present in their warehouses is sold, there will be an end of this trade. The superiority of these muslins arises principally from the spinning and bleaching; the former not being the operation of machinery, but of the delicate fingers of the Hindoo women, and the latter being merely the natural effect of light and heat in that tropical climate.

Monthly Agricultural Report for February. season, now nearly passed, has proved most propitious in all respects to the cultivation of the soil, and comfortable and healthful to live stock. The operations of husbandry throughout the last and present month, ploughing, harrowing, rolling whents, preparing the barley fallows, and bean setting, have proceeded almost uninterruptedly. The wheats and winter crops in general cover the ground sufficiently, and have a most promising appearance. The turnip crop has succeeded in most parts beyond expectation, and in many, was more abundant and chean in the latter than in the early season. In short, the country is full of all kinds of product for the support and luxury of man, and even full of money, or its valid representative, for every species of useful projection.

Mr. Scorr.—We lament to say, that the gentleman of the name of Scott, whe was wounded in a duel at Chalk Farm, on

Friday se'unight, died on Tuesday night last.

An Inquest was held, on Thursday Evening, at 5 o'Clock, at Chalk Farm, before Mr. T. Sterling, the Coroner, to enquire into the cause of his death; when the substance of the

evidence was as follows: A Carpenter, named Smith, employed at Chalk Farm, stated, that he assisted in conveying Mr. Scott on a shutter to the Tavern, after he was wounded. He knew nothing of the duel; all that he could say was, that he saw four or five gentlemen standing near Mr. Scott, who, on being placed on sbutter, shook hands with the gentleman who had shot him,

and wished him good night.

The Ostler of Chalk Farm stated, that two gentlemen called at the Tavern, and had two glasses of negus and a bottle of wine a short time before the duel; these he suspected to be Mr. Christie and his friend, and followed them a short distance; on his return he met two gentlemen who enquired after the other two, and shortly after heard the report of a pistol, and then a second shot was fired. Application was made for assistance, and he accompanied the curpenter, Smith, and found Mr. Scott lying on the ground on his back, covered with a coat and a military cloak; the parties were then about forty yards distance, conversing. This witness described the feelings of Mr. Christie as acute, and his expressing his regret that he was not in the situation of Mr. Scott.

Dr. George Darling attended Mr. Scott frequently, and attributes his death to the wound which he received. Witness referred to a memorandum which he made of what Mr. Scott said to him. Mr. Scott, referring to his wound on Saturday morning between nine and ten o'clock, said, "This ought not to have taken place; I suspect some great mismanagement—there was no occasion for a second fire." After a short pause he proceeded,—"All I required from Mr. Christie was a declation that he meant no reflection on my character. This he re-fused and the meeting became inevitable. On the field Mr. Christie behaved well; and when all was ready for the first fire, he called out—'Scott, you must not stand there, I see your head above the horizon; you give me an advantage.' I believe he could have hit me then if he liked. After the pistols were reloaded, and every thing was ready for a second fire, Mr. Trail todaed, and every thing was ready for a second fire, Mr. Trail called out—'Now, Mr. Christie, take your aim, and do not throw away your advantage as you did last time.' I called out immediately, 'What! did not Mr. Christie fire at me?' I was answered by Mr. Pattmore, 'You must not speak; 'tis now of no use to talk; you have bothing now for it but firing.' The signal was immediately given, we fired, and I fell." Does not know Mr. Christie or Mr. Trail's christian name. Deceased any series of himself estisfied with Mr. Christie conduct whom expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Christie's conduct, whom he described as very kind to him after he was wounded.—The

Coroner at one o'clock adjourned till the following day On Friday the evidence was resumed.

Mr. Pettigrew, a surgeon, was examined, he attended pro-fessionally at the request of Mr. Patmore, and when Mr. Scott

was wounded, rendered the necessary assistance.
Witness being asked if he did not hear it said on the ground by Mr. Christie, that he had fired down the field, replied, I did to the best of my recollection.—Mr. Christie said, "Why was I permitted to fire a second time, I discharged my pistol down the field before; I could do no more." These expressions were made in consequence of some altercation which took place between the seconds. Mr. Patmore stated to witness some days after the occurrence, that if Mr. Christie and his friend had agreed that he should not return Mr. Scott's fire, Mr. Christie's friend was bound, after the fire, to have communicated to him the conduct pursued by Mr. Christie, of which he, Mr. Patt-

more, was entirely ignorant.

Wm. Beville Maurice, pupil to Mr. Pettigrew, confirmed part of the latter's statement

A Bow-street Patrole said, that he received information of the duel: On his arrival at the Farm, he was told that all the parties save two had escaped, they were not given into his custody.—Mr. Watson was called in to contradict this statement, he gave Mr. Patmore into the custody of the officer, but he since had escaped.—The Jury condemned the officer for not having acted with more activity in apprehending the parties.—Two postillions were examined, and merely proved that they

drove the parties to the ground.

This concluded the evidence, and the Coroner recapitulated the testimony of the whole of the witness

The Jury adjourned to an adjacent apartment, and after deliberåting about half an hour, delivered their Verdict.—'' Wilful Murder against Mr. Christie, Mr. Trail, and Mr. Patmore.''

The Coroner issued his warrant for their apprehension. We cannot quit this subject without paying a just tribute to the generous spirit and high feeling evinced throughout the whole affair, by Mr. Christle, who is, we understand, a gentleman of the mildest manners and most amfable disposition.

### POLICE.

Bow-Street.-One of those sdepts in the science of astre-Bow-Street.—One of those steps in the science of astro-logy, rulgarly 'yelept a conjuror, named Charles Blake, was charged with carrying on his art at his lodgings, No. 73, New Compton-street. The officer who apprehended him produced a trunk full of mystical wands made of hollow tulip wood with curiously inlaid handles, magic boxes of all sizes, with very curious handles, wax dolls, playing cards, so cut and contrived as to answer various purposes, magic pictures, a choice collection of portraits, male and females, either serving for lovers for girls and boys, with a quantity of printed hand-bills informing bachelors and maids that by long study, he had acquired the art of shewing any lady or gentleman the "very meral" of the person she or he was "doomed to marry."

A fat country boy, a bachelor, fifteen years old, gave evidence against the Wizard and stated, that he had paid him two shillings last Sunday afternoon for a sight of his intended, a very comely slender lass.

Hearing of his fame, and with intent to catch the learned man, the officer or trap took a lady, to whom the Seer shewed a youth with long bill or nose, the cut of which did not please

the lady; Restrudames, however, said, " pleased or not she must be content with his worship's nose, for the Fates had so decreed." On which her companion the trap took him into custody. The Seer then exclaimed, "Oh dear! What a fool I must have been not to have seen this!"

Mr. Blake said he was born in the land of Seers, was a native

of Montrose, bred a cabinet-maker, had studied necromancy under Mr. Moon, at Birmingham, and was constantly surrounded by stars, that he first set up for himself at Nottingham; but, "bless his stars, he there found it all moonshine—so came to Torden."

The Mugistrate told him he was a fit subject for prison, and thither the conjuror was led.

Wednesday George Holson, an ill-favoured youth of 18, was brought up, charged by his wife, aged only 17, with beating her in a very brutal manner.

The young wife appeared with a dreadful black eye and swollen face, and her head tied up. She had an infant of three months old in her arms, and seemed herself in a very delicate state of health.

Her father in describing the treatment which the complainant had received, said with much emotion, "I have had dreadful cause, your Worship, to make me careful of the safety of

Magistrate.—"Murdered,"
Minton.—"Yes. Sir, I am the father of Mary Minton, who was murdered by William Haitch some time ago, and he afterwards cut his thront in Newgate."

The Magistrate said he felt very much for Mr. Minton, and observed that it was a great misfortune that persons were

suffered to marry so young.

Minton said they were married clandestinely.

After a good deal of conversation the defendant was ordered to find bail, and Mrs. Holson was taken home by her father.

### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Boomin.-A man named James Matthews, has been committed to our gaol charged by a person named Prior, with the murder of one James his (Matthews's) brother-in-law, sixteen years since at Crown Dale Mine, near Tavistock. According to Prior's statement, the deceased Matthews and himself were employed in the mine, which was about twenty-two fathoms in depth, James laid the match to the train for blasting the mine, and called to his companions to draw him up, they wound him up a short way, when Matthews insisted upon letting go the windlass, Prior, as he says, refused, when Matthews struck him on the left arm with a pick hilt, which forced him to quit his hold, and James was precipitated to the bottom, his schill fractured, and he died in two days.

CARNARON.—Three men on Thursday se'nnight, stopped by Oyen Routins of turner, on Payman Mannight a side of the same of the

Mr. Owen Fourkes, a farmer, on Penmaen Mawr, and robbed him of his pocket-book, and afterwards threw him over the stone fence to the bottom of an immense declivity; he was able to crawl home, where he now lies in a dangerous state.

CORR. - A large whale was taken, about seven leagues from this harbour; on the 21st ult. When first seen, its appearance was that of a large vessel upset.

DUBLIN.—A curious fact occurred at Tempe, at the seat of Mr. Temant, a few days since; an eagle of an enormous size was caught on his zetate; when taken, it had a spring trap attached to one of its feet, with an iron chain weighing six pounds. The tird is supposed to be wild, and had been caught

in the trap, with which it flew away.

Saturday se'nnight, at three o'clock, Matthew Osborne, for the murder of his wife, was executed in front of Newgate. A coffin was placed behind him on the plutform. His body was afserwards dissected...

FURNISS.—On Menday week, an inquest was held before the Coroner, at Moor, in Torver, on the bedy of John Jones, dancing-master. The deceased and William Massicks had a quarrel on Saturday night, between twelve and one o'clock, when the decessed shopped Massicks on the face twice, and a fight ensued. Massicks's father interfered, but the deceased knocking the younger Massicks down, he begged of the deceased to be with the Massicks down, he begged to the deceased the control of the state of the control of the state of the ceased to be quiet, and said he (Massicks) would submit, and infinediately left the house. The elder Massicks and Jones then had a scuffle, during which the candle was knocked out, and they both fell on the floor; upon which the younger Massicks. sicks came very quickly into the house, through a back passage, and joined in the fray, and with a knife, or some sharp instrument, inflicted sixteen different wounds upon the decensed. He died between two and three o'clook on the aftermon of Sunday, and the Jury returned a verdict of ful Murder" against the younger Massicks, and against the elder for aiding and assisting in the murder.

MOLT.—Some miscreants, it is supposed, in a spirit of revenge towards Mr. Crowe, of Bale, placed some corresive sublimate in some dough, which was strewed amongst the barley menl and cut hay in the bins; two of his beasts were found dead in the yard on the morning of Saturday; the throats of two others were obliged to be cut, another died on Monday morning, and two others are in a doubtful state.

LEIGESTER.—A man named Humphrey, who had been, with his brother in-law, to a gentleman's house at Atherstone, was found, on Monday morning, murdered, a short distance from the Barrow Inn, near Hinckley. When found, he had nothing on but his shirt. His bull-boots were traced to the posses

sion of a soldier on furlough, at Hinckley.

LEEDS.—We learn, from a very interesting document, just published, showing the cotton twist and manufactured cottons sent from Hull yearly, from 1814 to the present time, that the quantity of twist exported has increased from seven to seven-teen infillious of lbs,; and that of cotton goods, from nine millions to near fifty millions of yards! the quantity of the latter being half as much more in 1820 than in any other year! We trust this is a proof, that on the Continent our trade is

yet likely to be predominant. LEITH.—A family, consisting of four persons, a man and wife, and their son and daughter, who resided in Lawson's Wynd, foot of Sheriff Brae, were observed by the neighbours to be later than usual in opening their door, on Friday the 23d; it was broken open, and discovered that all, except the old woman, were lifeless; and she in a very weak state. The melanchely catastrophe is supposed to have arisen from Smoke,

and the windows and doors being closely shut up.

LYME REGIS.—The greater purt of the head of a shark, was lately discovered among some marble in a petrified state, by the Rev. J. Gleed.

MAIDSTONE. The gamekeeper of H. Streatfield, Esq. of Chiddington, had a desperate struggle with a gang of poachers one night last week, but he and his assistants were out-numand the poachers escaped.—One of the assistants had

his skulldrendfully fractured.

MANCHESTER,—Major-Gen. Lyon and Staff are to be discontinued on the 24th of June. We cannot help remarking mature on the label to such bottle. A HOW LAND and SON,"

that this gullant efficer will leave the town with the most respectful sentiments of regard from the inhabitants.

NOTTINGHAM .- Three partridges, pursued by dropped down in the positry market, supposed from fright, and were all taken alive by the market-people.

Oxford.—The Hon. Philip Henry Abbott, student of Christ Church, is elected one of the Scholars in the Common Law, on the foundation of Charles Viner, Esq. On Tuesday the following degrees were conferred :-

Master of Arts.— Rev. John Delafield, Oriel College.

Buchelor of Arts.— Geo. Heneage Walker Heneage, Student

of Christ Church.

SHEFFIELD.—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we obtain, from various sources of information, the gratifying intelligence of the improvement which has taken place in the manufacturing affairs of this town; and, though the increased demand for cutlery, kandware, &c. may not be equal to the additional one that is made for articles of a less durable quality, yet we have reason to think that the amount of goods manufactured in this place has not been exceeded at any

TBISWORTH,-An Inquest was taken lately on the body of Mr. Viret, steward to the late Lord Charles Spencer. He had gone out to shoot a rubbit, with a double-barrelled gun, for a sick child, accompanied by two spaniels, when his gun burst and killed him. He was a most shocking spectacle; his fnithful dogs, when he was found, were watching over the body.-Verdice, Accidental Death.

DOMY.—Verdict, Accusement Duath.

TIPPERARY.—A shocking instance of depravity occurred here on Thursday se'nnight. As two boys, named Dwyer and Drawley, were playing, some alteroation ensued. Drawley snatched a turnip from the other, on which Dwyer plunged a shoemaker's cotting-knife into the heart of the poor boy. Drawley had strength to crawl home, when he exclaimed—"Oh, mother! he has killed me;" and instantly expired— Dwyer, who is fourteen years old, was ledged in goal.

deceased was only twelve.
Your,—A new line of mail communication is about to be established from this city to Liverpool; the mail to leave here at 9 o'clock every night, and to pass through Wetherby, Harewood, Otley, Shipton, Gishurz, Calne, Barnley, Blackburn, Preston, and Ormskirk.

WINCHESTER.—A public dinner and a ball are to be given to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, in this city, on Monday next, and we have no doubt that the gentlemen of the county will be anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity of testifying their respect for a passes who has rendered such enament and splendid services to his country.

A destructive fire took place on Monday evening last, in the laboratory of Messrs. Butlers, wholesale chemists, in Gutter-lane, occasioned by the porter carrying a lighted candle to some curpenters, which set some spirits on fire, and the whole place was in flames. The premises were consumed, and the houses of Mr. Gardner, a trimming manufacturer, and Messrs. Jackson and Co. engravers, were greatly damaged, as well as the backs of six houses in Cheapside.

		SHIP N	EWS.		
Arrived	Mails	Pue	Arrived	Mails	Due
	Duhlin	2		Liston	
	₩aterford		1		
	Guernsey & J		1		
	Holland		·		
	Gottenburgh.				
		id S.WCam			
		bay and Chin			
		naica; Jean, C			
		ms, for St. M			
		. Two ships		inali vesso	es from th
river are n	iow turning <b>u</b>	irough the Gr	1110.		

Nieman, for Portsmouth. Two ships and several small vessels from the river are now turning through the Guills.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 23.—Wind S.W.—Arrived the Euden, Ekstrend, from Gottenburgh, in 14 days; and the Albion, Seaten, from Newcastle for Gibrattar.

SCILLY, Feb. 28.—On the 23d, three large smagglers, (carrying 14, 8, and 29 guns) passed round the Island to the N.W. About two miles off the Light-house, they fired two guns each, gave three cheers, and steered for sheir destination.

HUEL, March I.—The-John, Greenwell, of Newcastle, from France for this place, is on shore near Theddlethorps. The crow are saved, and it is expected part of the cargo will be saved; but it is feared the vessel will become a wreek.

PORTEMOUTH, March 1.—Wind W.S.W.—Arrived the Matilda, Cnoming, from Cadiz for firll. She was brought too on the 18th February of Cape St. Marr, by an Insurgent privateer. Brothers, Forbes, from Cadiz; Unity, Martia, from Figueirs; and the Datch ship Peter Amy, from Holland for Bataria, out two days. She was detained and brought in here by His Majecsty's ship Cherokee.

The Sandwich packet has arrived at Falmouth with a mail from Jamalen; sailed 28th January, and from Gibraltar 7th February.

TRESMOWER, SACE (of the real Point and Brussels fabric),

sailed 25th January, and from Gibraltar 7th February.

URLING'S LACE (of the real Point and Brussels fabric), 147, Strand, near Somerset House, removed from 392, Strand.—G. F. URLING and CO. beg. be inform the Fashbonable World, that they have prepared for the Season a various and extensive Assortaness of their PATENT LACE DRESSES, from three Guineas to an emailerd Guineas each; some of which, from recent improvements, they humbly presume to compare with the most perfect foreign productions. Also a great variety of Veils, Soorfs, Squares, Laces, Nets, &c. of every description. This peculiarly clear and transparent Article having, is the ingelies, superseded the use of common Lace, which the becomes rough and fell of fibre on the first washing, the Patentees respectfully apprise the Public, that the latter is frequently starched to conceal its defects, and make it resemble Urling's Lace, which, therefore, can only be relied upon as genuine at their Wholesale and Retail Establishment in Eondon, or of the Country Dealers supplied by them. Every Article is distinguished by a Seal, with the Patentee's Initials, "G. F. U. and Co." and the wards, "by if a (late) Queen's authority." Specimens, shewing the superiority of Urling's Lace over common Lace, may be seen in Ackermann's Repository, La Belle Assemblee, and other fashion shle works, and may be had gratis, by application, post-paid, to G. F. Urling and Co.

Country Dealers supplied upon the most liberal terms.—Manessetery, Basford, Nettinghamskire.

ROWLAND and SON respectfully causion the Public against Spurious 'Articles. Under their Names Imposters have signed their Intitations, A. Rewlandson, which deception renders it necessary to observe the true signature, A. ROWLAND and SON, is Red. ink, which is wrote og.each Bettle of their Genuine Articles, as follows:—

ROWLAND's MACASEAD OF

ROWLAND's MACASWAR OIL,
the Original and Genutae, which for many years has been universally
admired, and is acknowledged to be the best and chespest article for
nanialing the Hair, promoting a luxuriast growth, and readering it
elegant and heautiful. Its superior and tried virtues have gained it the
paironage of Royalty and many Noble Personages, and is attested by
an immense multitude of witnesses. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 16s. 6d.; and
One Guinea per Bottle.

Also, ROWLAND's ESSENCE OF TYRE.

By merely wetting the Hair with this Preparation, the Proprietors
warrant to produce immediately a perfect change in RED or GREY
MAH, WHISEERS, RYE-BROWS, &c. to a beautiful glossy and
permanent Krown or Black, instating the exact natural colour. Weaking makes this Dye the more durable. Ladies or Gentlemen may dye
their Hair with ease and weeresy. Price 4s.; 7s. 6d.; and 10s. 6d.

Sold, Whidesine, Rebail, and for Expertation, by the Sole Proprietors,
A. BOWLAND and SON, corner of Karby-wirest, the first turning on
the right in listitor-garden, Holborn, London; and by appointment, by
ail Perfurcers and Medicine Venders throughout Europe.

\*\*\*\* Ask for Bowland's Off, or Rowland's Dye, and observe the Signature on the label to sach bottle, "A. HOW LAND and SON," ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, PRIDAY, MARCH 2.

There has been a fair arrival of Wheat, both from our ewa coast and Ireland since Monday; and though the trade on the whole is dull, fine samples fully support that day's prices.-Fine Malting Barley is stendy in value, but ordinary sorts are very dull in sale.— Beans and Pease sell on quite as good terms, and Oats rather more freely, the supply at market being moderate.-In other articles we have no alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE of GRA	IN, on beard Ship, as under.
Resex Red Wheat (new)36s. 46s.	Maple
Fine	White ditto 30s. 32s-
Oldssss.	Boilers 35s.
Kasex W hite (new) 408. 54s.	Small Beans
Fine 56s. 56s.	Old
Superfine	Tick Beans (new) 24s. 27s.
Ryes. 30s. 32s.	Old36a. 40s.
Oldsss,	Feed Oats
Barley	Fine 20s. 21s.
Fine	
Superfine	
Malt	Potatoe ditto
Fine	Fine
Hog Pease	
PRICE .	f Flour.

PRICE of BREAD this Work.

The highest price of the best Wheates Bread throughout the Mutansolis, is stated by the principal Bakers to be Tenpance Halfpenny the Quarters Loaf, of 4 th 54 02.

AVBRAGE	PRICE	S of GR	AIN per	Quarte	r, for the	Work	ending
			BRUAN		`		
	Wht.	Rye.	Barl.	Oats.	Brum.	Pease.	mat.
	8. d.	9. d.	. s. d.	P. d.	s. d.	B. d.	8. d.
Mar. Dist	53 57	33 113	24 1	17 10	32 44	34 11	20 64
Inl. Counties	53 8	33 10	21 4	20 3	34 3	31 104	25 94
Mar. Dist Inl. Counties Eng. & Wal.	43 0	33 11	24 1	18 0	35 0	3# 9	20 10
	SMIT	PHFIEL	DFRI	DAY, N	IARCH		
				r Stone			
Best	48. 0	ü. to ás.	4d. 1 V	enl	48.	8d. to 6	s. od.
Mutton	42. 0	d. to 5s.	4d. P	0: k	46.	0d. to 5	s. 4d.
		Head .	f Cattle	this day			

PRICE of HOPS, per Cwt.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Rent...2l. 16s. to 4l. 6s. a 4l. 15s.
Rssex 2l. 5s. to 2l. 16s. a 3l. 5s.
Rssex 2l. 10s. to 3l. 16s. a 4l. 4s.
Rssex 2l. 10s. to 3l. 16s. a 4l. 4s.
Rssex 2l. 10s. to 3l. 15s. a 4l. 16s.
Farsham, fine...4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.
Farsham, fine...4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.
Farsham, fine...4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.

PRIC	RS of ti	o PUB		NDS.		
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tacs.	Wed.	Theer.	Frid	Sat.
Bank Stock	227	227	2254	235	226	<b>-</b>
3 per Cent. Reduced	735	73}	734	731	73}	<b>,</b> —
3 per Cent. Consols	* 73	73	73	727	72	73 24
34 per Cent. Consols		83	83	83	F54	
Consols for Account	731	73	73	.73	73	73
4 per Cent. Consols	92	911	91	914	98	_
5 per Cent. Navy	1067	1053	1962	106	1061	1062
Bank Long Annuities	191	79	194	19	19	19
India Bonds	48 p	-12 p	42 p	49 p	43 p	42 43
Kxchequer Bille, 26		3 9	8 p	3 p	3 p	3 5
Ditto, 21d						-
Omnium				-		_

BIRTHS.

The 3d inst. Mrs. Rothery, pf Vernos-place, Bloomsbury-square, of twin sons, one still-born.
On the 21st alt. at the Countess of Dartmouth's, in Berkeley square, the Right Hon. Lady Harriet-Paget, of a daughter.
On the 23s wilt the lady of Edward Blackburn, Esq. of a daughter.
On Saturday last, at his house, in Bedfordshire, the lady of the Hom.
Bev. Henry C. Cust, of a son.
On the 27th ult. in Sackville-street, the lady of George Jenyns, Esq. of

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 27th uit. at St. Georges's, Hanover-square, George Wilkins, Esq. of Heywood Hall, St George's, County of Somerset, to Emma Juliana, daughter of G. Robinson, Esq. of Baker-street, Portman-

Emma Julians, daugnter of C. Hobbisson, Saq. of baker-street, Portmanequare.
On the 29th nit. at Seven Oaks, by the Rev. T. White, Capt. M. Halliday, R. N. to Mrs. Slack, wider of the late T. C. Slack, Esq.
Thursday afternoon, by Special License, at St. George's, Hanoversquare, by the Rev. Henry Penruddocke, Wynsham Walham Wyndhem, Esq. M. P. to Ausa Eliza, daughter of Lieut. General Slade, of
Mansell House, Someretshire.
On the 27th of Feb. at St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Rymer, Esq.
surgeon, &c. Lewes, Sussex, to Miss F. Devey, of Upper Guiddords
street.

street.
At Battersea Church, John Church, Hon. to Miss Bourgeois.
On the lat inst. Mr. W. Pettit, to Jarie, only daughter of James Smallman, Esq.

Drewned, on the 3d Feb. in the ship Suadaloupe, on his passage from Jamaica, Eusign Alexander Amsinck, 92d Regt. or Sordon Highlanders, in the 18th year of his age.
On Tuesday evening, at his house, in Bolton-row, Viscount Chetwynd.

aged 84.
On Monday Last, at Etob, of a rhoumntic fever, aged 14 years, Edmand
Tarnor, eldest son of Edmund Turnor, Esq. of Shoke Rochford, in the
county of Lincoln.
On the 24th ult. at the Royal Arsenal Woolwich, Lieut.-General George
Rochfort, Chief Fire Master to the Royal Laboratory, in the 834 year of

his age. On Wednesday last, in Portugul Street, in his 87th year, W. Main

On Wednesday last, in Portagal Street, in his 87th year, W. Mainwaring, Esq. many years Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, and formerly M. R. for the county.

On Tennialy last, at his house, in Upper Cadegan-place, the lady of John Charles Herries, Esq.
On the 28th ult. at his house, York-place, City-road, George Jacob Genlis, Esq. late of Batham-hill, aged 89.

In Devenshire-place, Str. C. W. Rosses Boughton, Bart, of Downton-hall, Salop, and Rouse Lemda, Worcestershire.
On the 28th ult. at Wimbledon, the Rev. Henry Edmond Hill, of Guild...

ford, Rector of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire.
At Executive Hey. Clustes B. Daniell, M. A. Follow of King's Callege. Campaides.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, at No.11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are



Al family

Just published, in Svo, price 5s. 6d. stitched,

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ASTABLE, a Sicilian Tale, with other Poems. By the same Author.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, Regent-street .- MR. HAWES NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, Regent-street.—MR. HAWES most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will be held at the NEW ARGYLL ROOMS, on Monday, April 2, when will be performed a SELECTION of the most admired VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MESIC, Ancient and Modern, with several MS. Compositions.—Performers: MissStephens, Miss Goodall, and Signora Corri; Mr. Vanghan, Mr. W. Kuyett, Mr. J. B. Signor, Ambrogetti, Mr. Terrall, Mr. Evans, Mr. Clack, Mr. Mullinex, Mr. Mawes, Mr. Bellamy, &c.—Leader of the Rand (which will be namerous and complete in every department), Mr. F. Cramer, Harp, Miss Sharpe: Conductor, Mr. Greatorex.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be kad at the Lower Saloen of the Royal Harmenic Institution, Argyll Reoms; at the Music Shops of Clementi and Co. Cheapside; Gouldings, Solo-square; Betts, Royal Exchange; and pf Mr. Hawes, Mo. 7. Adelphi Terrace, where parties of six and ijwards may be accommodated with Bexes by an early application.—

\*\*TEATCHES.\*\*—I ACKLAM respectfully solitors the autom

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weeks, her Highness Elizabeth, only daughter of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, to the great grief of His Majesty, and of all the Royal Family.

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April 22.

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LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, 9th MARCH, 1921.

2d Reg. Drag.—Assistant-Surgeon A. Stewart, from half-pay 28th
(sot, to be Austriant-Surgeon, vice J. Alexander, who exchanges,
18th Mcg. Light Drag.—Lieut. J. T. Manbell has been removed from
the Sarvice.

Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice is averaged, vice in the Service.

18th Mag. Light Drag.—Sieut. J. T. Manholi has been removed from the Service.

22d Reg. Foot.—Surgeon R. H. Bolton, M. II, from half-pay'le be Surgeon, vice R. Erskine, who exchanges.

4ist ditto—Lieut it. D. Tewnshoud, from half-pay of the Reg. to be Lieut, vice 9 Burden, wie exchanges.

46th ditto—Capt. J. Wallis to be Major, by purchase, vice Walks.—Eus. J. Paton, from the 33t Foot, to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Walks.—Eus. J. Paton, from the 33t Foot, to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Walks.—Eus. J. Paton, from the 33t Foot, to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Walks.—Eus. J. Paton, from the 33t Foot, to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Walks.—Eus. J. Paton, from the 33t Foot, to be Lieut, by purchase, vice M. A. Amsinck, deceased.

2d ditto—W. Amsinck, Gent. to be Easign, without purchate, vice M. A. Amsinck, deceased.

2d ditto—U. Amsinck, Gent. to be Easign, without purchate, vice M. Petwerth Troops of Sussex Jeonary—Lilieut.-Col. G. Wysolham to be Capt.—C. Mitford, Gent. to be Capt.—J. Fielding, Gent. to be Cornet. Midnural ditto—The Mon. T. W. Gage to be Lieut, vice H. C. Blake, prometed.

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THOMAS ROSE ALPORT, Birm

Nor.

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JOHN HARRISON, Manchester, cotton-spinner.
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WILLIAM MALLORIE, Loods, pasteboard-manufacturer.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is understood that the Parliament of Nanle has declared Sicily independent, and that the Sicilian Deputies to the Neapolitan Parliament are setting off for Palermo to form one in that island.

A letter received in this capital from Naples, on Friday even-ing, states, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has sent ing, states that his royal righness the Frince regent has sent to the Junta of Sicily a proposition to make choice between the Neapolitan Constitution and any other that the Government may think more suitable to that island. The same dispatches announce to the Sicilians, that the Prince Regent recalls the 11,000 Neapolitan troops which are in Sicily. the departure of the letter, the Neapolitan squadron was under weigh to proceed thither, to embark the said troops.

March 5 .- We have just received a private letter from Nuples, dated the 15th ult. which supplies the following

To-day, at the breaking up of a long sitting, in which the report of the Committee, nominated the preceding evening to examine the Ultimatum of the Powers, was read; the Prince Regent left the Hall at the head of the Members of the Parliament, and pronounced before the assembled multitude the form of a declaration of war against Austria and the conlesced Powers. The troops have received orders to march. General Carascosa has taken the supreme command. Beguni has en-treached himself in Gaeta. The Neapolitan troops appear to have a design of marching against France.—(Gazette de

NAPLES, Feb. 20. —A correspondence has been published which took place on the 10th ult. between Sir W. A Court our Minister at Naples, and Chevalier Pignatelli, the Commandant in that City, on the subject of the British naval force in the Bay of Naples, in which our Minister distinctly states, that the British Senden is manufactured to the provide British Squadron is merely one of observation, and to provide in case of necessity for the security of the persons and pro-perty of British subjects; that the British Government is de-termined to preserve a strict neutrality, and to take no part either directly or indirectly in the war which appears to be approaching. The Parliament have authorized a forced loan aporoaching. of three millions of ducaus to be levied upon trade, industry, and funded property. General Pepe has resigned the chief command of the Neapolitan army, which has been conferred on

General Filangieri.
The Parliament have declared their dissent to the propositions communicated from the Allied Sovereign, tending to the overthrow of the Constitution; the Duke of Calabria, Regent of the kingdom, according to the decree of the 10th December, 1820, having declared that it never will make peace with an

1820, having declared that it never will make peace with an ensury while occupying its territory.

The Duke De Gallo has made a report to the Congress, of the journey which he made, from which it appears, that he was placed under the charge of the Police, and only allowed one short interview with his Sovereign. He also states the conduct of the Sovereigns, that Austria, Prussia and Russia, may be considered hostile to the order of things in Naples, that the French plenipotentiaries by a note have adhered to the instructions given to the Ministers of the other powers, but have not engaged to take any active part in the war. He culogizes the conduct of Great Britain in remaining neuter.

Private letters from Rome supply the following details:

the evening of the 13th of February, some persons entered the city, and announced that a great number of Neapolitans were advancing. This intelligence caused alarm, and the town guard was called out. On the following morning Cardinal Geosaly and out reconnections caused alarm. salvi sent out reconneitring couriers, who, on the stated, that they had not seen any Neapolitan troops. It was finally found, that the arrival of some Neapolitan desertors, in the environs of Rome, and given rise to the false report.

These letters say, that the Austrians have taken possession of

Ancona, to support their corps de reserve.

Every body at Naples was occupied with the tragical death of Gianpietro, formerly Prefect of Police under Joachim. He received several wounds with a dagger; in a ratired place; and the murderers, after killing him, put in his mouth a paper, marked No. 1. He was killed on the occasion of an entertainment which he gave to celebrate the Deciaration of the Congress of Laybach; but reports vary much on the particulars of this event. Search is making for the assassims.

VIERWA, Feb. 16.—The Austrian columns march with such rapidity, that the van-guard will file off under the walls of Rome on the 18th. The first light troops will be in the Neapelitan territory on the 23d. His Holiness the Pope having expressed a wish that the capital might be exempt from the passage of the troops, even the officers have been forbidden to enter it without special permission from the General-in-Chief.

Madraid, Feb. 23.—It appears by letters from Cadiz, that

the squadron of the ships of war, which it is thought is destined for Naples, will be composed of a ship of the line and two brigantines. We have already announced the departure from Cadis of the Pearl frigate, which is bound to Carthagena, there to join two ships of the line, and then to proceed together to Naples, "where (says the Constitutionel), perhaps, their pre-sence will not be valueless to the friends and defenders of the liberty of that State.'

CORUNNA, Feb. 10 .- Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock a drunken man called out "Long live the King, and perish the Constitution;" be was immediately arrested, but not till he had received some severe blows from the persons who board his seditious cries. This occurrence caused many persons to assemble, who demanded the punishment of all the delinquents.

Order was maintained without difficulty during the night. At twelve e'clock to-day, people began running about the streets, the doors of the houses were shut, and several persons appeared armed with pistols and sabras, demanding the heads of the prisoners brought from Orense, who were confined in the Castle; but this commotion was kept down by the appearance of the troops and the exertions of the Magistrates. In the afternoon fresh groups assembled in like manner. The General appeared at the balcony, and addressed them; he afterwards went down into the source lead to the source lead. went down into the square, and assured them that the law would punish delinquents. He took all the necessary precau-tions, sent out patrols, &c. and all was soon made quiet.

CADIZ, Feb. 16. An event has occurred here to-day, which would be incredible if we did not know what excesses the sanguinary enemies of our institutions are capable of. The boys in one of the public schools were repeating this morning the Catechism of the Constitution: among the persons present was a man of respectable appearance, who saked the master which of the boys was best acquainted with the Constitution? The master made no difficulty in pointing him out, on which the man praising his application, asked permission to take him to a confectioner's to treat him with some cakes. The master agreed, and the man took away the poor boy, not to the confectioner's but into the field, where he best him in a cruel manner, leaving him weltering in his blood, and nearly dying.

In this state he was found by some women, who carried him to

BOLOGNA, Feb. 20.—Travellers, who quitted Naples about four days ago, inform us, that it was vaguely reported in Naples, that a Russian squadron was truversing the Dardanelles to take its station in the Mediterranean.

PALERMO, Feb. 4.—The Government has dispatched moveable divisions into the interior of our island, to levy contribu-

tions by force. Disorder is at its height; the thieves and britions by force. Disorder is at its neight; the threes and my gunds march in bands, and scour the great roads. The town of Contessa, containing about 5000 inhabitants, was recently compelled to make resistance, during a whole night, against

one of these bands, whose design was to pillage it.
PADUA, Feb. 9.—The General-in-Chief, Baron de Frimont PADUA, Feb. 9.—The General-in-Chief, Baron de Frimont, published on the 6th instant a second Order of the Day, which states, that from the day on which the army shall pass the frontiers, the Emperor grants to all individuals who compose it the same advantages which were enjoyed by the troops of the

corps of the occupation in France.

Stockholm.—The English traveller, M. de Brooke, who last summer arrived at Stockholm with the intention of prohis travels beyond the Polar Circle, has returned here safe after his ardnous undertaking. Proceeding first to Drontheim, he pursued his way along the coasts of Norlander and Finmarker, until he reached the Northern Cape, and waiting there until the fall of the snow, he in the middle of winter traversed the Deserts of Lapland with rein deer, until he again reached Sweden. During part of this singular journey, the cold is described to have been intense:

We received American Papers to the 11th ult. In the coarse of yesterday. A Bill has passed the House of Representatives for reducing the army nearly one balf in number, and to lower the expences of the military establishment one half in amount. The Committee of Ways and Means have reported that the future revenue of the United States will meet the expenditure.

By the arrival of the Marquis of Salisbury Packet, with the Leeward Island Mail, we have received advices from Saint Thomas's to the 20th Jan. As soon as the information was received at that Island that an Armistice had been agreed on between Generals Morillo and Bolivar for six months, an unusual degree of activity prevailed in the markets; and busi-

unusual degree of activity prevailed in the markets; and business, which had been for some months nearly in a dormant state, appeared again to be thriving.

From the Bermuda Gazette of the 13th January, it appears that intelligence had been received at Januarica from the Spanish Main, and across the Isthmus of Darien, from the South Seas, of Lord Cochrane's having captured the city of Lima, after a tremendous resistance, during which four of his Lord-ship's vessels were sunk. The particulars of this splendid vicbad been, to induce the people of Panama to declare for Inde-pendence, and the kingdom of Quito to shake off the Spanish

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, MARCH 8.

The National Union Insurance Company v. Bigmeld, Esq.
Mr. Hart was this day heard at some length, on a motion
praying his Lordship to dissolve an injunction which had been
obtained to restrain the Defendant from interfering with the concerns of the Company. The principal ground on which the Learned Counsel founded his orgument was, that the Directors had, by the original deed executed on the formation of the Company, the power of redressing any grievance they might have to complain of relative to their efficers or servants, and that there was no occasion for going into this expensive application to the Company. cation to the Court.

After hearing Mr. Fonblanque and Mr. Shadwell at some

length in support of the Injunction,

The Lord Chancellor, after some general observations, postponed the giving finel judgment until he had weighed all the circumstances connected with the case, and on which he had not observed.

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MARCH 6. Sleat and Co. v. Fagg.

The plaintiffs are bankers, residing at Christchurch, and had employed the firm of Rogers, Olding, and Boycott, as their agents in London, to pay off their notes, and to remit them to Christchurch, to be there re-issued. The defendant is one of the proprietors of the Poole mail-coach, and of the Southampton night-coach. On the 1st day of December, 1819, a parcel of notes was sent by the house of Rogers and Co. to the defendant's coach-office, and there booked. The parcel contained 1,3001. of the plaintiff's notes, and was directed to Mr. Angier, who was clerk in the bank of the plaintiffs, at Christchurch. The parcel never reached its destination, and this action was brought to recover the amount.

Mr. William Boycott proved, that on the following day, notes

to the amount of 8601. was presented to the witness for pay-ment, and another lot of 1001. in the afternoon of the same day, which he also paid; but it being unusual to have so large a sum presented for payment on the same day, witness's suspicions were excited, and, on examination, he found that the other clerks had paid 5901. more. The whole amounted to 10591, and were some of the very notes sent off the preceding that the helpfundate of the property of day to the defendant's office. On examining the defendant's books and way-bills, it was found the parcel had been sent by the Southampton right coach, not by the mail, as described in the undertaken, and it was marked "missing" in the way-bill.— The porter proved, that he delivered the parcel at defendant's office, paid two pence for booking it, and received a memorandum. He neither insured the parcel, nor informed the defendant of its contents.

The defence consisted of two points; first, it was contended, that the notice in the defendant's office should have protected that the plaintiff's agents had not acted fairly in not making known to the defendant the contents of the parcel, and insuring it accordingly.

Witnesses were called to prove, that the usual notice posted up at the coach-offices, which was produced in Court, had been known to Rogers and Co. It was also proved, that the parcel

was sent by the Southampton coach, but was stolen on the way. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.— Damages 1,050l.

Rumer v. Reece.

This was an action for Libel, brought by the plaintiff, the proprietor of the Cardiac Tineture, against the defendant, in sonsequence of some strictures which appeared in the Gazette of Health (of which the defendant, Dr. Reece, is editor,) upon the composition of that medicine.

Mr. Gurney was Counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Scarlett for the defendant,

The Chief Justice, in his address to the Jury, observed upon the advantage of fair discussion, such as appeared in the preent publication; and the Jury found a verdict for the defendant

MARCH 9 .- Hodgson v. Walter.

This was an action to recover damages against the defend-ant; proprieter of The Times, for a paragraph published by him in his paper, reflecting upon the plaintiff, who is a re-spectable vender of newspapers, by stating, that he was irregular in his trade, and directing the readers of the paper to

The Solicitor General addressed the Jury on the part of the plaintiff, and called evidence to prove the publication of the

Mr. Scarlett was for the defendant, and pleaded justification

on the ground of improper conduct on the part of the plaintiff's servants. Several witnesses were called in support of the record.

The Solicitor General replied, and the Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence. The Jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 501.; 40s. costs.

HOME CIRCUIT, HERTFORD, MARCE 7.

The Home Spring Circuit commenced at this place to-day.— The Judges named in the Commission are, the Lord Chief Baron Richards and Mr. Baron Wood, but the severe indisposition and infirmity of the latter, prevented his attendance, and conse-Judge, who opened the Commission this morning; and after attending divine service, presided in the Nisi Prius Court the whole of the day, the other Court not sitting.—The Calendar contains 42 prisoners, very few of whom are charged with outling offences, and those not of a serious description.

Lather Nici Prius Court color times are the discount of the court of the

In the Nisi Prius Court only two causes were disposed of to-day, neither of which was of the least public interest. The Cause Paper contains but eleven cases, none of which are

Special Juries.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

A petition was presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne, from the Roman Catholics of Limerick, praying for a removal of all disabilities.—It was laid on the table. TUESDAY.

The Earl of Limerick presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce at Limerick, complaining of the restrictions imposed on the importation of grain.

THURSDAY.

The Treason Amendment Bill was passed.—Adjourned. FRIDAY.

The Stock Transfer, the Nova Scotia Trude, the New South Wales Defence, the Leicester and Bristol Gas Light Bills were severally brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Offenders Transportation Bill was passed.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

On the second reading of the Newington Vestry Bill, Mr. Denises opposed the motion on the ground, that the Bill would be injurious to the parish by removing out of the hands of the twelve Gentlemen appointed by the parish the government of its affairs, in order to place that government in a Select Vestry—besides the petition in favour of the Bill was signed only by 106 inhabitants, while that against it was signed by 1,965. He moved that it be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. Sargeant Outlier supported the Bill, which he com

Mr. Sergeans Outsiew supported the Bill, which is contended, was framed for the purpose of governing the parish in a more orderly and better manner; the Vestries having for some time past been conducted in a disorderly and tunultuous manner.

Sir W. De Crespigny, Dr. Lushington, Major-General Wilson, Mr. Williams, Mr. Monck, &c. opposed the Bill, while Mr. Price, Mr. H. Sumner, &c. were for going into a Committee on it.

The House divided.—For the second reading, 128—Again it, 82—Majority, 46. The Bill was then read a second time.

Mr. S. Wortley neved the order of the day on the report of the Bill (or disfranchising the Borough of Grampound, Lord J. Russell who brought it in having abandoned it in consequence of the amendment proposed by him, (Mr. W.'s) being carried. The Hon. Gentleman under these circumstances proposed, that the vote should be extended to housekeepers paying scot and lot on an amual rent of 201, for house and land.

Some conversation arose between Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Hume, dr. and the Bill was ordered to be recommitted on the quest going into a Committee on the Husbandry Horses Bill.

Mr. Curwen intimated his intention of opposing the Speaker's leaving the chair, until do instruction was moved for repealing leaving the chair, until an instruction was moved for repeating all the Horse Duty Acts imposed on Husbandry Horses, a tax which was very oppressive on the Agricultural interests, and went to discourage the breeding of horses. He suggested that to compensate for the abandonment of the tax, an additional duty might be laid on Game Certificates, and a tax upon Russia tallow. He then moved an instruction to the Com-mittee to provide means for repeating the duties on Agriculturnl Hor

Sir C. Burrell seconded the motion. He conceived the tax to be one on the very implements of Husbandry; as well might the Plough be taxed, or any implement. The Hos. Baronet suggested the propriety of imposing a tax upon Bank transfers. He admitted there would be a great cry about the measure; but the tax would be so small as scarcely to be felt. Mr. Lockhart urged upon Ministers the necessity of alle-viating the general distress.

Mr. Grenfell could not reconcile the idea of a tax upon transfers upon Stock, which would if acted upon by the House,

be a breach of public faith.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that it was not easy to part with a tax of nearly half a million in sent state of the country. He did not mean to say, that a substitute could not be found.

After some observations from Mr. Huskisson, Col. Davies, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Lushington, &c. &c. The House divided.—For the motion, 65.—Against it, 122.—The House then went through the Committee.

Mr. Curwen moved for an account of all transfers of Stock made in the last ten years, excepting in respect of purchases made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, distinguishing each kind of Stock. The Hon. Member admitted, that the ultimate object of his motion was a direct taxation upon funded property. He thought it was but fair that property should pay for protection.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the object of the



Hon, Gent. was an unjust one. The Stockholder, in fact, did take his share of the public burthens; distress and ruin v be the consequence of such a proposition—what he would ask would become of the widow and orphan whose sole dependence was upon the funds?

The motion was negatived.

Dr. Lushington moved a string of resolutions in respect to the ceturn of Mr. Ellis, a Member for the City of Dublin, in effect, declaring that such return was incompatible with his duties as Master is Chancery in Ireland—the office requiring a constant residence in that part of the United Empire—on these resolutions, he meant to found an Address to the King, praying History, he was a superior of the Honor of the H Majesty to remove Mr. Ellis from his said office majesty to remove mr. Ellis from his said omce. The non. Gent. contended one or other of the duties must be neglected. it would be no answer on a call of the House to say, that Mr Ellis was attending his duties in Ireland, and these according to the oath which he took on entering effice required ten months of his attention, for they could not be performed by deputy. Mr. E. was appointed to the office in 1806, having purchased it for 9,0001.; the salary as settled when a revision of offices took place was 4,0001.; per annum. Dr. L. referred to two cases to shew that the duties of the office and those of Parliament were incompatible. In 1549, a Sergeam at Law, was taken into custody by order of the House, for going the circuit without leave, and in 1602, a Mr. Culliford suffered similar duresse for going to Ireland to fulfil his duties as Commissiones without leave. After some further observations he submitted his resolution.

Mr. Lennard seconded the motion.

Mr. Ellis complained that he had not been treated with much delicacy by the Learned Doctor. In the present question the House would be aware, that private right formed an ingredient in the consideration. With respect to the necessity of his attendance in the Court of Chancery, it was there that he bad admitted before the Commissioners of Enquiry, that the daties of the office required ten months regular attendance in the year, and that he was always in his office. The business of the Court of Chancery in Ireland proceeded in rotation before the Musters—a Muster's name was selected, and then it was a matter of indifference who did the duty. When an order of reference was made the Solicitor took it to a Master, who if not there, then he took it to another as a matter of course. When he quitted Ireland on the 17th of last month, not a cause remained. From the 1st of January to the last day of December, the Master's Office was not shut for a day. In the busy time of the year he took the business for two months, the other Masters then did his business, and he in return attended during the vacation. If he found that the office required more time than he could devote, he should resign. The Hon. Member having stated these facts, withdrew.

Mr. Peet maintained, that the Hon. Gent. had done his duty,

and instanced cases of individuals with the Army serving in th Peninsuls, and Members of this House, had never been charged with neglecting their duty—the same with Ambassadors. He objected to the motion as founded upon unjust principles.

Mr. Abercrombie supported the motion.

Mr. Brownlow opposed it.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that the question had been before the House on a former day, and the House came to a deci-sion that the proposition should not affect the present situation of any individual. He objected to the present motion on ano-

ther ground, that it would operate as an expost facto law:
The House divided.—For the motion, 52—Against it, 112. Adiournad.

TUESDAY. Mr. Curwen gave notice that he would, on the 15th instant.

A vast number of petitions were presented, from Chester, Berkshire, Sussex, and other counties, complaining of agricul-

A petition was presented from the Trustees of the London Water-works against the Bill for repealing part of the Act of Charles the Second, prohibiting buildings in certain parts of the banks of the Thames; it was laid on the table.—A petition was also presented from certain merchants, traders, &c. of the City of London, to the same effect.

Major-General Wilson asked whether a letter which he had een in the papers from Sir W. A'Court, our Minister at Naples, to the Duke de Gallo, was sanctioned by Ministers. This letter seemed to indicate, that, under certain circumstances, England would join the confederacy against Naples.

Lord Castleresph said, if the Hon Officer shewed sufficient

grounds for producing any Papers on the subject, then, if the House sanctioned the motion, it would be his duty to produce

Mr. Maberly rose to submit a motion for repealing taxes to a certain amount, with a view to relieve the country from the pressure under which it suffers. He had made provision to spect the diminished income which would accrue thereby, and that would be economy. He then proceeded to shew, that taxes to the amount of 2,060,9001. might be reduced; and he proposed to render the Unfunded Debt available to the exigen-cies of the State. He then entered into a comparison of the state of the country in 1792 and 1820. When Mr. Pitt brought in his Budget, it contained no charges arising out of the preceding war; that of 1820 was similar. He then stated the different heads of expenditure, the charges on the Consolidated Fund, the annual votes of Parliament, (Ways and Means), and the inroads made on the Sinking Fund. On the former, up to the 5th January, 1821, the whole charge was 46,120,5171. The Ways and Means, 19,313,3001. and various other items, which be enumerated, the result of which left a surplus of 3,861,0971, applicable to the liquidation of the National Debt. He noticed the expences incollecting the Revenue. In England, the Customs collection cost 13 per cent.; in Ireland, 23 per cent. averaging 141.10s.9d. in the 1001. for the united kingdom. In 1792, the Customs cost but 41.9s. 6d. in England, or the average for both countries about 51. 11s. He thought that a saving might have been made last year, of 3,000,0001. in the collection of the Revenue. He adverted to the Report of the Com-mittee of Finance in 1817, which gave in an estimate of the probable expences of the country for 1820, which they stated, would be 17,350,0001. but the actual estimates were 19,313,0001. being an excess over the Report of 1,963,0001. The Government, considering the distressed state of the country, ought to have kept under the estimated Report, and not have so gr exceeded it. Having dilated upon these points at some length, he concluded with submitting three resolutions, to the following effect :- " That the Finance Committee of 1817, having estimated the expenditure for 1820 at 17,350,000l. and the sums actually voted, having exceeded that estimate by 1,960,0001. it is expedient that the supplies for the present year shall not exceed the estimate of 1817; that to the amount of the difference between that sum and the estimates to be proposed for 1821, certain taxes shall be repealed; and that a reduction of 50 per cent. be made in consequence upon the

duties on inhabited houses and windows, the reduction to comfrom the 5th of January, 1822.

The Chancellor of the Exchaguer replied to the statements and calculations of the Hon. Gent. With respect to his comparison between 1792 and 1820, it must be recollected, that the estimates of the former year were the lowest that ever had been submitted since the American War. Still, however, there was no disproportion between the two periods. The Hon. Gentleman had talked of repening the duties on certain articles of taxation; he ought first of all to have attended to the practicability of repealing them. He had in fact begun at the wrong end of the work. The annual votes would soon be called for, and then motions like the present could be more properly made. When the estimates for the year were laid on the table, it would be found that reductions to the amount of one million had been made. He condemned the selection of the house and window tax for repeal, even if such could be made, the country was not in a situation to dispense with a tax amounting to 3,200,000l. In the collection of the revenue, reductions had been made in the customs to the amount of 130,000i. and further measures were in progress for extending them. Ministers were disposed to administer the Government with the strictest economy; but no doubt let them economize office at a less rate than their predecessors, and to bid for it as at a public auction. Mr. Hunt, Mr. Carlile, and such persons, were ready possibly to accept office upon terms less than Gentlemen opposite were disposed as do. He could not think it safe to venture at present upon any further reduction, as pro-posed by the Hon. Gent. With these views he should move the previous question...

Mr. Calcraft maintained that a reduction in the public expenditure must be resorted to

Mr. Huskisson conjended, that we were not at liberty to

take off taxes, unless we preserved the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Ricardo thought the Sinking Fund a delusion altogether.

The present question was one simply of economy.

Mr. Lushington had no doubt if a practicable saving was pointed out. Ministers would adopt it; but the present one would not relieve the agriculturist.

Mr. Ellice supported the motion.

Mr. J. Smith supported the two first resolutions.

Mr. Wilmot opposed the motion. The House then divided—
For the resolutions, 83—Against it, 109- Majority, 26.

A Bill for consolidating the Act relative to the building of Penitentiary Houses and Gaols in England, was read a first Ordered to be read a second time this day fortnight.

The Nova Scotia Trade, and the New South Wales Duty Bills were passed.

Mr. Lennard gave notice, that he would, on the 1st of May, move to repeal the Seditious Meetings and Blasphemous Libel Acts.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. James presented a petition from N. Broadhurst, a prisoner in Lancaster Castle, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for Sedition, stating various complaints against the gaoler, among the rest that he was confined for 17 hours in a day out of the twenty-four to a cold damp room; his letters opened; that on another occasion he was sent to a place of degradation called the ditch, and fetters put on him. The only grounds for this treatment was, that the same Magistrates acted who had distinguished themselves at Manchester on the 16th of August.

Mr. Hornby and Lord Stanley denied the latter part of this statement. The regulations of the prison had received the sanction of the Magistrates, and were approved by that learned, humane, and constitutional Judge (Bailey). As to opening the Letters, such a practice was necessary to prevent

improper intercourse dangerous to the safety of the prison.

After some conversation, the House divided.—For receiving the Petition, 33—Againt it 86.

The Catholic Emancipation Bill was read a first time. Se-

cond reading on the 16th inst. 5.

The Orphan's Rund Committee was postponed till this day fortnight.

Mr. Lambton stated his determination to bring on the question of Parliamentary Reform on the 10th of April.

Mr. Hobbesse presented a Petition, signed by from 1,000 to 1.500 inhabitants of Westmiaster, complaining of the conduct of Judge Best, in having and Davidson. He denied that

the Judges ought to have the power of fining.

Some conversation ensued as to the reception of the Petition, which had been objected to on the ground, that the conduct of the learned Judge and received the sanction of the Court of King's Bench. The Petition was at length withdrawn.

of King's Bench. The Petition was at length withdrawn.

Mr. Gooch moved for the appointment of a select Committee
to enquire into the Distress of the Agricultural Interests. The Petitions on the subject, he observed, were signed by 100,000 persons, the yeomanry of the country. A heavier curse, he observed, could not follow them to refuse the prayer of these observed, could not follow than to reduce the prayer of these petitioners. It was not against internal produce that the agriculturist wanted protection, but against foreign; no great relief could be extended while the present system of Corn Laws continued to exist. The warehousing was one great defect. He observed that the property seturned by agriculturists was 6,473,4751.; the amount by trade was only 2,000,0001.; the proportion which the land bore to the other branches of the revenue was as three to one.

Sir E. Knatchbull seconded the motion.

Sir E. Knatchbuit seconded the motion.

Mr. F. Robinson was disposed to agree to the motion for a Select Committee. He had no wish to restrain the enquiries of that Committee from financial objects. He did not object to taxation being one of the subjects of enquiry; in making the enquiry, he hoped the Committee would consider how farthis part of the subject might affect public credit, and whether, the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether, the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether, and the subject might affect public credit, and whether and the subject might affect public credit, and whether and the subject might affect public credit and whether and the subject might affect public credit if savings were to be made, the amount or these savings ought not to be applied to the reduction of the debt, than to an immediate diminution of taxes. He was afraid that the Agricultural Interest could not expect much relief from that source. He trusted they would take a judicious, comprehensive, and statesman-like view of the subject. High protecting duties seemed to be the object of the petitioners. He had already said that he could not assent to the proposition, and this applied to various articles of import, which touched, would reduce the revenue 600,0001., a sum raised from articles generally supposed to pay no tax at all.

Mr. Curven was not inclined to augur favourably of the result of the enquiry after what had transpired. He had no

result of the enquiry after what had transpired. He had no wish to exclude the foreign grower from the Home Market: on the contrury, he desired to place him on a level with the English grower; nor did he wish to repeal any of the taxes to pay the debt, but he denied that some of the burden should be removed to prevent the complete and irremediable ruin of the nation. The agriculturist now paid 261 per cent.; one great evil, therefore, was enormous taxation. He strongly recommended economy, as one means of remedying the general distress.

Mr. Tremayns recommended economy.

Mr. Wodehouse conceived every class of the community required relief.

Mr. G. Bennett contended, that the Committee should consider the general state of taxation, and the state of the currency, or the enquiry would be a mere delusion.

Mr. Western was of opinion that it was not by the money price of bread that the agriculturists were affected. He did

not anticipate much benefit from the Inbours of the Committee.

Mr. D. Browne and Mr. Barham were friendly to economy. Mr. Ricardo agreed with the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Western) that it was not t.e money price of corn, but the labour prices which came under discussion, and on this account he was a friend to a free trade in corn. He thought the low price of corn was occusioned by too great a supply, not the consequence

After some ebservations from Mr. Davenport, Mr. Calcraft, General Gascoyne, and Mr. T. Wilson, the Committee was formed, consisting of Mr. Gooch, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Brougham, Mr. H. Sumner, Mr. Western, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Wodehouse, Lord Althorpe, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. N. Calvert, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Curwen, Mr. G. Bennett, &c. &c.—Adjourned. THURSDAY.

The Speaker counted the House at four o'Clock, there being only thirty-five members present, the House adjourned

FRIDAY.

Mr. Byng brought in a Bill to establish a Company for the

better lighting of the Metropolis with Gas.

Mr. S. Wertley complained of a breach of privilege in a publication of the 26th of February, in the Morning Chronicle Newspaper, in the following passage:—"List of the Minority of 37 who voted on Friday last, the 28d, for the hearing the petition of Thomas Davison read before it was rejected; and against Lord Castlereagh's admenition to the people of Eng-land not to trouble, and take up the time of the House of Commons any more with their petitions." He contended, that this announcement tended to influence the votes of the House, and was a foul calumny upon the Majority, and he called upon the House to assert its privileges and preserve the freedom of debate. He then moved that J. Lambert, the printer of the said Paper, be brought to the bar of the House on Monday next. Sir G. F. Hill seconded the motion.

This motion led to a long discussion, in which it was insisted on by Hen. Members who supported the motion, that the publishing of Majorities and Minorities, as well as the publication of Debates being an infringement of one of the Standing Orders of the House, though not objected to-the complaint in the present instance was, that the printer had stated, that a question was advocated by one side and opposed by another, when in fact, such question never came before the House. The Noble Lord had never made such a statement as therein imputed to him.

Mr. C. Long, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. C. Bathurst,

&c. supported the motion.

Lord Cartiereagh said the paragraph had been pointed out to him, and it was said he ought to complain of it to the House, as it was, perhaps, as falso, detestable, and wicked a libel as ever appeared on the House of Commons. As a Minister of the Crown, the task of complaining to the House would look rather invidious, the extreme absurdity and contemptible character of the paragraph, would render it innoxious even to the ennest capacity. It was contended on the other side, that the Noble Lord b

made use of admonitory words in respect of the subject's right of petitioning, (which the Noble Lord distinctly denied), and that the paragraph was not a libel, but a mere statement of what had really taken place. Mr. Busnett, Mr. Barbara, Sir C. Monck, Loni A. Hamilton, Mr. Creevey, Sir R. Ferguson, supported this opinion. Mr. Bennett moved an adjournment. On this a division ensued—For adjourning, \$4—Against if, 155.

Mr. S. Wortley refused to withdraw the motion, unless the

Gentlemen on the other side would admit that it was a bre of privilege. After some opposition to this suggestion, Dr. Lushington admitted the fact, and then the motion for calling the Printer to the Bar was withdrawn.

A petition was presented from Charles Hill, confined in Ilchester Gaol for the last fifteen months, for a deficiency in his accounts as Collector of the Assessed Taxes—that deficiency, originally 6171. he had nearly liquidated, and there now remained about 701. due, The Petitioner was stated to be 74 years old. He prayed the merciful consideration of the House. After some discussion, the petition was laid on the Table.

On the question for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Creevey objected to the Speakers leaving the Chair. He complained that the House, constituted as it was, could not do justice to the country; and instanced the patronage possessed by Members of that House in appointing to 140 places of great profit, namely, 70 distributors of stamps, and 70 collectors of land tax. It was impossible for gentlemen to shut their eyes to the fact, that numerous pensions and sincures were possessed. by Members of that House, and that all the great annuities and patronage of the country flowed from the House of Commons; the patronage in fact, was so great, that the House of Com-mons had become much too strong for the people. He moved an amendment, calling upon the House to take this subject into immediate consideration, previous to granting any supplies.—The House divided on the amendment—Ayes, 38—

The Speaker again put the question for going into the Com-

Mr. Hums then salled the attention of the House to the Military Establishment of the country. He contended, that the amount of force to be kept up should be regulated by the data of 1792; the number in that year was 48,475; we now had twice the number of irregular force; he complained of the great and increased exposee in the Guards—troops which could not be sent to relieve the Colenies. The charge for the Life Guards was 93,0001. a year; a saving might be made in that part of the Establishment: he tho the Staff the expense attending the War Office, might be reduced to the standard of 1792. The ninety-three regiments might, in his standard of 1792. The ninety-three regiments might, as his opinion, he reduced to seventy-five, each to contain two battalions of one thousand men each; a saving to the country would accrue thereby of 212,000l;; he thought that 150,000 men were sufficient for all purposes of defence. He contrasted, at some length, the various establishments for 1792 to the present time, and moved accordingly.

The Amendment was negatived.

After some conversation, it was agreed to postpone the Army Estimates till Monday, on account of the lateness of the

hour—(12 o'Clock),
The Irish Law of Treason Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the 22d of March,-Adjourned.

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE of "CHRIST'S AGONY in the GARDEN" was opened on THURSDAY, MARCH let, at 29, ST. JAMEN'S-STREET.—Admittence, One Shiffing.

BT. JAMEN'S-STREET.—Admittence, One Shiffing.

HER MAJESTY QUBEN CAROLINE.

THE Precise ORDIER of ST. CAROLINE, instituted by her Majesty, being a Medallion, with her pertrait and motto of the Carter, on an enamelled cross, ruby colour, with lilac ribband; also an exact copy of the diploma, with hier Majesty's signature, together with elegant engravings, not only of that Order so repeatedly mentioned in the late investigation, (and so much sength after,) but also of those of the Grand Order of Malta, and the Holy Sepulchre of Jerussiam, as aworn by the Baron Bergami, the Grand Master of the Order of St. Caroline. The whole to had in sealed packets, at No. 11, Burlington Arcade: No. 8, Sydney's Alev. Leicester-square; and No. 13, Sweeting's alley, Royal Exchange, at 22, each packet.

THE LETTRE from the KING to his PEOPLE, price 2s.—
W. SAMS, Bookseller to his Reyal Highness the Duke of York,
No. 1, St. James's street, begs to announce to the Public, that the Fifeenth Edition of this justly celebrated Pamphlet will be ready on Tuesday next.—Since the days of Junius, no political publication has created
so intense a feeling on the public mind.

day next.—Since the days of Junius, no political publication has created so intense a feeling on the public mind.

PRIVATE MILITARY INSTITUTION, eight mites from London.—FOUR GENTLEMEN only are admitted into this long-established inSTITUTION. They are BOARDED, and INSTRUCT-ED in the various BRANCHES of MILITARY KNOWLEDGE, (including MATHEMATICS and the FRENCH LANGUAGE) by a Foreign Field Ofacer, retired from the army, and author of several English military works. They may also be attended, if required, by Classical, Drawing, Fencing, Music, Danoing, and Drill Masters, upon moderate terms.—N. B. French is spoken in the family.

The particulars of the plan of education, and the terms may be had, by applying, either personally, or by letter, to Mr. Egerton, Bookseller to the Ordnance, Charing Cross, near Whitehall, London.

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—A Middle-aged GENTLEMAN, accustomed to an active life, who has travelled a great deal, and possessed of a competency, is desirous of superintending the affairs of a Single Lady, or Widow, resident in the country, who may be destitute of relations, or persons in whom they can implicitly confide. The Advertiser would rather decline taking upon higself the responsibility of pecuniary matters, unless particularly requested, his object being occupation, and by a general superintendance, to protect the interests of his patroness. The only remuneration he assa, is, the loan of a small, plain furnished cottage, for himself and attendant; the occasional use of a poney, (if one is kept.) and permission to walk over the grounds with his gun, two or three times a week in the sporting season.—The most undeniable references will be given.

Letters, with real name and address, post paid only, will be received, directed to C. B. A. at Haile's Museum Library, Piccadilly.

MARRIED CLERGYMAN of the Ectablished Church

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of the Established Church, receives into his House a limited Number of YOUNG GENTLE-MEN, whom he prepares for admission into the Honourable East India Company College at Halleybury, and their Billitary Seminary at Addiscombe.

A Gentleman of considerable attainments as an Odwing Company of the Co

combe.

A Gestleman of considerable attainments as an Oriental Scholar, undertakes to instruct them in the HINDOUSTANEE and PERSIAN LANGUAGES.

For Cards of Address apply to Mr. Sams, Bookseller, No. 1, St. James's-street.

Just Published by CLEMENTI and CO. 26, Cheapside.

OPERATIC AIRS, for the Piano Forte, Nos. I to 6, (to be continued) 3s. each. 2. TWO CAPRICCIOS, for the Piano Forte, by M. Clementi, 8s; 3. FANTASIA and Variations, for differ by ditte, on the French Air, "Au Clair de la Lune," 4s. 4. HAYDN's LAST SO NATA, for the Piano Forte and Violin, with a fac simile of the aw hor's Hand Writing, 6s. 5. FANTASIA and Variations, for the Harp, by F. J. Naderman, 4s. 6. "THREE TIMES THREE, HURRAH!" a Glee for Three Veices and Chorus, calculated to promote mirth and festivity at all convivial parties, the Words by W. F. Collard, the Music by Sir J. Stevenson, 2s. 7. "THE MAID OP VALDARNO," the Words by W. F. Collard, the Music by theselebrated J. Field, as a Song or Duet, each 1s.6d. S. The MILLER'S MAID; a Ballad; the words by W. F. Collard, adapted to an old English air, by J. C. Cliften, 2s. 9. TWO brilliant DUETS for Two Flutes, introducing Rossini's celebrated Air "Di tanti palpiti," with Variations, by Kuppner, 6s. 10, FAN'TASIA on "Di tanti palpiti," with Variations, by Kuppner, 6s. 10, FAN'TASIA on "Di tanti palpiti," with Variations, by Kuppner, 2s. 6d. 11, INTRODUCTION and Three favourite AIRS, arranged as a Melange for the Flute and Piano Forte, by C, N. Weiss, 2s. 6d. 11, INTRODUCTION and Three favourite AIRS, arranged as a Melange for the Flute and Piano Forte, by Thow, Lindsay, 12, NICHOLSON's TWELVE SELECT AIRS, with Variations, as Flute Solos, with Plano Forte Accompaniment, ea. 3e.

(27 The 7th Number of Nicholson's "Preceptive Lessons," and the lat Volume of "Le Bouquet," or Flowers of Melody, will be completed in a few days.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our thanks are due to Verax, for his kind attention. We have, through the yoodness of other friends, ascertained the precise dates we required.

The hint of A Subscriber shall be attended to.

We shall feel obliged to any correspondent who will send us the name and preferment of any Clergyman who prays for the Queen, or has done so at any time, contrary to the Order in Council, as we shall make a list of such persons, and publish it, for the benefit of society.

11, for the benefit of society.

Φιληγωθων has been received, and so long as he went through the indicatios mood of the verb " to love," we bore with his affection for Mr. Wilberforce.—I love Mr. Wilberforce—I did love Mr. Wilberforce—I have loved Mr. Wilberforce—I had loved Mr. Wilberforce-Ishall or will love Mr. Wilberforcewas all very well; but we could not quite endure the use of the imperative—" Love thou Mr. Wilberforce," as addressed to us; and the moment our friend began to conjugate, we begged leave to decline.

Our Friend" has our warmest thanks. The mass of in furmation which our numerous supporters have furnished us with on that subject, is highly satisfactory to our feelings on all accounts. The last names "Our Friend" mentions, will be particularly scrviceable.

We suspect that there is no such person as Doctor Peu-

loody living at Nottingham now

The "peering bargeman of Halliford," is inadmissible, for a reason which we think must be evident to Zoilus. We re-

serve all our forces for a much better occasion.

The Ode to "Lord Hampden," is nearly as dull and etupid as kimself.

SPY is mistaken in the character of our Paper, if he thinks we shall notice the scandal he alludes to. When the parties force themselves, or are furced on public notice, we will not spare the lash; but in the case he alludes to, we see nothing more, from his own shewing, than a very harmless firtation

between a very silly Baronet and a still sillier Miss.

Burdett's Trial with Scott, (Lady Oxford's brother) may
be found in all the Scots Law Reports, and in most of the newspapers of the day.

'ields'' *in te* We thank Plibbertigibbet, -A. B.-J. W .- Q. in the -Domestious.

Z. A. need never hope to see his letter in our Paper We are infinitely obliged to Jack Horner, and shall be happy to hear from him whenever he is inclined to favour us. A Pigeon has been received. We shall feel obliged by his

further communications which will be attended to. 4. The Hudibrastic lines of Silvanus" are not quite suited for our columns: if the Author will turn to Hudibras, he will there find those two lines:

"The difference was so small, his brain Out-weighed his wir but half a grain." Silvanus will know how to apply the couplet.

THEATRE ROYAL, 60VENT-GARDEN.
On Monday, the Life and Peath of King Richard the Third, with Harlequin and Friar Bacon.—Tucsday, Love in a Village.—Thursday, Don John.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. On Monday, Artaxerxes, with Mr. Tibbs and Therese.—Treaday, Love in a Village.—Wednesday, Oratorio, the First Part of the Creation, and a new Requiem (1st time).

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

S per et. Div. 10 Mar. . . 99 Ex.L. RUSSIAN.

5 pr Cnt. Bonds, £100, 78\frac{1}{3} \tau \text{Dtito}, £250 to £1000 SPANISH. 5 per Cent. . . . . -Exchange . . . . 4 3

57;—— E AMBRICAN. 7 per Cent. 6 per Cent. 1812 ... 103 1813 ... 104

1814 ...

The Public are informed that No. V. has been reprinted and is ready for delivery. No. VI. will immediately follow and it is hoped that our next Paper will announce the day on which it will be republished.

A Monday's Edition, coataining the latest News, the Stook List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Mark-ets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

# JOHN BULL.

### LONDON, MARCH 11.

THERR is one vice with which the Queen never was charged—we mean Hypocrisy—that exception must now cease; the Queen has written a Letter, the Chronicle says to Lord Liverpool, the Courier says to the King, but no matter to which, in which she accepts with every expression of humility and duty, the fifty thousand a year, stating that she does so " in consideration of the gracious manner in which his Majesty was pleased to recommend her interests in his speech; and humbly referring the question of the Liturgy to his Majesty's future and most gracious pleasure.'

We should be as much surprised to see figs growing on a briar, as to see sentiments of duty, propriety, or modesty in the Queen; for what purpose she thinks fit now to assume these qualities we cannot guess: but we can tell her that the result will be to disgust the Public ten times more than her violent, undutiful, and seditious conduct has hitherto done.

She has been so long in the habit of thinking that painting her face improves her personal appearance, that she perhaps thinks it possible to paint her character so as to make it tolerable to the public eye; but she is mistaken—the person and the character will still be but painted sepulchres, in which the beauty and the virtues which gave grace to her earlier days are buried. never to rise; and we confess we are less disgusted with the bold audacity of her original Letter to the King, than we are with the report which we hear of this last whining and hypccritical apology.

Perhaps, some simple Wader may ask us, whether he would shut for ever the door to repentance, and whether even in such a heart remorse is not possible it is unnecessary for us to answer that question, for the Queen has answered it herself: she founds her retractation on the "gracious mention of her in the King's Speech;" and this is no more or less than a downright and deliberate falsehood, as the following reasons will convince every impartial reader-

First. The mention of her in the Speech is any thing but gracious, it is what she deserved it should be, dry and contumelious.

Secondly. It was after the said Speech that Lord Archibald Hamilton, the brother of her hired servant. supported by her hired Law Officers, and acting on her behalf, endeavoured to force her name into the Liturgy

Thirdly. It was after the said Speech, that her Attorney-General, Mr. Brougham, brought down afficially, that notice (impudently called a message) in which she indignantly rejected the provision which she now so humbly accepts.

Several other reasons will occur to every one who has watched the course of events; but these three are so clear, so simple, and so decisive, as to the falsehood of the new pretence, that we think it unnecessary to add a syllable more, except to entreat our readers to keep their eyes fixed on this new manœuvre, and to be on their guard against what the character and principles of the Queen convince us is but a new device of mischief.

Whenever we see Old Father Thames change his course, and flow back again from Westminster to

Henley bridge, we shall believe that the Queen is returning to a due souse of her domestic duties, her private honour, and her public station.

WE perceive that there is a shew of getting up Petitions against further concessions to the Roman Catholics. Petitions have been so prestituted in behalf of Colonel Wardle, Mrs. Clarke, and the Queen, that Petitions have been so prestituted in behalf we regret that the friends of our Constitutional Esta-blishments should think of dabbling in such dirty waters. There is no subject whatsoever on which we could not engage to get Petitions of equal numerical amount on the opposite sides; may we believe that it would not be hard to prove, that the populace, who must always be the majority, have been enlisted on the wrong side of every question that has ever been agitated.

Ten Irish coal-heavers will fill up more space at the tail of a Petition than Sir William Scott; and accordingly we see, that in all ages and all times, the sacred right of Petitioning has been treated with due dis-

There is but one thing to be done, constitutionally and effectively, on the subject of the Catholic Claims; it is, that every sincere and honest Protestant Elector should lay down his local and personal prejudices and partialities, and declare that he will not, at the ensuing elections, vote for any man who has voted for the Catholies.

We are against all pledges from candidates; we think them dangerous and unconstitutional; but we think it is both safe and legal to pass our opinions on those who have been our representatives; to judge of them by what they have done, and to say to them, "You had a full unfettered right to vote for the Catholics, but we have a right, as full and unfettered, to vote against

Such, at least, is the course we should venture to recommend, and if it be fairly and generally adopted, we have no doubt that it will operate on the minds of honourable Members,—not in making them alter their own opinions, God forbid! but in forcing the weak, the wavering, and the time-serving, who make it a habit to stay away on ticklish questions, to come down and do their duty.

### PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

THE next Performance at Brandenburgh House will take place on Sunday, the let of April, when will be presented a New Piece, written expressly for this occasion, called THE ANNUITY HOAX;

Or, The Temple of Innoceme and Independence.

The Overture composed by Mr. Wilberforce.

The Mele-Dramatic Music scleeted from the most popular Airs at the Westminster and Middlesex Elections, and the Common Hall.

The Scenery painted and embellished by Messers. Broughom,

The Scenery painted and embediance by messers, brougairn,
Denman, Lushington, &c.
The Machinery, Tricks, and Properties, under the direction of
Mr. Alderman Wood.
Scene Shifters—Earl Grey, Mr. Tierney, Sir Jas. Mackintonh,
&c. &c. &c.
CHARACTERS.

Jupiler-Once in the Chair, Mr. Alderman Wood. Cupid—A young Godlikin of doubtful parentage—Sir W. Austin-Mars—Generalisssime of the Processional Troops—Major-General Wilson.

Vulcan-The God of Brass-Supervisor of the Ordnane

Mr. Joseph Hume.

Damon—A Swain of Arcadia, formerly in love with Amarillis, now a Devotee at the Temple of Innocence—Lord Hood. Sir Guy Knights Errant—Champions Mr. Hobbonse.

Sir Sty of injured Innocence—Sir Grard Noce.

Easel—A ci-devant Painter, rather given to assurance—(was a Song, to the tune of "Dickey Gossip,"—Mr. Barber

Beaumont. High Priest of the Tomplo-The Rev. Mr. Followes. Amerilia—A middle-aged Nymph of Arcedia, transformed by the power of Jupiter to the Goddess of Innocence and

Independence—Her Majesty.

Her Attendant Nymphs—The Counters Oldi, Lady Ann Hamilton, Ludy Hood, &c. &c. &c.

Guards, Servente, &c. By the Livery of Lowlon.

Choruses—By the celebrated Female Singers from Lanceshire.

In Act III. - A Grand Attack of Lords and Commons, terminating with the Explosion of the Temple, and the return of the Goddess to her natural shape.

At the conclusion of the Melo-Drama an Address will be

spoken by His Grace the Duke of Bedford, in the character of
Lord Grizzle—Riding upon an Ass!

After which,

The Earl Grey will sing the popular Song of -" Oh, Dear, what can the matter be." The whole to conclude with the Farce of RAISING THE WIND.

Jeremy Didler-No Coin in his Poeket, no Brains in his Pate-Mr. Alderman Wood.

Fainwond - Suitor to Miss Plainway - Sir Wm. Austin.
Richard - His Valet - Liout. Hownam.

-A 'cuse Lad from the North—Mr. Joseph Hume.

John—The Footman—Mr. Peter Moore. Miss Laurelia Durable—By Her Majesty.

Peggy Plainway—Miss Wood.

A new Entertainment is in active preparation, called,

"The Departure; or, The Tone is Altered."
On Monday—"The Follies of a Day," "My Grandmother," and "The Trip to Calais."
Tuesday—"All in the Wrong," and "The Village Lawyer."
Wadnesday—"The Discovery," and "Mother Goose.
Thursday—"The Beggar's Opera," and "Who's the Dupe."

## BROUGHAMIANA .- (No. IV.)

Personal deformity ought not to be a subject of political ridicule, but when Brougham called upon the House of Lords to remember the face, and particularly the nose, of Cucchi, the waiter at Trieste, it is but fair to recal the bon-mot of the late Lord Ellenborough, upon the droll hitches and twitches in Harry's nose, which, he said, seemed to have their origin in a consti-

ousness of its destiny.-A correspondent has turned the thought into poetry, which we subjoin:

"Pray remember, my Lords! Pray remember the nose!

"Which Cucchi, the waiter, had on"—
Said the great Mr. Brougham, as he drew to a close, And made the impression, which every one knows; Said the Lords—"Pray remember your own!".
"I perfectly guess," said the Westmoreland chief,

"What your Lordships are willing to say:
"But mine is a mase, which requires no relief; "For, suspictous of danger, it shifts like a thief,

"Instinctively out of the way."

There is a story told, and pretty well authenticated, of Broughant's reply to some person who remarked to him, that he should not allow the Queen to patronize the Times, as it did more harm than good to her cause—" I cannot interfere about the Times," said the Attorney-General; "I have enough to do to keep her from the Courier.

We have our doubts about this fact; we know the spirit of his reply was as is here reported; but we are inclined to think he did not repeat the joke about the Courier. Make it we know he did not-it was originally said in a more piquant way by Lord Norbury.

There is another story told of Brougham and Wood; the former went to visit the Queen on business. Wood refused to admit him, and tried to shuffle him off with divers and sundry excuses: at last, Brougham insisted upon being admitted: "I must see her," said Brougham.
—" If you must—you must," said the Alderman—" but

rely upon it she cannot see you!"
We suspect this anecdote, because we think Wood is too great a fool to make so pointed a reply; but as to the fact alluded to, it is not to be doubted; and is, indeed, only a corroboration of Brougham's own declaration-" that it was useless to endeavour to get any information from the Queen after dinner."

We readily insert the following article, although we have not seen or heard of the book to which it alludes:-TO JOHN BULL.

Ser,—As I have every reason to believe that however severe you may be, you are not unjust, I take the liberty of requesting a place in your popular Paper for the following review of a Pamphlet just published.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. SYLVANUS.

Wood-street, March 6, 1821.

Remarks on the Life and Character of Matthew Wood Esq. Alderman, Fishmonger, and M. P. p. p. 69, price 2s. 6d.

It appears that the author of this scurrilous work has entirely failed in his aim, and by the substitution of personal rancorous abuse, for just and fair discussion of character, marred the cause of which he appears to be (however humble) the supporter. We shall not take up much time in prefatory remarks, but proceed to analyze some of the many assertions and falsehoods which the anonymous writer throws out.

At page 5, line 18, he says-

"The stubborn obstinacy, as well as downright stupidity of this blockhead," (meaning Alderman Wood) "is notorious, and fidly justifies Mr. Broughau in his remark that 'except the identical animal which chews the thistle, a greater ass does not draw the breath of life.'"

Now, this is not discussion—there is no reasoning in all this-no argument-calling a man an ass is no difficult task, and if it come simply to a matter of abuse, the author might with equal justice call Peter Moore a block-head; Sir Gerard Noel a lunatic; or the Rev. Mr. Fellowes an unbeliever: and we must observe that we think (if impossibilities were made possible) that Mr. Brougham ought to blush at having suffered an expression so unworthy his general character for mildness and gentle-manly feeling to have escaped him.

We have little hesitation in saying, that, we consider the calling a man an ass, in the present state of society, a gross personality; and it is for the inconsiderate adoption of this style of calling names, that we are constrained to quarrel with our author in the outset of his publication.

At page 6, he says-"Wood is descended from obscure parents."

This is surely an objectionable expression, not that we wish hypercritically to dissent from terms used by an author, writing evidently in haste, but we are at a loss to see how a man, like Mr. Wood, who is even himself astonished at his present elevation, can be said to have descended. We may appear somewhat too fastidious, but the truth is that Mr. Wood's rise in the world began immediately after his birth, if we may credit the general report that he first saw the light of life in a cellar, at Tiverton, in Devoushire.

His ignorance is naturally deplorable, as his education was

of the commonest kind."—p. 11, l. 7.

This is an assertion without foundation. The Alderman has, in the truest sense of the word, had a liberal education, since he was educated gratis at the charity school in his native town.

"His father was a travelling tinker and his mother sold

matches."—title. line 19.

This is false. That his father was not a tinker we shall impossible she might have made matches, there is no evidence to prove that she sold them.

With respect to Alderman Wood's father there are many reports in circulation.

It was at one time stated that he had been a dignified

clergyman; ard at another that he had been Member for some Western borough, but the truth is that he was neither; he was an honest private soldier, and as we believe an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital.

The report of his having been a church dignitary arose

from the fact of his having a stall-not indeed such a stall as would necessarily imply the atium cum dignitate of a canon or prebendary, but a stall whereon apples,

pears, nuts, follipops, and such other dainties were exposed to sale for the benefit of the rising generation.

The tradition of his having sat in the House of Com mons is in some degree connected with the other; for on tracing it to its origin, we find that it was in consequence of his dealing largely and exclusively in Tiverton, in that well-known nice, crackling, crisp gingerbread called parliament, that he obtained, par excellence, the distinguishing appellation of The Parliament Man!

These facts, we are happy to think, will effectually counteract the dirty malice of the anonymous writer,

who would have us think this respectable old body to bave been a tinker.

At page 18, line 8, the author says—
"Little did the humble and unknown Matthew Wood, while sweeping the shop of his master, the Druggist at Exeter, think that in after times his association with a Broom would become

This is ribaldry; -- it goes to nothing: -- or if it goes to any thing, it proves that, which every body knows already, that Wood was a Druggist's shop-boy at Exeter: this we cannot conceive to be any diagrace, and in the allusion to "sweeping out the shop," at which the author affects to sneer, we see only an early turn for neatness and regularity, highly laudable in a lad, who, at that time of his life, could have had no prospect, either from his birth, connexions, or talents, of getting

his bread in any other way,

The author then, very flippantly, and not always delicately, entertains his readers with several little amours in which Matthew was involved during his residence at Exeter, and concludes the detail with this most extraordi-

nary remark :—
"But all these things happened before he wore whiskers."

page 32.
What this means we confess ourselves at a loss to surmise, unless it means that his personal appearance is not improved by the two pied quarter-galleries to his face, which distinguish him from other men;—if it be a joke it is a very bad one. He then tells us (p. 34) that-"He became a bag-man, and bumped about the country between two leathern sacks, full of buttons, snuffers, wainutcrackers, ribbands, laces, seissars, and knee-buckles

This is wrong, he always travelled in the drug way, and never was in the botton line in his life.

The author then traces him to Tooley-street, and makes comparisons between Coculus Indicus and Mrs. Wood, and enters into private details, touching domestic matters, with which the author has very little to do, and the public still less; and this, with a discussion upon the advantages of the Insolvent Debtor's Act, and the distress of Matthew at a period when that Act was not in force, occupies twenty-four pages.

Page 66, the author says—
"Wood is about the middle size, of a forbidding appearance, with a kind of perpetual smile quivering over his countemnce the expression of which is alternately insagre and comical; the general contour of his face resembles that of the largest sized living ape, or that of a stone lion hadly carved, for a church gutter, with a mouth adapted for spouting."

Was there ever any thing so disgusting as this? We only ask, if Mr. Wood were as frightful as Hobhouse how could he help it? Besides, what has personal appearance to do with it? Nobody fancies the Queen to be attached to Alderman Wood for his beauty, though perhaps he may encourage his whiskers to please her; but even if she were to admire him we see no reason to disputcher taste. There is, we must allow, an inherent plebeianism in his behaviour, and a rust of awkwardness about him which cannot be rubbed off, but we think he is quite yentrel enough for an Alderman, and when he is in good humour, driving his cabriolet, if it were not for his horse and his servant, and his clumsy driving, (by which he has more than once bumped himself up against posts, and garden walls in the widest part of the Hammersmith-road, and in which he is alone surpassed by the Right Hon. John Charles Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth) he might, while sitting still, be taken for a gentleman.

Page 67, the author says-" Sir William Austin, K. S. C. is the destined husband of his eldest daughter."

This is a decided falsehood. We understand the second daughter has been spoken of as the future Lady A., but there is no foundation for the report as touching Miss Wood.

And in the same page, line 21, he adds-

"And his son, who was on the continent, is to succeed Sir William Gell as Vice-Chamberlain."

This we are inclined to doubt. If it be the son who won the money of young Mr. Thellusson, after dining at the Plazza, we understand he is (not exactly as his father did when bag-man) to take orders, and succeed Mr. Fellowes as her Majesty's domestic chaplain, in the event of that Rev. gentleman obtaining a bishoprick.

The author then relates the anecdote of the Queen's waltz with Sir William Austin, in South Audley-street, in order to show Wood's daughters how to do that matrouly dance, and when she waltzed out of the room, and went away; and adds, "that Lady Hood, who was present, some (we presume this is figurative; "declared" we should substitute) that she never would go into the

Wc, as well as every body else, know the story of the waltz to be true, but we doubt Lady Hood's declaration, not because we do not think it very natural for her to have made it, but because she has since been seen in public with the Queen, on an occasion on which she was the sole, single, solitary married woman of rank or title in an assembly of upwards of fifteen hundred persons, and has recently been officially announced as the "confidence in white lines," at Brandewburgh House.

Upon the whole there is a feebleness and frivolity about this pamphlet, at which we do not grieve; for had the author raked up the history of the iron-mines, -the Will,-Plymouth-dock, or even the details of doctoring the beverage of the poor, he might have done the Woods serious harm-his aim is not high-his shaft not bright. and while it might have struck into the sap it only grazes the bark.

That this is not considered to be the case by the friends of Alderman Wood, may be gathered from the fact, that the whole edition of the pamphlet was bought up on Wednesday-ask what bookseller you will for it, he shakes his head, and declares he never heard of it-positively knows nothing about it.

That this suppression of the book is not the Alderman's doing we are pretty certain, for we know enough of him to know, that to any sense of ridicule or exposure, he is perfectly callons; for which stoical insensibility we are ready to give him every credit.

### ORIGINAL POETRY.

### EPIGRAM.

"Tempore mutantur." -Even the " Times" is coming round!

Why all these changes, Ma'am !- The reason's plain ;-She who requires a cloak-should have a Hood!

# TO JOHN BULL.

Sir.—A Book has been put into my hands, called The Practice of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England," by Richard Hatt. I had no notion until saw this book that there were so many "Esquires" clerks of the Court; the profits surely must be very great to induce "Esquires" to become Clerks to a Court instituted for the relief of poor debtors, and I should be glad to know who these said "Esquires" are. In the list of Officers of the Court I see

John Massey, Esquire, Chief Clerk. Henry Dance, Esquire, Provisional Assignce to Insolvent Estates.

For their Country Department, H. C. Richards, Esq. But perhaps, in this age of radicalism, Mr. Hatt conceives that these "Esquires" are equal in dignity to the truly honourable Gentlemen who preside as Judges of the Court, for they are thus styled—" Commissioners"

H. R. Reynolds, Esq.

J. G. Harris, Esr.

T. B. Bowen, Esq.

Judges and Clerks all "Esquires!" These are the times, Mr. Editor!

But I could scarcely believe my eyes when I came to the "Messenger of the Court'—an "Esquire" I should have thought would be quite sufficient for a Messenger; but no! an Esquire it seems will not suffice, and no less a personage than our most gracious Sovereign appears to have been appointed. For thus it appears:-

Messenger of the Court,

King George!!!
This, Mr. Editor, appears to be the climax; and here I leave it to your notice. I am, Mr. Editor, your constant reader "ONE OF THE BULL FAMILY."

The following gravine letter from a woman who keeps a cook's shop, in Wapping, to her cousin in the country, has been forwarded to us.

My DEAR GIRL,-I know you are ford of grantore and I '

have now to tell you of the greatest honor of my life.

Last Wensday was the day for the advess of Baint John of Wapping to be presented to her Majesty and such of the inhabitance a chose to give a point had a setep in a chieffer the last the last the last of the setep.

and fore horses.

I did not tell Randles I intend to go for he would rather of seen me dead than I should have gone to the expense of joining the persession. But I was bilt of paying my duty to my Queen whome I so much love and ad air, I must now teil you my dress. I had my hare dressed by a hare dresser, I went without a enp, I had on my head one ornament come, a wine without a cap, I and on my need one ornitate come, a wife lits reath round my hare with wite feathers and a builful wite lace fale hanging on the one side of any face, when I went into the Queen state apartment. But all the way down to Brandingbuck House it was over my face we had 7 miles to wrid in open charritses, but the day was builful the sight grand behond my duscreption. But to return to my dress—on my legs I had silve stockings with lite kig shoes gloves to make a very hankens with capacity and its satire same in the cap. much a very handsome white gass gowal wite sating speasir, round my neck I had gold chain with butiful gold lock-tofasened on my rate side ages. I had round my neck a rows of connelean bendes worth 4 ginaxes.

I must write you a slip more paper my dear girl. I lest of with my bendes, on my left side I had a wite roset with sating sash round my middle and over my showlders I had a like lavender indea shall, it was figured silke crape and in this way I rode in a open lander to Brandingbuck House, we ware a bought 3 carriges the postilands all drest yellow silke jackets wite hats and wite breeches wite favour on their hats and on the horses heads the day being very fine we made a vere brilant figur when we arrived at the Queen's house we had to wait 2 hours in our carries has there had a bought 100 and 50 carriges arrived before us so that we remained on the lines that all that company had left but it was like being in a bail room all the time has thire was more than 30 bands of musicke on the grounds with bells ringing and gause firing all the time at 4 octobe we entred her Majesty's grand saloon and in a short time slice entred a state apartment divided from the room we ware in by a kind of a dobel sofer, the ole of it covered with lite satan there was room on each side it to go one to the Outene school her Mujesty entr went upon thronn 3 steps eigh with a sofer on the top of it just targe enought for her eff to sit down one, the hole covered with crimson ciothe trimmed with gold lace. Her Maje ty wore crem satantsimmed with doble rows of harmino parles round her hed and outrich feathers one on side—she looked builful and grand we went in one at time with our rite hand glove of tooks. old of her rite hand and kised it, it had on a great site of rings we past on by her ought on the diffeent sid to that we entred I can say no more but that I kim back ighly delighted God send her to get master over all her henemyes—from your cousin trewly

Nov. 1820. The name of the writer is omitted for reasons which must be evident.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sm,-You have not been correctly informed of the handsome mention that was made of Mr. Concannon, at the Appleby election. I was present at that curious scene; and think it deserves an authentic record in your journal.

Old Mr. Wybergh, a red-hot patriot with a white hat, and moreover, Lord THANET'S particular friend, was appointed to propose Mr. Concannon. He read the nomination out of a slip of paper; which, by his poring and hesitating manner, every body was convinced that he then saw, for the first time.

"Gentlemen, I propose, as one of the Representatives of this borough"—(and up went the paper to his eye—)

"Lu—ci—us Con—can—non, Esquire."
When Mr. C. had been declared duly elected, the clerk asked of Mr. Wybergh, how his residence should be described in the indeuture. Mr. Wybergh's reply was shortly and loudly this—" By G., I neither know nor MONTANUS.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,-If Mr. Brougham flatters himself that the public is imposed upon by the apparent inattention with which he treats your Paper, he is mistaken: if he he consoled by the hope that his system of ostensible neglect assumes the dignified character of contemning unfounded slander, he deceives himself; for his anxiety to preserve an inte rest in a distant province has increased too considerably, since the commencement of your publication, to allow the belief that his inattention and neglect are other than palpable affectation. In vain will Mr. Brougham persist in his refusal publicly to notice the questions which you have propounded to him, whilst his private conduct evinces the apprehension which your remarks have excited; and futile must be his declaration, already made, that were he to notice all the calumnies with which he is assailed, his time would be entirely occupied," if he also employ emissaries to contradict the rumours neces-

sarily attendant upon his vacillating unmanly course. The great ambition of her Majesty's Attorney-General has been to represent the county of Westmoreland in Parliament, and thereby to counterbalance the over-weaning influence (as he is pleased to term it) of the Noble House of Lowther in the northern counties. Twice has he essayed in vain; twice has he boasted, in language unrivalled even in the annals of electioneering contests, that the power of his opponents should be terminated; and as often has he pledged himself to rescue the independence of Westmoreland from the trammels of aristecratical influence, and triumphantly to wave the banner of radical reform from the height of Cæsar's Tower. But his vaunting threats have recoiled; his promises have proved baseless as his principles. Lato this, his native land, has your Paper pursued him; it is read with avidity throughout the county, and the Honorable and Learned Member for Winchilsea has taken the alarm. His fond and fostered hopes hourly diminish; and, to my knowledge, he has written to a friend entreating him " to contradict the calumnious reports of John Bull," and expressing his alarm that he may be injured in the opinion of his friends in Westmoreland!!!

His friends in Westmoreland! Where will he now find them? There was a time when some of those, who fancied a counterpoise in the representation of the county was essential, supported him because they believed him honest; there was a time when some of the honest Yeomanry were misled by the specious language of an ingeni-ous advocate, and placed implicit credit in the assertions of one who told them all his time was spent in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition and to better the education of the lower classes. But the tide has ebbed; it has been discovered that at the moment when he was declaiming against Borough-mongering factions, he was himself returned for the Borough of Winchilses; that his object was to put down the power of one Noble House, by raising that of another; and, above all, that he was ready to abandon a client, whose innocence he pledged himself to prove.

Mr. Brougham has now no friends in Westmoreland, save those whose friendship ought to make him blush. Does he really believe that the countenance of my Lord of Thanet, aided by a packed association, and a Kendal rabble, (which even he disdained to address) will ever succeed in returning the Queen's Attorney-General, or any other minion of the Hereditary High Sherift of Westmoreland, as a Knight of that shire to Parliament? Does he imagine that the puny illegal influence of the returning officer will biass the respectable independent freeholders who have opposed and ever will oppose him? Is the Maidstone History forgotten? Sleeps the remembrance of Hone's anonymous supporter? No. Has the House of Lords been insulted by the hited advocate of adultery? Has the confidence of the country been betrayed by the unwarranted detention of an important communication? Yes.

Let Mr. Brougham rest assured, that if the ill-fated patronage, under which he has twice vainly attempted to effect his darling object, were insufficient to render all future efforts abortive; if the barefaced deceit, which he has practised upon those whose votes he solicited, failed to render him the object of their abhorrence; he has at length stood forth, arrayed in colours, which have effectually lowered him in the estimation of those he would gladly call his constituents, as well as of the whole REGULUS.

• The Keep of Appleby Castle, the seat of the Earl of Thanet, Hereditary High Sheriff of Westmoreland.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

The King, for the first time since the decease of the infant Princess Elizabeth, was on horseback on Wednesday, from two till four o'clock. He was accompanied in his ride by Sir B. Bloomfield, towards Rottingdean. He was received every where with the most affectionate marks of respect by all descriptions of persons.

The church and chapel of Brighton have now become so crowded on a Sunday, that the King has ordered service to be performed in the afternoon, by an additional clergyman, the expences of which he will defray himself.

The King remains at Brighton, but has not gone beyond the grounds of the Pavilion. His Majesty has seen no company since the death of the infant Princess Elizabeth.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—The King, it is understood, when he visits Ireland, will honour the Archbishop of Curragh and Lord Bianey's soats with his presence. It is supposed His Majesty will remain one month in Ireland, and a considerable portion of that time in Dublin.

The Duke of Richmond is nearly recovered from his late

serious accident.

Mr. Dymoke is in training to perform, at the coronation, the service of King's Champion. This gentleman is eldest son of

the Rev. Champion Dymoke.

St George's Day, on which his Majesty's birth-day is in future to be kept, falls this year on Easter Monday, and is also the anniversary of the birth as well as the death of

Shakespeare.
The Paincess Elizabeth.—The ceremony of embalming The Paircess Elizabeth.—The ceremony of emassing the infant body of the Princess Elizabeth was performed on Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, in the presence of Sir Andrew Hulliday, by one of his Majesty's Sergeant-Surgeons, Peter M'Gregor, esq. assisted by Arthur Tegart, esq. of Pall-mall, apothecary to the Duke of Clarence. The following is a copy of the official report to his Majesty of the appearance on open-

ing the body: On examining the body of the infant Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, in presence of Sir W. Knighton, bart. and Sir A. Halliday, kat. the following appearances were observed:

The whole abdomen was uncommonly distended; and on examining the cavity, several ounces of yellow fluid were found covering the bowels which were found much distended with air, and in a high state of inflammation. On further examining, introsusception was found to have taken place for the space of six inches; at the junction of the small with the great intestines, adhesion had taken place; the inflammation and thickening surrounding the affected parts were very extensive, and the stricture was so complete, that the smallest probe could not be passed through the obstructed bowel without lacerating it.

Hence the cause of the Princess's death.

"In every other respect I found this infant as healthy a subject as it has ever fallen to my lot to examine after death.

(Signed) "P. MGREGOR.

(Signed) "P. M'GREGOR.
"London, March 4, 1821." "Sergeant-Surgeon to the King.
On Friday night the outside of a state coffin, for the late
Princess Elizabeth, was removed from the undertakers in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, to the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, in the King's Palace, St. James's; and soon after nine o'cleck the remains of the Princess were placed in the state coffin, under the direction of Mr. Mass. The coffin is covered with crimson velvet, decorated with silver nails and appropriate ornaments.

Yesterday, at a quarter past seven o'clock, the coffin was put into a coach and six, belonging to the King, in which were two gentlemen of the househould, and conveyed to Windsor for interment. Only one mourning coach followed, in which were four persons connected with the funeral.

The Duke of Northumberland has ordered 20 per cent. to be

returned to his tenants, in consequence of the distressed state of agriculture, which, however, he thinks cannot be alleviated

by any legislative enactment at present.
(Circular.)

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.—Lady Hood went into waiting on her Majesty this day for three months.

The Queen, in order to evince her high sense of Lady Anne Hamilton's attachment to her Majesty's person, has appointed her Mistress of the Robes, being the highest honour which her Majesty and confer many har

Majesty can confer upon her.

Welearn from good authority that Mr. Madocks, M. P. has
not accepted, as has been stated in some of the papers, of the
office of one of her Majesty's vice-chamberlains; he has
declined it, having no time to spare from his more useful occur. pations in the country, being, as our enquiries inform us, a great improver of land in North Wales, where he has rescued great improver or land in North water, where he has rescued several thousand acres from the sea by embankments on a new contruction; a much more laudable and patriotic employment. We are glad this gentleman is returning to his senses with the great mass of his deluded countrymen, who cannot have the sense of the sen return too soon to their former industrious habits of life, the

best mode of remedying any evils they have to complain of.

A Gentleman just returned from Paris, pledges his honour that the style in which Bergami lived there was superior to that of most of the French and English Noblemen's establishments. This perfectly accords with the undisputed statement of Lord Lowther; and we would therefore again ask, whence this favoured minion continues to derive his means for such extravagantly splendid exhibitions?

THE ARMY.—Return of the Establishment and Effective Strength in rank and file of the regular army, on the 25th of December, 1819, and 25th December, 1820.

December, -	Bstablishment.	Effectives.	Establisht.	Effectives.
Cavalry	. 11,356	11,947	11,356	11,132
Foot-guards		4,990	5,760	4,910
Infantry	. 80,122	.79,240	80 <i>,5</i> 60	76,937

97,668 Total 97.308 Return of the number of recruits raised for the regular army, from the 25th of December, 1819, to the 24th December,

Recruits finally approved.

For the Cavalry Foot-guards 824

Infantry 6,679 Total 8,371

542 for Limited Service. 5 542 for Limited Service.
7,829 for Unlimited Service.
H. TORREN, Adj. Gen.

Two companies of the 41st regiment have marched from

Glasgow for Fort George.

Three companies of the 8th Veteran Battalion, which have been doing duty at Aberdeen, marched last week from the barracks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chamber-layne, and immediately embarked with their numerous wives and families, on board three smacks and a schooner, for Leith; thence to proceed to Ireland, where the regiment is to be disbanded. That part of the same battalion lately stationed at Fort George has also embarked for Leith on a similar desti-

The 6th Veteran Battalion, now quartered at Sheerness, are under orders to march to Edinburgh, where they are to be dis-banded, and are to be replaced at Sheerness by the 71st regiment

Tuesday his Royal Highress the Commander in-Chief held a Levee at his office at the Horse Guards, which was attended by a numerous train of Military Noblemen and Gentlemen.

An elopement took place a few dwys since in the fashionable world. The lady of an Officer of Dysgoons, marly allied to some of the most respectable families, stoped with an Officer in the Surrey Militla; they were traced to Kingston, where the lady was discovered and brought to town.

FURRAL OF Mr. Scott.—Friday, about ten o'cleck, the remains of the Inte John Scott, Eaq. who felt is the Duel of Friday, the 16th uit. were removed in a hearse from his lodgings in York-street, Covent-Garden, to St. Martin's Charch, and interred with great solemnity. Fourteen mourning coaches, and eight private carriages, formed the mournful procession.

The Election for the Alderman of the Ward of Bridge, in

The Election for the Alderman of the Ward of Bridge, he the room of Sir M. Blozam, resigned, came on last Thursday. The Candidates were J. Gerratt, Eaq. an inhabitant of the Ward, and Mr. Sheriff Williams. The numbers, at the close of the poll for that day, were for Mr. Sheriff Williams 23, Mr. Garratt 19.—Second day, Mr. Sheriff Williams 56.—Mr. Garratt 48.—Third day, yesterday, the poll closed at four o'clock, when the Lord Mayor declared the numbers to be on the day's poll—For Mr. Garratt 39.—Mr. Sheriff Williams 25. It will be seen by the state of the last day's poll, that Mr. Garratt will have a majority of six upon the gross poll, but as a scrutiny will have a majority of six upon the gross poil, but as a scrutiny was demanded on the part of Mr. Sheriff Williams, the Lord Mayor adjourned his final decision till Monday, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Montague and Mr. Norton attended as counsel for Mr.

Garratt, and Mr. Bolland for Mr. Sheriff Williams. Several

votes were rejected for the Sheriff.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India. House, when the following ships were thus timed, viz:—Albion, Capt. C. Weller, for Madras and Bengal, to be affect the 17th of April, and to seil on its voyage on the 17th of May; Kingston, Capt. W. A. Bowen; Barrose, Capt. H. Liuschin

May, and to sail on their veyage 16th of June.

A Stock Jobber, on Wednesday, went off with checks of various gentlemen of the Stock Exchange to the amount of

0,000l. He has since been arrested.
On Thursday, a Meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of establishing a Flowing Hospital for Seamen on the Thames. The Lord Bishop of Chester was in the Chair. It was stated that sixty Seamen were new receiving the attentions of the Society. The King has subscribed

fifty pounds to the Charity.

Friday a Court of Directors was held at the East India.

House, when Capt. W. Manning, was sworn into the command of the ship Thomas Grenville, consigned to Mudras and Bengal.

of the ship Themas Grenville, consigned to Madras and Bengal.

\*\*Post City Bible Association.\*\*—The Eighth Anniversary of this laudable Society was held on Tuesday last in St. Bride's Charbh, Richard Clarke, esq. Chamberlan, in the Chair. The Report of the last year's proceedings was highly gratifying.

The Committee of City Lands made a Report, recommending an application to Parliament against the Bill fee repealing part of the Act of Charles II., restricting buildings on the banks of the Thames between London Bridge and the Temple, when some discussion ensued. The Report was agreed to by a considerable majority, and a petition to the Heuse of Commons adopted, and ordered to be presented as usual by the Sheriffs and the Remembrancer.

and the Remembrancer.

Annopers of one of the Bull Family.—When the Radical Member for Norfolk was, a few years since, in ill odour with the Norwich weavers, and others of the mob, who have been latterly bribed to shout in his train, he made his appearance among his deluded worshippers the "Agriculturals," as they call themselves, on Norwich Hill. No sooner was this known to the sovereign people, than they flocked to the Hill, fraught with every kinded unaneous intestiles, that the dunghills, dro. would supply, and pelted the poor patrict; in-piteous flight. Nay, a collection of mortar, and brick rubbish accidentally at hand on the hill, began to move in a way that favoured "agricultural" was inspired, as this critical juncture, with a "brilliant idea;" for having an unruly ox he a pen, which he had brought for sale, he let him loose in the rear of the Patriot's assailants, and soon produced so complete a dispersion, that the personal friends of the aforesaid patriot were enabled, by dint of great exertion, to carry their here through the back gate of a stable-yard, belonging to the Angel Inn, and to lodge him snug in a coal-hole, till is was judged safe for him to sneak off for Holkham.

Howard and Gibbs's Bankruptey. The Commissioners met again yesterday, at one o'clock, in the Court of Common Pleas, and proceeded to investigate further claims under the Commission against the Bankrupts. The claimants, although the Court was crawded, came forth slowly, not being prepared with the necessary proof of their debts, and the Commissioners complained much of this neglect. They had appointed four additional meetings, prior to the day of proving for assignees, for the convenience of the Creditors, and now none came forward; when that day arrived, in all

probability, they would be overwhelmed with claimants.

A Gentleman named Shaw claimed to prove a debt of 25tl.

received by the Bankrupts on his account, for Annuities granted by the Marquis of Worcester.

The Bankrupts objected to this proof. The Annuity in question, together with several others, amounting in all to 1,8001, had been recovered by a levy on the Marquis's proceed. perty; but though the levy was for 1,600l. the proceeds under it were not more than 1,100l.; the claim of Mr. Shaw, therefore, must be paid in proportion only of 1,100i. to 1,8001.

Mr. Shaw insisted on his right to prove for the whole sum,

as there had been a Sheriff's levy on his account.

This was denied by the Bankrupts, and the Commissioners ordered the proof to stand over till investigation could be gone into.

Mr. Davis next put in his claim to prove for a debt of 751. under the following circumstances: having an annuity paid through the hands of the Bankrupts, and being doubtful of his security, he agreed to give the Bankrupts 751. on consideration of their guaranteeing payment of the annuity, their guarantee being at un end he submitted he had a right to proof for the 751, as for a debt.

Mr. Howard strongly objected to this claim. The annuity had been paid up to this time, Mr. Davis had lost nothing: on the contrary, he had received interest fer his money at the rate of

9 per cent. and had received it for a very considerable time.

The claim was rejected. At three o'clock there being no other creditors present, the Commissioners adjourned the Meeting.

Court of King's Bench.— Saturday.

The Court met and disposed of some undefended causes, and then adjourned to the 16th of April.

#### SURREY SESSIONS.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE BY A DESPREATE GANG.—Lewis Davis and George Hale, both desperate characters, were, on Tuesday, indicted for feloniously aiding and shotting a num-Testay, indicted for fetomously aiding and anothing a number of persons, not in custody, in an attempt to rescue one withiam Jones, a person charged with a capital felony in the custody of three Officers of the Police. The prisoners attempted to prove an alibi, but failed. The Jury found them Guilty; and the Court immediately sentenced them to the extremest punishment the law admits—two years' imprisonment is the Manua of Correction. in the House of Correction.

William Phillips and Thomas Walgrave were indicted for breaking open and robbing a watch-hox belonging to the Lambeth Trust, on the night of January 21st, and stealing a blunderbuss, dec. They were found Guilty, and being bad characters, were sentenced to seven years' transportation.

#### POLICE.

Bow-Street.—Thurslay a Jew, who gave his name Isaac Allen, was examined before Richard Birnie, Esq. the Sitting Magistrate, charged with defrauding Sarah Hopkins, widow, of the sum of 61. under the following circumstances:—About six months ago, the prisoner, dressed as a Gentleman's servant, went into the shop of the prosecutrix, in Little St. Andrewstreet, Seven Diais. A Jew, with a clothes bag on his back, followed him in, and wanted to purchase a bundle of clothes which the prisoner had under his arm. The prisoner refused to let the Jew have them, and stated to the prosecutrix that he would sell them for half the money, rather than the Jew should have them; the Jew then left the shop, and the prisoner asked to leave the bundle as he was going further on. Soon after he was gone, the same Jew came into the shop and stated to the presecutrix that if she would bargain with the prisoner and get the clothes for 61. he would give her 6s. for the bargain, to which she consented, and he then gave her the 6s. and left the shop. On the prisoner's return, she offered him 61. for the bundle of clothes, consisting of three coats, which he readily accepted, and went away; the Jew never returned, and on examining the coats, they were found not to be worth one quarter of the money.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET .- On Wednesday Mr. Stemman, a respectable news-vender, was summoned by Mr. Stockdale, of respectance news-venucr, was summoned by Mr. Slockdale, of Pail Mall, to answer to an information for refusing to pay the stamp duty of sixpence to a receipt for 14l. which George Manning, clerk to Mr. Stockdale, produced to him to sign for that amount. By the 55th of George III. a penalty of 10l. attaches to the principal or agent, who refuses to give to, or pay for one, to a party paying him money. Mr. Stemman pleaded ignorance of the statute in question. He was fined 101, and costs.

An Impudent Mendicant Impostor .- A ruffian-looking Freechman, of more than six feet, was brought up by an officer of the Mendicity Society, who found him acting impostorship in the Hampstead road. The fellow had his hand and arm tied of the Mendicity Society, who found min actually in the Hampstead road. The fellow had his hand and arm tied up in a huge sling, as if disabled; but having before been taken up, the imposition was detected, and he was punished by the Mendicity Society. In this instance, he made a daring resistance to the officer, who was nearly roughly handled by the populace, until he secured the fellow, loosened his sling and handages, and shewed them the imposition; when the people as satisfied, assisted in apprehending him. He said he had so satisfied, essisted in apprehending him. He said he had served in the English army thirty years, and dared not go home, and he had no parish in this country. He was committed till the Sessions.

UNION HALL .-- A Police Committee has been sitting here the last week to enquire into the great increase of crime in the county of Surrey; the committee consisted of twelve magistrates. They examined several witnesses; some plan will be adopted to suppress the evil, either by increasing the pay of the officers, or appointing additional patroles.

# PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

-The Alisma Plantago, or Water Plantain, said to be a certain cure for the hydrophobia, is found in abandance in this neighbourhood, particularly in the Mermaid Pits, near the banks of the river Lark, and in the water courses adjoining the meadows.

CAMBRIDGE, March 2 .- The following gentlemen were on Wednesday, admitted to the undermentioned degrees :- Doctor in Physic: J. Elliotson, of Jesus College.—Bachelor in Divinity: Rev. W. Kell, of St. John's College.—Bachelors in Civil Law: W. C. Curteis, of Trinity Hall, and W. Arcedeckne, of St. John's College.— Masters of Arts: The Rev. C. Wolston, of St. John's College, and the Rev. J. Roby, of Emmanuel College.—The Rev. J. Lodge, M. A. Fellow of Magdalene College, was on Wednesday last, elected a Foundation Fellow

of that Society.

Three new Craven Scholarships of 501. a year having been lately instituted, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, from the estates bequeathed by Lord Craven, for the reward of classical learning in the University, subject to the same regulations as the two former Craven Scholarships; these prizes have been contested in an examination by twentytwo candidates: they were adjudged on Tuesday to George Long, Thomas Babington Macaulay, and Henry Malden, all Students of Trinity College. COLCHESTER.—An institution has been founded in this city,

entitled, "The Loyal Colchester Association." to counteract the diffusion of di-loyal and seditious principles, and to support His Majesty's Government. The members of the association have resolved, by pecuniary contributions, to encourage the establishment and continuance of leval associations of the freeburgesses. At a most respectable meeting of the friends of the institution, held last week, Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart. in the chair, a liberal subscription was entered into for its support.

COVENTRY .- Our trade here is better and improving, and all

hands are employed, and receive good wages.

Dover.—A smuggling vessel, apparently foreign built, came on shore on Sunday morning last, on Mampton Hill, on the Kentish coast, and was hailed by a considerable number of persons, who seized the sentinel on the blockade service, disarmed him, tied his hands and feet to prevent him from viving the alarm to the next sentinel, and run the cargo of the gailey, which they loaded in carts, and quickly conveyed away, and the boat immediately sailed.

EDINBURGH.—A man named Alexander, who lived a retired and penurious life, was found dead a few days since, in his room at St. John's Hill. The body was in a state of putrefaction. He had been missing for nearly two months, but as he was in the habit of wandering the country seeking alms, his absence was not much thought of. Property to the amount of near 5,000l. was found in the house, 700l. of which, in Bank notes, was found at the bottom of an old clock-case

On Saturday last Mr. Codringion's Foxhounds met at Shillingford-bridge, from whence they drew Coxwell Gorfes, and immediately unknownelled a fine old Fox which afforded them the most unprecedented sport witnessed this season. He made for Eastthrop, in Wilts, where being headed, he took back through Coleshill, tried the earths at Hastings Wood, where being foiled, he crossed the Canal and made for Farringdon Woods; crossed the Inclosures for Buckland, and was viewed dead beat into Pusey Furze, where he was killed in full view, after a run of one hour and 25 minutes without a check. Of a most numerous field, Mr. Corbett, of without a check. Of a most numerous neig, mr. Cornett, or Sandern, on his celebrated grey horse Highflyer, was the only man in at the death, having dashed through the Canal, which proved an imsuperable impediment to the less venturous riders. The fencing was the stiffest ever known by the most veteran

GLOUGESTER.—An occurrence took place at Stow in the Wold on Monday week. Mrs. George, of the Union Isn, being indisposed sent for an ounce of salts to a neighbouring druggist; the shopman, by mistake sent an ounce of Oxalic Acid, from which, however, she has recovered.

GLASGOW.—Business becomes daily more brisk; muslins and printed goods are in great request; the bleach fields and and printed goods are in great request; the bleach fields and calenderers are fully employed; weavers are wanted for every kind of work. The foreign trade at the Bromiens has increased within the last two years.

Guildford .—The neighbourhood of Chilworth, was thrown

lato the greatest consternation Thursday se'onight, by an alarm of a fire having broken out in the building called the Stove, at the gunpowder mills at that place, where a considerable quantity of powder was in the last state of manufacture. An engine was promptly sent from Guildford; and we are happy to state the fire was got under before it reached the destructive material.

INVERNESS.—We trust that the revival of trade, which is now apparent in many parts, will give that relief to agriculturists which Parliament cannot give, farther than listening patiently to the complaints which, though just, are, under

present circumstances, useless.

KENDAL.—The following Lusus Nature has occurred here. A cow, belonging to a person named Isaac Smith, on Monday last, produced the following extraordinary animal:— The head resembles that of a shark—the mouth on one side is open to the car—the hind feet are turned out, and the fore feet turned in- and the tail comes out in the middle of the back!

LEICESTER. - The Subscription forwarded from here, containing at least 20,000 inhabitants, towards the Queen's plate, amounted exactly to five pounds eleven shillings!

LINCOLN.—The carriage of Colonel Sibthorpe, M. P. for this city was upset on Friday the 23d ult. The Colonel, his brother the Rev. H. W. Sibthorpe and his lady were in it; the Colonel, it is feared, has suffered an injury in the spine, which has occa-sioned paralysis in the lower part of his back. The accident was occasioned by the linch-pin having been wantouly and wickedly taken from one of the wheels while the carriage was standing in the city.

Northampton.—We stated in our last number that a re-

spectable farmer named Clarke, of Charwelton, was shot by a man named Haynes, while he was cutting some hay. Since he was committed to prison, it has been deemed necessary to apprehend Mrs. Clarke his widow, as an accessary to the murder. After an examination, she has been committed to prison on the charge.

Norwich.—Our Corporation are about to present the free dom of the city to Captain Parry, in a box made of part of the mast of the Hecla.

NOTTINGHAM AND DERBY.—The Framework-knittets had NOTTINGHAM AND DERRY.—The Framework-knitters had a general turn out on Monday last, for the purpose of altering the statement price for work, agreed upon by the hosists of those counties in September, 1819: and we are informed too that the kind of work done there is much in demand, which, together with a long list of hosiers having previously explessed their approbation of this proceeding of the workmen, and some of the hosiers having already set to work their men at the statement, a uniform compliance of the whole is very soon

Statement, a uniform compliance of the whole is very soon expected to take place.

Oxford, March 3.—Monday last, the Rev. Charles Hyde Wollaston, M. A. of King's College, and the Rev. William Pearse, M. A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, were admitted ad cundem. The Rev. Daniel Davies, B. D. Fellow of Jesus College, was admitted Doctor in Divinity: and Cupe-Cure, Esq. of Christ Church, was admitted Bachelor of Arts, Grand Compounder.—On Thursday last, Francis Stonehewer Newbold, Esq. B. A. of Brasenose College, was elected a Fell low of that Society.

SHERNESS.—An inquiry has been going on here into the conduct of three officers of the Ordnance Department. Two Commissioners of the Board with Mr. Ward the Secretary, have been carrying on the inquiry. It is understood, that the officers are suspended.

Wishber.—A few days ago a chesnut horse, standing four-teen and a half haads high, the property of Mr. N. Taylor, of Leverington, for a trifling wager leaped over the turnpike gate leading to Long Sutton, carrying ten stone and a half; the gate is fifteen and a half hands high. Some time previous with the same weight he cleared a gate the same height nearly.

# ACCIDENTS. OFFENCES, &c.

Lord Molineux unfortunately broke his log while hunting a few days since, with the Melton hounds, in consequence of his horse falling with him.

A singular fraud was, on Monday last, successfully practised on Mrs. Stone, a respectable school mistress at Deptford. A young man, of genteel address, waited on her under pretance of paying her a legacy of 501. left her by Mrs. Harris of Bath; he produced a letter signed by Thomas Watson, of that city, an attorney, enclosing a draft on Messrs. Fuller for the sum. Mrs. Stone treated the young man and paid him his carriage expences, amounting to 41. 13s. 4d. at the same time giving him the remainder of a 51. note, and some refreshment. On presenting the check the bankers knew nothing of the supposed drawer. drawer.

DARING ROBBERY.—Wednesday Mr. Hope, the Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the county of Surrey, while attending to the duties of his office in the Court at the Surrey Sessions, was robbed of a pocket-book, containing two checks for 1501. each

Dreadful Fire at Surinam .- By the ship Streva, Captain Affleck, from Surinam, who left that place on that 1st of Feb. we learn, that eight days previous to his departure a dreadful fire broke out in that settlement, and nearly destroyed the town of Paramaribo; 392 houses, and including stores and back huildings, were reduced to askes.

The loss is estimated at 20,000 guilders. The Streva, lying near the wharf, was twice on fire before she could be warped into the middle of the

A fire broke out on Monday evening about seven o'clock, at Mr. Hamilton's, at Lower Clapton, which commend the house, and the flames communicated to Mr. Janson's, nearly adjoining, which was rearly reduced to a heap of ruins. It is said that a female in the service of Mr. Hamilton, lost all her wearing apparel, and nearly 1001, the amount of her savings for many

years.

SCICIDE.—On Saturday the 3d inst. a gentleman's servant put a period to his existence by hanging himself to the bedpost, at his lodgings, the King's Head public-house, Albemarlestreet, Piceadilly. The deceased had been out of a situation for about three weeks, during which time be always appeared in a very low and desponding state, although not in embarrassed circumstances. An inquest has been held on the body, who returned a verdict of—Insanity.

Felong and Suicide.—A man named Peter Fisher was appreheaded about five o'clock on Saturday se'dnight in the ber of Mr. Brewerton's house, the Swan, in the Strand, endeavouring to ferce the till with a chissel. He was conveyed to the watch house of St. Martip's parish, where he was locked up in a cell by himself. About ten o'clock the officer found, on going to take him befere a magistrate, that he had hanged himself by his neckcloth to the bar of the window. He was a shabby his neckcloth to the bar of the window. He was a shabby looking man about 40 years of age. The Jury who sat on his

body returned a verdict of suicide.

Supposed Murder at Deptford.—On Sunday Moraing, the body of Mr. Samuel Richardson, formerly master of a trader; was found in the Surrey Canal. He had gone from his lodgings. with some of the Brandenburgh House mobs several days be-The skull was found cleaved in two, and the brain. protruding, as if from the blow of an axe or sabre. The unfortunate man appeared to be about thirty years of age; was dressed in a blue coat, buff-coloured waistcoat, trowsers, and boots, but without a hat; his pockets were turned inside out, and he wore a bow of white ribband on his breast, and had, in every respect, the appearance of a Gentleman. An Inquisition was taken on Thursday, at the Evelyn's Arms Taverh, Deptford, before Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Keat. After deliberating for several hours, the majority of the Jury came to a decision—"That the deceased was found drowned, having marks of violence, but how or by what means he came there was unknown to them."

Monday evening his Majesty's free pardon for Joseph White and Michael Harley was received at Newgate.

ADVERTISEMENT.]-GENERAL BENEFIT INSUBANCE COM-PANY, ALDERSGATE STREET.—We call the attention of our readers to the establishment of this Institution, and we believe that many of the most industrious classes of the community willmost cordially thank us for directing them where their deposits are sacred, their benefits secured, and their expenses confined.

The establishment in question is the first and only one in the whole kingdom formed upon the positive and known secure principles of Fire and Life Insurance Companies, in which the working classes may insure for allowances, medical attendance, and medicine during sickness, and small sums payable at death. In speaking of this admirable and highly useful establishment, a Cambridge Paper says-

"Of the respectability of an establishment under the pa-tronage of the Duke of Gloucester, and of which the Duke of Bedford is President, and Messrs. Frys and Chapman the Treesurers, it would be needless to offer a single word, and its disinterestedness, or (if we may be allowed the expression) its disinterestedness, or (if we may be allowed the expression) has perfect distinctness from all political bias or motive, it were pretty evident from a perusal of the list of Vice-Presidents, where may be seen abreast the names of Lord John Russell and Mr. Wilberforce, Alderman Wood and Sir W. Curtis, and lastly, though not the least remarkable, occur the names of S. C. Whitbread and the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Harrow,

We agree fully with the sentiments of the "Cambridge Independent Press," and most strongly beg to urge the necessity of every man who has a dependance on his own labour for supplying the company of the port, or a family for whom he ought to provide in case of death, to attend well to the old adage—" make hay while the sun shines;" nor can we omit to point out to every person the eligible opportunity which is offered through the medium of the General Benefit Insurance Company, of securing endow-ments and apprentice fees for children, and many other impor-

ADVERTISEMENT.]-The late breach in the Royal Family by the death of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, exhibits the dauger to which infants are exposed of Circucce, exhibits the danger to which infants are exposed from convulsion fits—thousands of children have been snatched from the embraces of their fond parents by those horrible ministers of death. "Dr. Hadley's Convulsion Powders," we are happy to state, has for a long period of time been infallibly efficacious in curing in the worst cases of that afflicting malady. Also epileptic fits and spasms where the sufferer has been reduced to a skeleton, these powders have restored to perfect health.

Arrived Made	SHIP	NEWS.	Maile	Due.
1Dublin 1Waterford	—	1	Lisbon Malta	—
Guernsey & Je	rsey 1 j	4	France	—
1Holland			. Hamburgh Flanders	

MARWICH, March 9.—Arrived the Henry Freeling packet, with a mail from Helland. His Majesty's ship Brisk has captured off Dungeness, and brought in here, a fine lugger of 56 tons, with a cargo of 218 kegs of spirits, of brandy and gis, and a crew of eight foreigners and a Papella.

argin spirits, or brancy and gis, and acrew of eight foreigners and its English.

PORTSMOUTH, March 9.—Arrived the Rossee, Cummings, frem Cowes, with leas of bowsprit, &c. She bas come into harbour to read. Also came into harbour the Charles Grant Indiaman. The Berwick, Tyler, from Demerara, is come up to the Motherbank.

WEYMOUTH, March 9.—The French brig Young Artbur, of 260 tons, Matenas master, from St. Domingo for Havre, went on above exterday on the beach, about seven miles to the westward of Portland, and went to pieces in the evening—erew saved, except a boy. The Captain unfortunately broke his legs, and the mate was severely injured.

N. thing is saved from the vessel.

PLYMOUTH, March 8.—Arrived the John, King, from London for Jamaica; Emphamia, Fisher, from St. Michael's; and Pallas, Heeguard, from Jersey for Newfoundiand. Sailed the Good Intent, Robertson,

Jamaica; Emphemia, Fisher, frem St. Michael's; and Pallas, Heeguard, from Jersey for Newfoundland. Sailed the Good Intent, Robertsen, fee Hull; and William and Thomas, Lane, for London.—Wind W.S.W.—FALMOUTH, March 7.—Wind S.W.—Arrived the Lady Arabella packet, with a mail from Lisbon, in six days.

FOWEY, March 7.—The Active, Higgins, from Rio Janeiro, has touched the ground, and was in a shaking-state when she cut from her cable and ran on the beach, being nearly full of water. She is discharging her cargo, part of which is much damaged.

The Traveller, Watkinson, from London to Lewth, sprung u lank least night off Happisburgh, and ran on shore with four feet water in the hold. She has since hove off, and gone for Yarmouth.

DEAL, March 9.—Wind W.S.W.—Arrived and sailed for the River, the Palmyra, Young; and Norfolk, Lutty, from Bengal; Success, Martin, from Rio Janeiro; Pilot, Owen, from Calcutta; Cyrsene, Barrett, from Berbice; George Dagster, Edgar, from St. Michael's; William and Thomas, Lane, from ditto for Hull; Amphitrite, Phillips, from Jamaica; Glory, Morgan, from Demerara, and several mere, names unknown. Camedown from the River and remain, the Arab, Brigham, from the Isle of France and Ceylon.

#### Capital oak and ask timber, busies. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

TO BR SOLID BY AUCTION;

BAS AND WILLDOK.

At Garraway's Coffschouse, in Change-siley, Combill, Leaden, on Thursday, the loth of March, at Twelve-clock, in Twelve-Lots, TIGHTY, EIGHT ASM, and ELEVEN ELM TREES, now standing in the Park, at Battel Abbey, in the County of Sussex, and on swindry Parms adjoining, and contiguous thereto, many of which are of large dimensions, and pseulisabe is for the Use of the Navy.

This Timber is only Eight Miles from the Port of Hastings, and thereby affords great facility for conveying the same coastwise.

The Trees, are all numbered with white paint, and will be shewn by Richard-dennings, the Woodreeve, at Bankel, of whom catalogues may be lad; also at the George linus, at Battel, Robertstridge, and Rys; Castle, at Hautings; Donaldson's Library, at Brighton, Nortolk Arms, at Arundel; Swar, at Chichester; Fountain linus, at Portsmouth and Canterbury; Crown, at Roubenter; Stan, at Maldetone; of Messer, Dawson, Capron, and Bawley, Sodicitors, in Sarite-place, New Burlington street; at Garraway's; and of Mr. Willock, No. 35. Golden-square London.

PORTMAN-SQUARB.—Superior Selection of MODERN HOUSE-HOLD FURNITHRE and EFFECTS of Captain Alexander George Swinhourne, going to Calcutta.—Boautiful Drawing-room Curtains, with selld Reservood Chairs, and two Grecian Counties, all consulte; Reservood Chairets, Card Tables, Loo and Work ditto, Brussels and Turkey, Carpets, Polostal Sidebeard and Fatent Dining Tables to slife under Library Chair, Winged Wardrobe, Books, Linen, Chimi, &c. &c. TO BE SOLD BY AUUTION (without Reserve)

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THE above FURN-ITURE, comprises handsome Mahogany
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Wardraces, Bou'le and Single Chests of Drawers, Patent Dwossing
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Bluier Service of Chins, Double-barrefled Gau, and a Case of Duelling
Pistuls; Cieval and Box Glasses, Boss-wood Pier Tables, fitted up with
Marble Saids, Test and Cottage Bedstoeds and Bedding, Kitchenrequisites, &c.&c.—May be viewed, and Catalogues had an the Promises,
and as the Auctioncer's, Cornfull.

IMPORTANT NOW NOVEL.

This Payis published, in three voia price 18a, boards,
THE REPUBLICAN'S MISTRESS; a NOVEL, founded upon facts, by GHARLOTTB SAITH.—N. B. The manuscripts of this work were in the poss-ssion of a Noblema, and by his authority is now offered to the public.—London; printed for W.Wright, 46, Fleet-street.

KING and CONSTITUTION.—The following LOYAL PAMPHLETS are just published, many embellished with Praces:

1. The QUBENS-RIGHTS and the PEOPLE'S WIONGN, price is:

2. The DEMON of the AGE; or, SIGNS of the TIMES, explained by Theomas Harral, price is.

2. The LETTERS of PATRLE PIDES, upon the FEMALE LOYALTY of 1820, price is.

4. A CRITICAL ENAMINATION of COBBETT'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, price is.

5. EXTRACTS from the PILOTHMAGE of ST. CAROLINE, with Notes, by an Englishwoman, price 2s.

6. LOVE ABOVE BOARIL; or, na Hereis Epistle from Saneta-Garding to Saneto Bartedomo, price 1s.

7. As ADERESS to the PEERS of ENGLAND, by an Englishwoman; desicated to the Dulse of Northumberland, price is.

8. The WHITE CAT, with the EARML of GROSVENOR'S ASS, Price is.

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JR. OUR PUTY-to the KINO, price 2s.

II. SLOPS. SHAVE at a BROKEN HONE, price is.

12. BLACOWS SERMON on the ASPECT of the TIMES, price is,

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by T. Harrall, Esq. price is.

14. The RAINCAL HARMONIST, by 0ld Tom of Oxford, price is.

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24. The ROYAL HOUSE that JACK BUILT, price 1s.

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25. The NEW WHIG GUIDE, containing many funny things for Members of Parlament and other Gentlemen, price 7s. 6d, hoards.

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29. KEARSLEY'S TAX TABLES for 1821, containing all the New-Taxes and Insolvent Debtors' Act, price is. 6d.
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Numerous applications having been made to the Directors to admit Benealt Societies to insure the whole of their Members, a Committee has been appointed to receive proposaly-from Societies desirous of available-theoreties of such opportunity, and of adjusting the terms on which they seen be admitted. ey can be admitted,
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CAUTION.—SALMON, OBY, and CO. most respectfully caution the Poblic againship many bunging and inferior imitative TRUSES now offered for sale. The true PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES have "Salmon Patent" stamped on the frent and of

ING TRUSSES INCO. Season I amou the spring.

The Patentees have the honour to supply the Army and Navy, the Naval and Military Hespitals, the Dock Yards and Ordname, the Marite Indirmany, the Henourable East India Company, the City of London Truss Society, the Mary-le-Bone. Wiveliscomes, Bristol, and Denhogh Infraracies, the Middlesex Hospital, &c. &c. &c. Manufactory, 292, Strand, London; et a la Galerie du Palais Royale, 163, a Paris.

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[133, a Paris.

[135, a Paris.

[137] Rerspus residing in the country sanding the circumference of the hold-across the bips, may depend upon being accurately fitted.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS of TWENTY YEARS for the SadLE of IRISH LINEN by the PIECE,

At the Pactor's Price, No. 4, on the South Side of Bloomsbury square, foundrors from the top of Scuthampton-street, Holbern,

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Country and Town onlers punctually attended to by JOHN BONDYAN, 4, Bloomyluny-square, London, JOHN BONDYAN, 4, Bloomyluny-square, London, JOHN BONDYAN, 4, Bloomyluny-square, London, John Borges and Son, being apprized by the numerous end-avours made by many persons to impose a spurious raticle for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Criginal, too beerse the Name and the Address corresponds with the above :- the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will docive the unguarded, and for their resoure "Burgess's, Essence of Anchories"—others—"Burgivs"—and many more without Address.

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all chuates. Warchouse, 107, Strand, cerner of the Savoy-steps, London,—(The original Fish-sauce Warchouse.)

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#### LUNDON MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE, BRIDAY, MARCH 9.

The arrival of grain in general since Manday has been moderate. What few samples of line Wheat appeared, met a ready sale, on rather better terms. Fine Matting Barley also is a trifle dearer, and Beans and Pease obtain better prices. Having a very sonnty supply of Gats now at market, the trade is full Ls. per quarter dearer. In other articles we have no alteration.

	IN, on board Ship, as under.
Essex Red Wheat (new)335. 46.	
Pines. 428. 56.	White difto 30s. 32s.
Old :,	Boilers
Essex White (new)40s. 54s.	Smail Beams
Fine	(1)4
Superfine	Ti k Beans (new) 24s. 28s.
Ryes. 30s. 31s.	Old340. 358.
Oldsss,	Feed. Uatss. 16s. 18s.
Barley	Fine
Fine	Holand ditto
Snperfines. —s. —s. —s.	Fine 8. 274, 285.
Malt	Potatos ditte22. 24s.
Fine	Fines. 24s. 25m
Hog Pease278. 258.	

PRICE of FLOUR.

Town made Flour, persack — 8. to 503. to 55a.

Ditto, seconds — 9r ditto — 8. to 45s. to 50s.

Bissex and Suffolk Flour, persack on beard ship — 50s. to 53a.

Norfolk and Stockton, ditto — 45a. to 48s.

Bisse. 7s. to 8s per Quarter. — Pine Pollard . 25s. to 28s. per Quarter.

| Norfolk and Stockton, ditto | Brank | Ts. per Quarter. | Pine Pollard | 258, to 284, per Quarter. | Pine Pollard | 258, to 284, per Quarter. | Pine Pollard | 258, to 284, per Quarter. | Pine Pollard | 258, to 284, per Quarter. | Pine Pollard | 258, to 284, per Quarter. | Pine Pollard | 258, to 284, per Quarter. | Pine Pollard | 258, to 284, per Quarter. | Pine Pollard | Pine P

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS. 

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	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Prid.	Set.
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3 per Cent. Reduced	l — '	_	l	-		-
3 per Cent. Consols		729	}	727	72	719
31 per Cent. Consols	١ ،	_	}		1	
Consols for Account		734	<b>E</b> .	7.3	782	73
4 per Cent. Consols			2		_	
5 per Cent. Navy		106⅓.	Holiday.	1063	1962	1962
Bank Long Annuities	- 1	~	4	-	_ `	
India Bonds	44 p	1		45 p		47
Exchequer Bills, 2d	5 p	5 >		3 p	3 p	4 >
Ditto, 21d	i —		1	<del>-</del>	·	
Omnium	' '	_	i	!	_	-

BIRTHS.

At his house, in Bedfordshire, the Lady of the Hon, and Rev. Henry C. Cust, of a son. At his Lordship's house, in Lower Brook-street, the Lady of Earl Compton, of a son.

Compton, of a son.

At Baglejurst, the Counters of Cavan, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst. the Lady of D. Charles Guthrie, Esq. of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst. at his house in Sloane-street, the Lady of Captain Garth, R. N. of a son.

At his father's house, in Upper Gower-street, on Friday, the 9th inst. the Lady of Lieut-Col. Dance, 24 Life Guards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, 4th Maych, Mr. Edward Subherland, of his Majesty's 46th Regiment, to Cathorine Anne Hakes, widow of the later Eleutenant Hakes, and eldest daughter of Major M'Pherson, 2d West Ludin Regiment.

Lieutenant Hales, and eldest daughter of major an average India Regiment.
On the 8th inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. J. Coles, Capt. Wm. Cowper Coles, of the Royal Lancers, son of Charles Coles, Esq. of Dicham, Hauts, to Miss Rutler, only daughter of the late George Butler, Esq. of Downe, in the countr of Kent.
Feb. 21, at Dawlish, Samuel Knight, Esq. of Milton House, Cambridge-shire, to France, second daughter of the late John Cave Brown, Esq. of Shelton-en-le-fields, Derbyshire, and sister of Sir W. Rrewn Cave, Base of the name place.

Shelton-en-ic-neus, Deroyshire, and nines of the same place.

J. F. Mason, Eaq. of Aldenham Lodge, Herts, to Jana, eldest daughter of the late Sir C. C. Dormer, of Rowshiam, Oxfordshire.

On the lat Inst. at Menlow, Bedfordshire, the Rev. We S. Chalk, of Barton, Bedferdshire, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Gregory, Vicar of Hanloy.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woshvich, Lieut, General George Rochfort Chief Fire-master to the Royal Laboratory, in the 331 year of his age. At Piddletown, last week, Mrs. Stanley, the Downger Queen of the Gypsics of the centries of Witin, Hants, and Dorset. Her vegrant Majesty was in the 10lat year of her age. At his house in Hatton Garden, in consequence of attending a patient in a fever, J. Taunton, Eng. Surgeon to the City and Finsbury Dispensaries, and the Truss Bosiety.

At Rackingham, county of Roscommon, in the Sith year of his age, the, Hon. Colonel King, uncle to the Earl of Kingston.

(On Thursday, the 15th ult James George.

of Drividay, the 15th ult. James Gaseoigne, Esq. of Loughten, Essex.
Aged 28, the Rev. C. B. Daniell, eldest son of Geo. Daniell, M. D. of
Exeter, and nephow to Sir C. W. Hamfylds, Bart. of Mardington Park.

Somersotshire

Somersetshire.

Friday, at his house in Chatham-place, Richard Winstanley, Esq. in the 69th year of his age.

On Friday, at his sea', at Ham House, near Richmend, the Right How.

Willarsham Tollamache, Barl of Dynart, Viscount-Runtingtowes, Lond High Steward of Ipswich, &c. &c.

At Frankfort, Feb. 27, His Screen and Royal Highness the Elector of Hesse Cassel, at five o'clock, in consequence of an apoptectic &t. This Prince was in the 78th year of his age.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, of No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, PLEET-STREET, who munications to the Ethilar, (past paid)





" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 14.

# SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1821.

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orper thickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at the Lower Saloen of the Royal Marmonde Institution, Argyll Rooms; at the Music thops of Clomenti and Co. Cheapeide; ficuldings, Soho-square; Betts, Royal Exchange; and of Mr. Hakés, No. 7, Adelphi Terrace, where parties of six and upwards may be accommodated with Boxes by an early application.— Full particulars will be shortly announced.

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#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains a Leval Address to His Majesty from the associated Farmers in the Western District of the Coanty of Ross. North Britain.]

WHITEHALL, March 12, 1821.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Prancis Earl of Wemyss to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Peebles.

OFFICE OF ORDNANGE, March 10, 1821.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Gent. Cadet Piercy Benn to be Second Lieut. Dated 3d February 1821.

W. and J. Forster, Congleton, silk throwsters.—Daintry and Ryle, Macclesfield, and Lawrence Lane, London, silk merchants.—T. W. and C. Joplin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (no trade).—Timbrell and Long, Bradford, coal merchants.—Lotbe and Marshall, Kingston-upon-Hull, book and stationery binders.—Johnson and Fox, Kelfield, Yerkshire, farmers.—J. T. and A. Denglas and Co. Revand, Bauken, C., and M. Provand, Glasgow (no trade).—Thomas and Hunt, Bedworth, Warwickshire, dealers in lime.—Thomas and Ward, Kingston-upon-Hull, ship chandlers.—Randles and Wintersgill, Liverpool, ship brokers.—Walker, jun. and Kenward, Mitcham, wheelwrights.—Jolly and Whittem, Wood Street, Industrial Lawrence Lawrence.

BANKRUPTS.

Remward, Mitcham, wheelwrights.—Joily and Whittem, Wood Street, ribbon manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. DURTNALL, Dover, irenmonger.
G. LOWE, Manchester, eetton dealer.
J. FRENCH, Coventry, ribben manufacturer.
L. FROST, Liverpool, timber merchant.
T. BARKER, Burton in Lonsdale, Yorkshire, twine manufacturer.
G. BRADBURY, Hadley, Shropshire, maltster.
H. DARK, Bath, woollendraper.
J. D. RAYNER, Bow, mast and block maker.
A. MACRAE, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, jeweller,
W. JORDAN, Snabury, rictualler.
B. WIGNELL, Drayton, farmer.
J. ANDERSON, Jan. Whitby, merchant.
D. WILBY, late of Ossett, Yorkshire, elothier.

Miller, Watling Street, carpet and linen agent.—April 3, G. Miller, Watling Street, carpet and linen agent.—April 4, R. Glasson, Gaisbeck, Cumberland, dealer in butter and hams.—April 10, T. Stevenson, Kingston-apon-Hull, ship builder.—April 7, T. Amsinek, Tura-ham Green, merchant.—April 5, J. Barke, Stockport Etchells, cettor manufacturer.—April 7, H. D. Cooper, Mark Laue, hop merchant.—April 3, W. F. A. Dufour, Berners Street, jeweller.—April 7, J. Budgen, late of Dartford, paper maker.—April 3, R. Finch, Cooper's Row, wine and spirit merchant.—April 7, J. West, Little Newpert Street, haberdasher. April 7, J. Fidler, Bosden, Chester, cotton manufacturer.—April 7, J. Shipley, Birmingham, conch maker.—April 3, A. Mowbray, G. L. Hollingsworth, J. Wetherell, W. Shields, W. Boulton, and W. R. Stokes, Durham, Darlington, Thirsk, Yorkshire, and Lothbury, London, bankers.—April 6, H. Hunt, Liverpool, haberdasher.—April 5, S. Woods, Havant, groeer.—April 7, T. and J. Seetford, Surrey Brewery, Blackfrars Road, dealers.

CERUTIFICATES + April 3.
W. Malcolm, Great St. Helen's, merchant.—J. Gardner, Birmingham, Maltichan Hills, M

friurs Road, dealers.

W. Malcolm, Great St. Helen's, merchant,—J. Gardner, Birmingham, victualler.—B, Holland, High Street, Shadwell, corn chandler.—R. Green, Selby, Yorkshire, bauker.—G. W. Bulkley, Queen Street, wine anporter.—R. Holmes, late of Northamptos, grocer.—J. Marlley, Manchester, warehuuseumn.—J. T. Crawford, Judd Street, dealer.—L. Norton, New Union Street, stage coach master.—J. Worthy, Exeter, factor.

# LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE 16th March, 1821.

15th Reg. of Light Dragoons—Capt. T. Garth, from the 37th Foot, to be Capt. vice Jones, who exchanges.

2d Reg. of Foot—Ensign E. Wilmet, from the 35th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Delany, who retires a upon balf-pay of the 3d Foot.

8th Ditto—Capt. W. Hay, from the 3lst Foot, to be Capt. vice De Naviland. appointed to the 55th Foot.

14th Ditto—Capt. B. V. Derinzy, from half-pay, ta be Capt. vice T. St. George Lister, who exchanges.

16th Ditto—Broye Lieut.-Col. L. Hook, from the 19th Foot, to be Major, vice Brownfield, who exchanges.

19th Ditto—Major W. Brownfield, from 16th Foot, to be Major, vice Hook, who exchanges.

21st Ditto—Capt. R. Daniell, from half-pay, to be Capt. vice Wiltshire, who exchanges.

Hook, who exchanges.

21st Ditto—Capt. R. Daniell, from half-pay, to be Capt. vice Wiltshire, who exchanges.

32d Ditto—Major M. Fane, from the 1st West India Reg. to be Major, vice Macintyre, who exchanges.

33th Ditto—Ensign W. O'Hara, from half-pay 3d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Wilmot, appointed to the 2d Foot.

37th Ditto—Capt. C. Jones, from the 15th Light Dragdons, to be Capt. vice Garth, who exchanges, from the 15th Light Dragdons, to be Capt. vice Garth, who exchanges, 45th Ditto—Ensign A. Wetherall, Irom half-pay 1st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Honowwod, who exchanges, 49th Ditto—Ensign J. Birney, from half-pay 94th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Inmes, who exchanges.

55th Ditto—Ensign W. Boates, from half-pay 14th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Maris who retires upon half-pay 14th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Macleod, who exchanges.

81st Ditto—Capt. J. L. White, from half-pay 14th Foot, to be Capt. vice Hall, from half-pay 69th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Fenton, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

1st West India Reg.—Major. W. Macintyre, from the 33d Foot, to be Major, vice Fane, who exchanges.

1st Caylon Reg.—Lieut. T. Dely, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Mamilton, who retires.

Commission in the Royal Camberbake Rife Corps of Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke.

Wm. Butler, Gent. to be Second Lieut. and Paymaster, vice Robert—Bon, deceased.

Commission in the Royal Camberbake Regiment of Militia, signed by Commission in the Royal Camberbake Regiment of Militia, signed by Commission in the Royal Camberbake Regiment of Militia, signed by Commission in the Royal Camberbake Regiment of Militia, signed by Commission in the Royal Camberbake Regiment of Militia, signed by Commission in the Royal Camberbake Regiment of Militia, signed by Commission in the Royal Camberbake Regiment of Militia, signed by

Wm. Butter, tient, to be Second Lieux, and a symmetry, deceased.

Commission in the Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia, signed by
the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland.

Richard Lacy, Bay to be Captain,
Commissions in the Perthalive Yeomanny Cumalry, signed by the
Lord Lieutenant of the County of Perth.

Capt. A. H. Beishes to be Major.—Lieux. J. Sharp to be Captain.—
Cornet G. C. Craigie to be Lieutenant.—R. Graham, Gent, to be Cornet.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

D. SHIPDEM, Hythe, Grocer,

R. SHIPDEM, Hythe, Grocer, R. PRICKETT GULHAM, King street, Lambeth, brewer, BANKRUPTS.

J. FORTER, Leading Reaching, Seex, farmer.
J. DANSON, Millom, Cumberland, dealer and chapman.
T. MONSEY, Burgh, Norfolk, farmer.
W. BLUNDELL, Liverpool, hardwarenan.
G. R. JOHNSON, Chiswell-street, oil and colour-man.
J. WILKINSON and W. B. SMITH, Leeds, stuff-merchants.
W. CULSHAW, Wrightington, Lancasser, dealer.
R. BURBERY, Coventry, silk and trimming-manufacturer.
J. DAVIES, Liverpool, Merchant.



# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Lerd Calthurpe presented petitions from the wool manufacturers of Frome, and Shepton Mallett, complaining of the duty on foreign wool, which compelled them to pay a higher price for their article in the raw state, and was injurious, not only to the manufacturers, but to the landed interests.

The Earl of Liverpool was of opinion, that if the agriculturists did not enjoy the advantages of a free exportation, the importation of foreign wool should be subjected to a duty.— The petition was laid on the table.

The Rarl of Blessington, withdrew a notice for papers respecting the duties on goods imported from Ireland to England, and from England to Ireland, with a view to see if some thing could not be done to benefit the Irish manufacturers, and provide them a proper market.

The Marquis of Lansdowns observed, that much of the disaress had arisen from the state of domestic credit in that coun-He thought a removal of the restrictions on banking com-

ceras would operate greatly in favour of Ireland.

The Earl of Liverpeol agreed in the propriety of the Noble Marquis's siggestions. The subject had not escaped the attention of His Majesty's Government.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY. The General Inclosure Bill went through a Committee. WEDNESDAY.

Lord Sidmouth presented a petition from the son of the late Earl of Strathmore, praying that his claim to the Earldom of Strathmore be acknowledged .- Referred to the Committee of Privileges .- Adjourned. THURSDAY.

The General Inclosure Act Amendment, and the Bristol Gas Light Bill were passed.

FRIDAY. Mr. Smith, from the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges in Scotland, presented the Seventh Report of the Commis-

The Earl of Shaftesbury presented a petition from the proprietors of land in the province of Lower Canada, praying that the present duties on the importation of foreign timber into

Greet Britain might not be altered.
The Cochineal Bill, the Silk Bill, and Glass Duties Bill, were

Mr. Brogden brought up from the House of Commons the Flax Encouragement Bill which was read a first time.—Adjourned to Monday.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The Sheriffs of the City of London presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. against the London Wharfs Bill, which was laid on the table.

A petition was presented by Lord A. Hamilton, from the Burgesses of the town of Inverary, in Aberdeen, charging the Magistrates with malversations in their office, against which, they could get no relief in the Court of Session in Scotland who, when admitting the truth of the charges, said, that according to the laws of Scotland, they had no right of uction; they therefore prayed relief.—It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Butterworth presented a petition from the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, against the Roman Catholic Claims: The introduction of Catholics into the great Councils of the nation would be contrary to the spirit of the Bill of Rights, and subversive of the leading principle upon which the Government of the Realm was settled at the Constitution. They dreaded the effects of bringing into power, men, who profess a religion, present active in its operation in this country, more especially since the revival of the Order of the Jesuits by the present Pope, and the establishment of a College of that Order in the centre of the kingdom, &c.—The Hon. Geatleman observed that it was not on account of Catholics holding the doctrines of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary, and the sacrifice of the Mass, that our ancestors excluded them from office and Seats in Parliament, but in consequence of their intolerant spirit in civil and religious affairs, and their dangerous acknowledgment of alfordigh supreme jurisdiction.—The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Hume, previous to going into a Committee on the Army Estimates, proposed a resolution, comparing the present mili-tary establishments, and expences of the country with those of 1792, and declarative of the necessity of approximating thereto as much as possible.

Lord Castlereagh contended, that the present was not the time for a proposition of the nature of the Hon. Gentleman's.

Mr. Hume said, he moved it in the way of instruction to the

Committee, as a principle on which they should act.

Lord Palmerstan considered the proposition as anomalous, before going into a Committee, and moved the previous question.—The House divided—For it, 98.—Against it, 74.—The

House went into the Committee. Lord Palmerston rose to move the Estimates, the principal stures which they would exhibit, were reduction of the establishments, and ourtailment of expences, wherever Government could exercise its influence, and wherever any increase had taken place that increase was unavoidable. The Noble Lord then entered into a statement of items and regulations—the result would be, that there would be found a diminution of men to the extent of 9,800 and of expence, to the amount of 150,0001. The clothing, which cost 18,5001 would of course, be annecessary. The reduction on the first head would amount to 374,0001. In the Staff there was a diminution of 7,000 occasioned by the reduction of Mujors General, on certain stations; in Hospital and Medical expences, 3,000 in the Volunteers cosps, 19,000l.; and upon the whole, among other items, a general reduction in expense, in amount, to the sum he had stated. The next head was the Commissariat, and the treops in India, in the course of which he enumerated the various items. He then stated the estimates for the present year, as follow: — Ordinarles, 6,045,9681. Extraordinaries, 1,030,0001. Commissarlat, 501,5691. Barrack, 287,5001. Training Militia, 90,0001. The Finance Committee had estimated the expence at 8,500,000t. thus it would be seen that the present estimates were considerably less. In comparison with the sums voted last year, the savings were as follow: —Upon the Ordinaries, 144,9981. Extraordinaries, 200,0001. Commissariat, 74,0001. Barracks, 117,0001. Training Militia, 40,0001. for clothing Irish Yeomany, 50,0001. forming the Veteran Battalion, 40,0001. The whole of these reductions, in comparison with the last year, would amount to 767,0001. The Noble Lord then noticed some observations made on a former night, in respect of the establishments of 1792, and proceeded 10 shew the necessity for an increase in the expenditure. The

number of troops at the Jorgen period were estimated at 43,578 but the never proceed so low. The present increase 43,578 but the larger reduced so low. The present increase was owing to the larger establishment, in order to provide for their military defence. In 1792, the practice of enlisting men for a whole serhe might per and the Crown could not remove h thus a harmon in troops on foreign service could only be effected by sending out whole regiments. The number of troops employed on foreign stations was 52,000 men. The Noble Lord then referred to the objection taken on a former evening by the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Hume) to the increase in the Life and Foot Gaurds. He would ask, however, whether these troops had not by their valour abroad, and their conduct at home deserved the advantages they enjoyed. With referat none deserved the advantages they enjoyed. With reference to the no-system of 1792, the Noble Lord contended, that if the country were to have an army, they might as well have it well organized, or have none at all. The Staff was a material ingredient in the establishment. After various other observations, he concluded with moving "that the land forces of last year, distinguished into bodies of \$1,468 Regulars, and 11,694 Marines (exclusive of those in the pay of the East India

Company) be continued for the present year."

Colonet Davies contended, that a Committee ought to be appointed to ascertain how far reduction in the establishment could be carried. Comparing the present estimates with those of 1819, an increase would be found of 50,5721. He extered into a comparison with our military force of 1787, with the present establishment, to shew the necessity for a Committee,

and moved that the Chairman do report progress.

Mr. Daussen thought the most rigid economy the only means for relieving the country, and was of opinion that of all parts of our national system the army was that part we could best dispense with.

Mr. Macdonald commented on the various items of expen ditures and thought it would be just to reduce the present rate of pay 10 per cent. and to give notice to those who might hereafter the army, of a considerable reduction in their pay and allowances.

Mr. C. Grant was of opinion reduction must be gradually made.

Sir H. Vivian considered it impolitic to reduce our military establishments down to the standard of 1792. He confessed he looked at the state of Naples with a jealous eye, and was not disposed to deprive Government of the power they at present possessed. He approved of the system of keeping up skeleton regiments.

Lord Castlereagh assured the House that the state of Naples would not be the cause of adding a single man to the army nor did he think it would be consistent to reduce the army lower than the force estimated. Not longer ago than last year 600 persons were indicated for, and some convicted of, High Treason, and the consequence was, it was found necessary to strengthen the hands of the Government with an additional force of 10,000 troops. The spirit of turbulence had not long subsisted, and the question was, whether the Committee would not go too far by recommending the reduction of those troops. He denied that any further reduction could be made with safety to the country other than what his Majesty's Government had already made.

Mr. Calcraft contended that a material saving might still be made in various branches of the public service,

After some observations on the necessity of economy made by Mr. Bernal, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Barham, Mr. C. Hutchinson, &c. the House at length divided on the amendment proposed by Colonel Davies.—For the amendment, 75—Against it, 168.

The Gallery was kept closed, when the Committee, we understand, divided no less than eleven times; the two last were:

For the Chairman reporting progress, 38—Against it, 145.
On Mr. Lambton's motion for excluding fresh candles—For it, 31—Against it, 146.

The Chairman then reported progress, and the House ad-

journed at five o'clock.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Fynes presented a petition from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster against the Roman Catholic Bill.

Sir J. Graham presented a Petition from certain Magis trates and others, inhabitants of Carlisle, complaining of the increase of irreligion and blasphemy, which he attributed to the want of public establishments for religious education, and praying for leave to build churches at their own expence. The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Western postponed his motion for the repeal of the last

Malt Duties, until the 21st inst.

Mr. Curves postponed his motion for repealing the Husbandry Horse Tax to the 26th inst.

Mr. S. Wortley brought in a Bill for regulating the attendance of persons at Assizes, which was ordered to be read a second time this day three weeks .-- Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY. Mr. James presented a petition from a large portion of the inhabitants of Liverpool, complaining of Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial Distress, arising from taxation; and as a means of averting the evils resulting from that distress they suggested that Government should enforce the payment of the loan of 20,000,000l due from Austria, which would have the object of preventing the Allied Monarchs, particularly Austria, from attacking independent nations. It was laid on

the Table. Mr. Chetwynd moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into and report upon the laws relating to Vagrants, and to consider the expediency of amending the The Hon. Member noticed the increase of vagrancy, and the alarming amount of the country rates. The charge of supporting vagrants could not be taken at less than 100,0001 annually. He condemned this wandering life, and vagrants, when pressed, would commit the ta, and thus be subject to punish-ment, when they were liberated, they claimed settlements which were wrong, and were sent about from parish to parish, entailing heavy expences. He had known cases of vagrants of this description who were passed from 18 to 20 times. There were not less than 48 statutes upon this subject. The first was that of the 5th of Edward the third; the next was the 19th of Henry the 7th, and to that succeeded the 22d of Hen. 8; but the principal statute for the consideration of the Committee was passed 70 years since, in the 17th of Geo. 2. which gave rewards for the apprehension of vagrants, directions for passing them, and the right of appeal at Sessions. With respect to this statute, Chief Justice Kenyon and Mr. Justice Ashburst said it was difficult to understand it. A Committee

Mr. R. Smith meved for copies or extracts of all communications between Great Britain and the Austrian Government relating to the repayment of sums due to this Country on ac-eount of loans made to that Government in the yeart 1794 and 1797. The Hon. Gent. wished to ascertain what application

had been made for the repayment of these loans, which, with interest, amounted to 17,000,0001.; and he thought the present was the most favourable time for demanding the repayment

Lord Castlereagh thought it better not to discuss the question until after the papers were produced, to which he had no objection. It would be seen, when the papers were on the Table, that many difficulties had arisen in the way of settling the accounts with Austria. - The motion was agreed to.

In a Committee of Supply, the proposed resolution for voting \$1,465 men for the Land Forces of His Majesty having been read, Mr. M'Donald proposed a reduction of 10,000 men from that number. In so doing, he had no wish to fetter or embarrass the Government as to where the reduction should applywhether in the new Colonies at home, or the old ones observed, that taking artillery, veterans, militia, and volunteers, there would be a disposeable force of 200,000 men for internal necessity. He moved, that instead of \$1,468, the

amount be 71,468 land forces, &c. Sir H. Fivian was of opinion the army would not bear reducing, when we had so many garrisons abroad. At present there were only 48,630 men for England and Ireland. The gallant General entered into some calculations, to shew that the ermy, taking into consideration our Culonial pessessions, &c. would not admit of any reduction.

Mr. Calvert thought many of our Foreign Garrisons and Stations could be given up;—he saw no great use in keeping: Gibraltar—the same remark would apply to all our Stations in the Mediterranean. He was of opinion the Household Troops might be reduced to one half. He supported the amendment.

Mr. Hume dissented from the last speaker with respect to

Gibraltar and the Islands in the Mediterranean. The Hon. Member went over the items in the various departments of the Military Establishment, and complained that the Noble Lord (Palmerston) had not attended to economy in his selection for reduction. The number of 32,000 men for the Colonies was reduction. much too large. At present we had 207,000 men in arms, which he considered too extravagant an establishment; and he which he considered too extravagant an establishment; and not thought there were too many officers for the number of men to be commanded; and, upon a review of the whole, a reduction of 20,000 men ought to take place. The Staff, which, in 1792, cost 17,1211. now was 80,0001. By reducing the amount of the army 20,000 men, a saving would be made in pay of 588,2561.—In barracks, commissariat, and extraordinaries, of 434,7591.; the expense of garrison duty might be reduced to 22,9001.; in the Military College, a saving of 15,0001. might be made; in the Asylum, 25,0001.; and on the half pay, 100,0001. He regretted, that the Duke of York should have granted so many new commissions as 1105; he wished rather, that half-pay officers had been appointed in lieu. He concluded with urging the necessity for economy and reduction.

Sir H. Harding observed, that the Finance Committee of 1817 had reported that no alteration was necessary in respect to the Guards;—there had been no alteration in the system from its first creation, 150 years ago, when it then was seven battalions. He defended the occupation of Gibraltar, as a measure of no small importance to this Country.

Mr. Goulburn defended the arrangements for keeping up a

suitable force for the defence of our Colonies;—he admitted that the establishment in the Mediterrenean was large; but it must be recollected, that we had not only Gibraltar to defend, but Malta to garrison, and the Ionian Isles to defend. He maintained that the Foreign Enlistment Bill had not greatly injured the half-pay officers of this country.

Mr. J. P. Grant recommended that the resources of the Coun-

try should be properly husbanded.

Sir R, Ferguson was not inclined to wish for any particular

reduction in the pay of officers or soldiers. He made some allusions to the Cavalry, and objected to the formation of the regiments of Lancers; he preferred the old English modes of fighting.

Col. Wood defended the Cavalry from the reflections cast upon them, and stated the services which these troops had rendered in the field, particularly at Waterloo.

Major Gen. Wilson contended that the alterations in the

Cavalry. Regiments would render them inefficient in the field, The Colonies could, he thought, be defended by a fewer number of troops; and was of opinion, that no regiment ought to remain in the West Indies more than four years. The Veteran Battalions were better for home service than the troops of the line, and they cost two thirds less than the Regulars.

Lord Castlereagh contended, that the army would answer all purposes of defence, constituted us it at present was, but would not admit of reduction.

After some further conversation, the Committee divided-

the Amendment, 115—Against it, 210—Majority, 95.

Mr. Dauson proposed to reduce the number 5000. On this proposition a division ensued,—For the Amendment, 130— Against it, 195- Majority, 65.

The original resolutions were then agreed to Adjourned.
THURSDAY.

Sir T. Lethbridge brought in a Bill to enable the Trusteet of Alms Houses, and other charitable foundations to alienate lands and hereditaments in exchange for equivalent property of a similar nature.-Read a first time-Second reading

The Bill for more effectually punishing Young Offenders, was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

A petition was brought up from Bridgenorth, against granting the claims of the Roman Catholics. The Flax Manufacturing Encouragement Bill was passed.

Mr. Croker said if Mr. Plunkett's Bill went into a Com-

mittee, he should move that it be an instruction to the Confmittee to take measures to enable His Majesty to make provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy.

Sir R. Ferguson complained of a breach of privilege, in consequence of some paragraphs of a gross nature, in which, he considered libels against his Hon. Friend (Mr. Creavey), by accusing him of cowardice in a transaction which occurred betwint him and an Hon. Bart. (Sir George Warrender). He had to observe, that if any point of honour remained unsatisfied in arranging that affair, the blame was imputable to him (Sir R.) and not to the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Creevey), a more base, false or malicious libel never was inserted in any paper than the one he now complained of, for an explanation had taken place of the most satisfactory nature. The Hon. Officer then alluded to John Bull of last Sunday; a paper which he considered a stain upon the public press of the country—a most malicious, false and rascally publication. As far as party feelings went in dictating political animadversions, God forbid a libel of that kind should be punished, but the case was altered when it was private character that was attacked—not only did shis paper attack the virtuous living, but it raked up the asies of the virtuous dead.

Lord Binning confirmed the statement of the Hon. Officer. The affair alluded to was conducted by himself and the Hon. Officer in a matter satisfactory to all parties.



And tone observations from Mr. Bernel, Mr. Wortley, &c. of Matter dropped.

Mr. James moved that the Petition of the Freemen of Car-

hide, complaining of the interference of the military in the eral election which took place at Carliele on the 28th June general election which took prace at Cammittee of Privilege. outrage complained of occurred in May. A long canvers had taken place is which a souffle ensued, and one of Sir P. Musgrave's flags was torn down; application was made to the Mayor to protect Sir Philip; Dr. Lowry, a magistrate, read the Riot Act, and two companies of infantry were marched through the town, and many outrages were committed against the liberties of the subject. It was to stop evils of this description that he wished the House to interfere.

Sir P. Musgrave opposed the motion on the ground that the attageous conduct of the mob rendered the interference of the military necessary, besides the interference of the Mayor was treated with contempt, and had it not been for a storm of rain and thunder which fell at the time, the consequences from the unruly conduct of the mob night have been dreadful; the civil power was inadequate to keep the peace.

Sir J. Mackintosh supported the appointment of a Committee

Lord Castlereach observed, that, so far as Government were concerned, orders had been sent down to the Castle to withdraw the troops on the eve of election, in consequence of which the cavalry were withdrawn, and Sir J. Byng directed that the cestle should be shut up.

Lord Lowther confirmed the statement of Sir P. Musgrave. The motion was supported by Mr. Curwen, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. Bennett, and was at length agreed to.

Mr. Harbord moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the laws respecting bread, in order to remedy the defects in these laws, and to punish those who adulterate or sell bread short of weight. In that respect he thought the 59th Geo. III. was deficient, as it enacted " that the soller of light bread cannot be punished unless the bread be weighed before a magistrate within twenty-four hours after being baked." A poor man could not be prepared to prove that fact; the baker ought rather to have been prepared to shew

when it was taken from the oven. A Committee was appointed.
On bringing up the Report of the Army Estimates, Mr. Bernal objected to parts of the Estimates, and contended that reduction was necessary.

Sir H. Harding maintained, that to remodel the Footguards would entail an additional expense on the country.

Mr. Lockhart contended, the present system ought to be changed. He objected to the report being received, lest some additional claims should be bereafter made to supply the deficiencies in the resources of the country for maintaining the

Sir H. Parnell recommended the attention of Ministers to the forces in Ireland, which required reduction.

Lord Palmerston assured the Hon. Burt. his suggestions should be attended to.

The Report was brought up.

Mr. Hume proposed an amendment, viz. to reduce the number of forces from \$1,000 to 71,000. This proposition led to some conversation, in which Col. Davies, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. W. Smith supported the proposition, which was opposed by Mr. R. Mar-

On a division there were, for the Amendment, 46-Against

The Resolutions were then agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a Bill founded on them.

Lord Althorpe moved the second rending of the County

Courts Bill.

Mr. Lockhart agreed with the principle of the Bill, but be thought much would depend on the sum proposed to be filled up in the blank. The Court of Quarter Session would be a much more Constitutional Court, and a much cheaper mode of disposing of cases under 151. He thought that the exclusion of counsel

from practising in the Court was objectionable.

Mr. F. Palmar objected to throwing the business into the

Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Chetwynd was convinced that much oppression was practised in the County Courts by attorneys and others, to the great injury of the poor. The Quarter Sessions was already overbutthened with business. He was unfriendly to the em-

playment of stipendiary magistrates.

The Attorney General reserved to himself the right of objecting to this Bill in a future stage, for it was a novelty in every suspect. It went to creet a great number of jurisdictions, to propose a barrister of five years standing as a judge of each, at a salary of 5001, a year. This was too small a sum; besides 5001, a year was the least sum at which gentlemen could be called upon to take office. There would be no fewer than eighty judges, and a vast number of clerks, criers, balliffs, &c. The Bill required much and serious consideration.

Lord Althorpe feared there was little chance of success for his Bill, as the Hon, and Learned Gent, seemed unfriendly to it. He admitted the business at Quarter Sessions was heavy He had excluded counsel on account of expence

The Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday. The Irish Tythes Leasing Bill was read a second time, and committed for this day se'nnight,—Adjourned. PRIDAY.

Sir W. Scott presented a petition from the clergy of the Archdeacoury of Essex against the Bill now before the House, for the removal of the remaining Roman Catholic disabilities.

Mr. Hart Davis presented petitions from the parishes of St Peter, St. Thomas, All Saints, and St. Mary's Radeliff, Bristol, against the Roman Catholic claims.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from one Richard Hayes, who stated himself to be a Kranciscan Friar, of Wexford, in Ireland, against the enactment of the Bill for relief of Roman Catholics now before the House.

Sir T. Lethbridge presented petitions against the Roman Catholic claims from the Archdeacon and Clergy of the city of Bath, and the inhabitants of Kingshaw, both in the county of Somerset. The Hon. Member stated that his constituents were against admitting Roman Catholics to political power, but were nettated by a most liberal spirit. He concurred in the spirit of the petition.

Sir 1. Coffin had served His Majesty fifty years-had fought along with Roman Catholics all over the world, and uniformly knew them to be as prodigal of their blood as any other men in His Majesty's service.

Mr. Lockhart presented a petition from the Mayor and Cor-

poration of Oxford, against the Catholic claims.

Sir W. Scott presented a similar petition from the Clergy

of the Archdencoury of Middlesex.

Mr. Witherforce presented a petition from the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity of the counties of Stafford and Warwick, in favour of the Roman Catholics. The petitioners as

serted their loyalty to their King; their attack Throne and the Constitution, recognizing no other temporal or civil authority whatever, than His Majesty and his successors.

Sir T. Lethbridge congratulated the House on the presenta-tion of this petition, as it showed that the sentiments of the Roman Catholics were still unaftered. He hoped the attention of the House would be seriously directed to it. He would ask, could any expectation be indulged, that the Roman Catholics would be satisfied with the present Bills, when one of the greatest authorities among the Roman Catholics, Dr. Milner had subscribed the petition now before the House. His decided conviction was, that, in the event of the present Bill passing into a law, a second Bill would be introduced for the repeal of it; so little did he think it calculated to meet the enposed. He had the highest respect for the Roman Catholics; but, from a regard for them, as well as for the Protestants, he should oppose any further concession to that body. Let the House grant them what they would, still something more would

Mr. Plankett felt that the same malignant spirit was work which displayed itself with so much activity 1813, instigated, he presumed, by the same Dr. Milzer. But the sentiments of the Roman Catholics were not to be collected from the Petition now before the House. When the Noble Lord (Nugent) had presented the Petition of the English Roman Catholics, it appeared that it was signed by seven out of the eight Apostolic Vicars, and the eight was no other than Dr. Milner, upon whose opposition the Hon. Bart. (Sir T. Lethbridge) congratulated the House. He (Mr. Plunkett) held in his hand a document which would shew that Dr. Milner had represented the day on which Roman Catholic emancipation should be granted, to be the duy of the downfall of the Roman Catholic religion in England. He was not in any alarm for the downfall of this religion; he only dreaded the downfall and total annihilation of all fouds and distinctions between Roman Catholies and Protestants.

After some further conversation the Petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Coke presented a Petition, signed by afty of the Clergy Norwich, in support of the Catholic Claims.

Mr. Wedchouse was auxious to say a few words, as he had had the honour of presenting to the House a Petition, signed by 220 clergymen, against the Catholic Claims. He regretted that the word bigotry had been used on either side, and be that the discussion should be carried on in the same spirit of liberality with which it had commenced.

The Petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Lord Palmerston presented a Petition from the University of Cambridge against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics. The petition stated, that the opinions of the Roman Catholics were still unaltered, and that their permission to political power would be attended with the most dangerous

sequences. Mr. Plunkett moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for revising the disabilities under which Catholics labour. He stated that the Bill had diffused general satisfaction among his fellow countrymen, and he was sorry to say that there were some persons who looked upon their fellow Roman Catholic subjects with undiminished hostility, and wished to bequeath that hostility as a heir loom from sire to son for ever. He deprecated the idea of having applied the epithet bigot to any of the opposers of the Bill, he treated the opinions of such persons with respect, and was aware that he was liable The Hon. Gent. contended, that no real danger would accrue from granting their claims. The Roman Ca-tholics complained that, by certain Acts of Charles II. they were excluded from certain offices in the State. Do they deny validity of those Acts? No; but they said That the had arisen out of temporary circumstances—that a danger existed to which a remedy was applied, but that now the danger was gone, the remedy was no longer necessary. They now therefore asked it as a matter of justice from the House that the restrictions which were imposed upon them by the exigency of the times, should cease, the exigency no longer existing. The danger having censed, so ought the restrictions to be re moved. He then proceeded to state the nature of the Bill, which contained two distinct objects :- First, the disqualifying, by reason of the outh of Supremacy; and, secondly, the dis qualification, by reason of the declaration of the doctrine of transubstantiation. No man, he believed, had ever contended for the propriety of that declaration; it was justly considered injurious to the best interests of Christianity, and incapable of affording any real benefit or security. A man may subscribe to it, and yet continue a Papist, and therefore, it was not that security the House ought to have. He was justified in saying that the laws excluding the See of Rome from interfering with English affairs, were previous to the Reformation. He re-ferred to the words of exception in the Act of Phillip and Mary, to prove his position. The Act of Elizabeth expounded the bath required by the preceding Acts. The Hon, Gent, then described the emecting parts of the Bill, which required that every person desirous of taking the eath, should go before the proper officer of the Court of Justice in England, Iroland, or scotland; and in open Court subscribe the existing ouths, the officer being required by him to read the explanation at the time. He next adverted to the clauses of exception; the principal of which went to disable a Roman Catholic, from hold-ing the office of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Commissioner, or other great office, mentioned in the Act. The next related to the intercourse of English subjects with the See of Rome. On this head, he should previde on oath, declaring, that the person who took the oath, denied all right in any Foreign Power to overthrow or endanger the policy of the Church of England. It should go on to provide for the appointment of Bishops of the Crown. With respect to Bishops, he should himself (dif-fering very little from the Bish of 1613, providing that the oath should be taken before the appeintment,) have preferred a domestic nomination, but on inquiry, he found, that Roman Catholics had no settled principle of nomination. With respect to the securities, they would form the ground-work of another Bill—concession forming one Bill, and security the other. He concluded with moving the second reading.

Sir W. Scott thought the Right Hon. Gent. had proposed some material alterations, and it was due to the House to give them

time for consideration.

Mr. Bankes was not disposed to restrict the right of every man to follow the dictates of his conscience in the worship of his Creator, and was therefore destrous of speaking in terms of moderation of every sect. But in the discharge of his duty as a Member of Perlinment, he must speak firmly and freely; and his opinion was that the Cathelic, if sincere, must heartily wish—and in case of an opportunity, would do all in his power to accomplish, the destruction of the Protestant Religion in this country—a wish which he believed this Bill would give them the power of executing. Under these circum-

stances, was it angural that the Roman Catholich should not be jeulous of the ascendancy of the Pretentants, and that they should not feel every disposition to make use of the means in

their power to pat an end to that escendancy.

Me. Wilberforce admitted, that nothing could be more equitable, or of more political expediency than to give all the subjects of the United Kingdom an eligibility to all the franchises of the State, without any exception of Sect or pasty. Nothing could so much strengthen, nothing could so much harmonize with the British Constitution. With respect to Ireland, her interest was more involved in that question, than the interests of Great British. It was not until the reign of George the Third, that Ireland found any respite from the odious and unmanly system of oppression practised towards her by England. The reign of George the Third became a glorious and a memorable epoch in the history of Ireland. It was then she found some little relaxation from the grievous and intolerable persecution carried on against The measure of the Union held out such hopes to the Catholics of Ireland. The great statesman who effected that measure had not clearly and distinctly expressed himself on that measure ned not descriy and distinctly expressed immeet to sent subject. The epigrammatic point of his words recalled them at that distant period to his (Mr. Wilberforce's) memory. They were somewhat enigmatical and ambiguous. "As England and Ireland," said Mr. Pitt, "would be united into one body, the rights of the Catholics might be secured with more safety, or refused with less danger." The Hon. Gent. asked on what pretence Catholics could be any longer deprived of their due rank and station in the legal professions? No good reason could be offered for such disability, and the Roman Catholic Barrister would most naturally seek to recover that mak and that power which he was excluded from by unreasonable apprehensions and unmeaning jealousies. The exclusion of Roman Catho-lics from a seat in that House rested on no better foundation. If a Catholic gentleman of rank and property and education had imbibed any hontile designs, or entertained had feelings of any kind, let him at once be introduced into that House. In that House would Roman Catholics have an opportunity of correcting their errors, and profiting by the illustrious examples which it would be in their power dally to behold.

Mr. Bathwet contended that there would be danger in grant-

ing the concessions. He thought that the Catholics would not be satisfied with any concessions short of a total and unqualified rapeal of all the laws affecting that body. The question there-fore was if it were not better to stop where they were, than proceed a step further.

Mr. Metcalf thought it would be unwise to grant any more

Str J. Mackintosh could conceive no situation in any country more dangerous than that of an army being kept on fort, of which the highest officers could not hold even the lowest civil office. This would be a worse situation than that which existed in the time of James II, for when that Monarch proposed to have Roman Catholic officers at the head of the army, he left the Parliament open to them. But now according to the new law, the whole military force of the kingdom might be hands of men, who could have no share in the civil Govern-ment, and who by law were forced to be enemies to the Con-

Mr. Peel could not help contrasting the situation in which he stood, with that in which his opposeous were placed. His was the unpopular side; he exposed himself to be broaded as the champion of filiberality,—perhaps, too, he was dishear-tened at the prospect of an unsuccessful opposition, whilst gentlemen on the other side were cheered by the prospect before them, and in every respect possessed advantages over him. All he asked was a toleration of opinion. The Rt. Mon. Gent. could find no era in which Catholics were not excluded from Civil power in Protestant states. He proceeded to show the consequences of admitting Catholics to a seat in Parlia-From Ireland 100 members were sent to that House, Of these 64 were returned for the counties; there were about 16 close boroughs, and the remaining 20 were for large towns, It would from this be seen that there were 84 Members returned for places where the elective franchise was very general. It followed that 84 Members would be returned in where 4-5ths of the voters were Roman Catholics. persons were considerably under the influence of the Priest; concomitant with this influence was that of the landlosd; and this he showed to operate very materially on the population of Ireland. The Bill now before the House contained regulations which were thought necessary for the security of the Protestant religion, but these, if the Bill passed, he did not think would remain in force five years. He did not expect that the Catholic Members, when they got into that House, would at once move for the subversion of the Protestant Establishment, but he believed they would move for the repeal of these regulations. For such purposes they, as Catholics, might fairly unite, and he expected they would naturally be led to combine against the interests of the Protestant Church in England.

Mr. Canning rose, under feelings of greater anxiety than he ever before experienced, from the great and growing expediency of the measure and other oircumstances. Amongst the many facilities that offered for conciliating our Catholic countrymen, a new reign and an untried Parliament were brilliant circumstances. The magnitude of the issue filled him with more borror than the difficulty of the discussion. It was most true, as stated by the Hon. Member for Bramber (Mr. Wilberforce), that it was not the laws themselves which formed the grievance—it was the imputation which they conveyed—giving poignancy to the feelings of the Roman Catholics. For two-centuries those laws had been growing—for helf a century they had been declining. The space on the summit of the mount was only twenty years—two centuries had contributed to their perfection. The argument against the question now was as if the Spiritual connection with a fereign state was the only one. On the contrary a comexion of a tetally sifferent nature formed the ground of the enactment of the Penal Laws. The Hon, Gentleman here entered into an history of the Penal Laws and a recapitulation of their enactments; concluded it by arguing, that if the danger had ceased which called for them, or that no danger had ever existed, it was full time to revoke them.—Suppose a murder was said to have time to revoke them.—Suppose a morder was said to have been committed by a person wearing a wig and spectacles, still, if it eppeared no murder had been committed, was every man wearing a wig and spectacles to be punished. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman took smother review of the Pennik Laws from the reign of Elizabeth to the present. He asked, were thay Roman Catholics who brought Charles the First to the block? He then alluded to a Bill having been sent up from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, in forty-one, for excluding the Bishops from seats in Parliament. The Bill was rejected in the Lords by a small majority, and in that majority every one of the Catholic Peers had voted. In a few years after, those very Bishops voted for the exclusion of the Roman Catholics from Parliament. He trusted, as one good turn

deserved another, that the passing of the Bills then below the House, would afford the present Bishops an opportunity to pay the debt. He contended that, from the moment of the passing of the Repeal Laws is 1793, the conviction on every man's mind was, that a total repeal should follow. What! give the power to elect, and withhold the eligibility to be elected? We had bridged the Channel, and brought the Irish amengst us; and having done so, were we to stop now? For two centuries we had been erecting a mound—wrought it high;—

throwned upon the waters to prevent their approach.— Were we now to fortify that mound, or leave it to moulder away by accident? Or should we cut the Ishmus, and float on the mighty wave, the ark of our combined Constitution.— The Right Hon. Gentleman, here combated the arguments that had been used against the Bills; admitted that the Roman Catholics should be excluded from the Chancellorship, and from the Universities; ridiculed the idea of any danger to the State, by the possible election of Roman Catholic demagogues to seats in that House. He never knew a demagogue come there, who did not in six months find his level; and he wished, that in any plan for Parliamentary Reform, which might be adopted, a little nest of boroughs should be left for them, and their only qualification should be a speech in New Palace-yard. The Hon. Gent. then bore testimony to the lovelly and specificant rule by the Catholics and considered. loyalty and sacrifices made by the Catholics, and concluded a most eloquent and brilliant speech, of which, we regret to say, the want of space prevents our being able to give more than a

As soon as the Right Hon. Gent. had concluded, there were loud cries of "Question" from both sides of the House, and strangers being ordered to withdraw, a division took place, when the numbers were.—For the original Motion, 254—for the Amendment, 243-Majority in favour of the Roman Ca-

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.—Adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENT .- Such is the World .- " The principal part of the characters, whom the Author has introduced in this popular Novel, are of the higher circles, but sufficiently diversified exteriorly and intrinsically in their actions and language to furnish amusement to those who have, no doubt, perused the originals. It is impossible in a brief notice, to enter into the story, which, though a tale of mystery, owing to the wickedness of a chief character in the drama, offers to the reader all the interest that can attend circumstances arising one out of another from the beginning to the end of the plot. This constant succession of scenery, of situations in which fortune places the heroine of the tale, the varied beings she comes in contact with, and an endless train of spirited dialogue, make "Such is the World," an interesting novel. As regards the plot, it is artfully contrived; the unravelling is easy, the event natural, but striking and unexpected. At one moment the heart is melted into tenderness by misfortune, which the sufferers could neither foresee nor prevent; at another all the finer feelings are excited, by the encouragement and reward of virtue;—uniformly the actors bear about them the stamp of human nature; they have their precious, their weakpresses, and the reference of have their passions, their weaknesses, and the raiseries of mortals;—the style is chaste, the narrative partakes of a polished species of easy composition which distinguishes the sest novelists of our Island; the moral is obvious and instructive; and the dialogue maintained throughout sparkles with a brilliancy which reminds us of a highly finished Comedy rather than a Novel."

# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to "A Loyalist;"—she (for we believe it is to a Lody we are indebted for the communication) is correct about the "Wife of Three Husbands."—She will see that we are quite of her opinion on the subject of the lust part of

Nothing (as we trust he will be assured) would give us more pleasure than inserting the spirited letter of a Correspondent, dated R. H. &c.; but we have made it a rule never to allude to the persons implicated in his communication, and we never mean to infringe upon it.

We will make enquiries on the subject to which an "Admirer of innocence" alludes.

Our Correspondent P. C. M. will see that the time is gone by for the verses of A. G. T.— They were intended for inser-tion and printed; of which he may receive a proof, if he will send to the Office on Tuesday. His new communication is

under consideration. Fun has been received.

We have as yet received the names of seven Clergymen only who have prayed for the Queen:—we request the communica-sions of our Friends on this subject.—We shall attend to N.'s

The attack upon Mr. Haydon's taste we cannot admit yet we have not seen the Picture; but should Gusto's admirably written criticism appear just, it shall have a place in

Our Correspondent Amicus is right as to the facts, but mistaken as to the name of Mr. Holyoake's place; it is Tettenhall, not Tettenham;—we are, however, equally obliged.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Tuesday, the Stranger; in which a young Lady will make her first appearance in the character of Mrs. Haller.—Thursday, Don John; after which Kenflworth.

THEATRE BOYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Artaxerxes.—Puesday, The Duenna.—Thursday, Love in a Willege.

DRICE OF STOCKS AT	THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.
PRICE OF STOCKS AT	THE CHOSE TESTERDAY.
Reduced App	Navy 5 per cent 1064 1 2
Quasols 714 &	Exchequer Bills 3 5 p
Ditto Acct 711 2	India Bonds 50 p
4 per Cents	Omnium
FRENC	H FUNDS.
& per et. Div. 15 Mar. 81-60	Bank Sh. Div. Mar. 15.1522-50
Room. Bis. 15 Mar 91	Er. Lond. 1m 25-55
RU:	SSIAN.
6 per Cent. Inscrip82	5 per Cent, Metallics 78
Rechange 13	3-8-Met 3 1

AUSTRIAN.

5 per Cent. In etallies . . 72—Exchange . . 10 4 PRUSSIAN. Spr Cut. Bonds, £100, 794 ₹ | Dtito, £230 to £1900

SPT CRt. Bonds, £109, 754 § 10110, £230 to £1000

There has been a considera ble deal of business transacted during the week, but during the former part there was very little fluctuation; on Friday, however, three expresses, arriand in town from Paris, where intelligence had been communicated by a telegraphic dispatch of the Pledmontess army to the amount of seventy thousand men having joined the Neapolitans in their defence against the Allied Powers; this circumstance had a visible effect on the French Audos as soom as it was made known in Paris, and a depreciation of nearly one par sent, was the consequence; the effect was also 5900 perceived on our own

counts, as a denime of a half per cent. took place. During Friday a great many bargains were transacted at the decline occasioned by the above circumstance, but a reaction took place, and they left off at somewhat steadier prices; yesterday, however, a French mail arrived, as also another express from Parls, quoting the French Funds as low as 61.60; it was followed by a decline in our own Funds. Consols opened at 723 for money, and 723 for the account, but upon the arrival of the express they rapidly declined, and did not recover their former prices during the day.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

# JOHN BULL.

#### LONDON, MARCH 18.

HAVING expressed our feelings and wishes upon the question of the Catholic Claims, we have been the more anxious to give the debate of Friday night, as fully and impartially as possible; in doing this, we have left ourselves no room for remarks upon the debate. This must also excuse us to many of our correspondents, whose favours would otherwise have appeared to day.

IT is at this period of our labours, cheering to look back at the Queen's progressive descent, seeing how duly it kept pace with our prognostications.

On the 4th of February, and on the occasion of her defeat in the House of Commons, we called her the oor Queen, when after the question of the Liturgy had been disposed of, the analyty of 50,000l. per annum was offered to her, and when not one of those who before had so loudly proclaimed her virtue could be

found to move for a sum, which, had she not been degraded, she ought to have received.

This, however, was in some degree qualified by the high tone of the Message, (as her Majesty called it,) which Brougham brought down, in which she declares " she feels it due to the House and herself, respectfully to declare, that she perseveres in the resolution of declining any arrangement while her name continues

to be excluded from the Litungy."

Upon this occasion, be it remarked, that Mr. Tierney made this observation:—"The Noble Lord (Castlereagh) might use as many high-sounding phrases as he pleased, but the Queen's namewould be restored to the Liturgy, nevertheless. Let the Noble Lord believe him, he would stake all his credit on the event."—Let this not be forgotten.

On the 18th of February, our remarks upon the subject began thus:-

"The poor Queen," so we called her a fortnight ago;
"last week rendered her still poorer than the affairs of the past week entitle her to the epithet of poorest: and if matters go on at the same rate for a few days longer, we shall be at a loss for words to represent her forlorn condition.

This was upon the occasion of Mr. Smith's motion for restoring her name to the Liturgy. When her minority was reduced from two hundred and nine, to that often-tried and memorable number, one hundred and seventy-eight. This was the day, on which we had also to record the division upon Lord Archibald Hamilton's motion, for the restoration of her name to the Prayers of Scotland; and when her former minority of one hundred and seventy-eight dropped at a blow tothirty-five .

At this period, however, she was still consistent— the Times still lavish in her praise—mobs still throng-ing her balls, and some still swearing by her injured innocence.

It was then we "ventured to prophecy, that she would, in a short time, forfeit her pledge not to receive any public money, eat her words, take ber annuity, and abandon an odious climate, which, as she emphatically says, is as fickle as its people."

We only ask our readers how much of our prophecy is left unfulfilled?—We really seek, as we said we should, for words to express our sense of the Queen's situation. She has forfeited her pledge—she has eaten her words her name is not restored to the Liturgy-and she has taken the money.

Mark the effect which this exhibition of her character has had.-Not one syllable has appeared in her own journal relating to her, for a whole week-for the same period has the Chronicle been also hushed—Brauden-burgh is deserted—Brougham is in Westmereland— Madocks has declined his Vice-Chamberlainship—and Tierney has withdrawn himself from public life.—And thus end the hopes of a desperate faction, and the pretensions of an abandoned woman.

IF we are to believe the Reporters, Sir Ronald Fergusson is very angry with JOHN BULL: this, in a political point of view, neither surprises nor moves us, except with a pleasurable feeling; but we must take leave to express our astonishment at the observations, which the reporters have put into the General's mouth, as to the conduct of this paper.

The General is made to say, that we " rake up the ashes of the virtnous dead."

That this remark alludes to the case of the late Lady Caroline Wrottesly is evident. We have a cause pending in the tribunals of our country upon this subject, and we should think it the height of indelicacy and insolence to offer one syllable of remark upon the matter, which might be read by those who are hereafter to form our jury, little less does it become Sir Ronald Pergusson, unauthorized as he is by any tie of blood or affection to the person in question, to take the part he is represented to have taken against us. All we can say, or will say upon that subject, is, that we did not know enough of Lord Tankerville's family to know that Lady Caroline was dead; if we had, we certainly should not have mentioned her name, but have illustrated our case with the names of living persons, which would have answered the purpose as well: but as to the system of prejudging causes which are in their proper course before the Courts, we protest against it; and this protest limit our remarks on this part of the aubiect.

With respect to the charge of attack upon private character, we deny it:—we never have mentioned the name of any individual woman who has not previously been held up by the TIMES or CHRONICLE as a com-purgator for the Queen's character, and lugged forward in print as a visitor at Brandenburgh House, or the Mansion House, or some other place where she was to be the test of, and the voucher for her Majesty's innocence.

Sir Ronald Fergusson ought to have felt, that if it had been our habit to consider political hostility as a justification for attacks of the nature he hints at, that there is a name in the Queen's list, which would have afforded us plenty of opportunity for little histories, and anecdotes, and jokes, and scandal; but while the Times and Chronicle omitted certain distinguishing marks to that name; we, with a gentlemanly feeling (which Sir Ronald should have given us credit for,) disdained to rip away the voil prudence had thrown over the visit, and gave the lady the full benefit of the obscurity in which a name so vulgar and common-place as her's had fortunately left her.

# BROUGHAMIANA.—(No. V.)

Mr. Henry Brougham is requested to answer the following questions:

I. Did you, or did you not, in one of your speeches to the Freeholders of Westmoreland, in order to recommend yourself to their kindly notice, call yourself a native of that county?

II. Did you not, in a speech delivered in Cumberland, in favor of the radical Whig candidate, call yourself a native of that county?

III. Did you not, in a speech to the Freemen of Carlisle, when you appeared in support of Mr. James, drop a hint that you were a native of that city?

1V. Were you not born in Scotland?

Waiting the reply to these simple queries, we shall give a place in the *Broughamiana* of this week to a correspondence which took place in the year 1812, between Henry Brougham and R. M'Kerrell, Esq. a London merchant it is highly illustrative of character, and ought not to be forgotten.

"TO HENRY BROUGHAM, Eso. M. P.
"No. 7, Watting-street. June 17, 1812.
"Sir,—I have this morning rend, with the utmost astonishment, in The Times newspaper, a Report of your Speech in the House last night, wherein are the following words:— That a witness, whose name he would not mention, but a part of whose evidence had been expunged, which he was now sorry for, had declared, that when the labouring people in the manufactories had good wages, they had three times more than enough; that out-meal and water was good enough for Englishmen; and that if they were better fed, they would become pampered with luxury, and the frame of society would be unhinged.'

"Now, Sir, as I can be at no loss to understand that I am the individual alluded to, I deem it an act of duty I owe to myself to enquire, and I trust that you, Sir, will feel it to be an act of justice to inform me, in what degree the above quotation differs from your speech, in order that I may be enabled to judge of the measures proper for me to take, to repel ASSER-TIONS SO PALSE and CALUMNIOUS.

"Although, to my great regret, it was thought advisable not to le: some part of my evidence appear on the journals, you must recollect, Sir, that so far from my saying that outmeal and water was good enough for Englishmen, the words out-meal and water were never made use of during my examination; and as to my having used the other expression, that if the poor were better fed, they would become pampered with luxury, and the frame of society would be unbinged, which you are stated to have said, was heard by Mr. Rose and Mr. Stephen with horror and disgust;—if it be possible, Sir, that in the warmth of utterance you can have by accident, so misstated my words and sentiments, I trust I may rely on your candour, that you will remove any impression these words may have created, by declaring in your place, when you next appear there, (as I must now declare), that no such expression was ever uttered by me, or even entered my mind. I request the favour of your early reply, and, I am, Sir,
(Signed) "R. M'KERRELL."

"ROBERT M'RERRELL, Esq. "Temple, Wednesday. "Sim,—I have received your letter of this date, and I have to inform you in reply, that I am not answerable to any person for any thing that I deem it my duty to state in the House of Comnons, much less for words stated in reports of debate to have been spoken by me. I expressed myself last night as I felt, and as I considered it to be my duty to do respecting part of the evidence given at the bar. I was not the only person who entertained those feelings upon the subject—I believe they were universally felt. The name I thought fit both then and this day to concent, because the Committee had expunged

the evidence.
"You will take what steps you please in this matter; but you can scarely expect me to give you a statement of what I said, or to correct any statement of my speech which may have appeared in the newspapers.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant, (Signed) "HENRY BROUGHAM,"

"H. BROUGHAM, Bag. M. P.
"Watting-street, June 26.
"Sir,—I received your letter of the 17th, wherein you inform me, in reply to my letter of that day, that in the debate wherein you had mentioned my evidence, you expressed yourself as you felt, and as you considered it your duty to do; and that you were not the only person who entertained those feelthat you were not the only person who entertained those feelings upon the subject,—that you believe they were universally

"As in this letter you refused me the justice I expected, and as I have it now from the authority of Honourable Members that the offensive part of your speech is correctly reported in The Times, I must declare to you, Sir, that if you alluded to the evidence which I gave before the Committee of the House, which was not allowed to stand on the minutes, you have



asserted what you know is talse and calumnious. That part of my evidence which was expunded is still in the book of the short hand writer, and the expressions which you charged me with having uttered, that when the labouring people in the manufactories had good wages, they had three times more than enough; that out-men! and water were good enough for Englishmen, and that if they were better fed, they would became pampered with luxury, formed no part of that evi-

dence; nor could they, for they nover were uttered by me, nor ever entered my mind.

"I have further, Sir, to inform you, that having applied to several Members of the Committee, who were present when the evidence was given, I have their authority for saying, that although from personal motives of regard for me, it was desired that the evidence should not be printed, from an appresired that the eventure stoods not be printed, from an appre-hension that feelings, inimical to me might be excited in the minds of the class of people of whom I was involuntarily called upon to speak, these Honourable Gentlemen felt nei-ther horror nor diagust; and up to the present moment I have not been able to ascertain, that such feelings have been pro-fessed by any Member of the Committee but yourself.

"Sir I am perfectly sensible that you are not answershle to

"Sir, I am perfectly sensible that you are not answerable to any person for any thing you may deem it your daty to state in the House of Commons, provided what you say is true; but, Sir, I trust I may be allowed to say, that you are answerable for an attack upon an individual, tending to injure his reputation, and especially when the assertions you make are false and unfounded, and calculated to expose the individual, of whem you speak, to the vengeance of a deluded and infuriated populace. In this situation, unless I am not the individual you allude to, I feel that you stand towards me; and I distinctly state to you, that I consider I have a right to expect you to repair the injury you have done me: and I am the more confirmed in that opinion, from finding that the forms of the House preclude me from having the expunged part of my evidence laid upon the table, as I. wished to have done in my own vindication; but, as the Speaker has declared, this is impossible,—because, having been expunged, it is to be considered as never having extend it is obvious that you in advantage to excell having existed; it is obvious that you, in adverting to it, noted contrary to the rules and orders of the House, and cannot plead the protection of privilege in so doing.

"After what I have stated, should you still refuse me the

justice I require, it will remain with myself to obtain repara-tion by other honourable means. I will expect your answer, and I beg it may be to the point.

(Signed) "R. M'KERRELL."

"R. M'KERRELL, Esq. "Temple, June 27, 1812.
"Sir,—I have received your letter of this date, and I can only refer you to my former letter for a statement of my reselution to enter into no further correspondence with you upon this subject.

"I regret that you have been so ill-advised as to write this "I regret that you have been so ill-advised as to write this second letter, because it may possibly impose upon me the painful necessity of applying to the House of Commons upon the contents of it. If I refrain from doing so, it will only be from a wish, which I have always felt, to discharge my public duty with as little injury as possible to any individual; and a continuance of the same disposition may still prevent me from taking such steps as would make your name known.

"I recommend to you again to obtain, if you can, a copy of the notes, and I must decline all further intercourse upon this matter.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

matter.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) "HENRY BROUGHAM."

"From the foregoing it will be seen, that after writing my first letter to Mr. Brougham, I allowed him a week for reflection, and to make me the reparation I was entitled to. I then wrote him another letter, in his answer to which he avows, that I am the person he alluded to in his speech; but instead of making any atonement for an injury of such magnitude, or even an

ang any atomement for an mury of such magnitude, or even an apology, he adds insult to the injury.

"On the 29th, he called upon an Honourable Member of the House, to whom I have the advantage of being known— to whom he stated, for my information, that he would not make any reparation; and that if I went any further in the business, he would complain of me for a breach of privilege, and proceed against me in the Court of King's Bench.

"No person can be impressed with greater reverence for the laws of their country than I am; nor is there any individual in

the State, who respects more the House of Commons, knowing as I do, that it will not allow any individual to be trampled upon, whom it is its province to protect.

"But being precluded from having my case brought before the Honourable House, it becomes a duty I owe to myself, to declare to the world, before whom I have been accused, that the whole of those calumnious assertious which have been the chief of my correspondence with R. Respectives. that the whole of those chainfineds assertions which have been the subject of my correspondence with Mr. Brougham, ARE PALSE and MALEVOLENT. Mr. Brougham has had access to the expunged part of the evidence, of which the shorthand writer has furnished him with a copy. I also have obtained and writer has furnished him with copy. I also have obtained a copy from the same authority, wherein what I am asserted to have attered is not to be found. What has been the intention in making such charges, as I can only judge from the consequences, I forbear to attempt to explain; but must leave that task to the public. What those consequences have been is notorious. At a period of peculiar agitation and ferment, I have been held up to the resentment, if not to the vengeance, of

a deluded, exasperated populace.

"I shall now take leave of Mr. Brougham. In my conduct "I shall now take leave of Mr. Brougnam. In my conduct at the bar of the House of Commons, I feel that I acquitted myself candidly, conscientiously, and honourably; and I trust an impartial public will feel that there has been nothing in my proceedings towards Mr. Brougham that should induce me to submit in sileace to be the victim of his cool, DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION AND FALSEHOOD.—I am, Sir, your most ebedient servant,

"ROBERT M'KERRELL." And here, gentle reader, THE AFFAIR TERMINATED. (To be continued.)

# THEATRES.

SEVERAL of our correspondents inquire why, of all weekly papers, we omit to notice the Theatres; and one of our readers, in a very angry tone, calls our conduct invidious: he says "We have never mentioned Miss Wilson since her first appearance;" to which is superadded, so much about "native talent," that we cannot but attribute his letter to the author of the little poem, on the same subject, which we declined inserting some weeks ago. The truth is, our silence has proceeded from a feeling of good nature towards both establishments, and more particularly towards Drury-lane.

It is known too well to be doubted, that not one out of five hundred, of those who are called the public, takes the trouble of thinking for himself; and that it is sufficient to tell the town, day after day, in every newspaper, that a thing is excellent, and beautiful, and deightful, to make them firmly believe that it is so. In this happy state of delusion the play-goers of London have been living ever since Miss Wilson made her first appearance. In that first appearance there was great promise; and the sanction she had received from the approbation graciously given to a young beginner, from the highest quarter, having been ingeniously misconstrued into unqualified applause, she was pronounced one of the prodigies which occasionally illumine the theatrical hemisphere; and really, had she followed up her debut, taking that as the premier pas, she might have been what

the Drury-lane play-bills tell us she is.

Miss Wilson has a good, if not a pleasant voice, but she is no singer; and the best proof of the truth of this assertion is, that after she has delighted and astonished the London audience with her native talent, she is to go to Italy to learn to sing. All this we saw, upon her repetition of *Mandane*, and still more evidently saw, in *Rosetta*.—But Drury-lane was retrieving the losses of an unprosperous season, and why should we interfere? It would have been uugracious both to the lady and the public. Nothing mortifies an affected connoisseur in wine more, than to tell him he has been guzzling Perry, just as he has finished what he thinks a bout of Champagne: and even now, it is with pain we are compelled to tell the good easy people of the east end of the town, with whom our play-houses are filled, that they have been listening with rapture to a person wholly unskilled in the art, in which they have been made to believe her to be a proficient.

Then Mr. Braham's Hawthorn—the hale-sportsman. with "his dog and his gun," the fine specimen of an English country squire—can any thing be more abominable?—Kean, in Romeo, might have been as absurd to look at, but Kean could never have made Romeo as ridiculous as Braham makes Hawthern, unless he had introduced a hornpipe, or waltzed with the nurse, as the Queen did at Wood's, with Billy Austin; for, superadded to the little doll-like figure of Mr. Braham, which, as it never hittle doll-like figure of Mr. Braham, which, as it never could look like any thing but what it is, might be suffered to pass unnoticed, we are treated with—"Friend of my soul, this goblet sip," one of the few of Moore's delicate songs; "Together let us range the Fields," (which should, in the true spirit of the part, be sung by Hawthorn and his dog.) and a modern song about "waving trees," in which there is a mixture of quavering and roaring, as incongruous to the subject as the style of the song is to the piece in which it is introduced. song is to the piece in which it is introduced.

At the other house, the "Chances," mutilated, and almost murdered, is produced as an Opera, in which, to be sure, Miss Stephens sings, and whenever she sings, she de-lights us. In this piece, a Miss Hallande made her appearance, of whom we can only say, that she will either. turn out to be the first singer of the age, or nothing. We confess, at present, it seems to us quite an even chance which; but her voice has a powerful and extraordinary quality.

Then we have to find fault with a system of running races in translating and adapting, now so universal. A Melo-Drame, started at one of the Minor Parisian Theatres, is put up, and away go all the writers, composers, scene-painters, and carpenters after it; each hopes to be first, and although six or seven of them must be disappointed, still they persist in producing their works, and the whole town is filled with different versions of the

same piece.

And then again, we have to find fault with the adaptation of the popular Novels to the stage. The injustice done to the mighty talent which originally produces these works is incalculable. The magical descriptions of one of the most highly-gifted minds that ever was bent to the purpose, are reduced to pieces of painted earwas, and the beau-ideal, which the author has contrived, by his unequalled power, to give of his characters, is destroyed in an instant, by the transfer of the mental portrait to real life, in the shape of some awkward ill-favoured man,

or some dowdy-looking, vulgar woman.

Thus it will appear, that having had no reason to be pleased with any thing which has been done at either theatre, we have abstained from adding our influence, to that of fashion, to keep people away from plays. We cordially wish, for the sake of the arts, that playgoing were more in vogue than it is; but we must observe, that some other mode must be discovered, to bring people of fashion, taste, and respectability, into Covent Garden and Drury Lane, than metamorphosing an obsolete Play into a very bad Opera; translating a Melo-Drame, previously done at all the tumbling-places in and about London; or murdering the works of an immortal author, by metamorphosing them into uncommonly dull

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE CITY CONCERT. " Paulo Minora canemus." Tune-ALLEY CROKER.

When CAROLINE, the great and big, Was feasted in the city, Sir, United Radical and Whig, In malice or in pity, Sir, Invited ev'ry cockney dame The Royal cause to lift on; No matter what her rank or name

If she had but a shift on. Oh! such shifts! the flaunting belles of Drury Are neat to those of Crooked Lane, Ram Alley, and Old Jewry.

A few there were, not so obscure, Who boasted of clean linen; But they, as all their friends assure, Were driven by their men, in; Who thought that after such delay The Queen would be extinguished, Unless the blustering TIMES could say, That some few were "distinguished." Oh poor Times! how sad a scrape you have got in, Whose proud distinction is at best, 'twixt addled eggs and retten.

To face at once so renk k crowd The Queen was thought anable, So Thone, he begged to be allowed To hand her to a table, Where wine, and something better still, That smelt like Marasching Might, if administered with skill Give courage to the Queen Oh. Oh the Queen! the sober Queen of Britain. She very seon was in a state an armed chair to sit on.

When safely seated in this chair, The females were paraded, And like a showman, the Lord Mayor, The honours of the day did. Mrs. THORP herself came first, (" Her maiden name was Twies ma'am") Who curtsying low, cried, " May I burst "But I adore your wig, Ma'am." "Oh your wig! your wig so black and curl'd, Ma'am, That like the whiskers of a Jew it looks for all the world,

> The Queen, who thought this speech a scoff, Exclaimed " Mon Dien quel fardeau." Se Mrs. Mayer was hurried off, And up flounced Dame Ricardo. Quoth THORP, "This lady whom you view "Her head so lofty carrying, " Is one, whom an Oporto Jew

Ma'am."

"Cut off his son for marrying." Oh the son! his figure would not please ill One whose taste might chance to lie between an owl and

> The Queen, at seeing Mrs. Syngs. Was ready to affront her; No German Princess more dislikes These gentry of the counter. " But mean and vulgar as you think her," Said THORP, " you needs must thank her, " Because her dad, though once a tinker. " Did become a banker."

Oh, the dad! fit sire of such a filly, At the race ball at Doncaster they called her orange-lily.

> Next Mrs. WILDE the presence graced, The splendour to increase, Ma'am; "Tho' lowly born, she has a taste, "And been, like you, in Greece, Ma'am; "And tho' she wed a peaceful squire, "Was for a tar more fitted, " For she is used to standing fire, "And was brought up at Spit-head."

Oh, the fire of poor Devaynes's kitchen, From whose hot coals she stole the blush that makes her so bewitching.

Scowling WILLIAMS next produces What he calls his family; It is a mode he oddly chooses Down our throats to cram a lie; His real wife is safe in bed, Not dreaming of such folly; Perhaps the fellow, in her stead, Has brought his Vauxhall dolly. Oh, the drab! her crime is doubly heinous,

Who could condescend to be that yellow Vulcan's Venus.

So far so well, but now the Quire For harmony enlisted, "Threw all the fut into the fire," (As Mrs. Wilde expressed it.) The blundering dogs began to sing. With all their might and energies, "Ged preserve our noble King, "And confound his enemies."

Oh, the Brutes! the Queen was well nigh fainting, And would have blushed, if one could blush beneath three coats of painting.

In anger, for her coach slie roar'd, And into it, when ready. She trundled, handed by my lord, And followed by my lady. And so they drove home in the dark, The beau and his two graces Like (as a florist might remark) Under a Hood two faces. Oh, the Hood! convenient garb for lovers,

For none but they can truly say how many sins it covers.

THE EXCLAMATION OF "UNSUNNED SNOW" On seeing William Cobbett use a Pocket Homthorchief stamped with ker Portrait.

> " No mortal sure was e'ex reserv'd, "To sink so low as me,
> "I'm daub'd with praises undeserved,

"And-blown upon by thee!!!"

#### TO THE VISCOUNT HOOD.

My Lond,—It is oute right that errors in works published (as they profess to be) by authority, should be corrected lest the public should be deceived, and the characters and reputations of estimable individuals in-

The mistake to which I wish to call your Lordship's attention, is to be found in page 172, of The BRITISH IMPERIAL CALENDAR for the present year, published by John Debrett.

At that page under the Head of RECEIVERS GENERAL of Taxes, we find-

"Receiver General for part of Middlesex, Long Hood-Office, 12, Birchin Lane.

In the official circular from Brandenburgh House, it appears, published by authority, that " Lady Hood is gone into waiting upon the Queen."

That one of these printed assertions must be erroneous, there can be little doubt, for your Lordship has too much generosity of principle, and too much honorable feeling to allow them both to be correct.

Either the story of your Lady's appointment under the Queen is a fabrication, or you have doubtless resigned your sinecure office, held by special grace from the Crown. It cannot be supposed, that while you consented to receive a large salary from the King's Government, for duties done by your bankers, that you would have suffered Lady Hood to have engaged herself to an individual whose whole conduct has gone to insult and injure His Majesty, and harrass and thwart the existing Government.

I should advise your Lordship to get Denman to move for a criminal information against one or the other of the publications I have noticed, for there cannot be a greater libel put forth to the world against your Lordship's character and feelings, than the insinuation they convey.

I am, Sir, yours,

THE GREEN MAN.

Blackheath, Murch 14, 1821.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, March 9.—It is confidently said, that many Officers of English merchant ships have solicited and obtained letters de marque from the Neupolitan Government, to fit out privateers to ornise in the Adriatic sen.

Advices from Paris of the 8th convey the important fact, that the Franch Government, through their Minister in Madrid, have declared to the King and Government of Spain, they will not in any way interfere with the Constitutional system established in that country," further adding, "that the French territory or frontiers shall not be made use of by any power whitever for the purposes of hostility, or with a view to disturb the order established by an independent nation for the management of its own local concerns?

The Paris Journals received on Priday state, that an affair of outpose took place, in which Gen. Pepe dispersed, with great loss, a regiment of Hungarian Cavalty—that Gen. Frimont was waiting on the defensive for the arrival of a force of reserve from Milan-that insurrection had actually broken out in the marches—and that the rest of Italy was in a ferment—that a conspiracy to establish a constitution in Piedmont, and revolutionize Lombardy, with Prince Carignan (of the Royal Family) at its head, was discovered at Turin; that the Deputy Borelli proposed in the Parliament of Naples to vest in the Prince Regent conjointly, with eight persons possessing the confidence of the nation, a dictatorship—and fastly, that embarrassment and confusion had been caused at Laybuch by the presentation of a note from the British Minister respecting the war in Italy.—A second express brings the still more important news, "that travellers arrived at Paris from Italy, had been overtaken by a courier, who informed them that a great battle had taken place at the foot of Mount Broxo, near Term (in the Papal territory), in which the Neapolitans had been vic-

This latter intelligence wants confirmation. We expect, however, accounts hourly of the first onset of the two opposing armies. The Austrian forces were concentrated upon the western frontier of the Abrugzi, about the 21st or 22nd ult. The division of Walmoden, which had marched along the Adriatic, by Rimini and Sinigaglia, came into communication on the former day, near Foligno, with the vanguard of the General in Chief, Baron Frimont, which thus reinforced, advanced on the 24th in the direction of Spoleto. The right wing of General Frimont, who had murched upon Foligno, by Florence, Arezzo, and Perugia, was covered by the division of Sturterheim, which remained at Civita Castellana, and kept open a communication by the way of Namie and San Geneva. The Neapolitans meanwhile were failing back within their own frontiers, and

seemed to be collecting their strength at Aquila.

An Express from Paris arrived yesterday with the following Bulletin, issued by the French Government, on Thursday, announcing the important intelligence of the revolution in Piedmont in favour of the Spanish Constitution:

BULLETIN.—" March 15, 1821.—It has been impossible for

the Government longer to conceal the events at Turin, of

which it received information by a telegraphic despatch.

"It was on the 10th that the garrison of Alexandria, 10,000 strong, proclaimed the Constitution of Spain. At this news the King of Sardinin wished to march the troops that were at Turin, but they refused, crying, 'The Constitu-tion of the Cortes for ever!' The Prince of Carignan and General Giffenga were sent to Alexandria, but on their arrival they cried, 'The Constitution of the Cortes for ever!' and placed themselves at the head of the movement. In this crisis the King of Sardinia thought to calm the ferment by offering to grant the French charter, but it has been refused. All the garrisons in Piedmont have followed the example of that of Alexandria. We have certain information that the Prince of Crrignan, and General Giffanga, at the head of 25,000 men, have marched for Milan, and it is believed that they would enter that city this day, the 15th of March."
NAPLES, Feb. 20.—The Address of the Parliament to the

Prince Regent, on the 16th, in which the King was declared in a state of constraint, contained the following sentence:—" It was a question whether, in such a crisis, we ought to receive fresh powers from our constituents; but the Congress at Lay-bash having signified to us that its resolutions were invevocable, we are bound also to regard the onth that we have taken, to defend the Constitution whilst breath remains to us as irre-

A private letter received in town yesterday, states that the Fiedmontese army have revolted in favour of the Neapolitan

This intelligence is contained in a private letter. s dated the 14th inst. and states that "A telegraphic despatch has been received by the Government, aunouncing that the whole of the Picdmontese troops have risen, and have demanded a free representative Government, and that they should be allewed to march against the Austrians. It was concluded that the reply of the Sardinian Government had not been satisfactory, for the despatch distinctly stated, that the Piedmontese army, amounting to 40,000 men, had marched. Prince Carignan was sent to bring them back; but with little prospect of success." The account adds—"All Italy is in a flame."

A letter from Lisbon, dated March 1, says—"We had an

arrival from Madeira yesterday morning, which created the greatest sensation here; no less than the Bishop of the Island, and several other persons of distinction, prisoners, on board an English brig, who were suspected of being inimical to the new

order of things."

Madrid, March 2.—Yesterday his Majesty, accompanied by a strong escort, proceeded to the Hall of the Cortes, and pronounced a discourse of which the following are interesting extracts, as they contain a charge against the Spanish Mi-

nistry:"However, it is necessary I should inform you, though with much regret, that the ideas of some disaffected person seek to delude the credulous into a notion that I am hostile to the constitutional system, are not unknown to me. Their object is to inspire distrust of my pure intentions and upright conduct. I have sworn to the Constitution, and I have always observed my onth, as far as it depended upon myself. I wish to God every one else had done the same. The outrages and indignities of every kind which have been committed towards me, to the utter disregard and contempt of what is due to order, and to my person, as a constitutional Monarch, are public. I have no fears as to my life, or my safety. God, who reads my heart, watches over one and the other, and will take care of them, as also of the greater and better part of the nation.

"But I cannot, this day, conceal from the Cortes, as princi-pally entrusted with the care of that inviolability which beongs to a Constitutional King, that these insults could not have been repeated if the executive power had displayed all that energy which the Constitution prescribes, and the Cortes de-sire. Want of firmness, and the indifference of many of the Authorities, have occusioned the renewal of such excesses. Should they continue, it will not be surprising if the Spanish nation finds itself engulphed in innumerable evils and mis-

Jamaica Papers to the 20th January, have arrived, and we are happy to learn from them that his Grace the Duke of Manchester continued to gain strength after his severe acci dent. His wound was almost entirely healed, and on the January, he was able to transact business at a Board of Forts and Fortifications which was held. Public meetings were about to be called for the purpose of addressing his Grace, and congratulating him upon his recovery.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

#### COURT OF CHANCERY, MARCH 13. National Fire Union Society v. Bignold.

Mr. Wetherell asked the Lord Chancellor whether he was to anderstand from what his Lordship said on Saturday that the injunction restraining Mr. Bignold from interfering with the

affairs of the above company was to be dissolved. The Lord Chancellor said he was opinion that before the Directors would be entitled to claim an Injunction against the defendant, they must show that they had acted in conformity with the provisions of the deed by which the Company was established. As they had not done so in the present instance, the injunction against Mr. Bignold must be discharged.

By this decision, Mr. Bigonld is re-instated in his office of

Secretary to the Institution.

Rowe v. Malthew and Philip Wood.

Mr. Heald was heard at considerable length in opposition to the motion which the Attorney-General made in this case on Saturday. The learned Gentlemen contended, that whether Mr. M. Wood was to be considered in the character of a mortgague or a partner, a large balance was due to him from the plaintiff. The counsel for the plaintiff had asserted, that some of the sums which composed this balance were improperly credited to the defendant. In contradiction to this, Mr. Heald read a variety of facts trom affidavits, which, he contended, proved beyond dispute, that every item of the balance was fairly accounted for. He said that the conduct of Alderman Wood towards the plaintiff had been of the most liberal description. His first connection with the plaintiff commenced in 1812, when, at the solicitation of his brother, Mr. Benjamin Wood, he was induced to afford him pecuniary assistance to a very large amount. The defendant afterwards, deceived by false statements of the plaintiff, who pretended that the mines were capable of yielding a profit of 100,0001., when it was proved they could not return a single shilling, became a pur-clineer of some shares of the mines. Having discovered the deception which had been practised towards him, and being also well assured that the plaintiff, was miscenducting himself in the management of the mines, Mr. Matthew Wood took pos-session of them as mertgagee. The plaintiff now wished to remove Mr. Wood from all controll over the mines, but he, Mr. Heald, trusted the Court would not sanctio, ais demand.

SATERDAY.—This important case was resumed this morning, when Mr. Sidebotham concluded for the defendants.

The Lord Chancellor then observed that he wished to throw out some remarks in the present stage of the case, for the con-tideration of the Attorney-General. He took this to be an appli-cation on the part of the Plaintiff for the Court to appoint a receiver and manager on the mines in question; which application was supported by two affidavits. The case itself was of the nature of an indenture on mortgage, to secure certain menies for which acceptances had been given; and it appeared that the Defendants must abide by their agreement, till Mr. Matthow Wood was freed by some judgment of the Court from the effect of his own act. With respect to the power of sale, it remained as by assignment to Wood, and might be used by him. But the Court was in a singular situation on many points; and it was material to ascertain if the grounds upon which application was made to the Court in 1815 were sufficient grounds for the application now made in 1821. With respect to the bills issued on behalf of the mining firm as alledged by the plaintiff, he understood them to have been blank bills, and he was sorry for it; for he was old enough to remember the time when such blank acceptances would have amounted to nothing in a court of Law; but, unhappily, the Courts at Westminster Hall thought differently, and so it had been ruled in the King's Bench, in order, it must be supposed, to prevent persons from evading bills in any case, which decision, he was sorry to say, had led to the production of much false capital, to the ruin of confiding and unemspecting men, and to the increase of Law

Now there was nothing more to do but to send blank expences. bills up to London, if accredited by any suppo mine, where they were filled up and circulated as the parties haw fit, though such bills were really of no more worth than pieces of paper to be twirled round the thumb. Mere his Lordship went over the particulars of the present case, and remarked on the circumstance of nearly eight thousand pounds charged for commission and agency, for the benefit of Mr. Benjamin Wood, who might certainly be deserving of it, though it must be inferred that they paid better in Cornwall than at some other places he knew. (We regret that our limits will not permit us to follow the Learned Lord in detail.) It was evident, by the agreement, that the Defeadants knew they were partly purchasers in the mines; and, on the other side, with respect to the allegations of the Biaintiff, that the mines were not properly worked, it would be moressury to have the working of mines explained in evidence; for though be had lived, in early life, among mises, be must comfess be did not know what was meant by working them. There was also an account of balances on the mortgage, signed by all parties, the whole including a contract with reference to the supplemental bill. Mortgagees were certainly not bound to risk their fortunes for the benefit of mortgagors. If mismanagement was complained of, the question would be, what that mismanagement was; and if the present case were put upon that, it must be extremely clear, or it would amount to nothing at all. Again, was the decree to be issued on the mortgages as such, or on the partner as such, or on the defendants in capacities? No man, as a partner in such concerns, had a right to have a receiver put upon him, while he continued to fulfil his duty to the copartnership; and, therefore, he doubted whether, in this stage of the business, a receiver could be put on, though regard must be had to what passed in 1816, in connexion with matters since stated to the Court.

#### ASSIZES.

NORTHAMPTON. Philip Haynes and Mary Clark were tried for the murder of Mr. J. Clark, (husband to the female princer) a farmer at Charwelton with whom Huynes had formerly lived, by shooting him in his yard while cutting some hay. Mrs. Clark was indicted for being accessory to the marder. Haynes fired at his victim from undermeath the thatch of a barn where he lay concented, and on his person was found several letters written by Mrs. Clark to him, urging him to the horrid dead, and promising him marriage if he was not discovered. They were both found guilty on the clearest evidence. Mr. Clark was a man of very considerable property, which he has left wholly to his children, a boy and a girl. The prisoners were sentenced to be hung and their bodies to be dissected. They were executed on Saturday sen'night.

Essex.—The following prisoners were capitally convicted: William Bowtle, Mary Cooke, Thomas Finch, and Thomas Jude, for burglary. The last mentioned prisoner had been a servant to the Rev. John Deedes, of Willaugale Doe, and had broken and entered his master's house after he had been discharged, and stole therein eight shirts and other articles.

John Paul Gooch and Joseph Cooper were convicted of hosse stealing, and William Carter, of stealing a cow.

Charles Lingard, William Hambleton, and William Sans, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Elzabeth Smith, a widow Lady, residing at Springfield, near Chelmsford, in the night of the 5th inst., and stealing a considerable quantity of silver plate, and other valuable property. Guilty—Death.

Civil Side.—Sifkin and another v. Lambert and another.

—This was an action on the statute 17 Geo. 3. c. 19. against the defendants, as inhabitants of the Hundred of Becontree, for damage done to the house of the plaintiffs, young ladies, keeping a boarding school at Ilford, by a riotous mob, for refusing to illuminate on the 13th November, in favour of the Queen.

Verdicts for the plaintiffs.—Damages 81, 17s.
Verdicts were also obtained by three other inhabitants of llford, namely, Mr. Thompson, the Rev. Mr. Glover, and Mr. Wilcox, for similar injuries.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

His Majesty will come to town on Monday, and, it is said, honour the Opera of Tuesday with his presence. On Wednesday his Majesty goes to the Concert of Ancient Music.

The cushion on which the royal crown is to be borne at the coronation has just been completed. It is of rich crimson Genoa velvet, with a border of gold embroidery inlaid with precious stones, from which depends a superb deep bullion

fringe of gold, with tassels en suite.

HIS MAJESTY'S INTENDED VISIT TO IRELAND.—(From the Dublin Evening Post)-"We can state, at length, and we believe upon the most unquestionable authority, that there is no longer any reason to doubt the accuracy of the report of the intended visit of his Majesty to Ireland. The officers of his Majesty's Household have declared that orders have been already issued for the necessary preparations to be made. It is said that Dublin Castle is to be fitted up for the residence of his Majesty; that all the Foreign Ministers will be required to attend the Court to be held in Dublin; and that it will be signified to those noble families who are most in the habit of being in the society of His Majesty, that their presence will be acceptable to his Majesty. Thus there will be the most numerous, opulent, and splendid assemblage of great per-sonages in Dublin that has ever yet appeared in Ireland.— This royal visit will, in every way, be attended with great public advantages; it will tend to conciliate the feelings of the people to the British throne and connection; to elevate the rank which His Majesty's Irish subjects hold in the United Empire; to gratify the more opulent ranks; and to relieve, by a great expenditure, much of the distress which prevails in Dublin. We cannot forbear again congratulating the city of Dublin and the kingdom of Ireland upon this most gratifying and important occasion. The advantages to the country, and and important occasion. The advantages to the country, and we presume humbly to add, to the King, will be invaluable. More than a hundred years have elapsed since Ireland saw a King, and then she witnessed her fields laid in blood, and her liberties were smote to the earth. The King of Ireland will now arrive in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious peace—he will be attended by most of his Ministers, by a great body of the English nobility and gentry, by the great officers of his Household, and by the representatives of all the sovereigns in Europe—he will come like a great King amongst the most warm-hearted and enthusiastic of his subjects—he will witness. their loyalty-with a truly royal magnanimity he will confer upon them those rights which have been so long delayed. Such a King will live for ever in the hearts of a brave and grateful people."

We are desired by a Lady of rank, connected with one of the first estimable families in this country, to communicate to



111.

our readers the following gratifying particulars: - As a demonstration of unaffected attachment, as a tribute of the pro-foundest respect and duty, towards our dear and venerable Sowereign, a number of personages of high rank, among whom the ladies are completious, are determined upon giving a most distinguished reception to His Majesty, on the occasion of his auspicious visit to Ireland; and they felt persuaded that their arrangements will be universally concurred in.—On the Sovereign's arrival, they will be in attendance on His Majesty in their carriages; and immediately on his Majesty coming on shore, they will alight, and form an avenue, lining the read in a deep, and compact hody, for his passage. The Ladies will form a line in front, and will be dressed in gay and splendid tabinets, the manufacture of their own city, and each will wear, in a white silk hat, a plume of four ostrich feathers. As His Majesty advances, the Nobility and Gentry will return to their carriages, and follow His Majesty in his progress to Dublin-joining in the cheers of the myriads who will doubtless assemble to hail the arrival of their good and gracious Monarch Gentlemen, it is requested, may be dressed on the occasion in Irish manufacture; and, as it will be gratifying to our beloved King, that the humblest artisan may benefit by His Majesty's visit to this country, the ladice dresses will, in every article, except feathers, consist of the produce of the national industry.— Dublia Patriot.

It is reported that the Crown of Christophe was stolen by some of his subjects and sold to an American captain for 12,000 dollars. It has not yet been recovered,

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENT. - J. Hardwicke, Esq. late Barrister of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed as Magistrate at Shadwell Police Office, in the room of George Storey, Esq. lately retired.

The Lords of the Admiralty have, by order, bearing date the 10th instant, signified to the Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, that his Majesty has been most graciously pleased to command that in future the Union Jack, or Flag Colour of the United Kingdom, when hoisted on board any of His Majesty's ships or vessels of wor, in the ports or barbours of Ireland, and having on board the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, shall bear in the centre of it the escutcheon of the arms of Ireland, viz. a

It will be seen by the list of Dover departures, published in the Morning Papers, that the Hon Keppell Craven has left England for the continent.

A Bill is now pending in the Commons to enable the Judges of the Court of King's Benek to sit before the Term, and to empower the Lord Chancellor to nominate any two Barons of Exchequer to sit in the Chancery Court, while his Lordship attends appeal cases in the Peers.

A suit was commenced during the last year in the Consistory Court, at York, against the Rev. T. Cotterill, Minister of St. Paul's, Sheffield, for having introduced into that church a selection of Psalms and Hymns. The declared object of the suit was to prevent the use of any other metrical compositions than fhose of Sternhold and Hopkins, and Tate and Brady. After a long and impurtial hearing, the Judge of the Court recommended a reference of the whole matter in dispute to the Archbishop of York, in which recommendation, Mr. Cotterill most readily acquiesced, thinking it a point of great importance to obtain the sanction of such high autilority, and knowing from an interview with His Grace, that he was friendly to the use of Hymns. His Grace most readily undertook, and most promptly executed, the work of mediation: and not only prepared a selection of Psalms and Hymns for public worship, but like-wise presented a thousand copies for the use of the congregation of St. Paul's Church. A similar process to that instituted against Mr. Cotterill, was threatened against the Ministers of two other congregations, who had introduced Mr. Cotterill's selection, unless they would adopt thus recommended by His Grace. In order to prevent the possibility of dissatisfaction in those congregations, it was found necessary to present copies gratuitously to those likewise. The selection was thus introduced into the three churcles with the most perfect good understanding of all parties; and, it is hoped, that the manner in which this important suit has terminated will be the means of essentially promoting the general good of religion, and the best interests of the Church of England.

THE ARMY .- BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS .- General Order's of the Hon. the Governor in Council, Bombay Castle August 16th, 1820 .- The Hon, the Governor in Council announces to the army, the appointment, on the Lith ult., by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India, of Major-General Lionel Smith, C. B. to the Staff of the army of this Presidency, in the room of Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. transferred to the Staff at Fort William. Major-General Sir Wm. Grant Keir was placed on the Bombay Staff on the 24th of Jun. 1817, since which period the Governor in Council has had occasion to avail himself of his professional talents in the command of the Field force in Guzerat, in 1817; on an expedition against the Sawant Warre Principality, in 1810; in Cutch, in the same year, and recently against the Jeasmee Pirates, in the Gulph of Persia; in all of which important services the Government expressed its applause of the ability and zeal which marked the Major-General's qualifications for command. In adverting to those testimonials of approbation which have been bestowed on Major-General Sir Wm. Grant Keir, while in command of desachments of the Bombay army, the reputation of which he has contributed so materially to enhance, the Governor in Council cannot allow of the Major-General's removal from the Bembay Staff without an assurance of his high respect and esteem for the private and the public character of that distinguished officer, and recording his sense of the gallantry and order with which he has uniformly devoted his exertions to the promotion of the public interests.—By order of the Governor in Council, (Signed). J. B. SIMSON, Sec. to Government.

Thursday morning another detachment of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion landed at Leith from Harwich, and marched into Pdinburgh Castle. Seven companies are now there, the other three are stationed at Landguard Fort, Heligoland, and

the Isle of Man.
Wednesday, the 12th Regiment embarked at Gosport for

Guernsey.

The 73d Regiment are daily expected home from the Island of Ceylon; they are to march, on debarking, to their depote at the Regiment is the Broyle Barracks, where recruiting for the Regiment is going on briskly.

e Nautilus transport is arrived at Portsmouth from Corfu and Malta, with about 200 troops, detachment of different Regiments, to be dishanded.

The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Cotton, arrived at Plymouth on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and are gone into Mari-borough, and New and Old Granby Barracks.

THE QUEEN. The following is Account of all "an Mories expended, touching any proceedings had respecting her Majesty the Queen, from the year 1817 to the present time." It was presented to the House of Lords, and ordered to be printed, on the 12th inst .--

18,100 15 0 46,000 0

60,000 0 0

on the 12th inst.—

The Total Sum supplied out of the Scoret Service Money, from the commencement of the proceedings, is.

The Total Sum issued to Mr. Maule, the Solicitor of the Treasury, out of the Grant of Parliament for Civil Contingencies, for the expence of the proceedings, is.

The Total Sum issued to Mr. Vizard, her Majesty's Solicitor, out of the Grant of Parliament for satisfying certain Charges upon the Consolidated Pand, or Civil List, for the expence of those proceedings, is.

To his Majesty's Great Chamberlain (Lady Willoughby de Bresby, acting by her deputy, D. W. Fellowes, Esq.) out of the said Grant for Civil Contingencies, for extraordinary expences incurred by him on this occasion.

To Sir Robert Baker (Chief Magistrate of the Howstreet Police and Horse Patrole) out of the said Grant for Civil Contingencies, towards the extra expences of preserving the peace during those proceedings. 2,250 0 0 3,103 10 0

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, Feb. 15, 1821, (Signed) £129,454 5 6 R. LUSHINGTON. The Spanish General Morillo arrived in town on Sunday, on his way to Spain.

Mr. Alderman Garrett was returned on Monday, by the Lord Mayor, as duly elected Alderman of Bridge Ward; the Monu-ment was illuminated in consequence, a thing that has not

occurred for the last forty years.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India when Capt. J. Blanshard was sworn into the command of the Marquis of Wellington, consigned to Madras and

One of the chapels near the western entrance of St. Paul's Cathedral is fixed upon for the erection of the cenotaph to the Princess Charlotte.

A paragraph appeared in the Morning Chronicle, on Monday last, stating that "copies of a letter from a gallant Marquis, who distinguished biaself at the battle of Waterloo, addressed to the highest personage in the kingdom, on the subject of the Queen, are handed about in fashionable circles, and it is said, has excited considerable surprise in the quarter to which it is addressed." We have authority to contradict, most unequivocally, the whole of the above paragraph. Not any letter whatever upon the subject of the Queen, has been written by the Noble Marquis alluded to.

We are much gratified with the performances of Mr. Alexandre, the most astonishing ventriloquist we have heard. gentleman performed on Thursday to a private party at the Mansion House; and the variety of his performances, and the illusion which he practised, not only surprised but delighted the company assembled. We have heard him with pleasure in private company, and really his powers of ventriloquism are such as to create indescribable sensations. Indeed he has, we understand, received testimonials from most of the crowned heads on the continent, among whom may be enumerated the Kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Buvaria; the Prioce of Orange, and Prince Wrede; the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge the Archbishop of Vienna, &c. &c. have honoured him with their approbation. Meduls have been presented to him from many of those powers, which furnishes the best testimonials of his capabilities, but the public will have an opportunity of judging of his powers on Wednesday next, at the London Tavern, where, we understand, he means to display the astonishing gifts with which he has been favoured.

ADVERTISEMENT,]—LITERATURE.—THE RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW, No. 5.—We took occasion to advert, a short time age to the merits of this valuable periodical. A new Number has just appeared, no way inferior to its predecessors; and containing, among several excellent articles, a review of a very curious Latin work, which had never before fallen under our observation. It is a funciful classification of the Orders of Monks, after the manner of Linnaus, and is written with much point and spirit. The following is the selentific definition and description of the Genus Monachus, its difference from man, and its apparent use.

Definitio. -- An animal, authropomorphic-hooded-howling by night —thirsting.

Descriptio.—Body erect, biped—back curved—head pressed—always hooded, and clothed in every part, (si in speciebus quibusdam caput, pedes, anum, manusque andas covetous, fetid, filthy, dranken, lazy, more patient of want than lubour. At the rising and setting of the sun, and especially at night, they congregate, and when one ories out, all cry—run together at the sound of a bell—walk always in couples—are clothed in wool—live by rapine and plunder—assert that the world was made for them alone—carry on their amours clandestinely—do not marry—expose their youngfight with their species, and attack their enemies unawares from.

The female differs little from the male, except in having her head always veiled- is cleaner, less drunken, and never leaves her home, which she keeps clean. When young, she grasps at all sorts of playthings, stares about her on all sides, and salutes the males by nodding. When older, she becomes spiteful and malignant; and when angry, agitates her jaw-bones incessantly, with open mouth. When called, the females answer "Ape,"
When allowed, they chatter promiscuously; and if a bell rings,

Differentia-Man speaks, reasons, wills. The monk is often mute, has no reason or will, is governed solely by the orders of his superiors. The head of man is erect,
Os homini sublime dedit, columque tueri

Justit. et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.

The head of the monk is depressed, with the eyes turned to the ground—man seeks his bread by the sweat of his brow, the monh grows fat by laniness—man dwells among men, the monk seeks solitude, and hides himself, avoiding the light. it follows, that the monk is a genus of mammatia distinct from man, intermediary between him and the ape; approaching chich it from s manner of living.

"Simia quam similis turpissima bestia vobis!"
Usus.—An useless burthen to the earth. " Fruges consumere nati."

# POLICE.

Bow-Starkt.—A foreigner, named Kolpfb, accompanied by an aged woman, was brought to this office late on Tuesday night, by Lavender and a party of foreign officers, with a great quantity of luggage, in two postchaises with four horses He is a partner in a banking and mercantile house at Leipsic; and during the absence of the partners, he ab sconded with all the negotiable bills placed with them a bankers, which he converted into gold at Hamburgh, Amster

dam, thotterdam, &c. to the amount of 30,000t. and with this treasure he sailed for England.—Persons properly authorized to detain him, were despatched to this country with instructions to apply for aid to our Magistracy. Lavender was oedered to afford them every assistance; and he having ascertained that he was expected to land at Gravesend, on Saturday, immediately proceeded thicker, where he found that the object of bis persuit had left for Liverpool the evening before. He followed directly, and apprehended M. Kolpfh on board an American vessel, in which be had taken a passage for himself and mother, to New York. He was also fortunate enough to accure the whole of the property carried off. The whole of the par-ties went before the Saxon Minister, Baron de Just, when M. Kolpfn gave up the property; but he, nevertheless, still remains in custody.

MARLBOROLOH-STREET .- Wednesday, T. Gammon, a coachman, was charged with the wilful marder of a woman, aged 70, at Seven Dials. It appeared that the prisoner, accompanied by another man on the box, was driving on at a brisk rate, when the deceased was knocked down by the horses. about eleven o'clock on Saturday night. The wheels passed over her head, and two young men conveyed her to the Mil-dlesex Hospital, where she died in about twenty-four house after.—He was remanded.

#### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

GLASGOW.—We are happy to observe that the effects of the late improvement in trade has been again experienced in the Bazzar. Phough this is the senson in which eggs become plentiful, they rose last market day sixpence a handred. Fresh butter rose a penny a pound. Cheese rose from one shilling to one and fourpence a stone, and salt butter sold as high twenty shillings a stone, being a rise of 23. a stone sin market-day.

Hull.—The manufactured cotton and cotton twists sent

from here yearly from 1814 to the present time has much increased in amount. The quantity of twist exported has increased from seven to seventeen millions of pounds; and that of cotton goods, from nine millions to nearly fifty millions of yards! the quantity of the latter being bulf as much more in 1820, than in any other year!

INVERNESS.—We are truly happy to understand that those

indications of returning prosperity, which are now visible in Manchester and Glasgow, and also in the principal seats of the great woollen manufactories, are felt even in this remote narter. It is remarked, both by commercial travellers, and those connected with agriculture, that they recollect of no season in which the payment of accounts has been more prompt, or fresh orders more liberally given.

MANCHESTER.—We received on Thursday the following communication:—I am happy to inform you that several large orders have been received from the Continent within flues few days, and, on the whole, business is certainly improving.

Paisagy.—Perhaps a more general and extensive demandar for such a variety of elegant and durable fabrics was never ex-perienced. It is certain that more hunds were never employed. and engaged with so much industry in the manufacturing of these goods. An additional increase of workmen is still re-, , quirel, and an uncommon vivacity is every where manifemed. A Sherrows.—The dirty tide of political infatuation is com-

pletely turned in this neighbourhood. We now hear nothing; of Majocchis and Demouts, but all join in one common cause, breathing forth loyalty and attuchment to our beloved Sovereign.

The foundation stone of the new market about to be built in this town, was laid last week by Colonel Tynte, M. P. Provincial Grand Master of Somersetshire, assisted by a large body of freemasons, with much ceremony.

Suicide. - A Coroner's Inquest was held on Monday night, at the house of Robert Dalrymple, Bsq. in Manchester-square, who put a period to his existence with a large pistol. The deceased had dressed himself or Sunday to go to Church. While the butler was waiting to lat his master out, he heard the report of a pistol. He ran up and found the deceased lying on the floor with the pistol firmly grasped in his hand, and his head dreadfully fractured. He died about two o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Wright had known the deceased for nineteen years; he spoke to the deraugement of his inind, evidenced when on a visit to him at his seat in Bucks, in September liss; he used to mutter to himself, and exclaim "Oh, God!" He could question in conversation nor enjoy the sports of the field.—.
General Poyntz gave similar testimony.— The Jury returned at
werdlet of Mexial derangement.—The decensed was described a gentleman of a most pious and amiable mind .- Mr. Robert' Dairymple was the only son of Admiral Dairymple, a gentles man who distinguished himself in the naval service. At an early age young Dulrymple showed considerable powers of mind; he was placed by his father with an eminent conveyancer, under whom he made considerable improvement in than branch of the profession: at the age of twenty he married his first cousin, Miss Browning, the grand-daughter of a gentle-man of property, residing near Epsom, in Surrey; to this lade, he was most affectionately attached; but before they had beed married twelve months she died of a decline. His grief for the loss of this young lady is not to be described, and little doubt but that his excessive melancholy for her loss (although after the lapse of more than twenty years) was the cause of his lamentable death. He has often been observed to gaze on her picture for hours together, and at last has been beard to exclaim, "O God! what a loss I've had!." He always wore her miniature in his beaom, and in his will he ordered, that whenever he died, his body should be opened, and that the miniature of his wife should be tied round his heart, which has been done. He has not left a legrey, or even a remembrance, to one of his relations, connections, or friends, but has bequeathed the whole of his considerable property to an elderly lady, who is in no ways either related or connected with him, and with whom he was but slightly acquainted.

ADVERTISEMENT .- SPRING FASHIONS .- Curling the bairstill continues to prevail, indeed, it may be called an universal fashion, the effect of a fine head of bair strikes every beholder with admiration, and has always been a favorite theme for the artist's peneil, and the poet's muse, and of all modern inventions for displaying it in the most fascinating manner, Atkinson's Curling Fluid has long stood pre-eminent, by applying it after curling the hair, it counteracts the harshness which her irons produce, makes it soft and glossy as silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in dancing or walking, or in damp weather. It also removes the dandriffe, prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, and is perhaps the greatest regenerator of hair in the whole areans of nature. It is sold by most respectable Perfumers, but as there are some very near indistions, the following signature is on the label of the genuine, "James Atkinson, 44, Gerrard Street, London."

ADVERTISEMENT .... "The British Review." ANYBRILEMENT.... The British Review," "The Antijacobin," "The Loyalists' Magazine," &c. have duly apreciated the spirited and loyal efforts of Mr. Harral, who in his
"Henry the Eighth, and George the Fourth," now in its
second edition, has placed the Queen's case in its most correct
and striking point of view. This volume is admirably adapted for the use of Colonial readers, is also, from its legal, historical, and chronological display, essential to every possessor of the detailed and official reports of the trial.—Mr. Harral, it is scarcely necessary to add, is also the nuthor of "Anna Boleyn and Caroline of Brunswick," the "Demon of the Age, byc.

	SHIP N	EWS.		
Arrived Mails	Pue	Arrived	Mails	Due
(Dublin			.Lisben	
l Waterford			.Malta	
l Guernsey			France	
Holland		<del></del>	.Hamburg	b 1
Gottenbur	gh 2		.Flanders	

DEAL, March 16.—Wind S.—Arrived and sailed for the River, the Isabella, McNiel, from Charleston—sailed 17th February; and Hottentet, Hawes, frem Jamaica Came down from the River and remain, the Gritteries, Avery, for New York: Demerara packet, Venables, for Demerara; Astrea, Hedgeon, for Trieste; Agnes, Cundy, for Lisbon; Gleaner, Burdwell, for Bourdeaux; and Williams, Petty, for St. Michael's.

Michael's.

HARWICH, March 16.—Arrived the Prince of Orange packet from Holland; Lord Nelson and Beaufoy ditto, from Cuxhaveu, all with

PLYMOUTH, March 15.—Wind S.E.—Arrived the Isabella, Niekols, from Rio Janeire for London. Sailed the Hannah, Webber, for Brest; John, King, for Jamaica; and Pelter and Anna, Chambers, for Batavia.

Batavia. FraLMOUTH, March 14.—Wind S.—Arrived the Enterprise, Hosken; Two Brothers and Sisters, Birch; and Bideford, McDenald, from London. Sailed the Romulus, Crawford, for Barbadoes and St. Vincont; Nettingham, Hilvard, for Gibraltar; and Isabella, Gregson, for Bourdeaux.

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RICHARD MORGAN, Esq. Norwich.

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The institution is founded on the equitable principle of mutual guarantee. A Benus of 20 per cent, on the Premium paid by each Member was declared in 1815; and, from the present prosperous state of the leathlishment, the next Boaus in 1822, may be expected to be much more considerable.

Tatanisment, no next sources of the National Union Insurance considerable.

This Society has no connexion with the National Union Insurance foosiety, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and the only Offices in London at which it transacts business, are 16, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall; and 21, Breahn-lane, Cornbill.

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ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, the Original and Genuine, which for many years has been universally admired, and is acknowledged to be the best and cheapent article for naurishing the Hair, promoting a luxuriant growth, and rendering it clegant and beautiful. Its superior and tried virtues have gained it the patronage of Royalty and many Noble Personages, and is attested by an immense multitude of witnesses. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d.; and

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By merely wetting the Hair with this Preparation, the Proprietors Parrant to produce immediately a perfect change in RED or GREV HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE-BROWS, &c. to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, imitating the exact natural colour. Washing makes this Dye the more durable. Ladies or Gentlemen may dye their Itair with ease and secresy. Price 4s.; 7s. 6d.; and 10s. 6d.

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"Her Majesty the Queen is in a passion."—Tom Thumb.

By The disgualing details which have averted modest eyes from the Barrative of the late surious proceedings, lose half their grossaces when shaded by the gauze vell of verse; and in this shape an historical record may be preserved from which the most delicate reader need not shrink.

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Guinea.

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removing, renders more permanent, price os. 10s od. and 21s.

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following signature, "James Atkinson, 44, Gerard-street, London."

#### LUNDON MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, MARCH 16.
WE have had a good supply of Grain in general, both from our own coast and Ireland, since Monday, and the trade on the whole is dull, and rather lower than otherwise.—Fine Wheat fully maintains its price, but for the ordinary qualities there is scarcely any sale, though offered on lower terms.—Barley, of which there has been a plentiful supply from Snffork, is a us per quarter changer.—Beans and Grey Pease remain much as on Monday, but White are from 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer.

-The ()at trade is dull, and about 1s. per quarter chapper, the supply being large.—In other articles we have no alteration to

RETURN PRICE OF GRA	IN, on board Ship, as under.
	Maple
ine 52s. 56s.	
Old	
issex White (new) 40s. 54s.	Small Beans 30s. 33e.
Fine	Old
	Tick Beaus (new) 24s. 28s.
Rye 28s. 33s.	
Olds. —s. —s. —s,	Feed Oats 165. 158.
Barley	Fine 20s. 21s.
ine	
	Fine
Walt	Potatoe ditta
ine	Fine
log Pease27s. 29s.	
PRICE .	r Plouk.
Fown made Flour, per sack	to 50s. to 50s.
Ditto seconds per ditto	
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	Mutten4s. Od. to 5s. 6d. Pork4s. Od. to 6s.	od.
	Head of Cattle this day.	
ı	Beasts 556   Calves	. 140
J	Sheep 3490 Pigs	. 149
	PRICES of HAY and STRAW THURSDAY, MARCH 15.	
ı	Smithfield.	
Į	May	<b>36</b> 6

		Somithfield.		
May31	6s. Od. 1	te 41 8s.	Od Average,	31. 17s. 06.
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NEWGAT	E AND	LEADEN	HALL MARKET	Ď.
		the Caron		

Farabam, no 41. 10s. to ot. 10s.	
	SOAP, &c. per 112lbs.
Fown Tallow54s. ods. od.	Yellow Soap
Yellow Russia 51s. 6d e. 6d.	Mottled94s. 0d.
White ditto 488. ede. 94.	Curd,
Soap ditto 46s. nds. 0d.	Graves
Melting Stuff 39s. eds. 0d.	Good Drogs 9s. ed.
Ditto roughs. od. 26s. od.	
COAL MARKE	TMarch 14.

Ships sold. Ships at Market. 

PRIC	ES of t	e PUB	LIC FU	NDS.		
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fred.	Seri.
Bank Stock	_	-	- <del>-</del>	-		l —
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5 per Cent. Navy	106	106	1067	106	106	106] }
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India Bonds	46 p	40 p	56 p	50 p	50 p	50 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d	3 p	5 9	5 p	5 9	5 p	3 6 p
Ditto, 21d						
Omnium	<u>'                                    </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>

On Monday, the 12th inst. at Clarence House, Chelsea, the Lady of the Rev. H. Phillips, of a still-born daughter.
On Thursday, the 15th inst. at Lowesby Hall, Lelecatershire, the seat of Sir Frederick Fowke, Bart. Lady Fowke, of a still-born daughter.
On Sunday last, in Upper Wimpole-street, the Right Hon. Lady Amelia Saphia Boyce, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst. at Shernfold Park, Frant, Sussex, the Lady of John By, Esq. Major in the Corps of Reyal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Kensington, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Wrench, Rector of Stowting, George Stephen, Esq. of Broad-street-buildings, youngest son of the Master in Chancery, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Ravenecroft, Prebendary of Rasharkin, and Rector of Finvoy, table souther of Arthur

in the country of Antrim.

On Thursday, the 15th inst, at St. Martin's in the Fields, S. Burr, Esq. Luton, Bedfordshire, to Miss Richardsen, of Craven-street, daughter of the late Captain Wm. Richardson, of the Roval Navy.

On the 13th inst. at Southamptou, in the parish Church of All Saints, Wm. Conway Keele, Esq. to Anne Sophia, ridest daughter of the late Ross Moore, Esq. of Monghire, in the East Indies, and grand-daughter to Mrs. General Lang.

DIED.

At Stepney, on the 6th inst. Mrs, Francis Bentley, aged 90.

On the 10th inst. at his house in Foley-place, Major Thomas Gamble, aged 88. On the 14th inst. Charles, son of Charles Borradaile, Esq. of St. Helen's

On the 14th inst. Charles, son of Charles Borradale, 884, 07 St. Reien's. Place, aged 14 months.

At Exmouth, on the 12th inst. Mary, wife of Captain Thomas Young, R. N. and third kaughter of the late Sir Edwin Jeynes, of Cloucester. On Monday last, at her house in Curzon-street, May Fair, the Right Hon. Harriet, Countess Dowager of Essex, in the 87th year of her age. At his house, Stratford-place, early on Friday morning, after a short but severe illuess, most sincerely and truly regretted by his family and friends, Lieut.-Col. P. Douglas, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service on the Bengal Establishment.

Service on the Bengal Establishment.
At his house, Lower Thornhaugh-street, Bedford square. T. Cusac, Esq. universally regretted.
On the 8th inst. at Mildenhall, in Saffolk, in his 78th year, John

On the 8th inst. at annuman, as Samele, Esq. On the 25th of Feb. at Bellair Cottage, near Sidmouth, the son of Capt. Alex. Elphinstone, R. N. aged two mbnth. On the 11th inst. at Swanswick, near Bath, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Edw. Clarke, Esq. and sister to the late Sir George Prevost, Bart. At Berbice, on the 8th of Jan. last, aged four years and a half, Edw. Wm. fourth son of Lieut. Colonel Goodman, Colonial Secretary at that place.

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No. 15.

Jenera 23

# SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1821.

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WALITZ, as a Duett, 3s.—KIALLMARK'S Two WALITZES and a
CHASSE, 3s.—Ditto FANFARE and GERMAN AIR, 2s. 6d.—Ditto
HILLOMBL, 2s.—MORALT'S GIPSEY RONDO, 2s.—KNAPTON'S
MERCH MEGAN, 3s.—KLOSE'S 7PANISH FANDANGO, 2s.—And
6c Celebrated OPERATIC AIRS, No. 1 to 6, each 3s. by the following
6cdebrated Composers, viz. No. 1, by KALKBRENNER; No. 2. by
6LEMENTI; No. 3, by LATOUR; No. 4, by RIBS; No. 5, by POTTBR; No. 6, by KALKBRENNER.

MUSIC of ARTAXERXES.—Shorthy will be subbled. In-

MUSIC of ARTAXERXES.—Shortly will be published, by BIRCHALL and CO. 133, New Band-street, the WHOLE of this Celebrated OPERA, composed by Dr. ARNE, arranged by Dr. John Clarke, with a separate aecompanished for the Pianoforte throughout. The Work (consisting of 150 pages of Music) is already in a very forward state, and those who honour the Publishers with their names for Copies previous to publication, on the lat of May, will have them at the subscription price of £1.; to non-subscribers the price will be £1.6s. Several of the favourite Songs may now be had-singly.—Likewise the favourite Music in "La Gazza Ladra," will shortly make its appearance as above.

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Collinet, Michau, and Musard's Band.—The ELEVENTH SET, and the first danced this Season at Almack's, the Argyll Roems, and the Mobility's Ball's; composed for the Plano forte, with an (ad lib.) accompaniment for the Flate, by P. MUSARD, price 4s.—Published by J. Power, 34, Sirand. paniment for the Power, 34, Strand.

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"They have whet their tongues as a sword; and shoot out their arrow, even bitter words.

"They have said, With our tongues will we prevail: we are they that ought to speak: who is Lord over us?

"But their own tongues shall make them fall: insomuch, that whose seeth them shall laugh them to scorn."—Psalms.

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India pages, page 44.

# TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

HORSE GUARDS, March 18, 1271.

GENERAL ORDERS.—It being His Majesty's distermination that no Officer holding a Commission in his service, (whether on full or kalipay) should engage in the service of any of the Powers or Countries which are unfortunately new involved in hestilities, the Commander is Chief has received His Majesty's Commands to caution all Officers who have obtained leave to visit the Continent, as well as three who may hereafter present of the Continent, as well as three who may have previously obtained His Majesty's sametien to serve in any Foreign Army, against engaging, or continuing in the employment of the Armice of any of the contenting parties; and His Royal Highness to duration them, that by divergarding this—caution, they will forfeit their Commissions in the British service.—By His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's command, H. TORR ENS, Adj. & Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Country Busham.

R. M. Diradale, Evg.; W. T. Greenwell, Key.; G. Dramby, Bus, to be Deputy Lieutenants.

Commissions in the 1st Regiment of Loyal Suffolk Yeoman'y Cavalry signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

To be Captains—Sir M. Nightingall, K.C.B. vice Wythe; H. B. Benee, Esq. vice Collett; H. G. Broke, Esq. vice Conperthwaite; P. Bennet, jun. Esq. vice Frost,—To be Lieutenants—W. G. Colehester, Gent. vice Hayle; W. Sawver, Cent. vice Cross,—To be Cornets—W. Rodwell, Gent. vice Fisher; G. Cobbold, Gent. vice Bolton; J. Lake, Gent. vice Sawyer; G. Morgan, Gent. vice Colehester.

Sawker, G. Morgan, Gent. vice Golehester.

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J. ACASON, Valentine Farm Ridge, Hertfordshire, cow dealer.

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T. FIELD, sen. and T. FIELLI, Jun.
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P. MARSHALL, Scarborough, Yorkshire, groeer.
J. BROWNE. Bridgewater, Somersetshire, tailor.
J. CUMMINS, Glouzester, mercer.
J. DIXON, Bishopsthorpe, Yorkshire, coal merchant.
H. M. PARTRIDGE, Newpert, Mommouthshire, frommonger.
J. WILSON, Macclesfield, Clesshire, bookseller.
W. FIRELAND, Bedhampton, Southampton, miller.
W. FIFOOT, Bristol, baker.
B. LANCE, Capel Court, Bartholomew Lane, stock broker.
BIVIDENDS.

B. LANCE, Capel Court, Bartholomew Lane, stock broker.

DIVIDENDS.

April 10, W. and J. Tittensor, Foster Lane, Cheapside, wholesale button sellers.—April 10, J. Bovill and G. J. De Witte, Commercial Chambers, Mincing Lane, merchants.—March 24, G. and S. Robinson, Paternoster Row, booksellers.—May S. J. Cousins, Charlton Street, Somor's Town, cheesemonger.—April 10, W. Scott, late of Whitechapel, dealer.—April 10, W. Sowerby, Fish Street Hill, merchant.—April 10, J. Knight, late of Fore Street, cheesemonger and norkman.—May S. H. Mould, Winchester, Senthampton, cabinet mak r and upholsterer.—April 11, C. Elliett, St. Thomas a Becket, in the Cliffe, near Lewes, Sussex, groeer.—April 14, J. T. Taylor, Merton, Surrey, silk manufacturer.—April 16, G. M. Simpson, Tower Street, merchant.—April 21, T. Sackett, Bermondsey Wall, Bermondsey, shipwright.—April 16, W. Prole, Georgeham, Devonshire, yeman.—April 12, J. Hawthorn, Newsastleugon-Tyne, brass-founder.—April 11, P. Cox, Fairford, machine maker. CERTIFICATES—April 10, C. Coa'es, Stanton Drew, Somersetshire, dealer.—S. Walker, jun. Manchester, groeer.—H. B. Hall, Thames Ditton, Surrey, maltster.—6. Holbrook, Fleet Market, poulterer.—S. Perkins, Milford, dealer.

#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, 23d March, 1821.

WAR-OFFICE, 23d March, 1821.

11th Reg. Lt. Drag.—Cornet A. Ahmuty, from 21st. Light Drag. to be Cornet, vice Malet, who retires.—Assist. Surg. B. L. Sandham, from 53d Foot, to be Surg. vice O'Malley, deceased.

17th Ditto—Lieut. W. T. H. Fisk, to be Adjut. vice Suith, dec. 1st or Grenadier Reg. of Foot Guards—Kns. and Lieut. G. Fludyer, to be Lieut. and Capt. by purchase, vice Trelawney, who retires.—Lieut. R. C. Rowley, from half-pay of the Reg. to be Ens. and Lieut. without purchase, vice Fludyer.

3d Reg. Foot Guards—Ens. and Lieut. H. S. Blane, to be Lieut. and Capt. by purchase, vice Tuffnell, who retires.—H. Bowden, Gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by purchase, vice Blane.

1st Reg. Foot—Lieut. T. Russell, from half-pay 62d Foot, to be Adjt. and Lieut. vice Osborne, who exchanges.

sth Ditto—Lieut. D. V. Macken, to be Gapt, by purchase, vice Moyle, who retires.—Ens. T. R. Thompson, to be Lieut. by parchase, vice Machen.—T. J. Neill, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Thompson.

1lth Ditto—Lieut. B. S. Prideaux, from 53d Foot, to be Lieut. vice.

J. H. Ketr. who retires.

13th Ditto—Clayton, Gent. to be Easign, without purchase, vice Moyle, who retires are a feat. Lieut. G. J. Bower from the 34th Foot to be

Jith Ditto—Clayton, Gent. to be Essign, without purchase, vice MiDonell, superseded.

14th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. G. J. Bower, from the 34th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Way, deceased.

17th Ditto, Ensign J. T. Nagel, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Bensett, deceased.—J. D. O'Brien, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Nagel.

22d Ditto, Surg. E. Black, from the half-pay, to be Surg. vice Bolton.
24th Ditto, Gentleman Cadet R. Bennet, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice School, promoted.

33d Ditto, G. Pigott, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Patton.

34th Ditto, Gentleman Cadet R. Airey, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Adam, who resigns.

45th Ditto,—Urquharf, Gent. to be Emsign, without purchase, vice Wetherall, appointed to the 69th Foot.

48th Ditto, Ensign Donald Start to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Smith, dec. John Stuart, gent. to be Ensign, vice Stuart.

53d Ditto, Lieut, R. T. Greene to be Captain, without purchase, vice Giles, promoted.

vice Smith, dee. John Stuart, gent to be Ensign, vice Court.

Std Di to, Lieut, R. T. Greene to be Captain, without purchase, vice Giles, promoted.

To be Lieutenants.—Ensign G. Carpenter, vice Greene.—L.W. Kelly, from half-pay 104th foot, vice Prideaux, appointed to the 11th foot, Te be Ensign.—E M. Dodd, gent, vice Carpenter.

To be Assistant-Surgeon.—Assistant-Surgeon C. M'Lean, from half-pay of the Regt, vice Sandham promoted to the 11th light drag.

61st Ditte, Lieut. J. Hall, from half-pay 78th foot, to be Lieut viep J. Patienee.

62th Ditto, Surgeon C. R. Alderson, M.D. from half-pay of the Reyal York Rangers, to be Surgeon, vice Spencer who exchanges.

64th Ditto, Ensign J. Thomas, from half-pay 37th foot, to be Ensign, vice Couper, who exchanges.

65th Ditto, S. H. Widdrington, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Donnitherne,

ice Donnitherne, 67th Reg. of Yoot – Lieut. W. Rewan to be Captain, without purchase, ice Gray, decrased. 69th Ditt — Ensign G. L. Boultbee to be Lieut., vice Higginbothase, recased.—Ensign A. Wetherall, from the 45th Foot, to be Ensign, vice

Geceased.—Ensign A. Weitersli, from the Sta Foot, to be Ensign, vice Boultbee.

32 Diffto—T. Byrne, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Long F. Montagn, prometed in the let Ceylon Regiment.

39th Ditto—Capt. F. Savage, from half-pay of the Ragiment, to be Capt., vice Sanderson, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

92d Diffto—Lieut. J. Clark, to be Lieut. vice Randal, who exchanges, let Ceylon Reg.—Ensign Lord F. Montagu, from the 32d Foot, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Dely primoted.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Flint.

D. F. Jones, Eng. to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Commission in the North Somewest Formanny Concley, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

B. L. Lye, Eng. to be Adjutant and Captain by Brevet, vice Thernish.

displaced.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

ROBERT WROOTS, of Neaford, Draper.—JOHN KIRKMAN, of Great Bokken, Cotton-Manufacturer.—G. MOTH, Perisea, Visiter.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN MACLEOD, Cormill, boot and aboo-maker.

ALEXANDER BENZIES, St. Martin's-lane, baker.

JOSEPH GUNNERY. Liverpool, dealer.

JOHN TAYLOR, of the Park, Sheffield, iron founder.

WILLIAM HAYNES, Stoarbridge, Weresster, currier.

JOHN WEILE Ilemanal.

JOHN TATIOR, of the Park, Sasmed, iron tensor.

WILLIAM HAYN'RS, Stourividge, Worsester, currier.

JOHN WELLS, Liverpool, oserchant.

MATTHRW SEDGWICK, Leaden, warshouse man.

JOHN LOVELACE SMITH, Wankhall Walk, coel and potates states.

JOHN SOHINON, Leasington, druggest.

THOMAS CHINN, Stadistess, lives draper.

ANTHON'S HELLMANN, late of Mincing-lase, merchant.

JAMES MORRIS, of Upbolland, Laneaster, Tanuer.

WILLIAM KENNIFECK, Throgmorton-street, theurance breker.

THOMAS CROFT, late of Chatham, hair-dresser.

J. WALKER, Upper Russell street, Barmondset, purchance design.

TFIKD), Walte-barrion-varid, St. John street, in-yard-kreyer.

J. COULSON, & E. LEADBITTER, Gatechrad, glass-manufactored.

O. RICMARDSON, Meckhodargh-square, lide Captain, and Town St. (Successer-street, Parser of the Han. E. I. Company's child are the street, Parser of the Han. E. I. Company's child be supposed and the street, Parser of the Han. E. I. Company's child be supposed as the street, Parser of the Han. E. I. Company's child between the supposed and the supposed as the supposed and the supposed

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

Lord Granville presented a petition from the Woollen Ma-nufacturers of the County of Gloucester, praying for a repeal of the existing tax on imported woollens. Petitions were also presented against the Catholic Claims from the Cities of Oxford and Bristol. These petitions were all laid on the table. Adjourned.

#### TUESDAY.

The Earl of Blessington moved for copies of the correspondence between the Irish Treasury and the Secretary of State, and the money voted for the relief of persons in that

The Earl of Liverpool thought the Noble Earl had better only, more for the accounts—the Noble Lord shaped his motion

On the motion of the Earl of Carnarvon, the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill was ordered to be printed.

The Glass Duties, the Sitk Manufacture Regulation, and the Cochineal Importation Bills were pussed.— Adjourned.

# WEDNESDAY.

The Flax Encouragement Bill was passed.

A petition was presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne from the Gentlemen, Merchants, &c. of Dursley, in Gloucestershire, praying for some regulation to facilitate the recovery of debts under 151.—Laid on the table.

#### THURSDAY.

The Husbandry Horses Duties Bill was read a first time. The Earl of Verulam presented a petition from the parish of St. Mary, Rudcliff, Bristol, against the Roman Catholic Claims.—Adjourned.

#### FRIDAY.

The Marquis of Lansdown asked whether the report was true that the British squadron had now been withdrawn from the Bay of Naples?—whether the Circular addressed by Russia, Prussia, and Austria to the other powers of Europe, had been renewed or extended since the 12th of Dec. last, or whether it remained the same?—and thirdly, whether Austria had communicated with this Government in respect to interfering in the affairs of other countries than Naples?

The Farl of Liverpool replied, that the instructions sent to Sir Graham Moore, was to preserve the strictest neutrality, with two exceptions, in case any injury should be done to British property, or the Royal Family wanted any protection. As to our squadron having been withdrawn, the fact was not so. In respect of the Austrian paper, that was perfectly correct as it appeared in the Vienna Gazette. As to the next question, he did not believe any menace had been used to Sardinia.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Mr. Littleton presented a petition from the Iron Masters in Staffordshire, praying that the roofs of the churches now building, may be made exclusively of iron, as a means of relieving the trade from its present depressed state. The petition

was laid on the table.

Petitions from the Woolstaplers of Huddersfield and Gloscoster, praying a repeal of the additional wool duty were pre-

Mr. Baring presented a petition from certain Merchants and Traders of Liverpool, praying some alteration in the ourrency, and to substitute bullion payments in lieu of specie. The

ment to substitute united by printed.

Mr. Baring presented a petition from James Fergusson, stereotyper and printer, praying that the House would appoint a Committee to enquire into the practicability of a plan, which hed devised to prevent forgeries on Bank Notes. laid on the table.

Retitions from various places were presented against the Catholic Claims.

Mr. Plunkett after stating his intention to submit some clauses in the Cutholic Bill, which would require discus-sion, noticed certain suggestions which had been made; among them, one was to the effect, that instead of the Oath of Supremacy being detached from the explanation, according to which the Catholic was to take it, it should be incorporated with it. This plan had its difficulties and its conveniences, but at all eyents it would be more agreeable to the Catholic to have the explanation comprehended in the oath itself. He

therefore proposed to go into the Committee, pro forma.

Sir J. Nichol thought the Bill should not be pressed on. was in portant that some considerable time should be allowed to inter vene, to give an opportunity for thoroughly understand-ing, in its new shape, a measure which the Right Hon. Gent. and his fri, has must themselves acknowledge, more materially affected the Constitution of the realm than any measure that had been introduced since the restoration, or at all events since the Revolution. It went to effect a most material change in the character o. the Constitution; for the character of the Constitution as now by law established, was to exclude Catho-lies from any share of political power, and of public trusts, whereas the Bill before the House professed to give them (with some very few exceptions) all possible political power and public trust.

Some conversation arose on the necessity for postponing the Bill, in which Mr. Plunkett, Sir W. Scott, Sir T. Lethbridge, e Chancellor of the Exclequer, Mr. Hutchinson, &c. took

Mr. Peel conceived, that the Bill was one which required mature deliberation on account of its proposed enactments; First, there was an alteration in the Oath of Supremacy, as it had been administered for 300 years. The necessary consequence of that alteration was, the admission of some sort of spiritual authority on the part of the Pope. Now, was it not of importance, that the House should have time to consider to

what degree the interference of the Pope ought to be legalised?

After some conversation as to the processe day for entering mpon the discussion of the clauses, it was at length agreed to go in to the Committee, pro forma, when the new clauses were introduced, and the Bill was afterwards brought up—it being understand the debate would take place on Friday, on which day the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration.

After some observations on the whole expenses of the Milan Commission, by Lord A. Hamilton, (in which he observed, that it appeared from a paper on the table, that 46,0001. Was the sam charged for the expence of proceedings against her Majesty), he gave notice that on Wednesday se'unight, he should move for the details of those expences, and the funds from which they were paid.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day, for a Committee on the Bills for the issue of cash by the tiens of neutrality, Sir W. A'Court declared, that the British

Bank of England. In the Committee, the Right Hon. Gent. stated the operations of the measures already in force upon this subject. By the Act of 1819, the Bank was imperatively called upon to resume payment of their notes in gold in the year 1823, after a preparatory arrangement to be made by them—this arrangement they had made by reducing their paper circulation, which they announced in February, 1820, taking care to provide an adequate treasure for paying their notes in gold coin. His object was to provide that on the 1st of May, 1822, (one year before it became imperative on the Bank to resume cash payments), it should be optional with the Bank to pay their notes under 51. in cash, in whatever manner and to whatever amount they should deem proper. He also should propose to allow the Bank to make issues in gold in payment of any kind of demand whatever, most conducive to the interest to fithe country. the interests of the country. It was gratifying to state, that the accumulation of treasure in the Bank was considerable; the accumulation of treasure in the Bank was considerable; by returning to cash payments, the circulating medium would be gradually established, and whatever surplus of treasure should then appear, might be re-exported to counteract any prejudicial operation of the Foreign exchanges. He then stated the Bank issues—in the half year ending the 30th Jan. 1819, they averaged 25,600,0001. on the 30th Dec. following 24,700,0001. up to June, 1820, they were 24,000,0001. The Rt. Hon. Gent. then stated his hopes, that some plan might be devised for preventing the forgeries of Bank Notes. With respect to the preventing the forgeries of Bank Notes. With respect to the re-payment of the sum of nine or ten millions of the debt due to the Government from the Bank, the instalments had been regularly paid, only one remained unpaid, which would become due on the 5th of April. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill, &c.

Mr. Baring thought that the principle of the Right Hon. Gent. was a mistaken one, of relieving the general circulation by accumulating gold in the Bank coffers, and taking it out when it became considerable. He could not see how substi-tuting gold for paper could affect the general circulation of the country, nor that the optional payment in cash could relieve the country from the existing evil of forgeries. He was decidedly of opinion, that the fluctuation of the principles of currency were injurious to the country. The Hon. Gent. went into an examination of the causes of the distressed state of the country. By the operation of the altered currency, they had loaded themselves with an immense debt, which continued to press on the country; the real difficulty to encounter was, to meet the increased amount of debt. The reasen of this was, that the discussion had sometimes turned when points meet remove from the main chiest of incrimes turned. reason of this was, that the discussion had sometimes turned upon points most remote from the main object of inquiry; and he was convinced, that although they might not have produced the plan of an inimitable note, they might have recommended one not easily to be imitated. In other countries, forgeries were scarcely known. In America, the crime was comparatively unknown. In France, the Bank had but one forgery committed, and that was, when the Allies occupied the king-day but that Bank naves issued notes under 2011. The next the standard of the standar dom, but that Bank never issued notes under 201. The next proposition he had to make, was, with reference to a double currency of gold and silver. With good faith, he thought silver might be held at 62d. per oz. or 62s. per lb. Having gone over these points at some length, his object, he said, was to render Ricardo's system perpetual, and to introduce two metals as the standard of currency. He then moved a resolution for resconsidering the provisions of the 59th of his late. tion for re-considering the provisions of the 59th of his late Majesty, with a view to remove the pressure which would result from a strict execution of that Act upon the various branches

from a strict execution of that Act upon the various branches of public industry.

Mr. Ricardo observed upon the inconsistency of the Hon. Gent. who was full of theories, and whose opinions were very changeable; the power could not be in better hands than the Directors. To lower the standard would, he thought, be of no consequence in a national point. He should have approved more of the plans of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had he proposed to hasten the period at which the Bank should regu-larly return to payments in specie, which would be the only way of preventing forgery. Had the Bank followed up their own plan with respect to discounts, they might have had less paper in circulation. They had, however, issued their paper for objects of importance, for Government, and to procure bullion, which would not have been required but for the Act of 1819. He could wish to see the laws against usury in this country repealed. It would be a great advantage to the Bank, if they, instead of discounting bills at all times at five per cent. might vary the rate of interest according to the state of the market.

Mr. Pearse admitted, that the Bank could not be too cautious how they made any great change in the currency of the country.

Mr. Peel thought some better guard might be made to prevent forgeries than the country at present possessed, and he was sorry some plan had not been fixed on as yet.

After some further discussion on the subject, the amendment

of Mr. Baring was negatived; and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

On the third reading of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, Mr. Sykes moved, that the Bill be read a third time this day six months, which, however, was negatived; and the Bill passed.—Adjourned.

# TUESDAY.

On the second reading of the Anti-Mephitic Bill, a Division took place—For it, 24—Against it, 68.—The Bill was lost.

Mr. Pearse moved for an Account of the Bank-notes in circulation, from February to August, in 1796, and those in circulation at the present time, with the price of gold at those periods, which, after some conversation between Mr. Grenfell, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. J. Pearse, &c. was agreed to. A petition from Romeo, a Captain in the Neapolitan service, claiming remuneration for services rendered this country, while

serving in a Calabrese regiment was presented.

Lord Castlereagh stated that this individual had been remu-

nerated by a pension of 50l. a year.

Some conversation took place with respect to the petition,

which was afterwards laid on the table.

Major-General Wilson called the attention of the House to the letter written by Sir W. A'Court, the British Ambassador resident at Naples, to the Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs, explanatory of the intention of the British Govern-ment in the disposal of a British force in the Bay of Naples, which letter, he contended, contained principles inimical to the law of nations, because, coming from a Power, affecting to be neutral, it spoke the language of war, and not of peace. The Noble Lord had distinctly avowed, that neutrality was the object of this country. How, then, must the House be surprized, after this distinct disavowal of any obligation to protect restored dynastics is any country, to find the Noble Lord giving instructions to the British Minister at Naples to write to the Nonpolitan Minister a letter, in which, after some protesta-

Government would feel itself justified in interfering, if any insult should be offered to any Members of the Royal Family? There could be no doubt as to the bearing of this document, and thus the House saw that it was left optional with the British Minister at Naples, should be conceive that any thing hap-pened to endauger the safety of the Royal Family. Suppose the siege of the city by the Austrians—he could telegraph the fleet in the Bay, and thus batter Naples at that side, whilst the Austrians were bombarding it at the other. Did the Noble Lord forget that this sort of armed neutrality would of itself exasperate the Neapolitans, who saw that their King, who was in fact their property, was taken for protection into the hands of foreigners? He condemned this sort of interference; but it was not his own opinion alone which he would offer to the House. In 1792, after a series of insults had been offered to the French King and Royal Family, it was found necessary to recal Lord Gower, our Ambassador at the Court of France; and a proposition was then made, that this country should give king; but what said Mr. Pitt!—" Whatever," said he, "may be the indignation which we all feel at the indignation which we all feel at the indignation for the French King, yet that cannot be made a justification for in the affairs of that country. I doubt much and a proposition was a second reproduction to the restraints imposed upon the French King; but what said Mr. Pitt?—" Whatever," said he, " may whether we should not accelerate an event which we would all deplore; but, at all events, we must not have a war of vengeance." The Major-General, after commenting at some length on these topics, and justifying the Carbonari, insisted, that the House ought to know from the Noble Lord, in what spirit the letter of Sir W. A'Court was written. He concluded by moving for the letter, &c.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that the Gallant General should have stated some practical reasons for producing the letter. He admitted that the letter which appeared in the newspapers was correct. What the Gallant General's object was, in moving for its production, he could not tell. He surely could not Object to the humane principle of protecting a helpless Royal Family from insult and injury; and in that spirit the letter was written. With respect to general interference, neither Mr. Pitt, nor Mr. Fox, (who was at the head of the Opposition then) ever opposed our interference with France in 1702. The Noble Lord (censured strongly the Gallant General for his defence of the Carbonari.) The people of Naples were not dissatisfied with the letter; they thanked Sir W. A'Court for having written it, and approved of the neutrality which this country was disposed to maintain. The measure did not result from any community of power with the Congress of Troppau, for the orders for strict neutrality were issued long before the meeting of the Congress. The Noble Lerd, in conclusion, said, that, in his opinion, the Allied Powers did not mean to violate any of the Treaties into which they had entered with this

country.

Mr. A'Court observed, that the note of his relation, Sir W. A'Court was received by the Government with unmingled approbation, and that the people had received Sir William with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Ward, and Lord J. Russell sup-

Mr. Canning justified the orders furnished to the British Ambassador at Naples, which were given with the fullest determination of supporting strict neutrality. The object of the Gallant General was, to recommend war, and the question was, to take the sense of the House as to peace or war. Whatever he might think of the conduct of these who had proceeded to ne might think of the conduct of these who had proceeded to hostilities with Naples, he must declare, that to take any part with one side or the other, would be engaging in a struggle of no short duration, and they must indeed be visionary Statesmen, and the Parliament unreflecting, if they suffered their feelings to carry them beyond the interests of their own country. Many gentlemen were of opinion, that the British Constitution was good for nothing, yet they were ready to cry out—"Come, my merry men all less us go and fight for the British Constitution. my merry men all, let us go and fight for the British Constitu-tion."—Spain, Portugal, and Naples had recently adopted Constitutions of their own; they, therefore, did not want the British. It was well known, that the British Constitution was a plant of slow growth, and could never be propagated by the sword. He deprecated the idea of meddling in the contest. sword. He deprecated the idea of meddling in the contest. We had a Monarchy which was sufficient to preserve, by its transcendant authority, just and perfect equality; where there was just as much Democracy as was sufficient to correct its caprices and its undue assumption of power. Let us then preserve a perfect independence and neutrality in the whole of this contest, for this was not the time to contract new alliances; and the time to contract new alliances. our duty was, to proceed in a steady straight forward line, and whatever might be the issue of the contest abroad, the time might come when we should be called in as arbitrators, to settle the raging storm, and, by our superior power and authority, compose the differences existing between foreign nations.

Sir J. Mackintosh supported the motion, and approved of that act of the Government, which provided for the protection of the Royal Family of Naples; but he viewed with indigna-tion and horror the conduct of the Allied Sovereigns to the

King of Naples.

Major-General Wilson replied, and expressed himself satisfied with the explanations of the Noble Lord. He then with drew his motion.—Adjourned.
WEDNESDAY.

Mr. H. Sumner moved the further consideration of the re port on the Newington Select Vestry Bill, and wished the House to abandon the order of the Committee, which decided that the standing orders of the House had not been complied. with, by posting up notices on the parish church doors. His object was to induce the House to recommit the Bill.

The motion was opposed by Mr. S. Whitbread, Mr. Denison, Mr. C. Calvert, Sir J. Newport, &c. and supported by Mr. Ellice. The Speaker thought it would be better to appoint a

select committee to enquire into the point. Mr. Abercrombie moved accordingly, and the latter motion was agreed to.

Mr. W. Courtenay moved that the address of 1783 to his Majesty setting forth the expediency of providing for the American loyalists be read. This being done, the hon. gent. enumerated the claims which these persons had upon the justices and consideration of the second of the consideration of the second o tice and consideration of this country, and the recognition which had been given to their rights for compensation; and concluded with moving an address to the King for copies of all communications between the Government and American loyalists since April, 1812.

Mr. Dickenson, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Wilherforce supported the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that their claims had never been lost sight of, and he admitted that the time was now arrived when some final decision ought to be come to whether they should have compensation or not.

Dr. Phillimore and Mr. Lockhart were of opinion as the loyalists had sacrificed property and every thing else for the cause of this country, they had a claim upon the House.

The motion was agreed to.



MALT DUTY .- Mr. Western rose to move the repeal of the malt tax of 1s. 2d. per bushel, or 9s.4d. per quarter. The Hon. erved that it had been admitted in 1816 by the Rt. Hon. Gent. (Mr. V.) that there was a necessity for decreasing the duties upon harley, and be took off 2s. per bushel. He had no desire to remove the burthens from one class to lay it on He then proceeded to show the different duties since 1791, in which year the malt duty was 10s. 6d.; in 1802 it was 18s. 8d.; in 1803 it was 11. 14s. In 1791, spirits distilled from barley, were 21. 10s. per quarter; in 1793, 21. 18s. 4d. in 1796, 31. 4s. 4d. There was a duty of 28s. upon barley, exclusive of the malt tax; which, supposing an acre of land to produce four quarters, there would be a duty of 51. 12s. upon very acre of barley that was grown, independent of the tax for distillation and for malt. The effect of these high duties was the reducing the consumption. The consumption of malt in England in 1791, was 27,673,947 bushels; the next average taken in 1804 found the consumption reduced to 23,450,000 and within the last four years it fell to 22,800,000 bushels, comparing these with the consumption of 1791, there would be a deficit of 5,073,947 bushels, which, added to the diminished consumption in Scotland, would make a total of 5,874,000, which, considering our increased population, was alarming. alarming. As the present distress pressed particularly hard upon agriculture, it was the duty of the House to relieve that pressure wherever it could be done, as he contended it could in the present instance. The Act of 1815 had not given that protection to the agriculturist which the House intended it should. He believed that the intention of the Legislature was to protect our own produce up to the price of eighty shillings; and when it exceeded eighty shillings to call in the aid of foreign markets, to prevent its going far beyond that price. But the effect of that Act had not been consistent with the views and intentions of the Legislature. What had that effect been? Why, upon the admission of foreign grain when the ed eighty shillings, such an inundation of corn had been poured into the country, that every market had become absolutely glutted with it. By looking at the returns, it would be seen that in a space little less than twenty months 2,600,000 quarters of foreign wheat had been imported; a quantity five times the amount of the annual imports for the last twenty years. Irish imports had also increased to a great extent. The importations from that country during the period he had alluded to, were 400,000 quarters. There was now in Ireland 733,000 quarters, and in the granaries of England 260,000 quarters. Some measure ought to be adopted to prevent this sort of inusdation upon the country, yet to provide a sufficient check apon the prices of our markets. The Hon. Member concluded by appealing to the justice of the House in calling for their support to his motion; which was, for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of an Act passed in the 59th year of the reign of his late Majesty, entitled, an Act, &c. as related to the imposition of an additional duty of 1s. 4d. per bushel upon British malt; and so much of another Act relating to Ireland, as imposed an additional duty of 4s. 8d. per barrel upon Irish malt."

Mr. Mackenzie seconded the motion.

Mr. Ellice was friendly to the motion, but wished first to ascertain whether it could be repealed with advantage. He thought the House ought to relieve the present pressure, to enable the country to provide an efficient Sinking Fund.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Hon. Gent. (Mr.

Western) had not taken a fair view of the accounts on the table. It was to be remembered that a small increase of duty would not lessen the consumption, because the beverage in question was not likely to be given up by the consumer; the tax fell generally, and not exclusively, on the farmer; he would ask, therefore, what tax could be more fairly divided? He felt no hesitation in saying, that of the two, he would rather consent to a reduction of some foreign tax, than any interference with an internal tax, which fell equally upon all classes; and he therefore should give his decided opposition to the present motion.

Lord A. Hamilton, Lord G. Cavendish, Mr. Wodehouse, Lord Folkestone, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Monck, and Mr. Lyttleton supported the motion.

Mr. Huskisson opposed the motion, and moved "the Pre-

vious Question." Mr. H. Sumner opposed it.

Lord Castlereagh said, if he were inclined to remit any tax, he certainly should not fix upon this tax, for its repeal would not fall upon the consumer. He conjured the House not to allow its enlarged views of the state of the country, and of this subject, to be shaken by the false arguments which had been advanced that evening.

The House divided. For the Previous Question, 125 - For the Original Motion, 149—Majority for Mr. Western's Macion.

Motion, 24.

Mr. Western was accordingly directed to bring in his Bill.— Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Curteis called the attention of the House to the recent conflicts between the smugglers and the men employed on the coast to prevent smuggling. He read several letters on the subject, and moved for a Return of the Inquests on the bodies of the smugglers, killed by the preventive service men.

The Chancellor of the Exchaquer hoped the Hon. Member

would withdraw the motion, as a judicial inquiry is about to take place elsewhere.

After some conversation, in which the motion was supported by Mr. Warre, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Bennett, &c. Mr. Curteis at length withdrew the motion, and wished it to be considered as a

Mr. Hebhouse gave notice, that he would, on Thursday move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Mr. Hume made a variety of statements respecting the p sent mode of collecting the Land and Assessed Taxes by Re-ceivers General, and the Distribution of Stamps. In England there are 65 Receivers General; one only in Scotland; and 91 Distributors of Stamps, making together 157 situations at the sal of Govern abolished, being nothing less than sinecures. By the accounts made up to the 5th January, 1820, it appeared that the lowest balance in the hands of the Receivers amounted to 367,5741. thus affording a vast benefit to them—the system he considered a bad one, and noticed the case of Mr. Shaw, the Receiver for Surrey, who died in 1805, having a balance of near 70,000l. due to the Crown-of this sum Sir G. Noel, had paid 30,000l. and his other security had been called on to pay the re-mainder. Mr. Ayton, the Receiver for Salop, at his death owed the Crown 100,0001. He thought the office ought to be abolished altogether. He then noticed the benefits which the Distributors of Stamps received from their offices-Mr. Cole, of Norfolk, had an income in the last four years of 3,820l. per annum on an average. Mr. Gray, of York, received 5,8081.
annually. The Hon. Gent. went on enumerating the average incomes of various distributors, and contended, that he could find persons who would take upon themselves the Office of Distributors, so as to save the country 132,000l. He read a string of Resolutions founded on the statements contained in

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his readiness to move by way of amendment the appointment of a Committee to examine into all the circumstances connected with the subject. With respect to the Receiver-Generalship of Land Tax considerable reduction had been made from time to time. 337 millions of money had been expended, and the whole loss thereon was 13,750l. The Right Hon. Gent. moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the duties of Receiver-General of Land and Assessed Taxes, and of the Dis-

tribution of Stamps, together with the profits of the same.

Sir J. Mackintosh supported the resolutions, and congratulated the House on this concession of the Right Hon. Gent. which was the consequence of the majority of last night; time was when administration existed only with the confidence of the House, but the Noble Lord would not take the hint and retire.

Lord Castlercagh thought the Hon. Gent. was rather more intoxicated with his majority of 24 than was consistent with his grave and learned character. He had forgotten when Lord H. Petty and his other friends were in office—that Noble Lord received two plain hints, the from tax and the private breweries, with the greatest cooless imaginable. He hoped therefore the Hon. and Learned Gent. would not hallo! before he was out of the wood.

The Committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Hume, Mr. W. Smith, Sir C. Long, Mr. Tremayne, Mr. Bankes, Mr. C. Wynne, Mr. Holford, Mr. Wodebouse, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. M'Donald, Sir T. Acland, Mr. Chetwynd, Mr. Smith (Lincoln), Sir H. Parnell, Mr. N. Calvert, and Lord Binning .- Adj.

#### FRIDAY.

The Irish Trial for Treason Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

Mr. Byng presented a petition from the Trustees of the Bethnal Green Road, against the Metropolis Road Bill.

Mr. Peel presented a petition from R. Hayes, a Franciscan Friar of Wexford, in Ireland, stating that he could prove the majority of the Clergy and Laity were hostile to the Catholic Bills now in progress before the House.

Mr. R. S. Carew knew the petitioner Hayes, a few years ago, and knew him to be always ready to throw opposition in the way of, and excite disturbance at, public meetings of the Catholics. He was a clergyman in Wexford, and preached a sermon which his own hishop (Dr. Ryan) considered of so seditious a nature, and tending to separate the two countries, that Dr. Ryan (the bishop) reprimanded Hayes, and, he believed,

silenced him. The petition was laid on the table.

Lord Nugent presented a petition signed by four Roman Catholic Peers,—the only Catholic Peers who happened to be then in London, praying that the Bills now before the House might pass into laws. He need not add, that the petition was most respectably signed. The first signature to it was that of the first, by rank and the precedence of centuries, of the Peerage of the kingdom. The second was the premier Earl of England; the two others were nearly at the heads of their elass. Taey were, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrews-bury, and Lords Petre and Arundel. The Bill now before the House was one which, the petitioners said, would relieve five millions of their fellow-subjects from serious disabilities.

Sir J. Newport (in the absence of Mr. Plunkett) moved the House to go into a Committee on the Roman Catholic Bill.

Mr. Croker adverted to the notice which he had given, to submit a proposition for enabling the King to provide for the Reman Catholic Clergy. He was not aware that the proposition would involve any difficulties, or give rise to any differences of opinion. Since that, however, he had reason to think some difference of opinion did exist on the subject, though upon reflection he still thought that the adoption of such a measure would give satisfuction to the Protestant and Catholic. Yetapprehending that proposing it in the Committee would but embarrass the Bill—and seeing at the same time, that it was rather a question of principle than of detail, and that it was better to leave the undivided attention of the House to the details of the Bill as it now stood, he would postpone his proposition until the Report of the Committee was bringing up. He looked upon the emancipation of the Roman Catholics as a second union of his country—us a sure safeguard against the renewal of these disturbances which so long desolated Ireland, and against any future dangers; it was not from any wish to embarrassa Bill for which he was so anxious, but from a long and fixed opinion that it would tend to connect the clergy and laity together, and that is legislating for the emancipation of one class, it was unjust to over-

look the relief due to the other.

The House then went into the Committee.

Upon putting the question that the following de stand part of the Bill-

"And whereas it appears from the admonition annexed to the injunction of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, published in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, and sanctioned by the Act passed in the fifth year of her reign, intituled, 'An Act for the assurance of the Queen's regal powers over all estates and subjects within her dominions," that such disclaimer was originally meant only to extend to any such acknowledgment of foreign jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, as is or could be incompatible with the civil duty and allegiance which is due to His Majesty and successors from all his subjects.

"And whereas, a legislative explanation to that effect may

therefore be properly and safely given and declared;
"May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted and declared; and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that nothing contained in the said Oath of Supremacy shall be understood express or imply further or otherwise, then that the persons taking the same do thereby unreservedly and unequivocally express and declare, in the presence of ALMIGHTY God, that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, suprepre-eminence, or authority, temporal, ecclesiastical, purpose, conflicts or interferes with the duty of full and undivided allegiance, which, by the laws of this realm, is due to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, from all his subjects, or with the legal rights of His Majesty's subjects, or any of

Sir W. Scott conceived, there were difficulties in the way of the Bill which no ingenuity could get aver—bars insupera-ble and insurmountable. He had no objection to the preamble, until be came to that part where it was said that the Oath of

Supremacy might be explained away by putting it in such a shape that the Roman Cutholic could safely take it. He thought that impossible; the Oath of Supremacy, in the obvious and plain import of the words, never could be taken by a Roman Catholic. The clause in the preamble referred to the admonition of Queen Elizabeth, and took an undue advantage of it. It assumed that the terms of that admonitions were directed only against the interference of the Pope in-temporal matters, but that it left an obedience to the Pontif in spirituals consistent with an allegiance in temporals to the Sovereign of this country.

Mr. H. Twiss contended, that the present Bill did not intro-

duce, but removed an anomaly.

Sir J. Nichols Observed, that nothing could be clearer than the Onth of Supremacy. The present Bill proposed a great and important alteration in its substance. He opposed its progress from a sense of danger. The Acts now in force were, he contended, penal in no sense of the word; they were merely self-defensive, for they merely excluded from power. These laws were enacted to avoid the special danger of Catholics being in possession of offices of trust.

Mr. C. Grant thought the simple question was whether, if the Catholics took the oath prescribed, the House would have a sufficient guarantee. He claimed the concession of the rights which the Catholics claimed for the safety of the whole Empire.

Mr. Brown objected to the Bills.

Mr. Wetherell opposed the Bills as dangerous to the existing establishments.

Sir J. Mackintosh supported them.

Mr. Goulbeurn contended that the admission of Roman-Catholics to political power, was an avil against which they were bound to guard. He then proceeded to argue that the oath, as amended, diminished the security which it gave before, and that it was inconsistent that an oath should be administered. to Protestants, which contained a larger security than the oath which was proposed to be administered to the Roman Catholic.

Dr. Phillimore supported the clause; and in answer to his Hon. and Learned Friend, the Member for the city of Oxford, he rend passages from Dr. Parker, Dr. Sams, and Bishop Burnett, to show that the explanation of Elizabeth's meaning as to the oath of supremacy, was not incorrectly cited, and was not

connected with any historical untruth.

Mr. Beecher supported the clause. Nothing could tend more to secure the Established Church than to place the Roman Cathelic on a level with the Protestant.

Mr. Peel spoke at some length against the clause, and quoted the opinions of Bishop Bramall and other Divines, with the view of showing that the claims of the Roman Catholics could not be granted with safety to the Constitution

Lord Castlereagh opposed the arguments of the Right Hon. Gent, who had just sat down, and insisted that England was the only country in Europe which did not recognize the amicable intercourse between Catholic and Protestant.

Sir J. Mackintosh supported the clause, as did also Sir J.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—Far the-clause, 230—Against it, 216—Majority, 14.—When the diviis on was made known, loud cheering took place.

Mr. Bankes gave notice that he would, on the occurrence of

a certain clause, move to exclude Roman Catholics from soats in Parliament.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Monday.—Adjourned.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty beld a Privy Council, on Wednesday, at which C. F. Greville, Esq. was sworn in Clerk of the Council, in the room of Lord Chetwynd, deceased.

The King henoured the Concert of Ancient Music with his

sence on Wednesday, for the first time since his accession to the Throne, at the Hanover-square Concert Rooms.

On Wednesday Evening the Anniversary Festival in celebration of the glorious victory of Alexandria, took place at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, His Royal Highness the Duke of York in the Chair, supported on the right hand by Prince Leopold, and on the left by the Duke of Argyle. great number of officers of distinction were present.

he active frigate has arrived in sixteen days from the Bay of Naples, bringing papers and letters to the 2nd instant. Sir Henry Lushington, the English Consul-General at Naples, has come home in her. Great preparations for war continued to be made by the Neapolitans, and it is stated, in the letters

be made by the Neapolitan, and it is saired, in the letters, brought by this vessel, that in two days the Neapolitan public securities had fallen from 71 to 53.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday, a General Court of Proprietors was beld at the East India House, when certain. letters were read which passed between the Right Hon, Geo. Canning and the Board of Controll, on his resignation of the office of President of the Board.

The Chairman said, it was due to Mr. Canning to state, that when the Committee of Finance, in their Report, rese mended that a Bill should be brought in to include the President of the Board of Controul in the list of those publicofficers who should be entitled to a pension on retiring from-office, the Right Honourable Gentleman refused to bring in: such a Bill, because he would be the first person to whom. any such pension would come to be due. He mentioned this as a proof of the disinterested feeling of the Right Hon-Gentleman.

Mr. R. Jackson rejoiced to find his Honourable Briends concur so perfectly with him in his conviction of the merits of Mr. Canning. He meant to move his Address of Thanks on the testimony of the twenty-four Directors which had just been -and he conceived that it would not be improper to move also an Address to the Throne, praying His Majesty to recal the Right Hon. Gent. to the situation of President of the Board of Controul.

The Honourable Colonel L. Stanbope said, that before he could concur in the motion of the Learned Gentleman, he must inquire what opinion Mr. Canning had expressed in regard to Liberty of the Press in India.

He was informed that Mr. Canning had cortainly not expressed ny opinion, nor recommended any step unfavourable to the Liberty of the Press in India.

Colonel L. Stanhope then gave notice, that at the next Court. he should move for a Copy of all Instructions that had been sent out, and Correspondence that had taken place relative to

the Freedom of the Press in India,
The Hon, Colonel L. Stanhope desired to know whether the prize-money taken in the late war with the Peishwa had been yet divided among the armies?

The Chairman said, that properly speaking, there was no such thing as prize-money, but it lay with his Majesty to order sums taken from an enemy to be distributed among the captors. Owing to circumstances, that order had not yet been given.

we understand that a new periodical work is shortly to appear, conducted by persons of first-rate ability, and on principles of perfect independence. It will be published weekly, and comprise a review of all new books, foreign as well as English; strictures on the arts; criticism on the theatres; and, in short, all subjects which can render it valu-

able to men of science and genius.

The King left town on Friday morning at eleven o'elock for Brighton.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived last night. They

state that the city of Genon has hoisted the Independent flag. The Piedmontese army on foot does not exceed 32,000 men.

It was generally supposed that the inflammatory hand bills with which the town was inustated during the Queen's trial, were manufactured by Cobbett. The mystery, however, will soon be developed, as we are informed an action will shortly be tried in one of our Courts against a certain very active Alderman and Co., for the expenses of printing and posting the said bills.—We shall be able to give some more information on this subject in our next.

COURT OF CHANCERY .- Salurday, March 24 .- This morn ing the Court was extremely full at an early hour, in expecta-tion of hearing the judgment in the Queen's College case.

The moment the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat, he

informed the parties that he was under the necessity of Tuesday next.

It was understood that this delay was occasioned by the absonce of Mr. Horne, whose brother had been found suddenly dead this morning in his bed.

No motion, or matter of importance was afterwards heard during the sitting of the Court, which the Lord Chancellor

left at two o'clock, in order to proceed to the House of Lords.

Yesterday at the rising of the Court the Lord Chancellor
observed, that he had re-considered the case, and saw no reason to alter the determination he had come to on the preceding day.

DRURY-LANE and COVENT-GARDEN THEATRES The Private Boxes at the above Theatres are LET by the Night, by J. ANDREWS, Opera Agent, at his New Circulating Library, 167, New Bond-street.

New Bond-street.

N. B. The alternate weeks of an Opera Box on the first Grand Tier, and other Boxes desirably situated, to Let for the Season.—Boxes Let

and other Boxes desirably situated, to Let for the Season.—Boxes Let en Commission by the Night or Season.

THE Government having sanctioned the OPBNING of an OFFICE in SOMERSET HOUSE, for the distribution of a new description of BANK NOTE PAPER, invented by Sir William Congreve, for the Security of Country Bank Notes against Forgery, in combination with the change of Stamps, preposed by him for the same pur pose, and new immediately about to take place.—This is to give notice to Bankers and other Persons, whom such matters may concern, that Specimens of this Paper, with Explanations of the nature of its security, and of the Regulations and Checks to be established for the protection of the Country Bankers, by means of this Paper, may be had at the NEW BANK NOTE PAPER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, on the right hand of the Great Entrance, near the Royal Academy.—Attendance from Ten till Three o'Clock.

FORTY GUINEAS FER ANNUM: NO EXTRAS NOR

THE MASTERS OF GORDON HOUSE ACADEMY, THE MASTERS of GORDON HOUSE ACADEMY, Kentish Town, Middlesex, respectfully inform Gentlemen who wish their Sons to obtain a Superior Classical or Commercial Education, that they PREPARE YOUNG GENTLEMEN for every Department in Life.—The HEBUEW, CHALDAIC, and SYRIAC LANGUAGES TAUGHT.—Gentlemen wishing to acquire a knowledge of the above, may be accommodated with a separate study, and have every facility afforded them necessary to obtain a proficiency in the same — Prospectus, &c. may be obtained, at 17, Oxford-street; 40, Long-acre; 17, New North-street, Red Lious-square; 8, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street; and 156, New Bond-street.

A SINGLE MAN, advanced in life, having more room than requisite, can accommodate, as an INMATE, an ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, of carrect conduct. Rent of Furnished House, Three Hundred Pounds per Annuar: Living must not exceed Four Randred Pounds a Year: this includes Wines, Cook, and Housemald; in short, every thing but Men Servants, who are on board wages. The situation is airy and healthful, near Pertland-road, west of Fitzroy-square, and north of New Cavandish-street. Early hours cannot be dispensed with. Letters (post-paid), with real name, and stating place of abode, will only be attended to. Direct to F. R. to be left at No. 26, Berners-street, before the Slat of March, 1821.

"Take him for all in all, we ne'er shall look upon his like again."
THE ASTONISHING NEWLY DISCOVERED ANIMAL BONASSUS, taken on the Apalachian Moustains, 2700 miles in the Interior of America, is sixteen months old, five feet eleven inches high, and, when full grown, weighs two tons. None of his kind were ever in this country. He has THE QUEEN and PRINCE LEOPOLD amongst his Patrons; and is proneunced by Men of Science as the most stupendeus Work of Nature's God.—Shortly he is going to Paris, till then is shewn at 287, Strand.

eas Work of Nature's God.—Shortly he is going to Paris, till then is shewn at 287, Strand.

DATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP, adapted to the CONSERVATORY. The same principle on which this Laup acts as a Chamber or Night Light, so universally admired and patronized by thousands of families and persons, is so peculiarly applicable to the Conservatory, that the Patentee is induced to present it to the Public as a protectory of delicate Plants and Flowers from the effects of frusts or cold nights. Two of these Lamps, which add elegance to utility, have been proved, by many experiments made by a respectable Plarist in his own Green-house, to have kept the thermometer at 40 to 41 degrees for twelve hours, during a severe frost, at the small expense is spermacetion of two-pence each; and what adds to its singular admantage is, that its heat can be increased at otherwise at pleasure. The Night or Chamber Lamp gives an invariable light, for twelve hours or more—ready at the moment it is wanted—bearing any motion perfectly safe—and in expence not balf that of a rush-light; price 10s. in nest Japanned Stander, and 20s. in elegant Imperial Stetal, or Bronze, suited to the clambers of the Nobility and afficent; and Co. Agents to the Patentee, 20s, St.Clement's, Strand, who, to secure the reputation of this Invention from the effects of bad oil, are bound to sell none but pure and genuine Spermaceti.—Families in the Country may venture to send their Orders, without the possibility of a disappsintment.—Letters (past-paid) will meet with prompt attention.

# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A much injured Party." will see we have attended to his

communication, and hope that he will keep his promise.
We are infinitely obliged to M.P.; his communication, by
accordant, did not come to hand till too late for insertion last week, and too late for us to notice the receipt of it. We trust he will accept our spology for an apparent inattention, and favour us, as he promised us, on the sas We shall be gled to hear from E. P.

We have not room for Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkin eation this week.

The Letter to the Duke of Grafton, from Junius, is not in his usual style.

The lapidary's extract (if genuins) is excellent. We con-se our double, and think, as it was said of a deceased dra-

"Whene'er a naughty joke comes pat in, "He wraps it up in Doctor's Latin."

As we never heard of Miss B. Hogsfesh, or her shill in athematics, we must decline the little poem in her praise. Mr. S. shall have his MS, forwarded to him.

As the account of the proposed dud at Canonbury House is not authenticated, we decline inserting the particulars. We eer the Doctor has been sadly quitype on the subject. Our other numerous friends arest expuss our noticing them.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. ay, the Stranger.—Tuesday, Don John.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Monday, Artaxerxes.—Fuesday, the English Fleet.—Wednes ratorio.—Thursday, the Duenna.—Saturday, Love in a Village.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

5 per ct. Div. 21 Mar. 77-60 | Bank Sh. Div. Mar. 21.1470 Recon, Div. 21 Mar. . . 94 | Ex. Lond. lm 25-55 RUSSIAN.

Spr Cut. Bonds, £100, 781 1 Dite, £250 to £1000 SPANISH. -Exchange . . . . 4 3 -5 per Cent. . . . . . AMERICAN. 7 per Cent. 7 per Cent. . . . . . . 6 per Cent. 1812 ... 103 6 per Cent. 1815 ... 107 5 per Cent. . . . 102 3 per Cent. . . . . Bank Shares, £23 1813 ... 104

1814.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

We must request that Advertisements may be sent early in a week. Many are omitted this week which came too late.

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

THE Catholic Question was again under discussion on Friday night, in the House of Commons, and the Catholic party had a majority of fourteen. We confess we should be alarmed at this apparent success of a measure, which has nothing more nor less for its object than a complete change in the BRITISH CONSTITUTION, did we not recollect that a Bill, 'similarly framed in 1813, got through its first stages with a large majority.

That Bill was lost in the Committee upon a clause proposed by Lord Colchester, for the exclusion of Catholics from the House of Commons. Mr. Bankes has given notice of a similar motion, which, we sincerely hope, will meet with similar success.

The dangers to be apprehended to our ecclesiastical establishment, as well as to our civil institutions, are so great and apparent, and the securities proposed so inefficient and uncertain, that we look forward to the passing of this Bill as almost amounting to an overthrow of all that has hitherto been held dear and valuable in our Constitution; and we are only surprised, that these men who profess such reverence for that Constitution, should be amongst the foremost to attack and undermine it.

If the concessions contemplated be made to the Catholics, how can we, with any consistency, refuse to remove all the disabilities under which all Dissenters from the Church of England labour?

We ask, are the supporters of the Catholic Claims prepared to go this length, and throw down all the barriers in which our religious and political safety have hitherto existed? If they are not, do they not commit a manifest injustice to the Protestant, and give the boon to the Catholic at his expence?

For our own parts, warmly attached as we are to the establishment in Church and State as it now stands, and anxious as we are that no change should take place in it, were we called upon, as a matter of necessity, to make any concession, we should infinitely prefer admitting our Protestant brethren to the advantages from which they are excluded, than the spiritual subjects of a foreign dominion, whose characteristic has been, time out of sind, the extension of its power, and the conversion of others to its tenets.

With the Protestant Dissenter we have one guard, which is wanting in the Catholic; namely, an uniformity of belief on the great doctrinal points of our religion; the difference being merely as to points of discipline. With the Catholic there can be no amalgamation, and if he be true to the creed he is taught, he can never act so conscientiously as when he is labouring to destroy that, which the Protestant Dis-senter would unite himself with the Established Church in upholding.

Another objection arises to the proposed measure; it does not give to the [Catholics ALL they demand; we remember that when concessions were originally made to the Catholics, their apparent gratitude was unbounded, and they professed entire satisfaction at what they then received; those who at that time predicted that they would not remain contented, were decided and abused; their prophecies were treated as absurd and calumnious on the character of the Catholics; but have subsequent events falsified their prophecies? Has not every concession been the precursor of a new demand? Has not every gift afforded to them a ground for further encroachment, till at length they rudely demanded as a positive right more, much more, than that which at first they entreated as a grace and favour? If they are admitted to seats in Parliament and in the Cabinet, how can they be excluded from the offices excepted in this Bill, or rather is not the exception a mere cloke? For

can it be supposed for a moment that when in possession of the office of prime minister (to which if the Bill passes they will be eligible), a Catholic in that situation will not wirtually, though he may not ostensibly, influence all the ecclesiastical appointments in the same manner as a Protestant would do. We leave our readers to judge what the effect of this would be upon the establishment. It is said that no apprehension need be entertained in giving them seats in Parliament, because the numbers would be so few that the danger would be nothing—but who can calculate what those numbers may kereafter be?

The Catholics even in this country are a wealthy and powerful body, though comparatively few in numbers, and if the concession were confined to them we are free to admit, that the danger would be small; but having now admitted into Parliament an hundred members from the sister kingdom, where the Catholic population is asknowledged to be as four to one, and where the electors at least in the counties and large towns may be fairly estimated in nearly, if not quite the same proportion, is there not good ground to calculate that Catholics will be elected in the same proportion? For it should be recollected, that though the great mass of landed proprietors in Ireland be Protestants, yet their tenantry are Catholics, and from the progress of commercial wealth in that country, a great number of Catholics are now become extensive lauded proprietors, so as in the southern and western counties, to give a great preponderance in the elections to the Catholic body; this we premise, we do not hesitate to affirm, that although the Protestant interest in Ireland, may maintain its present ascendancy for a short period, yet that it will eventually be overpowered by the Catholic population and property, and be driven out of the field: the consequence of this will be, that a great majority of the members from Ireland will be Catholics, and that we may reducted a upon hearing in the House of that we may calculate upon having in the House of Commons, a body of between sixty and seventy Catholic

Now we will fairly put it to our readers, and the supporters of the Bill, whether danger is not to be apprehended from the union and simultaneous movements of such a body, upon all questions which it will be to their personal and individual advantage to support. We know that upon many occasions, the parties in that House are so nicely balanced, that a much smaller number would be capable of turning the scale; may, not, therefore, the Catholic Members from giving their support upon particular questions, vital to either party, receive in return promises of support for their parti-cular objects, and thus by degrees encroachments be made upon all that remains of our Establishment, and the securities now taken for what is left be entirely done away with?

These are a few of the many objections which strike, us-they are sufficient, however, to make us repeat the sentiment which cannot be too strongly urged upon

LET NOT THE LAWS OF ENGLAND BE CHANGED."

It appears by advices from France, that a Bulletin was exhibited at Paris, announcing a complete victory over the Neapolitan rebel forces, by the Austrians, on the 7th inst. at Ricti. The retreat of the Neapolitans is reported to have been of the most disorderly nature. The effect this intelligence had upon the French funds was most striking; they rose in less than an hour, from 73 to 771

It wilt be seen that Lord Liverpool, on Friday, in the House of Lords, clearly and satisfactorily explained the conduct and policy of the English Government, with respect to Naples. It appears, that the strictest neu-trality has been, and continues to be, observed by this country; and we are quite sure that there is no man who considers the question coolly and dispussionately, who will not agree with us, in thinking the line of con duct thus adopted, the only one which England could wisely and safely take.

THE Queen was pleased to address a letter to Lord Liverpool, announcing her intention to be present at the Drawing Room on Thursday. This letter was written with the view to induce a prohibition on the part of His Majesty, of which the peor injured weman might complain, but she was disappointed: it was left. to her own discretion to go or not, and as might be supposed her discretion told her she had better stay at home. It was then reported, that some one of her doze interesting female associates was to present a petition to His Majesty, that he would be pleased to allow her to be prayed for ;—this we never believed, for as she has: got over the difficulty of taking the 50,000l. per annum, without being mentioned in the Liturgy, we believe she cares very little about it, except, indeed, (as she says, herself) that her being excluded from the prayers. will have the effect on the continent of excommunication. When she means to try the air of Italy, we do not know, but we should think if neither self-degradation nor public contempt can drive her out of England, hear known fondness for ease and gaiety; must soon induce her to fly to scenes where she may find companions rather more lively than Lady Anne, or Sir William-Gell, and neighbours more entertaining if not more respectable, than that stupid fellow Wood and his worthy

It has been observed by every man who ever made an observation, that almost all great events turn upon trifling occurrences. A case in point has been transmitted to us, and we cannot resist the temptation of communicating it to our readers. The association of. ideas it conveys to the mind is by no means nice; but it relates to our friend Wood, and we are not so unrese. sonable as to expect to find him and delicacy connected. anywhere; nor can we bring ourselves to reject an



illustration of character, merely because it is powerfully

and naturally characteristic.

Previously to the successful offer of his hand to his present lady, Matthew felt, or feigned to feel a glowing sentiment of affection for a young lady in Suffolk, and to this fair damsel Matthew devoted all his attention. Matthew, by dint of powder and pomatum, and sundry other little sophistications, then much in use, had contrived to soften the general expression of his countenance, into the "mercantile pensive," and was (if we may believe report) not so of ious to the young lady as to have been quite certain of rejection.

One fatal evening, for
"Music is the soul of love!"

Our hero was leaning over the chair of his fair mistress, whose snowy fingers were kissing the glowing chords, when that event occurred, which suddenly broke off all

further acquaintance between the parties.

Here comes our difficulty—how to express, with the greatest possible delicacy, yet with truth, that which happened. It appears, indeed, unwise to set our readers guessing, lest their minds should go hunting on a wrong scent. The truth is—(as the Life of the Alderman says)—"These things happened before he wore whiskers:' the meaning of which allusion is thus, in some degree, made clear. That which con-cluded the treaty between the lady and the swain was, the discovery, on that night, that he had other things running in his head besides love and her. In short, gentle reador—(we will use a Parliamentary phrase)— "From what dropped from the Honours ble Gentleman," or rather, from amidst the powder and pomatum on his head, the lady determined to cut the connexion. When we add, that a notorious punster said, on hearing of the hady's resolution, that they could, after that occur-rence, be married only by "license!" we hope we have said enough to shew, that the young lady was very pru-dent to prefer a respectable Norfolk clergyman for a husband, to a nasty, dirty bagman, who never combed

We are told, that in Suffolk, a fable has been industriously circulated, (particularly in the neighbourhood of Eye), founded on these facts, and called—The Rose and the Woon-Louse.

In settling the law business about Cambridge House, the Queen has not employed Mr. Vizard. Wood recommended his attorney, and Vizard, who has had all the trouble and responsibility of expending sixty thousand pounds for her Majesty. without having reserved a guinea to pay himself for his toil, is sent to the right about on the suggestion of the bag-man.

Her Majesty has taken her account from Coutts's and opened an account at Ransom's, in which firm Douglas Kinnaird is a partner; Douglas Kinnaird is the intimute friend of Hume, and his influence over her Majesty has been exerted to get his crony

It may be remembered that Douglas Kinnaird is a Radical of the first water, and tried his weight in a Westminster Election in 1818, when out of the whole population of that immense oity and its liberties, the following persons only could be found to espouse his cause by giving him their undivided votes:

Thomas Bedford, (Billiard Rooms), 55, Pall Mall. Thomas Herbert, (Surgeon) Bolton-street, Piccadilly. John Sweeting, (Tailor), 33, Maddox-street. William Heaven, (Gentleman), 3, Catherine-bldgs, Pimlico.
George Pristman, (Publican), 19, Little Newport-street.
Thomas Sharp, (Painter), 10, Old Compton-street.

J. H. Stopforth, (Card Maker), 18, Little Newport-street. Being in number-seven.

Numerous workmen are actually employed in making packing cases for her Majesty.

We noticed some time since the portrait of the Queen, elevated on a barrel, painted red, and subscribed Caroline Cordial, which is to be seen as the sign of a gin-shop in the City Road. We saw the compliment intended to be paid to the sebriety of her Majosty, and duly appreciated the zeal and good tuste of the man who had placed her effigies in so honourable a station; but the distinction conveyed by the Cityread publican falls very far short of that, conferred on her Majasty's virtue, by the change of name of a dirty lane, near the Circus in St. George's fields. This horrid sink of vice and infamy, peopled by the most debased and demoralized women in or near London, has been for years marked by the police and shunned by all decent passengers, as Dover-street-will it he believed in after days that this pest-house of sin and shameless prostitution, is now called CAROLINE-STREET, IN HONOUR OP:THE QUEEN!!!

# QUEEN'S VISITORS.

A list of the Queen's visitors having found its way into South Wales, in which the name of the Lady Lucy Foley, wife of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, and aunt to his Grace the Duke of Leinster, appears; we are requested to state that her Ladyship has never been from Abermarlais Park, Carmarthenshire, (200 miles from London) since the Queen's arrival in England.

### LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN:

REV. DR. LOCK, Rector of Farnham, Surrey. (On this church a white flag has been hoisted, having on it the words, "Innocence Triumphant". This Divine's sermons.

evince strong marks of the "Lime labor."

REV. MR. EVERETT, Vicar of Romford.

REV. MR. JACKSON, (Dissenter) Stockwell, Surrey.

REV. MR. SLOCOCK, Newbury.—(Prayed for the Queen in the morning service, but in the afternoon emitted. praying for her, at Wasing, being the residence of Mr. Mount, a patron of his, and a gentleman of unblemished reputation, and sound loyalty.)

REV. THOMAS PRICE, Curate, neur Crickhowel,ntroduced the Queen's name in the prayer preceding the Spring Assize Sermon, before the Judges, to the astonishment of the High Sheriff of Brecknockshire, whose

Chaplain he was.
REV. MR. TAYLOR, Curate, near Swansea.

REV. RICHARD FENTON, Curate of Waltham, Holton, and Scartho, Lincoln.—This gentleman his expressed his conviction, that when the Queen triumphed over her enemics she would present him with a Crown living.
THE REV. H. C. WHITE, Curate of Allhallows Barking,

Tower-street, London.

REV. HENRY HARRISON, Curate of Kirkeaton. near Huddersfield.

REV. ROBERT DUCKLE, Curate of Humberstone and Brigsby.—This gentleman brags that he has sufficient interest with Alderman Wood to be appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Queen, in which case, we can only suy, as HE undoubtedly would to the Reverend Divine now

holding that office,)
"HAIL! FELLOWES!—WELL MET!" NOTE Extra. This gentleman is, as yet, only in DEACON'S orders.

#### (To be continued.)

#### BROUGHAMIANA .- (Ne. VI.)

Mr. Henry Brougham, were you, or were you not, authorized by the Queen, to carry (what you and she were pleased to call) a message from her to the House of Commons, refusing the allowance of 50,000l. per annum, unless her name were restored to the Liturgy!

Mr. Henry Brougham, if the Queen did authorize you to carry down this message to the House of Commons, so refusing this 50,000l. per annum; how can you, knowing that she has subsequently taken the sum she made you in her name so refuse, endure the disgrace of still holding the office of her Attorney-General?

Mr. Henry Brougham is requested, for his own sake, to answer a few of the questions we have put to him, it would be a much more effectual mode of attaining the object nearest his heart, (putting down John Bull) than offering his services GRATIS to conduct any prosecution against this paper. We confess he has reason to hate us, and we are very glad he does so.

#### To SIR HENRY BUNBURY, Knt.

SIR,—Several well-wishers to your reputation have persuaded themselves from the altered language, both in speech and writing, which you have adopted for some time past, and which amounts to very little short of pure Radicalism, that the common feelings of a man of honour, and a gentleman cannot have allowed you to retain, up to the present time, those emoluments (about 1500l. a year at least) which the liberality of your Sovereign and his present Ministers bestowed, or continues to you, in addition to the fostering kindness which your early youth received from Royal benevolence; these well-wishing friends are still further persuaded, that your still possessing these emoluments is impossible, from reading in the last Suffolk Chronicle your revolutionary speech at the late Stow-market meeting, in which speech, you not only brand the King's Ministers with corruption, ignorance, and profligate waste of public treasure at the present crisis, but with having adopted this profligacy and this corruption as a system, and consequently from a period prior to that when these sinecure emoluments and selfsuggested knighthood were bestowed on yourself. Some of these friends also suggested that you would certainly own obligation to any one who would give you a fair opportunity of refuting this charge of ingratitude and inconsistency, by declaring your resignation of these sinceures, previous to your virulent attacks upon the existing government, for you must be aware that were you even disposed to relinquish them at this moment, it would not restore the good opinion of your friends, or would not restore the good opinion of your menus, or prevent their considering you as having lost yourself by keeping them so long. This opportunity of vindication I am ready to afford you, and the Journals of your party, The Times or Morning Chronicle, will, no doubt, be ready to give publicity to any such justificatory statement as you may think proper to furnish them with. VOX AMICORUM.

Passages of Sir Henry Bunbury's speech, from the Suffolk Chronicle:

He said, "It was unnecessary by argument to labour in demonstration of a fact upon which no man could entertain a doubt. If there were any sceptics upon such a subject, he would refer them for conviction to the state of their books, to their markets, and to the empty condition of their pockets.—(Loud applames.) Never, he believed, at any former period in the history of the country had the people laboured under such hopeless difficulties as at the present moment;—all classes of the community, agriculturists, artizans, and traders, were involved in one common ruin. Partial remedies, indeed, had, from time to time, been attempted, relieve the pressure of the times upon those classes, but partial remedies could never extract the seeds of inherent corruption.

Such remedies never effected any real good—they only served to aggravate the evil, to delude the public mind, to distract its attention from the real cause of the evils to which it was subjected—namely, excessive taxation. This was the real cause of the national disease—a disease which was withering and corroding the strength and beauty of the country. It was only by unanimity amongst ourselves—by the co-operation of all classes of the community, in removing by all legitimate means so fatal a disease, that the nation could be restored to a beathful state of vigor. No permanent advantage could be obtained, unless all classes of the community united in the pursuit of this common object. In former times, when distress pressed upon any one branch of national industry, the country was in a condition to come to its assistance, as, for example, in the early period of the French war, when the commerce of the country laboured under great difficulties; the public purse could then offer relief, and did afford relief, to the suffering merchants. But where was the public purse now—where the assistance to come from to relieve universal distress? — what assistance could be ex

pected from an empty exchequer?- what aid be derived from an unproductive system of finance ?- what encouragement to be derived from a ministry which only ceased to impose taxution, because taxation had ceased to become productive? -The fact was, that taxation had been carried to its utmost limit, and far beyond its legitimate boundary, and could be carried no further. If he were asked, then, what relief could be afforded to the distresses of the country, he would say that there was no other mode of affording relief, but by an immediate diminution of the public expenditure, and by an abatement of taxation. But then came the great ostensible difficulty which must first be surmounted. Would the House of Commons, constituted as it now was, consent to reduce the taxation, and lessen the public expenditure, with at the first of Ministers; and would Ministers reduce their establishments, and lessen their taxation, when these were the very sinews of their power? No; because this vast taxution, and these enormous establishments, were the means by which Ministers were enabled to maintain an influence over those majorities which every body knew were carried by the Ministers, and of which every man in the country felt the evil effects. Would Miwould they reduce the number of Custom-house officers, and destroy those innumerable places which afforded them the means of securing the compliance and the gratitude of any Lord this, and 'Squire that? No, certainly not; be-cause it would be expecting of the Ministers a degree of Roman virtue which they did not possess. The Nea olitans ventured to correct some of those abuses which unhappily abounded in their country. This was the whole of the pretext. Such was the temper with which the Neapolitans conducted themselves, that not a drop of blood was spik in the glorious revolution they had effected. The Meapolitans dured to set a bright and glorious example to other nations, and the Holy wolves marked them out for destruction.—(Applause.) He would ask, then, when the country saw such measures pursued at home, and such connexions formed abroad, whether it had not cause to fear the worst, and had not examples amply sufficient to induce them to exert themselves for the vindication of their own rights before it was too late? But he begged the Moeting to bear in mind that they would gain very little by merely displacing one set of Ministers and substituting another, unless they obtained a sufficient guarantee that their successors would not adopt a similar system. He, however, knew bet of one sufficient security against the misconduct of any administration, and that was no effectual reform in the reprosentation of the people—such a reform as should dissolve that agreeable connexion which at present subsisted between His Majesty's Ministers and the Lower House of Parliament—such a reform as should put it out of the power of any Ministers, in future, to maintain any lasting influence over the Members of that House—such a reform as should render that House once more the guardians of the people's interests, instant of mere instruments in the hands of a corrupt Cabinet. He believed that then Ministers would be found to uphold the interests of the people; but he was quite convinced, that until then, Englishmen would not be restored to their rights, and could never be considered as prespercus. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by expressing his thanks for the attention bestowed upon his address, and said be felt great satisfaction in seconding the Resolutions .- (Loud applauses.) We leave our readers, who know this Sir Harry Bunbury.

to draw their own conclusions.

# TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN,-Your remarks on the Isle of Man have raised a sad alarm amongst us, for we really are not desirous of any change in our political Constitution, nor are we the barbarians some ill-natured fellow has described us to be.

With respect to our laws and customs they are certainly peculiar, and in many respects different from those of England, but they are admirably adapted to our situation; and I believe, there is not a more loyal, happy, and contented people in any part of His Majesty's dominions. It is true, we do not contribute to the public stock in the shape of taxes, but we maintain ourselves without any expence to the English Government, and our fisheries supply the navy in time of war with many excellent seamen. You have been misinformed, if you suppose, that we have the least desire to have the honor of being represented in the British l'arliament, for at present we have neither poor's rates, nor taxes, except a triffing duty on spirits, and a two per cent. duty on foreign articles imported into the island.

Our Courts of Law would, I must allow, admit of some trifling improvements. But do not believe all the evil reports you hear; dear John, come amongs' us yourself, and you will find that we are not the barbarians we have represented to be, but an hospitable and kind people, loyal to the bone, with the exception of a few reg-a-muffins who plague us with their company, having found the other side of the water too hot for them.

Before I conclude, let me add a powerful argument in favour of our freedom from taxation. We are, in consequence, able to enjoy many of the luxuries of life, which are almost forbidden to the same class in England, and a vast number of Officers on half-pay, from Admirals and Generals, down to the humbler Lieutenant and Ensign, have retired hither instead of going, as many of their companions have done, to a foreign country. Here they live with a degree of comfort, which their moderate incomes would not allow them to enjoy in England, and are ready at a moment's notice to start again in the service of their country. The comfort and happiness of so meritorious a body is not undeserving of attention, and although the gratitude of their country cannot afford them larger incomes—yet, if a spot exists which renders those incomes doubly valuable, who would deprive them of this advantage for the sake of converting the name of a Deemster into that of a Judge, or a Key into a Member of Parliament? Let us alone then, dear John; and if you should feel inclined to wash off a little-London smoke and some of your prejudices against ur. by a summer's excursion to our delightful shores, (our steam-boats are excellent), I will insure you a good bottle of claret, or port, if you like it better, and an hespitable welcome-from dear John, your grateful and affectionate cousin.

Isle of Man, March 12, 1821.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, March 17 .- The King of Sardinia has abdicated in favour of the Prince of Carignan, and he has set out with the Queen for Nice, where he will embark for the island of Sardinia.

The Constitution of the Cortes has been generally proclaimed, and the Prince of Carignan, with the federative army, which increases daily, pursues his hostile movement against the Austrians. This news is positive.

A report has been mentioned on Change, of a chest containing funds from Mr. Rothschild, for the Austrian army, having been seized by a detachment of the Sardinian army

which is marching against the Austrians.

PARIS, MARCH 19.—Intelligence from Florence states, that on the evening of the 8th instant, an extraordinary courier arrived, with the news that a very warm engagement had taken place between the Austrian advanced guard and the corps d'armee commanded by General Pepe. The Neapolitans at first displayed great impetuosity, and rushed forward to the attack with a blind confidence that nothing could resist. They were on the point of being surrounded by a masterly manœuvre of the Austrian General, when they discovered the snare into which they had fallen. The army, on this, precipitately fell back, and even General Pepe was berne away amidst the disorder. He vainly endeavoured to rally. At-

tempting to sustain the shock, at the head of some men, he was killed by a cannon ball.—Quotidienne.

The most recent news which has been received from the Austrian army in Italy states, that on the 3rd instant, the headquarters of the General-in-Chief, Baron Frimont, was advanced upon Terni, before which place all the corps of his army formed a very close line. All the movements made up to the 6th instant, demonstrate that General Frimont's plan is to surround the Neapolitan army in the Abruzzes, and to end the war on the spot where it will commence .- Gaz. de France.

Letters from Italy, received through an extraordinary channel, supply the following intelligence :- The example of revolt given by some regiments in garrison at Coni and Alexandria, has been followed by other corps, and the orders issued by his Majesty the King, Victor Emanuel, have been disregarded. This Monarch, who, theretofore, had received testimonies of devotion even from some of the regiments who have suffered themselves to be seduced into insubordination, has formally refused to sanction the concessions which the promoters of the insurrection would have imposed upon him, and has preferred

abdicating the royal authority to compromising its dignity.

The Prince de Carignan has been provisionally invested with the chief command.

The events in Piedmont are involved in much uncertainty. It appears, however, that the King abdicated the Throne on the 12th instant, the Duke de Genevois, his brother and successor, being absent, the Regency has been given to the Prince de Carignan, heir presumptive to the Crown. With regard to the causes which led to this event, it is impossible to assign them with any certainty; we must wait further details. The mass of the population took no part in these movements, and appeared to regard them with indifference. Men belonging to the first families in the State are as yet the only names cited. Several regiments, amongst them that of one of the Chiefs of the movement, have resolutely refused to make common

cause with their comrades.— Journal de Paris.

The Duke De Cazes will quit Paris to-merrow (Tuesday last) to return to London .- Gazette de France.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES -SECRET COMMITTEE.

General Donadieu laid on the table a proposition, conceived thus:—"I have the honour todeposit on the table (bureau) a proposition of an Address to His Majesty, humbly to petition him to choose another Ministry, seeing that the present is in-capable, and anti-French; and that for these two reasons it has given rise to the most general and well-founded alarms for the fate of the Monarchy and of France."

M. Casimir Perrier asked the Ministers for explanations on the silence they have observed respecting the events in Piedmont.— M. Pasquier replied, that the Government not having had certain assurances of the facts, it had thought proper to be silent, but that now it would suffer freely all the news to be published which should come to its knowledge.

An express arrived in the course of yesterday from Paris, confirming, in a great measure, the previous reports as to the first conflict between the Austrians and Neapolitans. The following Bulletin upon this subject was posted on the Ex-change of Paris on Wednesday last, by order of the French

Minister of Finance:

"There has been on the 7th inst. an engagement between the Austrians and the Neapolitans. The latter had advanced on Ricti, which was occupied by the Austrians. They were repulsed with considerable loss. The Austrian army has entered the Abruzzi; many prisoners have fallen into their hands, and the greatest disorder appears to reign in the Neacolitan army." politan army."

VIENNA, March 4 .- The Greeks in this city speak with confidence of the probability that a Russian fleet from the

Black Sea will support the operations against Nuples.

Neapolitan Gazettes to the 3rd inst. contain a Decree by the Prince Regent, announcing his attention to repair to the bend of the army, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Parisi, the Minister at War. General Colletta is charged, in consequence, with the portfolio of the Ministry of War and Marine. Another appointing D. Ferdinando Rodriguez, Colonel on the Staff, a Director of the Ministry of War; and a third, extending to the Sicilians the rewards assigned by the Parliament to those Neapolitans who distinguish themselves in the defence of their country. I. an Extraordinary Sitting of Parliament of the 27th February, measures were adopted to distress the enemy on his advance, by removing from the place the munitions of war and provisions. Signor Poerio said, that the object of the Committee, in framing the Decree, was to deprive the enemy of all hopes of supplies, and to proceed in the same manner as was done in Spain with respect to the great French army.

TURIN, March 9.—We are assured that Government has received intelligence of insurrections which broke out at Alexandria, Susa, and Coni, among the garrisons of those places, ligence of this insurrection, the Prince de Carignan, received from the King instructions to proceed towards the troops, to remind them of what they owed to their King and to their oaths.

About eight days ago, one Sieur Leblanc, who was probably the secret agent of the faction, was arrested at Turin. In a secret drawer of his carriage was discovered a considerable quantity of papers, among which were numerous proclamations, which are supposed to have been printed at Paris, and which were to have been used on the day of the projected insurrec-tion. In consequence of this discovery several persons were who was employed in the post-office, was arrested. The Prince of Cisterna, who left Paris in the mean-while, has been arrested at Pont-de-Beauvoisin, and conducted to Fenestrelies.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, MARCH 22. Rowe v. Wood.

The Attorney-General finished his reply in this cause to-day; and the following is a correct report of the judgment in this

case:—
The Lord Chancellor.—" The original connection of the Woods, and Mr. Rowe was a connection of mortgagor and mortgagee, and if a receiver or manager were to be appointed and if the possession were to be taken from the mortgagee, it must be taken from him on such grounds as the Court acts on; where an application of this nature is made, and unless it can he clearly shewn that the mortgagee is paid, and almost by his own admission, the Court does not take the possession from him. The manner in which this cause, as between mortgagor and merigagee, originally stood, was to show that by paying due attention to the observations that could be made, or to different items specified in the original bill, and the answer put in in 1817, the mortgagee was to be understood to be paid. It struck me, however, very early in this discussion as quite impossible for me to look at the case in that point of view, because the instruments executed in 1818 and 1819 must be taken to be binding until decreed to be invalid. Then the account must be taken according to those agreements, and it thereby shewn that the demand of the mortgagee as such was entirely discharged. All I can say on that subject is, that there certainly have been pointed out to me items which I think may be very questionable when the cause comes to a hearing, but the Court cannot now say that there is nothing due on the I must go that length before I can disturb the possession, if this is to be looked at as the case of a mortgagor and mortgagee, but I do not apprehend that I can look it as a case simply between a mortgagor and mortgagee. The mine is constituted of what I may call 64 shares, Mr. Matthew Wood was the mertgagee of the whole of this property originally, after taking up the accounts of Noble and Hunt, and Marsh and Creed, previous to December 1814, at which time he becomes the purchaser of 20-64ths of the mine, and his the brother, Philip Wood, of 4-64ths of the mine. The property therefore appears to me to be in the nature of a trade in the contemplation of this Court. It must be understood to be that the legal estate of the mine is entirely in M. Wood; as to the equitable interest Mr. Rowe is the owner of 40-64th shares, Matthew Wood the owner of 20-64th shares, and Philip Wood the owner of 4-64th shares. It is true that when the answer was put in in 1817, the answer struggled, as I understood it to put to the Court a case in which Matthew Wood, who swore that answer endeavoured to get rid of the character of purchaser, but I am bound to consider him as a purchaser till he has by a decree obtained the right to say that he no longer stood in that character than the execution of that deed cast on him. In this state of things it seems to me Mr. Matthew Wood must be considered as the mortagee of 40-64th shares and the owner of 20-64th shares, and Philip Wood as the owner of 4-64th shares, the consequence of that is, that subject to the demand which they have on each other, in respect of each other they are partners in this mine, no one partner can exclude another from interposing himself as fully with the concerns as he himself interposes. It is the duty of each and every of them to keep clear and precise accounts, and to have those accounts always ready for inspection; and, in short, to keep good faith towards each other. Then follow the agreements of 1818 and 1819; and, if I am to look at them, at this moment, as deeds obligatory on Mr. Rowe, then I cannot look on this as a case where the ordinary rules with respect to a partner are to regulate the rights and the conduct of the persons who stand in this relation to each other; beeause, by the agreement of 1818, the partners, as partners, have stipulated with each other; and until these agreements, at least, are set aside, whatever were the original obligations of the partners, as partners, they will deal upon the stipulations contained in that agreement. I am of opinion, netwith-standing Mr. Rowe is for the present seeking to set aside those agreements, that those who tell him that deed is binding upon him, are bound to allow him to have the benefit of that agreement, and that he shall have the controll of the working of the mine in the manner those words are to be understood. hey are bound to let him have the advantage of this part of the agreement. I make no observation upon the blank bills, and the Crinnis Mine bills, except that I now understand Mr. Matthew Wood to say, that with respect to these Crinnis Mine bills in 1815, he could give no answer, or as to the blank acceptances sent about 1813. It does so happen I know that gentlemen in trade do deal in a manner extremely loose with regard to such acceptances. But if suck a transaction was new to take place between Mr. Wood, or any other person who was in the possession of the Mine,—if there was to be that sort of answer given to the Court, and no account could be given of what had become of 50,0001. worth of acceptances, or of the Crimis Mine bills, the Court would not allow such conduct on the part of a partner.—On the whole subject, to what I may state to you on Saturday, I cannot, at presee my way so as to appoint a manager or receiver of this concern; but I think Mr. Rowe has a clear right, subject to the equities of the case, to insist that there shall be a regular account kept of all the receipts, payments, and transactions; and that he has a clear right to have constant access, for the purpose of inspection of such accounts; and has a clear right, subject to that equity I have been alluding to, to be the person who is to controul the working of the Mines. Being of that opinion, if I state no more about it, you must address yourself to enquire for these accounts, and demand an inspection of them, and see what they are, and address yourselves to demand the right of exercising the controul, and we shall then see what will take place in consequence of so procceding, you will then make such an application to the Court as under the circumstances you may think advisable. It is impossible the thing can go on in the way which it has gone on, that is quite clear. If I should not mention this again on Saturday, you may take that to be my opinion.

In the Insolvent Debtors Court, Mary M'Kenzie, a fashion-

able, was opposed by Messrs. Pollock and Barry.

The insolvent stated that previous to her arrest she lived in

Cadogan-place for fifteen years. 'In the year 1817, she mort-gaged her house and lived on the money; had no other property, but at the time she bought Mr. Delmour's wine, she had a prospect of being able to pay for it, and all that she owed. On being questioned as to the nature of her prospects, she appealed to the Court whether she was bound to answer? The Court replied that she was. She then said she had an expectation of changing her situation, and being by that change enabled to pay all she owed. She kept a carriage occasionally but not for the last year. Was administratrix to her husband, and paid several debts in honour of his memory, which was the

cause of her embarrassments. He had the management of the German Legion, and some of the debts claimed on his estate were contracted for the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Lichtenstein, who were the persons properly accountable. His books, were not in her possession, but could be produced.

The Court ordered, that the insolvent should return all her husband's books into Court, and should be brought up again to receive the judgment of the Court.

#### ASSIZES.

MAIDSTONE, March 19 .- The King v. George Miller .was an indictment against the defendant, for feloniously killing and slaying Mr. Joseph Hoare, at Chatham, on the 31st of October last. The defendant had never been in custody, but submitted himself voluntarily to take his trial, upon the Coroner's Inquisition. On the day mentioned in the indictment, the defendant and the deceased, who had never met before, had spent the evening, with several other persons, at the hotel at Chatham, in the course of which, in consequence of some difference of opinion upon some ordinary topics of conversation, the defendant called the deceased (a man upwards of 70) an old scoundrel. Upon the suggestion of some of the party the defendant made an apology for this insult, shook bands with the deceased, and they appeared to be good friends. Some little time after the deceased, in a loud and taunting tone, bragged that he had never quarrelled with any man without making him apologize. This occasioned a renewal of altercation with the defendant, upon which the latter flung his bat at the deceased, but missed him. He then unfortunately laid hold of a pewter pint, which he hurled at his head, and the blow took effect on the left temple of the decensed, and in-flicted a severe wound, which bled profusely. A Surgeon was sent for, who dressed the wound and attended the deceased to his home. This Surgeon attended him until the 3rd of November, up to which time he appeared to be doing extremely well; but on that day symptoms of erysipelas and fever appeared, which rendered further advice necessary, and a physician was called in, under whose care he lingered until the 9th, when he

The only witnesses examined were a Mr. White, w posed to the transaction at the hotel; Mr. Fry, the Surgeon, and Dr. Vaughan, the Physician. Both the latter gentlemen were decided in their opinion that the blow was not the proximate cause of the death—the former thinking that it was caused entirely by the erysipelas—and the latter, that it was the result of general ill health, and aggravated by intense mental agitation.

The Learned Judge here stopped the defendant's counsel, and put it to the Jury, whether, upon such evidence, they were of opinion that the death was occasioned by the act of the defendant

The Jury immediately found the defendant Not Guilty.

KENT.-John Britten and Joseph Richardson were indicted for assaulting John Blinkhorn, on the King's highway, in the parish of Boxley, on the 15th of January, putting him in fear, and taking from his person a metal seal, a steel key, and part of a steel chain.

The prosecutor, who appeared extremely debilitated from the injuries he had received, and also gave his evidence with considerable difficulty, stated, that on the evening mentioned in the indictment he was at work in his brother's mill, which he was induced to leave in consequence of a noise from with-out, and having armed himself with a pistol, approached the out, and having armed nimsen with a pictal, approached the prisoners, whom he found tearing away a leaden pipe from the mill. He fired at them, upon which one ran away, crying out "murder the old fellow." The other then rushed upon him, knocked him down, beat and kicked him most unmercifully while on the ground, and then snatched at his watch-chain, which broke in half, leaving a metal seal and steel key in the hands of the prisoner. The latter then ran away. The prosecutor swore most positively to Britten, whom he said he had long known, and had little doubt as to the person of Richardson. Upon recovering himself a little he went to a public-house at hand, where he told hisstory, and accompanied by the landlord, was returning home, when they met Britten and another man, whom he instantly described to the landlord as the two persons who had attacked him. Britten spoke to them as they passed, and was recognised by them both. The landlord borated this part of the case.

The prisoners were both apprehended the same night, and their boots being taken off they were compared with the traces formed on the spot described by the prosecutor, and discovered to correspond exactly.—The seal and key were found by another witness close to the same spot.

Witnesses were called for the prisoners.

The case went to the Jury under the Learned Judge's directions, and they found both the prisoners Guilty—Death.

A return to an order of the House of Commons states, the amount of duties on inhabited houses in Great Britain, for the year ending 5th Jan. 1820, at 1,239,3291. 11s. 9d.; Ditto, en windows, 2,569,9901. 9s. 44d. Total. 3,809,3201. 1s. 14d.

SEDITION.—Mary Ann Carlile, the sister and successor of Richard Carlile, of Fleet-street, has been apprehended upon a Judge's warrant, on a charge preferred by the Constitutional Association for opposing the progress of Disloyalty and Seditious Principles, and was held to bail in a considerable sum to answer the charges in an indictment for the publication and sale of a seditious work.—A man, of the name of Atkinson, of London-road, Southwark, was brought up at the same time, for a similar offence, at the instance of this Society, and not being regularly provided with bail, was committed to Horsemongerlane Gaol.

MENDICITY.-Of the 4546 cases which came under the consideration of the London Society for the Suppression of Mendicity during the last year, 542 were impostors,-Similar societies to this are now in the course of establishment in most of the principal towns in the kingdom.

THE NEW COMET.—The Comet came to its perihelium on sturday the 17th, namely, within for It has only lessened its right ascension half a degree, and its north declination four-fifths of a degree since the evening of the 24th of February, when it was first seen here; but by the annual motion of the earth, its distance from the sun is de-creased about 16°. Now it is advanced too far in the solar rays to allow us to make correct observations on its position.

At the close of this month it will begin to set after the sun, and with a clear horizon an hour hefore sunrise, there will be a chance of seeing it rise about E.N.E. during the ensuing month. The weather has lately been unfavourable for seeing the Comet so near the weatern horizon in the evenings; as, from its very slow geocentric motion, it will not afford sufficient space to attempt to deduce the form of its orbit, which is the chief object to science.

#### THE KING'S LEVEE.

The King held a Court at Carlton House, on Wednesday, which was attended by all the Cubinet Ministers, the great Officers of State, and most of the distinguished Noblemen in town. Among those present were:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Lord Chief Justice of the of London, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Judge of the Admiralty, the Solicitor-General, the Secretary at War, the Judge Advocate, the Dukes Devonshire, Dorset, Wellington, and Montrose; the Marquisses of Winchester, Donegall, Northampton, Headfort, Stafford, Anglesea, Cambden, Lothian, Wellesley, and Hertford; the Earls of Cavan, Gower, Belfast, Cardigan, Clare, Portsmouth, Malmesbury, Pembroke, Verulam, Westmoreland, Portsmouth, Westmoreland, Deckey, Dorsh Dartmouth, Warwick, Glasgow, Roden, Mayo, Rosslyn, Derby Darnley, Glengall, Chichester, Northwick, Fortescue, Maccles field, Ashburnham, Aylesbury, Winchilsea, Bathurst, and Liverpool. The Spanish Ambassador and the Swedish Minister were introduced to the King by Lord Castlereagh, and con-ducted by Sir Robert Chester, the Master of the Ceremonies. All the other Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers were also

#### THE KING'S DRAWING-ROOM.

On Thursday the King held a Drawing Room at Buckingham House, which we most splendidly attended. The comand continued setting down till near four. Soon after e'clock, and continued setting down till near four. Soon after two o'clock His Majesty left his private apartments, and gave audiences to the Earl of Liverpool and Viscount Castlereagh; after which, the Duchess de St. Frias, the Lady of the Spanish Ambassador, was introduced to his Majesty by Viscountess Castlereagh, the Lady of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His Majesty then proceeded to the Grand Saloon, and took his station under the Throne, his Royal Brothers, the Dukes of York and Clarence taking their station to the right of the King. The Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Sophia Matilda stood on his left. His Majesty received the compliments of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, accompanied by their Ladies, with his accustomed distributed of Schilling Amount the National Amount of the Princess Sophia Matilda Complete Schilling and Schilling Amount of the National Amount of the Na dignified affability.—Among the numerous presentations were

Ministers, accompanied by their Ladies, with his accustomed dignified affability.—Among the numerous presentations were the following:—
Lady Frances Ley; Lady Mary Petre; Miss Percy; Lady C. Cocks; Lady A Court; Lady J. Hey; Mrs. Gaseoyne; Mrs. Atkins; Mrs. Ellison; Nrs. Brandling; Mrs. T. Rodd; Miss Swinburne; Miss E. Swinburne; Miss E. Swinburne; Miss B. Wilbraham; Miss Montagn; Mrs. Mayne; Mrs. Crosbie; Mr. Murray; Mrs Murray; Miss Montagn; Mrs. Mayne; Mrs. Crosbie; Mr. Murray; Mrs Murray; Miss Montagn; Mrs. Mayne; Mrs. Crosbie; Mr. Murray; Mrs Murray; Miss Murray; Lady Teignmouth; Hon. C. D. Shore; the Duchess of Montrose; Marchioness of Northampton; Countess Delawarr; Lady Swinburne; the Rey. Dr. A. Drummond, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty; Countess Dowager Mount Norris; Lady Scovell; Lady W. Bentinck; Mrs. R. Ellice; Lady Lovaine; Mrs. Col. Hughes; the Countess of Limerick; Miss North; Mrs. Col. Quentin; Mrs. and Misses Drummond; Mrs. C. and Misses Smith; Capt. W. E. Parry, R. N.; Major Brook; Lady B. Bouverie; Ensign Wynyard. Sth Light Infantry; Lieut.-Col Harrey; Captains W. H. Higgs, S. P. Hurd; Lady Ommarry; Lady C. Jervoise; Hon. Mrs. E. Knex; Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Campbell; Duchess of Leinster; Lady Halkett, (on her Marriage); Mrs. Colonel Woodford; Mrs. General Buller; Mrs. E. John Mildmay, (or her Marriage); Lady Williams; Lady Louisa Dawson; Miss Penn; Miss Hamilton; Lady Tarleton; Colonel Thornton; Mrs. Eustace; Honourable Mrs Shirley, and Misses Shirley; Lady Lieton; Lady Maleolm; Lady Gore; Lieut.-Colonel Porteen; Lady James Stuart; Mr. Colquhoun; Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Corks; Mr. Crawlev; Mr. A. Gulness; Hon. Misses Powys; Hon. Mrs. E. Cuet; Lieut. Brisbaue, (9th rext.); Misses Waller; Mrs. Wildman; Sir B. Liston; Mrs. Bowles; Miss Cockayne; Mrs. R. Bilice; Mrs. Cheere; Miss Cockayne; Mrs. R. Bilice; Mrs. Cheere; Miss Cockayne; Mrs. R. Bilice; Mrs. Cheere; Miss Cockayne; Mrs. Aldes; Miss Atkins: Hon. Misses Petre; Miss Wood; Miss Mildmay; Capt W. Mitchell, (E. J. C. S.)

# THEATRES.

# KING'S THEATRE.

His Majesty honoured this theatre with his presence, in state, on Tuesday night, and we must confess, of all the spectacles presented to the London public, we never beheld any thing so brilliant, or so truly gratifying. The building was erowded to excess, and the beauty of our countrywomen seemed literally to have borrowed new lustre for the occasion; a joyous smile of pleasure and exultation at having their KING amongst them, beamed on every countenance, and sparkled in every eye.

The King was received at the entrance of the theatre

by Lord Lowther, and the Committee of Management, and conducted to the Royal box, which was splendidly fitted up for the occasion: the burst of applause, which saluted His Majesty, on his appearance, was tremendousit was the genuine tribute of loyalty; and the building resounded, for five or six minutes, with cheering not usually heard in that temple of listless refinement.

His Majesty was attended by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence, the Dukes of Wellington and Montrose, and the usual Court attendants.—
GOD SAVE THE KING was sung three times in the course of the evening, and each time received with inoreased applause.

An Impromptu allegorique was performed, complimentary to the Sovereign; but, however tasteful the decora-tion, or well-timed the allusion of the piece on the stage, the impromptu most gratifying to his Majesty, and the friends of our rights and Constitution, must have been the earnest, genuine, and sincere expression of affection

and loyalty, which pervaded all parts of the House.

On His Majesty's retiring, the same symptoms of attachment were evinced by the audience, and the crowd which had collected in the streets, seemed to catch the tone As the audience within, and the loudest cheerings resourided on all sides, till His Majesty left his carriage at the Palace door.

# COVENT GARDEN.

A young lady, of the name of Dance, made her apcarance at this Theatre on Tuesday, in the character of Mrs. Haller.

We doubt very much whether the part of Mrs. Haller is favourable to a debutante, the play itself, rendered population only by the illustrious acting of Kemble and Mrs. Siddone, belongs to a school now exploded, and very justly so; for independent of the unnatural grouping, and rushing, and starting with which these pieces abound,

the interest-is invariably excited for positive vice, and our commiseration, if not our sympathy, claimed for barefaced guilt.

At a moment when every honest woman in the country has her eyes turned with scorn towards, or with disgust from, the criminality of a wife; and at a moment when the first subject of the country is by the even-handedness of justice left desolate, and abandoned in the midst of the world to the society of her own hired servants, it seems a slur upon the good feeling of our countrywomen who have turned their backs upon her, to whom, under other circumstances, they would have bent the knee, to produce a play, in which, by the force of acting and adventitious circumstances, the sigh is taught to heave, and the tear to flow, for an imaginary character, which they have shewn to be in the reality, hateful and dis-

If we complain of this generally, we are led to do so still more in the particular case of Miss Dance—her fine regular features—her youthful appearance—the softness of her manner when unagitated by passion—the animation she displayed when her feelings were roused, were so many more blandishments to make the feeling of pity for Mrs. Haller's fate still stronger, and of course to

soften our indignation at her vices. Were Mrs. Haller represented to us as an elderly body, with a taste for footmen and maraschine—gross in her manners and conversation—painted up to the eyes—speaking broken English—occasionally swearing, and always indelicate in her observations—violent in her temper, and hasty in her person and habits, nobody would pity the adultress: she would be hissed off the stage for her language; roared at with laughter for her grotesque appearance, and utterly condemned for her shameless libertinism and disgraceful propensities. This would be as it should be-but in the Stranger, " Latet anguis in herba," and our principles and morals, and those of our wives and daughters, are sapped and undermined, by the attraction of this heroine, and we find ourselves delighted at the end of the performance to see an injured husband fool enough to take back a dissolute adultress to his arms, and restore her to her rights as a

These appeals to our weaknesses are most unworthy of the abilities devoted to them by the players, and we almost lamented at the success of the fair debutante on Tuesday, which we must confess was (as a first appearance) perfect.

Miss Dance appears to be about twenty, her eyes and hair are jet black, and there is now and then a look of the Kembles about her. Her manner of acting is much less embarrassed than is usual with young beginners, and we have little doubt that when she has gained confidence by practice, she will be a valuable acquisition to this theatre.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday last a Court Martial was held on Captain Furneaux, and the remaining Officers and crew of his Majesty's late ship Carron, when the Court determined, that the loss of the Curron was occasioned by unaccountable currents issuing out of the River Ganges; that it appeared every precaution had been taken, by comparing the Rutes of the Chronometers, when it could be done; that there was no reason to suppose the ship to have been within eighty miles of the place where she struck; that every possible exertion was made to save the ship, without effect; and that no blame whatever was imputable to Captain Furneaux, his Officers, or ship's company for their conduct on that occasion; and the Court, therefore, adjudged them to be fully acquitted.

Three sinecures became vacant last year in Scotland-viz. a Baronship of the Exchequer, Receiver-General of the Customs, and Lord Register, which, it seems, Ministers have determined not to fill up.

Ten millions of specie, in gold, have lately been coined in the Royal Mint, and are now ready to be issued at the Bank of England.

Since the last regulation of the silver coinage, in 1815, down to the 28th February last, the total amount coined at the Mint bus been 7,137,3641. 19s. of which there remains unissued, at the Mint, 11,4931.

A Court of Proprietors of the Bank of England was held on Thursday, for the purpose of declaring a dividend.—One of the Proprietors wished to know whether the account of the profits of the concern were forthcoming—The Chairman oberved, it was for the Court to determine whether the Court should furnish the account.—The Court then passed to the question of the last half-yearly dividend.—Some conversation ensued with respect to the resumption of Cash Payments, and the prevention of forgeries, in the course of which, the Chairman denied that so large a sum as 60.0001. had been expended in proceeding with the plans of prevention.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, when

the Bridge House Committee presented two Reports, relative to London Bridge, one stating, that after Mr. Dodd, the en-gineer, had been examined six days before a Committee of the House of Commons, they ordered his evidence to be expunged; and the other, respecting the enlargement of the water-way, as being more expedient than a new bridge. The vacancy of Land Coal-meter, in the room of the late Mr. J. Hawkins was filled up by the election of Mr. Reeve.

We have rarely witnessed so novel and interesting an article in the Graphic department of the Arts, as the recently published Impressions of a Series of Game, &c. from a set of Silver Buttons, in the possession of a well known enthusinstic admirer of British Field Sports. The designs we are told were severally drawn on each button, by A. Cooper, Esq. R. A. and engraved by that unrivalled artist, Mr. John Scott, whose productions, need only to be seen, to be admired.

A Novel is just published, entitled "Such is the World;" the characters are ably drawn, and justly delineated—the situations fercibly expressed. It is not our practice to notice works of this description; but where the object of the author is to pourtray on paper the actions of human beings, evidently for moral purposes, we have no besitation in recommending the work to notice. The plot is well managed, the characters the work to notice. diversified, easy, and natural; and the narrative well arranged and flowery. It is at once pleasing and instructive; and shews that the author is well acquainted with human nature.

Advices was on Tuesday received by one of the first Turkey houses in the City, that the Russians are marching one hundred

thou and men into Georgia.

Lord Cochrane was wounded in the thigh, in the successful attack he made on the Spanish frigate Esmeralda, at Lima.

The Spanish officers of the Esmeralda, to shield themselves from public indignation, gave out that the English vessels in the harbour had assisted Lord Cochrane—all foreigners were threatened to be mussacred in consequence, and in a tumult on

shore, fifteen were killed by the infuriated populace. The indictment preferred by the Queen's legal advisers against the Rev. R. Blacow, of Liverpool, for an alleged libel, is with-

VENTRILOQUISM. - An elegant and crowded audience were present on Wednesday evening, at the City of London Tavern, to witness the extraordinary performance of M. Alexandre, the celebrated ventriloquist; and certainly, if the plaudits of his auditors were to be received as testimonies of the merit of the artist, M. A. may be ranked as the very first. Indeed, we may truly say, that he gratified us exceedingly. His transitions and volubility of voice—his flexibility of countenance—his engaging manuer of delivery-were admirable and astonishing; whether as the sick old gentleman, or the artless servant—the ancient nun, or the novice of the convent—his colloquies with the chimney-sweep, while ascending and descending the chimney—his song of the souterkin, and the drinking and singing scene at one and the same moment, were equally wonderful. In the latter, particularly, his powers of rocal illusion are great. Nor must we omit to mention, the family scenes of "John Thomas," which were given with a pronunciation of the English language, which shews that M. Alexandre must have studied it with some effect. The whole performance was at once pleasing and rational. We understand M. Alexandre intends to exhibit his astonishing powers on Saturday next at

the Freemason's Tavern.

Advertisement.]—We have been favored with the perusal of one of the sheets in the forth coming Satirical Novel, entitled Money Raising; or, a Day in Cork-Street, and cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment at some of the scenes it discloses, as well as shocked to find that most of the lenders of money are servants in noblemens' families. What can be said for that state of society, where the domestics of noblemen are enabled to accommodate, incegnito their master with money by way of annuity, at a high rate of interest, or that there should have existed in a regularly organized office, where ill gotten pelf should have been so readily received, and so promptly applied in relieving the distresses of the profligate, the demyrip, or blackleg. The following extract from one of the many letters the Novel contains, will serve to mark the rapacity of these worthies. "I had from you only two bills of 8001. and two of 5001. and by your own desire, I sacrificed 8501. to procure 1,2001. of which you have had 6001. A-Y.

#### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BATH .- The new free church building has already cost 69001., and above 4,5001. more will be required to complete it-The ground was purchased for the sum of 24001. The foundation is of the unusual depth of seven feet.

A lady threw herself, on Saturday evening last, from a parapet eighteen feet high, into the river, from which she was fortunately rescued, and is now in a fair way of doing well.

DUNDER.—The manufactures of this place were never more

in demand than at present. One house in town entered at the Customs, last week, 180,000 yards bagging and Osnaburgh for exportation. Our ship-masters are become more enterprising; and we now see vessels from foreign ports discharging at our quays in all seasons. A few days ago one arrived from Riga, and three sailed for Lieban the week before last, which we believe is sooner than from any other port in Britain. There were no fewer than five vessels in our harbour last week loading goods for the States, (three for New York and two for New Orleans); three on the birth for British America, and one for Jamaica. A vessel for New York, and another for Jamuica had sailed with full cargoes the previous week.

ESBEX.—These Assizes finished on Saturday, when twenty-

four prisoners were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death. Among those left for execution (five in number) was Isaac Briggs, for a rape on Mary Hearthen, on the 24th of Sept. attended with circumstances of great brutality. The prisoner was a ruffian of frightful aspect. He had been the habits of his life, had acquired a savage appearance, scarcely human. The unhappy prosecutrix, a peasant girl, named Mary Hearthen, of Langford, was returning towards her home, through the wood, about six o'clock in the evening of the 24th of September last, and was encountered by the prisoner, who drugged her from the path by the legs farther into the wood, where, by the greatest violence, he effected his object, under a threat of murder, if any complaint was made. Since his conviction, the prisoner has conducted himself in the most hardened manner.

EXETER.—DREADFUL EFFECTS of FRIGHT.—A short time since as a young woman named Whicker, who was in the habit of going out to day work at her needle, was passing through a field, which the servants of the house she had left had represented to her as haunted; and the fears of the credulous girl being thus awakened, a black boy having wrapped himself in a sheet, concealed all but his face and hands, met her in the path. The shock was too strong for her reason—she became raving mad-and about a formight since was conveyed to the Asylum, near Exeter, deprived of all those noble powers of intellect, which dignify human nature above the brute creation; and though the dreary void of her mind is occasionally irradiated by lucid intervals, she soon relapses into insanity, from which it is feared she will never perfectly recover.

FAVERSHAM.—About noon yesterday (Monday the 19th inst.) three of the coming houses of the private powder works, at Owre, near here, blew up, by which accident three men who were employed therein were unfortunately killed.

MAIDSTONE.-It may be satisfactory to our agricultural readers, under their present distresses, to learn, that some very large shipments of wheat have been made within the present week for Naples and its vicinity. Of course none but foreign grain in the warehouses has been allowed to be exported.

# POLICE.

HATTON-GARDEN.—Two young Gentlemen, brothers, were amusing themselves by firing at a mark with a single pistol in their garden at Palmer's Terrace, Holloway, on Sunday last. Unfortunately one of them shot too high, and lamentable to state, the ball entered the eye of a young Lady, Miss Radford, while standing at the drawing-room window in an opposite house. We understand the ball has not yet been extracted, and the Lady's recovery is of course despaired of. They were re-

		SELP	VEWS.		
Arrived	Mails	Dine	Arrived		Due
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river. Came down from the river and easied the Orient, Wallace, for Madras and Bengal: Hound, Stranck, for St. Vincents; Bolden, Browell, for Marscilles; and Restitution, Messervey, for Beston: remains the Fanny Voase, Lister, for Hull.

PORTSMOUTH, March 23d. Wind S.W. Arrived H.M. S. Medina, from Chatham: and the George, Davsh, from the Downs, for Saint Mickael's. Sailed the Amity, Baker, for London; and Ritchard, Butchings, for Havre.

PADSTOW, March 21. The Theodore, Timothy Deasy, from Gibraltar, for Dublin, was earried into Port Isaac this morning, with loss of crass, and in great distress.

HARWICH, March 22. Arrived, the Princess Charlotte Packet, with a Mailfrom Holland. Sailed, the Lord Nelson Packet, for Cuxhaven, and Lord Duncan ditto, for Holland, each with a Mail.

FALMOUTH, March 21. Wiel N. Sailed, the Lonach, Pearson, for Madras; Posthumous, Milver, and St. Mary's, Burton, for Jamaica; London transport, for Balta; New Braganza, Corneby, for Gibraltar; Jason, Thompson, for Savannah; Freden, Ekstrend, for Boston.

NORTH SHIELDS, March 22. Le Harponier, Cadon, from Dieppe to Greenland, cut from her acchor, and about 90 fathous cable, off Tynemouth Castle on 20th instant, and nut in here.—The Betsy, Pollard, from Shields, for London, struck on the Herd Sand, but was got off, and proceeded on her voyage.

RICHMOND, SURREY.

To be disposed of by Private Contract.

THE complete and elegant VILLA called ASGILL HOUSE, situate on the Banks of the Eiver Thames at Richmond, the Preperty and Recidence of the late Mrs. Oshaldeston; held for a term of 40 years, or thereabouts, under the Crown; with Goach-houses, Stabling good Fleanner and walled Kitchen Gardens, Green-house, Peach-houses, Graperies, Gardener's House, Cattle Sheds, Fine and Molon Pita.

To be viewed, with Tieketaon'y, to be had of Messra, Williams, Whitnore and Co. Solicitors in Lincoln's Inn, London.

SUPERB BEAVER HATS, of the first Fashion, combining beauty of colour which well not change, elegance of shape they cannot lose, and a durability unequelled.—No House in London that buys and sells on credit, can offer such a flat to public notice; theutemen, therefore, who have cause to complain of high price and bad quality, may now purchase a hat superior to any other, price 28s manufactured by GALON and CO. 424, Strand, correct of Bedford-street, and 10, College-zreen. Dublin.

CAUTION.—SALMON, OBY, and CO, most respectfully caution the Public against the many lengthing and interior imitative TRUSSES now offered for sale. The fine PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES have "Solmen Patent" stamped on the front end of

INC TRUBERS have the honour to supply the Army and Navy, the Respiring.

The Patentees have the honour to supply the Army and Navy, the Naval and Military Haspitals, the Book Yards and Ordnance, the Marine Informary, the Donourable East India Company, the City of London Trues Soulety, the Marinele-Book Wivellscombe, Brittel, and Denlugh Informaries, the Marinele-Book Wivellscombe, Brittel, and Denlugh Informaties, the Marinele-Book True, & & & Denlugh Informaties, the Marinele-Book True, & & Co. & Palais Royale, 163, a Paris.

If 3. Persons residing in the country sending the circumference of the body across the hips, may depend upon being accurately fitted.

ESTABLISHED UPWARPS of TWENTY YEARS for the SALE of IRISH INNEN by the PECE,

At the Faster's Price, No. 4, or r'e South Side of Bloomsbury square, four deers from the my of Feath implementation, Hollown,

THE IRISH LINEN CC IPANY bog leave to announce to the Pablic, that the above Heavily sale Establishment is this Country; where they contend to supply the Nability, Gentry, and the Public with WARRANTED 6.7. XSR-BLEACHED LINEN, for Shirts and Sheets, of the bot fabrica declows, at a price considerably lower than they can be presented thou, "hany effect medium.

They also suggested them, "hany effect medium.

They also suggested them, "hany effect medium.

Good Irish Vills and Brnk of Iroland Notes taken as usual.

appear.
Good Irish Tills and Bonk of Iroland Notes taken as usual.
Comery and Town order a presently attended to by
JOHN BONOVAT, 4, flor usbury-square, London,
IOAM BOYLE, 31, 52, Mayer Abbey, Dublin.

NORWICH UNION FORE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

MATCH SHE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

The Mest Nobleth Bake of BEAUFORT.
The Mest I Other Brake of ARGYLE.
The Pight Hon. Vs. I CRAVEN.
The Right Hon. Vs. I CRAVEN.
The Right Hon. Vs. I CRAVEN.
Sir GEORGE JERNINGHAM, But. Costessy, near Norwich.
Sir JOSEPH SCOFT, Size, Great Barr Hall, Staffordshire.
RALPH CALDWELL, 1eq. Hilborove, Norfolk.
BDW. W. MARTIN, 25, 42, Upper Symour-at, Lendon, &c. &c. &c.
DIFECTORS:
PETER LE NEVE FOREELS, Esq. Great Witchingham, Norfolk.
ALBXANDER THWAITEN, Leq. Norwich.
JAMES ABAMS, Esq. Norwich, Ack. &c. &c.
THMASURERS:
THOMAS, HENRY, and WILLIAM DAY, Esqrs. Bankers, Norwieb.
SECHETARY:
SAMUEL BIGNOLD, Esq. Surrey-street, Norwieb.
THIS SOCIETY incures Buildings, Goods, Merchandize,
and Effects, from Lors by Fire. Insurances are effected in all parts
of the United Kingdom, except in the City of London, or within the Bills
of Mortality.
The present yearly income convected 60,0001, and is rapidly increasing.
The present yearly income convected 60,0001, and is rapidly increasing.

of Mortality.

The present yearly income events 69,000l, and is rapidly increasing. The new Insurances effected within the last year amounted to 2,000,000 and a half of Property.

The distribusibing facture of the Society's Plan is, that at the expiration of Seven Years on by Manber become entitled to an aliquot Share of the Surplus Premiums which a main after discharging all claims on the Society. The Surplus I shower fallen below 251, per Cent. on the Premiums paid by the Partic discharging.

If this Society never had any concession with the National Union Fire Office, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, or with any other Fire Insurance Office.

Fire Office, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, or with any other Fire Insurance Office.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
PATRONS:
The Most Noble the Duke of LEAUFORT.
The Most Noble the Duke of LEAUFORT.
The Most Noble the Duke of ARGYLE.
The Light lion. Earl GRAVIBN.
Take Right Hell. Lord SALTOUN, &c. &c. &c. &c.
TRUSTEES:

Ste GEORGE JERNINCHAM, Bart, Contessy, near Norwich.
Str JOERPH SCOTT, Bort, Great Bart Hall, Staffordshire.
RALPH CALDWELL, Esq. Hilberowe, Norfolk.
EDW. W. MARTIN, Esq. 24. Upper Seymourst, London, &c. &c.
DHECTORS:
PRESIDENT—JOHN PATTESON, Esq. Alderman, Norwich.
JOHN S. PATTESON, Esq. Alderman, Norwich.
JAMMEN DESK, Esq. Norwich.
ALEXANDER THWAITES, Esq. Norwich.
JEREMIAH IVES. Esq. Rakers, Norwich.
JEREMIAH IVES. Esq. Bakers, Norwich.
ACTUARY:
RICHARD MORGAN, Esq. Norwich.
THIS SOCIETY, ulthough only established in 1808, has embodied 5,000 Lives, and 15 in the annual receipt of 100,0001, from remnings on Insurance, besides 30,0001, per annual from the produce of Me Capital, which is layested part in the Public Funds, and part on annorance lead Security. its Capital, which is invested part in the Public Funds, and part on

approved real Security.

The Institution is tended on the equitable principle of mutual guarantee. A Bonus of 29 per cent. on the Pressian paid by each Member was declared in 1815; and, from the present prosperous state of the Establishment, the next Bonus in 1822, may be expected to be much more

considerable.

| Description |

The London Committee sit every Friday, from 12 till 2 o'clock, at the Office,14, Waterloo-place, Pall Mail.

Just published, prived is, a new and improved Edition of THE HEROIC EPISTLE from BARTOLOMEO to CAROLINE ACCURATE ACCURAT

INE. HEROIC EPISTEE From BARTIOLOMEO to CARO-LINE, to which is now added, THE LADY'S REPLY.

"Furens quid famina passit."—Virg.

"Her Majesty the Queen is in equasion."—Tow Thumb.

RF The disgusting details which have averted modest eves from the narrative of the late curious proceedings, lose half their grossness when shauch by the ganze veil of verse; and in this shape an historical recordingly be preserved, from which the most delicate reader need not shrink.

Published by W. Wright, 46, Floet-street.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM, 111, FLEET-SREET.
J OSEPH CAFES, Bookseller and Stationer, respectfully announces to his Subscribers, and the Literary Public, the PUBLICATION of his NEW CATALOGUE, comprising an extensive Collection of approved and standard Works, and all the New Publications of morit to the present period. Catalogues and terms of subscription may be obtained at the Library.
Just published, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, by J. Capes, 111, Fleet-street, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, and J. J. Pacc, 1, Wellsstreet, Dublished, Dub

BENEFIT SOCIETY.

A Most respectable Institution, called The FIRM and PRIENDLY SOCIETY of MASTER. TRADESMEN, is held at the Three Pigeons, Buttebr-hall Lane, Newgate-street. This Society guarantees the following benefits, viz. At a free member's death, 501.—at a free member's wife's death, 201.—and in siskness per week, it is.—bestless ether benefits, such as superannuation, allowance when imprisoned for debt, &c. Monthly contributions to stock, 4s.; admission fee, 10s. 64. This Society does not boast of a feditious capital, its deceive the public, but has very considerable Funds in the Bank of England, with sufficient to insure the whole of the benefits as above stated, nor do they boast a self-elected Court of Pirectors, over whom the members can have no controut; nor of Trustees without responsibility; but every rember has an equal voice in the immediate concras of the Society; all are eligible to serve office; nor can any member be excluded at the will eresprice of a few interested individuals. This Society has, from its establishment, (near 30 years), maintained all its engagements with the strickets honour and punctaality. Monthly incettings the last Friday is every calender month. Articles may be seen at the bar.—This Society is enrolled agreeable to law.

REDUCTION in the PRICE of WINDSOR SOAP.—
JONES's (late Davison's) IMPROVED ROYAL DOUBLE SCENTED WINDSOR SOAP, in the highest perfection.—J. JONES, having considerably improved this Soap, and reduced it in price, particularly recommends it for family use. It is rendered more parte in quality and greatly enriched in fragrance; its balsamic and cleansing properties operate in the most agreeable manner upon the skin, by producing an immediate soft creamy lather.—Please to ask for Jones's improved Royal Double Scented Windsor Soap. So'd in London only, at his Manufactory, No.59, Fleet-street, at 2s. (late 2s. 6d.) per lb., consisting of six squares, or in single squares at 6d. each.

URLING'S LACE (of the real Point and Brusseis fabrie), 147, Strand, near Somerset House, removed from 392, Strand, G.F. URLING and CO, beg to inform the Pashismalle World, that they have prepared for the Scason a various and extensive Associaces of their PATENT LACE DRESSES, from four Guincas be one laundred Guincas each; some of which, from recent improvements, they humbly presume to compare with the most perfect foreign productions. Also a great variety of Veils, Searfs, Squares, Lacer, Nets, &c. of very desorption. This peculiarly clear and transparent Article having, in the higher circles, superseded the nee of common Lace, which becomes rough and full of fibre on the first washing, the Patentees respectfully apprise the Public, that the latter is frequently starched to conceal its defects, and make it resemble Urling's Lace, which herefore, can only be relied upon as genuine at their Wholesale and Retail Establishment in London, or of the Country Dealers supplied by them. Every Article is distinguished by a Seal, with the Patentee's Initials, "G.F. U. and Co." and the words, "by ite (late) Queen's autherity." Specimens, shewing the superiority of Erling's Lace over common Lace, may be seen is Ackermann's Repository, La Belle Assemblee, and other fashion able works, and may be had gratis, by application, post-paid, to G. F. Urling and Co.

Country Dealers supplied upon the most liberal terms.—Manufactory, Basford, Nestinghamshire.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—John B-rgess and Son, being apprized of the numerous endwavours made by many persons to impose a spurious attiel for their make, feel it incambent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they cancelve to be the Original, to obsorve the Name and the Address corresponds with the above:—the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the fellowing cauthous,—some are in a ppearance at first sight "The Granins," but without any name or ad deces:—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies:—others—"Burges's"—and many more without Address.

John Burgess and Son kaving been many years homenred with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the Public, and carnestly solicist them to inspect the Labels previous to their purchasing whatthey conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

BURGESE'S NEW SAUCE, for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce: will keep good in all climates. BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES-Warehouse, 107,

recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce: will keep good in all climates. Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savey-steps, London.—(The eriginal Pish-sauce Warehouse.)

The Great Resterative to Health is MANN'S APPROVED MEDICINE, sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, Duty included; engraved on the Stamp, "Thos. Mann, Hersham, Sussex," to counterfeit which is Felony.

AS COUGHS and COLDS are so prevalent in this King-

AS COUGHS and COLPS are so prevalent in this Kingdem, no Family should be a moment without this Medicine, to the
virtue of which the most honourable testimony has been borne, being
recommended by Physicians, and patronised by Laties and Gentlemen et
the first distinction; it may be taken by the Infant in the first week, to
the Agod in any state; it strengthens the Coat of the Stemash, helps
Bigestien, creates an Appetite, and reanimates the whole Frame.
Sold, wholesale and retail, by the Proprieter, Horsham, Sussex; and
may be had in London of Hudson and Co. 27, Haymarket; Sutson and
Co. 10, Bow Church yard; Newberry and Sons, 45, St. Paul's, and
29, Dame-street, Debhin: Butler, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 66, St. Paul's,
Baralay and Son, 65, Fleet Market; Johnson, 15, Greek-street; Seho;
Evans and Son, 42, Long-lane, Smithfield; Bacon, 150, Oxiord-street;
E. Newberry, Corner of St. Paul's; Tutt, Royal Exchange; Clark,
259, High-street, Borough; Ward, 324, Holborn; Vade, 46, Gernhill;
and by the primipal Venders of Medicine in the United Kingdom.

A MOST IM ORTANT DISCOVERY for CONVULSION and EPILEPTIC FITS, SPASMS, &c.—DR. HADLEY'S CONVULSION POWDER, a certain Remedy for Convulsion Fits in Children, and for all Spasmodic Gemplaints.

Patronized and sanctioned by Her Grace the Duckes of Rutland Right Hon. Lady Lismora. Right Hon. Lady C. Cavendish. Lady Catharine Walpole. Lady Caroline Lamb.

DR. HADLEY'S POWDERS, although not publicly known, have for many years sustained a proud characteristic as a never-failing remedy in the worst cases of Convulsions in Children, or Adults; also Epileptic or Falling Fits, which they completely extirpate; removes the most violent Spasmodic Affectious. These Powders are wonderfaily effective even in Consumption, and in all cases of relaxation, debility, and weakures in Children and Adults, and in a short time restores the patient to portect health, without confinement or atteration in diet. These Powders are equally efficacious in all climates. Sold in bettles at 4s. 6d. 11s. and 22s. each, by appointment of the Proprietor, by Mr. Sanger, Medicine Warehouse, 150, Oxford-stree: Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Fleet-market; Messrs. Newbery and Sons, 46, 51. Pauls Church-yard; Edwards, 66, 51. Pauls Church-yard; Satton and Co. Bew Church-yard; Edwards, 66, 51. Pauls Church-yard; Strand; Stradling and Nix, Royal Exchange; Johnstone, Cernhill; Ward, 324, Hol' orn; and by their appointment by mest respectable Medicine Venders in every Town throughout the United Kingdom.

#### LUNDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, MARCH 23.
Though the arrival of Wheat and Barley since Monday has been very moderate, a considerable portion of the ordinary descriptions of each remained over to-day, which not a heavy sale, on lower terms.—Beans and Pease are steady in value; and Oats are a trifle cheaper, the supply being large. In other particles we have no alternate to not to make the property of the property articles we have no alteration to notice.

KETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.
Essex Red Wheat (now)25s. 46s.; Maple
Fine 52s. 56s. White ditto 50s. 33s.
Old
Ksnex White (new) 49s. 54s. Small Brans 30s. 33s.
Fine385. 41s. to -6.
Superfines. 60s. 62s. Ti k Beans (new)
Rye
Old
Barley 198. 208. 23s. Fine 198. 208.
Fine 25s. 27s. Poland ditte 186. 210.
#nperfinesss. Fines. 22s. 23s.
Malt
Fine
Heg Pease27#. 20#.
PRICE of FLOUR.
Town made Flour, persacks. to 50s. to 53s

Ditte, seconds per ditto —6. to 45a. to 50a.

Essex and Suffolk Finer, per sack on board ship 50s. to 53a.

Norfolk and Sucktion, ditte 45a. to 45a. to 53a.

Bran. 7s. tess per @narter.—Fine Pollard. 22a. 50 25a. per Quarter. The highest price of the heat Wheater broad throughout the Metro-polis, is stated by the principal Bakers to be Tenpence Halfpenny the Quartern Loaf, of 4 th 24 wz.

| Dolla, is "tated by the principal Bakers to be Tempenee Halfpenny the Quarters Loaf, of 4 is \$6.52.
| AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN per Quarter, for the Week ending MARCH 10.
| Wht. Rys. Barl. Oats. Brone. Pease. Ond. s. d. s.

PRIC	ES of th	e PUB	LIC FU	NDS.		
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Prid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	. —			-		
3 per Cent. Reduced	-	-				
3 per Cent. Consols	701	69[	<b>69</b> £	702	71	704 44
31 per Cent. Consols		-			-	-
Consols for Account		10	70}	70)	713	70/31
4 per Cent. Consols			_		_	- '
5 per Cent. Navy	1057	104	1613	105	105	1054 3
Bank Long Aunuities			_	- ·	<b>–</b>	
India Bonds	49 p	12 p	21 p	30 p	31 p	33 P
Exchequer Bills, 2d	4 P	3 p	5 p	2 p	3 p	189
Ditte, 21d		<u> </u>				_
Omninm	'		ı · —	-	_	1 —

BIRTHS.
On Thursday, 22d inst. at Huntingdon, the Lady of Captain Biden Honourable Bast India Company's ship, Princess Charlotte of Wales

Honourable Bast India Company's ship, Princess Unariotte of Walesof a daughter.
On the 21st of February, at his house at East Luvant Rectory, Sussex,
the Lady of the Rev. J. W. Deacon, of a son.
On the 19th instant, at his house in Manchester-street, the Lady of the
Hen. W. Lake of a daughter.
In George-street, Hanover-square, Lady Copley, of a daughter.
On Friday, the 16th instant, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Hou.
Mrs. G. E. Philips, of a daughter.
On the 20th instant, at Clapham, the Lady of Alexander Gordon, Esq.
of (1)d Broad street, of a daughter.
At Dale Park, in the sounty of Sussex, on the 17th instant, the Lady
of George Morant, Esq. of a son.
MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, the 19th instant, at Southannton, John Fraser, jun. Esq. to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Molton, Usq. On Tuesday, at Ealing, by the Rev. Mr. Carr, the Hon. Liward Perceval, second son of Lord Arden, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Spencer Peroeval.

On Monday, the 19th instant, at East Bourn, William Hanbury Jones, Esq. to Sarah, second daughter of Edward Whitaker, Esq. Bampton, Oxfordshire.

On Thursday the 29th instant.

Thursday, the 22d instant, Mr. Thomas Ball, of Hackney, to Miss

DIED.

On the 17th inst. at East Luvant Rectory, Sussex, the infant son of the Rev. J. W. Deacon.

At his house at Paddington, aged \$4, Michael Brynn, Rsg. author of the Biographical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, &c.

On Monday last, Mrs. Crompton, of Duke-street, Grosveuor-square, relict of the late John Crompton, Esq. of his Majesty's Customs.

On Wednesday, at his house, Blackheath-road, Mary, the wife of Thomas Todd, Esq.

On the 20th justant, at Bath, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. Knipe, relict of the late Robert Knipe, Esq. of New Lodge, Herts.

On the 19th instant, Mrs. William Malton, in Keppel-street, Russell-square.

On the 19th instant, Mrs. William Malten, in Keppei-street, Russessquere.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, of consumption, Elizabeth, wife of Mr.
W. A. Sosmes, of High Willows, Cheshunt, Herts.

On Sunday evening last, in Devonshire street, the Hon. Catheriae
Fromantle, widow of the late Lleut.-Colonel Fromantle, and sister at the
late Lord Ongley.

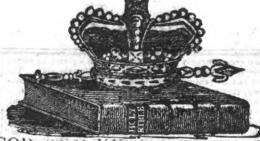
On the 2d instant, at Tedford, near Horncastle, in the 65th year of his
age, the Rev. John Dymoke, Rector of Brinkhill, Lincolnshire, second
son of the late John Dymoke, Gent. of the above place, who was helr at
law of the Right Hon. Lewis Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, who performed the
office of Champion to King Gowrge III.

At his house, Stratford-place, Lieutt.-Col. P. Douglas.
On the 8th instant, at Croydon, William Fergusson, Esq. aged 25.
On Monday, the 12th instant, at Bath, Catherise, wife of the Hom. and
Rev. James St. Leger.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAPEP. at No.11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, ore only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are

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" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 16.

# SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1821.

Price 7d.

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE of CHRIST'S AGONY in the GARDEN, and his other Works, will be REMOVED TO-MORROW to the Gallery next doer to the British Institution, Pall Mall, and will be RE-OPENED immediately; the Roum, 29, St. James's-street, being wanted for Sales.—Due notice will be given.

THE GENTLEMEN of the STOCK EXCHANGE are respectfully informed, that they may now be supplied with elegant oral-shape BEAVER HATS, which for short rich Naps, Fashion, Durability, and Materials, cannot be surpassed by any other House in London. An Allowance will be made for their eld ones, evidently much to their advantage;—every Article of the most superior make, and charged at moderate prices.

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NEW MUSIC.

Just published, by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Lower Saloon,
Argyll Rooms, Regent street,

PBBEN PER MIA MEMORIA; the favourite Duet in the
Opera of La Gazza Lafræ; arranged by T. Greatorex, 3s. The

EVERTURE to the same Opera, arranged as a Duet, and Single, for
the Piano Forte. Two celebrated MARCHES, from the Opera of
Gastoni e Bajarde, for the Piano Forte; composed by Liverati, price 2s.
IL GIORNO FELICE, a Divertimento for the Piano Forte, by T. A.
Rawlinez, 3s.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS. NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.

M. R. HAWES most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and his Triends in general, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will be held, as above, on MONDAY-NEXT, April 2, 1821.

Tickets 10s. 6d. each, and full particulars of the Concert, may be had at the Royal Flammonic Institution, Argyll Rooms; at the principal Music Shops; and of Mr. Hawes, 7, Adeiphi Terrace.

Just published, in 8ve. price 5s. 6d. stitched,

POEMS. By Mrs. CORNWELL BARON WILSON.

London: Printed for John Warren, Old Bond-street.

Also, a Third Edition, price 8s. extra boards, of

ASTARTE, a Sicilian Tale, with other Poems. By the same

ASTARTE, a Sicilian Taic, with other Poems. By the same Author.

"This Lady obtained our commendations for her Poem of "Astarte," and we have pleasure in saying, that the present volume renews our favourable impressions of her talents, and affords us an opportunity of repeating our praise."—Literary Gazette, No. 215.

THE POLICE.

Just published, price Is

A LETTER to a MEMBER of PARLIAMENT on the
POLICE of the METROPOLIS. By a BARRISTER.

London: Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street.

On Tuesday next, price 1s.

THE admirable LETTER of TIBERIUS GRACCHUS in PARIS to the DUKE of BEDFORD, in ENGLAND.

Printed by and for W. L. Bryan, 38 and 10, Poultry; and to be had of all Booksellers.

SERMONS on the MOST IMPORTANT DUTIES of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION.—By J A. BUSFIELD, D.D. Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Mulgrave, Minister of Bayswater Chaple, one of the Preachers at Quelec Chaple, Alternate Preacher at the Asylum, and Lecturer of St. Mary-le-Bone. Third Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. price 24s. Printed for B. E. Lloyd and Sex, Harley-street; and Sherwood, Meely and Jones, Paternoster-row.

Books, just published, by J. Andrews, Opera Agent, at his new Circulating Library, 167, New Bond-street, near Grafton-Street,

A TALE of the OLDEN TIME.—By a Harrow Boy.

12mc price 6s. 6d.

2. The LIFE of VOLTARE; with interesting Particulars respecting his Death, and Anecdotes and Characters of his Contemporaries. By FRANK HALL STANDISH, Esq. 8vo. price 12s.

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In the press, and shortly will be published;

4. The PRIVATEER. A Tale.

In No. LXXYIII. of the INDICATOR.

Published by ONWHYN, at No. 4. Catherine-street, Strand, will be given.

THE CONCLUSION of the interesting STORY of RIENZI,

Re. &c. &c. &c.—All Orders are required to be sent as above.

The demand for the last Number has left but few copies on hand; those persons, therefore, wishing to complete their Sets should make early application.

N. B. The Indicator is published every Wednesday morning, price 2d.

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A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY of PAINTERS and ENGRAVERS, from the revival of Painting and the alleged discovery of Engraving by Finiquerru.

By MICHAEL BRYAN.

In this work is given two Indexes, alphabetical and chronological; and the introduction comprises a brief account of the Painters of Antiquity. It also contains five Plates, exhibiting the particular Marks and Monograms used by the different Engravers; together with a list of their works, in two Links volumes, in 4to, price 51, 5s. in boards; and on superfine royal paper, 91.

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3.

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# SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, MARCH 24.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, MARCH 24.

DIVIDENDS.

April 21, Luke, Whitehall, and Jonkin, West Smithfield, wholesale linen drapers.—April 17, J. and C. Bigg, listifield, Hertfordshire, common brewers.—May 8, N. W. and C. Bigg, listifield, Hertfordshire, common brewers.—May 8, N. W. and W. Bowers Cannon Street, comb makers.—April 14, R. P. Guyard, Thingmorten Street, merchant.—April 14, Haywood and Pluniger, Coleman Street, cholifers and warehousemen.

—April 14, Knott, Smith and Clarke, Duke Street, Fouthwark, hat manufacturers.—April 14, The Beham, Essex Buildings, Stratford, merchant, ship and insurance broker.—April 17, R. Rowland, Strand, liven draper.—April 16, Ritchie and Muffat, Liverpool, merchants.—April 18, Marsh, Deane, Westbrook, and il. B. Deane, Reading, bankers.—April 16, D. Jackson, Houndsditch, chemist and druggist.—April 18, J. Freeth, Bulwell, Nottinghamshire, callto printer.—April 12, P. Hutchings, Gloucostor, cheese factor.—April 18, J. Alien, Warwick, Innkeeper.—April 13, F. Haywood, Liverpool, merchant.—April 17, J. Lachlan, Great Alle Street, Goodman's Fields, ship broker.—April 14, J. Bnchannan, Sherborne Lane, merchant.—April 18, S. Joseph, Gosport, slopseller.—April 14, B. Turner, West Bromwich, Stafferdshire, bayenet maken,

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains a Loyal Address to His Majesty from the Borough of Radnor. Also, an Extract from the Dublin Gazette, dated March 22, in which His Majesty is pleased to order that the Union Plag, charged in the centre with an escutoheon of the arms of Ireland, should be appropriated to the Lord Lieutenant, as distinguishing his presence on board His Majesty's ships.]

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Breks.

C. Sawyer, Esq. and A. H. East, Esq. to be Deputy-Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

T. LEEDS, Gerards, Cheshire, cotton spinner.

J. BUCKLAND, Newcastle Street, Strand, earpenter.

T. ALLSOP, late of Gloucester, linen draper.

M. VAUGHAN and C. APPLETON, late of Liverpool, straw bonnet manufacturers.

. VALUETIAN and CALL BENEFIT OF MISSING WIND WORLD THE MASON, Liverpool, linen and woollen draper.

MASON, Liverpool, linen and woollen draper.

SLOPER, Bath, baker and cornfactor.

MACDONAGH, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, wine and spirit mer-

J. SLOPEK, Bath, baker and cornitator.

T. MACDONAGH, Chesterield, Derbyshire, wine and spirit merchant.

T. ASHCROFT, Liverpool, timber merchant.

J. CLARKE. Worcester, coach proprietor.

G. BACKHOUSE, Kendal, Westmorland, ironmonger,
DIVIDENDS.

June 5, Bruce, Brown, and Scott, now or late of London, army clothiers.—April 14, P. B. Jones, Birusinghan, manufacturer.—April 14, B., Foot, Half Moon Tavern, Gracechurch Street, tavern keeper.—April 7, S. P. Neager, Maidstone, dealer.—April 7, W. Elgar, Maidstone, grocer.—April 7, T. and E. S. Foster, Yaldidg, Kent, maltsters.—April 18, J. Webb, New Sarum, victualler.—April 20, R. Gower, St. Austell, linen draper.—April 4, J. Hardwick, Mill Street, Lambeth, engineer.—April 18, J. Webb, New Sarum, victualler.—April 17, R. Portlock, Andower, coach maker.—March 31, G. Dann, Linton, butcher.—April 17, T. Smith, otherwise T. I. Smith, Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchant.—April 18, J. Wilkinson, Cockermouth, common brewer,—April 17, R. Hartley, Ripon, mercer.—April 17, T. Morris, Bristol, linen draper.—April 18, Phillips, Wray, and Baker, Vork, merchants.—April 21, Battier and Zornlin, Devonshire Square, merchants.

#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 30, 1821.

Notice is hereby given, that His Majesty will hold a Lovce at Cariton House, on Wednesday, the 2d of May next, at two o'clock.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 30, 1921.

Notice is hereby given, that, in consequence of St. Scorge's Day occurring on Easter Monday, the Drawing Room intended to be held at Buckinghan Palace, in celebration of His Maiest's Birth-day i, spostponed to Thursday, the 31 of May next, at two o'clock.

prosponed to Thursday, the 3d of May next, at two o'clock.

WAR-OFFICE, 30th March. 1821.

2d Regt. of Drag. Guards—Lieut. Hen. St. George Cuff, from the half-pay of 23d Light Drag. to be Lieut. vice Bayly, who exchanges.

19th Regt. of Light Drag.—W. H. L. Brooke, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Clagett, who retires.

2d Regt. of Foot—Capt. J. Gordon to be Major, without purchase, vice Thistlethwayte, dec.; Lieut. J. R. Kell to be Capt. vice Gordon; Ensign F. Wyse to be Lieut. vice Kell; W. Cougreve, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wyse.

2d Regt. of Foot—Capt. J. Gordon to be Major, without purchase, vice Thistlethwayle, dec.; Lieut. J. R. Kell to be Capt. vice Groden; Ensign F. Wyse to be Lieut. vice Kell; W. Congreve, Geat. to be Emsign, vice Wyse.

14th Ditte—Ensign R. B. Newenham to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Brannan, dec.; J. Watson, Gent. to be Emsign, vice Newenham.

18th Ditto—Nr. Tomlinson, Gent. to be Emsign, by purchase, vice Birch, who retires.

28th Bitto—Lieut. H. Hilliard, from half-pay 43d Toot, to be Payma-ter. vice Temlinson, dee.

31st Ditto—Gent. Cadet W. S. Moorsom, from the Royal Military College, to be Emsign, by purchase, vice Jeffries, who retires.

33d Ditto—To be Ensigns—Ensign H. L. Cameron, from half-pay 66th Foot, vice J. Knox, who exchanges; Ensign J. Riddell, from half-pay 66th Foot, vice P. N. Daly, who exchanges.

46th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. and Ensign E. J. Duke to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Wilson, dec.; N. R. Brown, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Duke.

To be Lieutenants.—48th Ditto—Lieut. W. O. Atkinson, from half-pay 12th Foot, vice Thompson, appointed to the 9thRoyal Vet. Battalion.—Ens. and Adj. J. Wild (to have the rank.)

53d Ditto—Sec. Lieut. J. Fennell, from the Ride Brigade, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Wilson, dec.

55th Ditto—Capt. W. L. White, from half-pay 14th Foot, to be Capt. vice Morris, who retires from half-pay 14th Foot, to be Capt. vice Morris, who retires from half-pay 14th Foot, to be Ens. vice Maclean, who exchanges.

Ride Brigade—H. Clinton. Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. without purchase, vice Elliot, who resigns.

Ride Brigade—H. Clinton. Gent. to be Ens. without purchase, vice Fennell, promoted in 53d Foot

1st West Ind. Reg.—J H. Pickering, Gent. to be Ens. without purchase, vice Fennell, promoted in 53d Foot

1st West Ind. Reg.—J H. Pickering, Gent. to be Ens. without purchase, vice Fennell, promoted in 53d Foot

1st West Ind. Reg.—J H. Pickering, Gent. to be Bos. without purchase, vice Fennell, promoted in 53d Foot

1st West Ind. Reg.—J H. Pickering, Gent. to be Bos. withou

J. Steele, Gent. to be Ensign.

Commissions in the Royal Lannershive Regiment of Militia, signed by
the Lord Lieutemant of the County of Lanark.

J. Fullarton, Esq. to be Capt.—H. M'Kensie, late of 57th Reg., to be
Lieut.—J. Currie, late of 65th Reg. to be ditto.—G. Letham, late of 27th
Reg. to be ditto.—D. Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign.

Commission in the Rarensworth Corps of Fromancy Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Durham.

W. Fife, Gent. to be Cornet.

W. Fife, tient to be Cornet.

Commissions in the Surrey Yromanry Catalry, signed by the Long Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

Capt, Marmadhke Langdale to be Major, vice Sir T. Turton, proinoted,—Lieut. G. M. Honre to be Capt.—Lieut. G. R. Barrett to be ditto, vice Langdale.—T. A. Shater, Eaq. to be ditto, vice Dunkin, resigned.—Cornet W. Lee to be Lieut., vice Peters, resigned.—Cornet G. Taylor to be ditto, vice Hoare, promoted.—G. G. Beet, Cent. to be ditto, vice Sir H. Bridges, resigned.—S. Smith, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Taylor, promoted.—H. Man, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Thomas, deceased.—Assishant.—Surgeon W. James to be Surgeon, vice Ansell, resigned.—The Rev. J. Barrett, D.D. to be Chaphain, vice Taylor, deceased.

JOHN HARRISON, Manchester, cotton-apinner.—SAMUEL WISE-MAN, JOHN HARPER, and THOMAS FOYSON, Norwich, Bombaseen-manufacturers.—JOHN CHRISTY, Old Gravel-lane, master-mariner.

BANKRUPTS.

NATHANIEL MENCE, Worcester, brewer. HENRY ALFRED NOBLE, Albany-road, Camberwell, wine-more

HENRY ALFRED NUBLE, Albay-loss, spirit merekanj.
GEORGE BAGLEY, Pocklingten, York, spirit merekanj.
THOMAS MANN, Raietrick, York, merekant.
JOHN HART, Bath, sadler.
PHILIP SHRAPNELL, Braiford, clothler.
JOHN PEET, Ashlon within Mackerfield, Lancashire, hinge macturer.
PATRICK HENIFRECK, Tonbridge Place, merchant;
SAMUEL UPPOM WHITTELL, Islington, thuber, merekant,
JOHN MUTCH, Queen Amre Street, Cavendial Square, cabinaker.

inker. THOMAS HODOKINSON RILBY, Crawford Street, linen drapes.





# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

Lord Grenville presented a petition from the University of Oxford, against the Roman Catholic Claims.—Laid on the table.

On the motion of the Marquis of Lausdowne, extracts of the material parts of the evidence, on which Sir M. Lopez was found guilty of Bribery at the Grampound Election, with the Becord of his conviction at the Devon Assises, were ordered to be laid before the House.
TUESDAY.

The Bishop of Chester presented a petition from Bolton-le-Moors, against the Roman Catholic Claims—the sentiments which it contained were his own. If the Roman Catholics maintained the opinions which they did, be did not think we should have sufficient pledge for the security of the Protestant Establishment. The Right Rev. Prelate presented another petition to the same effect, from the Diocese of Chester, and added, if the

Protestant ascendancy was not worth preservation, he knew nothing worth preserving. The petitions were laid on the table.

Lord Ellenborough moved an Humble Address to the King, that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to offer his mediation to the Emperor and the Governments of Naples and Piedmont, on terms consistent with the respective rights of these powers. He thought this was the precise moment to interfere by mediation to prevent a war throughout the continent. He admitted the great services rendered by Austria in 1805, when England was threatened with invasion, she sprung forward with all her might and turned the enemy's legions from our shores, and again in 1500, she had repelled the invaders from Spain, and in 1813, she had enabled Europe to obtain those successes, which had conducted her armies within the gates of Paris. The Noble Lord took a view of the proceedings of the two powers, Naples and Austria, since the commencement of the contest, and asked whether it became England, the land of freedom, to stand neuter in such a contest, particularly as he was of opinion, Austria had much to dread from the Curbonari in her further progress on the Neapolitan territory, nor could she hope any effectual assistance from Russia, who in the event of coming down with a powerful army, would, judging from her previous conduct, demand and secure accessious of territory on the continent for herself equally fatal to Austria. Again, danger was to be apprehended from France, now in the possession of a Coxstitution and enjoying greater liberty than hitherto. He deprecated the impolicy of preventing English subjects from entering into the service of Naples—the English people felt for the Italians, and were willing to make the cause of Naples their own. The object which he had in view in proposing mediation, was the preservation of the honour of Austria and the Independence of the Italian States. He then moved the Address, &c.

The Earl of Aberdeen opposed the Address, he thought it premature, at least. It was not desirable, that this country should place itself between the King of Naples and the Neapolitan Government, the former having issued a proclamation commanding his subjects to receive the Austrians as friends. The effect of that proclamation remained to be proved, and whether the Carbonari, had really been possessed of that inflaence which was stated, the Noble Lord should recollect, that the Office of Mediator on this occasion, as proposed by them, would be rather that of remonstrance, untill it was known whether both parties desired our interference. The prohibition against British officers entering the Nerpolitan service, was grounded on the best political views. The time might come when mediation would be, perliaps, more proper, and desired by both parties. He concluded with opposing the motion

After some observations from the Earl of Darnley, the motion was negatived.—Adjourned.
WEDNESDAY.

The Earl of Carnarvon gave notice that he should on the 9th of April, move the second reading of the Grampound Dis-franchisement Bill, and that witnesses do attend on the Bill. –Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presented a Report from the Committee of Privileges stating, that the claims of the Earls of Glengall and Agrau, to vote for the election of Irish Represenzative Peers, had been allowed.

The Commercial Intercourse and the Grampound Indemnity Bills were passed.

FRIDAY.

The Archbishop of York presented a petition from the Archdeaconry of York against the Roman Catholio Claims.

The Bishop of Liandeff presented a petition from the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Hereford, against the Roman Catholic Claims.— Laid on the table.

The Irish Attorneys' Fees Regulation Bill was read and

The Beer Duties Bill was read a second time. - Adjourned.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Mr. Lamblen postponed his motion respecting a Reform in Parliament until the 17th of April.

Petitions were presented from a variety of places against the

Catholic Claims; from the town of Chippenham, from the Archdeacoury of York, and the Clergy of the West Riding of

Afr. S. Wortley, in presenting the last petition, said, he knew that the gentlemen signing it were werthy of their sacred offices, and men of the most exemplary conduct in priente life, and therefore deserving of serious consideration.

Some discussion followed, in which Sir C. Burrell said, the tenets of the Boman Catholics were highly intolerant. He mentioned an instance, in which the remains of the father of a Member of Parliament were denied Christian burial, because he had been a Protestant; and the body was brutally treated.

Mr. Bennett said, the instance alluded to, arose out of

tienf, and not religious feeling. As to tolerance, he was sorry to may, that an Anti-Christian spirit was to be found among the ers of the Established Church,—The petition was laid on the table'.

Mr. Ho. bhouse said, he held in his hand a petition from a respectable tradesman in the Straud, who stated, that in the space of a few days, he had taken not less than 23 forged one pound notes, had of that number he believed he had taken ten in one day. He understood that 30,0001 is amount, of forged es. had been presented to the Bank in one year,

In answer to s question from Mr. Curwen, Sir W. Congress (one of the Commissioners of Inquiry for the better Prevention of Forgeries) stated, that their functions had ceared on presenting their last Report—they had sanc-sioned a plan sent to them by the Benk, and that the Eank had

shewn great liberality in carrying the artist's plan into effect, by erecting expensive machinery for perfecting the plan. The effect had not entirely answered the purpose. He was convinced, that it was feasible to make a Bank note so that it could not be imitated. He had proposed a country Bank note for adoption, which could not be easily imitated. -The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Western brought in two Bills for the Repent of the last Malt Tax in England and Ireland, which were read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the 3d of April.

Lord Milton gave notice, that he should, on the 2d of April, move for the Repeal of the Duty on Foreign Wool.

Sir J. Newport intimated his intention, at some future stage to move the consolidation of the two Catholic Bills for removing the disabilities under which they labour. He then moved

the Order of the Day for going into a Committee.

Mr. Hutchinson rose to correct a misupprehension with re spect to his having had any communications from Ireland, reprobating the Bills before the House. With respect to the first of the Bills, he approved of it; but as to the second, great alterations were requisite. One of the Catholic Bishops had written to him, expressing his decided disapprobation of the measure—a meeting of Catholic Bishops was to be held on that day in Dublin, and he understood there existed a considerable degree of agitation in Ireland on the subject of the second Bill.

The House then went into a Committee on the clause specting the oath of transubstantiation, and the repeal of the

Sir T. Lethbridge decidedly opposed the repeal, considering this as the great guard against the Roman Catholic holding office. He could not conceive how Members could reconcile voting with the Bill, consistently with their oaths. If they begun with the Catholics, they must proceed and repeal the Corpora-tion and Test Acts, or be guilty of great injustice, and then the British Constitution would be endangered. The Hon. Member alluded to the conduct of Dr. Milner, and some other Members of the Romish Church, as evidence that nothing which the Le-sial true could do would entief; that body. gislature could do would satisfy that body.

Mr. Martin (Galway) supported the claims.—The clause was agreed to.

On the next clause, which went to enact, that nothing contained in this Act should extend, or be construed to extend, to alter the succession to the Crown in the Protestant line, and the uniformity of prayer throughout the kingdom, having been

Mr. Bankes said, it was his intention to move, that to this clause be added, the words, "or dispense with any of the onths and declarations, as by law established, to be taken by Peers or Members of the House of Commons, before they were allowed to sit in either House of Parliament." The Hon. Gent. approved of the consolidating the two Bills, and observed upon the incongruity of the two, as being ill calculated to satisfy the Catholics. From what he knew of their Clergy, it was impossible they could become parties to the second Bill. Instead of its being a matter of conciliation and peace in Ireland, it would be a source of tumult and dissention among the members of the Ca tholic Church. He was ready to admit the Catholics to certain privileges, but so long as the religion was what it is, he never could assent to their holding seats in that House. He wasanxious could assent to their holding seats in mat rouse. The washington to preserve the Constitution in Church and State, and therefore, when illiberality, intolerance, and bigotry, were attempted to be cast upon the opposers of the measures, those epithets would not affect him, nor would be be turned aside from his purpose by them. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, " that the not a nect him, nor would be beturned aside from his purpose by them. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, "that the oaths now required to be taken by Peers and by Members of that House, should be taken by Roman Catholics, before they were enabled to sit in Parliament."

Mr. Caleraft thought that the dangers apprehended by the Hon. Member were not likely to arise, for Catholics, like Protestants would be governed by their passions and their interests, and they, in common, had too much at stake to wish to overturn the Constitution. When it was said, there was danger in granting the Claims, he would ask, was there no danger in suffering things remaining as they were—the Protestant mind

was ripe for the change. The Speaker admitted, that the exclusion of the Catholics was a great evil that could not be justified without adequate reason. The framers of the Bill recognized the principle of exclusion from holding ecclesiastical and judicial offices connected with the administration of the laws affecting the Established Church—to ensure the permanency of the laws affecting the church. Catholics should be excluded from Parliament. Supposing they were allowed seats in Parliament, he did not see why they were to be excluded from the administration of the laws affecting the church, if they could with safety be allowed to frame them. He objected to the administering two oaths, and the more so, as the more rigorous oaths were received for the Posterium. reserved for the Protestant. He did not think the proposed concession could be made with safety to the Constitution, and therefore should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Canning was of opinion, that the amendment went to strike at the most vital point of that measure, which in its progress, had received the sanction of the House—it went to take away the most valuable part of the boon. The Right Hon. Gent. then proceeded to consider the claims of the Catholics to seats in Parliament, and asked what danger was to be apprehended from foreign connexion or foreign allegiance thei were none in existence, and therefore the disqualifications ought to fall with the cause from whence they arose. The exclusion from Parliament had existed for 260 years, during which time Peers were not excluded till the reign of Chark when symbols of disaffection appeared among the Catholic Nobles, and then they were excluded. He wished a reason to be assigned why they were not excluded before. Let Honorable Members who opposed the measure answer him-it was safe to the Constitution they should remain in possession of their rank and power, it was safe they should be allowed to sit in Parliament. As to the Commons, an Hon. Member seemed to think, that as soon as the door was open there was such a body of Catholics waiting in the Lobby, that this many headed Catholic monster would rush in and crush them altogether. There were but seven Peers, and surely this number could not endanger the safety of the state. It was said the Commons would carry their views by voting with either party; supposing 100 members were returned to the lower House, could, as was apprehended, these members carry their object by physical force; if force was likely to be resorted to, it would not be in that House, and therefore to calm those ebuiltions which might hereafter break out, it would be better to admit them. He knew of no authority which could sanction any of the clergy in coming to this House, and demanding that their claims should be enforced, or to tell the House that they would not submit to their exactments. He cared not if Dr. Milner came there roaring in one of his own bulls, the House would not heed him. He concluded with calling upon the House to agree to the Bill as it stood, and to reject the amendment.

Mr. Bright supported the amendment, as did Mr. II. Davis. Sir T. Acland thought greater danger was to be apprehended in refusing to concede that, which ultimately must be granted. Sir F. Blake strongly advocated the claims.

Mr. Grattan supported the claims. The House bad to con-sider whether the Roman Catholics of Ireland were not subject to heavy restrictions and laws, which were a disgrace to Chris-

to hearly restrictions and laws, which were a disgrace to Curistianity, as well as to Humanity.

The Committee then divided—For Mr. Bankes's amendment, 211—Against it, 223—Majority, 12.

The Committee afterwards reported progress.—Adjourned.
TUESDAY.

The Newington Select Vestry Bill, was recommitted, on the motion of Mr. H. Sumner, the Standing Orders of the House

on the second reading of the Kent Coal Meters Bill, Mr. Caleraft opposed it, and moved "that it be read a second time this day six months"—this motion was carried, and the Bill is

Dr. Lushington obtained leave to bring in a Bill, to exclude certain high judicial characters from sents in that House, viz-the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the twelve Judges, the Master of the Rolls, and the four Irish Masters of Chancery.

Lord J. Russell postponed his motion for a Bill to remedy corrupt practices in Boroughs, until after Easter.

Previous to the House going into a Committee on the Roman-Catholic Bills, some conversation ensued with respect to the state of mind of the Catholic Prelacy and Clergy on the sub-ject. It was stated, that Friar Hayes was banished from Rome by order of the Pope, for immoral conduct while residing in one of the convents; the Prior of the convent was examined at home, and he stated, that his dress and conduct was so scanda-lous, as to call for the interference of the Police.

In a Committee on the clause which excludes Roman Ca-tholics from the offices of Lord Chancellor, Lord Lieutenant,

and the higher offices in the State,

Mr. Peel moved that the exclusions should be extended to the Privy Council and the Bench. By the Act for securing the Protestant Establishment, a King who should become a Papist, forfeited his right to the Crown; and his subjects were absolved from all allegiance: it was right, therefore, that Parliament should accordingly provide that his advisers should not be Cathoshould accordingly provide that his advisers should not be Catholics. In his opinion, there would be less danger to be apprehended from a Catholic King, surrounded by Protestant Ministers, than a Protestant King surrounded by Catholic advisers. The Bill of Rights provided that the responsible Ministers of the Crown should fot be Roman Catholics. He would askycould a Catholic, according to his heart and conscience, advise the King to educate his children in the Protestant faith. The Frivy Councillor would be liable to be punished, if he gave his advice in favour of Catholic education. He moved, that the words "or to be of the Privy Council," be added to the clause excluding them from certain offices. the clause excluding them from certain offices.

Sir J. Newport could not understand why Roman Catholics should be excluded from the Privy Council, unless all persons not in communion with the Church of England were to be excluded. In other countries, where no invidious distinctions existed, and where the establishments were Protestant, viz. Denmark, &c. the utmost harmony prevailed between Protes-

bennark, &c. the utmost harmony prevailed between Protestants and Catholics, the latter being admitted to enjoy the highest offices and privileges. He did not know what end would be answered by excluding Catholics from the Bench.

Sir J. Niekall supported the amendment, because he looked to domestic security. He thought the present measure would sow discord and disunion. But the most pressing danger was that which impended over the ecclesiastical establishments. At the present moment, if because the House necelling to At the present moment, it became the House peculiarly to guard against any innovation, which could lessen the support and countenance of the Protestant Establishment.

Lord Castlereagh ucknowledged the spirit of candour and frankness with which the discussion had been carried on. He felt that this measure ought not to be passed against the opinion of the Protestants, but he was of opinion also that this amendment was only calculated to keep alive the differences between the two sects, without any good objects being effected. With respect to the endowments of the Catholic Clergy, it was one thing to establish a particular religion, and another to bestow on one which already existed, a qualified endowment. He agreed with his Right Hon. Friend that so long as the union existed the Protestant religion was treated to be protested to the protestant religion was treated. existed, the Protestant religion must remain the religion of Ireland. His Hon. and Learned Friend had assumed that be ministers and Judges, in short, with a whole State Catholic & Ministers and Judges, in short, with a whole State Catholic & when it was essentially Protestant. He (Lord C.) could not sexhow such a state of things could obtain. The number of Catholics were about half of the population, and with respect to property, forty-nine fiftieths were supposed to belong to Property. testants. He was confident that if Catholics were admitted to seats in Parliament, not more than four or five would be returned. With respect to the choice of the King in his Ministers, he could not conceive a greater monster than a Catholic Council surrounding a Protestant King; it would be keeping alive a spirit of disantisfaction which were better subsided. Besides, if a Catholic should be elevated to the Bench, his conduct would be narrowly watched; but he did not think such an ele-vation likely to happen, nor was it likely to meet a Catholic Chancellor; he should as soon expect the Crown to appoint a General in the Army to be Archbishop of Canterbury; the same reasoning would apply to the Colonies. If the present measure was carried, the Protestant and the Catholic would then have but one commoninterest.

Mr. Legh Kesk supported the amendment. Mr. Wetherell objected to the Catholic being allowed to sit in Privy Council, on account, principally, of the Privy Councillor having the privilege of advising the Sovereign, without committing his advice to paper; the law was formerly

Sir J. Mackintosk supported the Bill.

Mr. Barham made some observations on the conduct of Mr. Hayes, confirmatory of the statements made by Mr. Carew and then the House divided on Mr. Peel's amendment.—For it 169-Against it, 168-The amendment was of course lost by a majority of 19.

During the exclusion of strangers, the Exclusion of Catholics from the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was agreed to

The House divided on the question for preventing Catholics from holding the situation of Governor in any of the Colonies.

For the amendment, 120—Against it, 163.
The Committee then reported progress.—Adjourned.
WEDNESDAY.

The Irish Public Notaries, and the Beer Duties Bills were

Mr. Grenfell moved for the production of the returns of purchases of silver coinage made by the Government, since 1816, stating the quantity, prices, &c. and from whom pur-

He understood, that the Right Hon. Gent. in the autumn of 1819, had paid the Bank 1,500,0001. in part of the payment of 9,000,000l. due to that Company, which they took at the rute of 5s. 2d. per oz.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the fact, and said when the paper was produced, it would be seen how the silver came into possession of Government. The motion was agreed to.

Some conversation arose between Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Peel, Mr. M. Fitzgeraid, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Irving, &c. on the question for going into a Committee on the Bill for enabling the Bank to resume cash payments, which was adjourned till the following day.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Roman Catholic Ciergy Intercourse Bill,

Mr. C. Hutchinson opposed this Bill, which presented an absurdity on the face of it, and having too penal a tendency.

Lord Castleragh was the last man who would attempt to degrade the Catholic Clergy in the view of their brethren ubroad. He did not think the Bill penal. The Noble Lord animal werted upon the conduct of Dr. Milner and Friar Hayes, and was not disposed to surrender up the functions of Parliament, and to write until meeting of the Characteristics. ment, and to wait untill meetings of the Clergy took place, in order that Parliament should be guided by what this Catholic Ecclesiastical Parliament might choose to enact.

Dr. Phillimore agreed with the Noble Lord, that instead of

being degraded and insulted by the provisions of this second Bill, the Catholic Clergy would be great personal gainers.

Mr. Pecl said the opposition to the measure, had been temperate and manly.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald concurred with the Noble Lord in his general principles, yet he did not think unnecessary restrictions on the consciences of Catholics should be imposed.

Mr. Canning denied that the present measure was an inflic-on upon the Catholic Clergy. Was the House to be teld that tion upon the Catholic Clergy. Was the House to be teld that after making so many concessions, they were to be met by the schisms among the Catholic body. If it should be attempted to abstruct any of the chauses from the Security Bill, he would vote for rejecting it, as a fraud upon the country, with as much

sincerity, as he had supported it in its commencement.

After some observations from Sir Geo. Hill, Mr. Martin

(Gulway) Mr. Baring, and Mr. Rice,
Mr. P. Moore said, that but for him this Bill would not
have been before the House.
The House then went into the Committee.

Mr. Baring proposed an amendment, imposing the oath upon all persons who shall "hereafter be called the functions, &c." instead of those "now performing, &c."

Mr. Goulburn opposed it.
Mr. Hynn suggested to make the period "four months" after the passing of the Act. The clause thus amended was agreed to.

Mr. Ellis proposed a clause, the effect of which, was to exclude Catholic Clergymen from sents in the House of Commons. He considered that part of the Bill, which imposed restrictions as one of the most solemn humbugs ever brought under the consideration of Parliament. This clause was

The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow .- Ad-

THURSDAY.

A petition was presented by Mr. Western from certain Mill-holders, in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, praying that a small duty may be laid on foreign flour. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Curwen postponed his Husbandry Horse Tax, untill next

Thursday (5th April.)
The Irish Clerks Nisi Prius Bill was passed.

The Irish Clerks Nisi Prius Bill was passed.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition signed by 2,700 Law
Clerks in the City of Westminster, complaining of the injuries
which the new invention of lithography printing inflicted on
them. The Hon. Member, however said, he could not support
the petition. It was laid on the table.

General Gascoyna presented a petition from Liverpool, complaining of the Bill for altering the mode of striking the Corn

verages, as being injurious to the manufacturing interests. Mr. Birch, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Bright, Mr. Baring,

&c. were inimical to any alteration in the mode, for the distress of the manufacturers was very great, and said however cheap bread might be, they could not afford to buy sufficient. Mr. Curwen said the reason was, because it was too cheap.

Mr. Western, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Gladstone, made some

Mr. Western, Mr. Jashington, Ar. Gradstone, made some observations, and the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Eroker gave notice, that he should on Tuesday next, submit a motion to the House on a question of privilege, relative to the oath taken by Members of Parliament before the

In answer to a question from Sir M. W. Ridley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was his intention to propose a renewal of the Assessed Tax Compensation Act.

Mr. Hume moved a variety of resolutions, with a view show the vast expences which entailed on this country by the detention of Napoleon Buonaparte in the Island of St. Helena. He stated the Estimate for 1818 as follows:—For the Staff, 24,0001.—Military and Civil Establishment, 193,6741.—Incideats and contingencies, 57,0001.—Expense of Vessels for provisioning the Island, about 50001.—Naval Establishment, 160,0001. - making, in the whole, an expense of 450,0001. He contended that this country ought not to be at the whole

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no objection to the motion; the detention of that person could not be done more

economically.

Major-Gen. Wilson entered his most solemn protest against the Act. His detention was contrary to every feeling of generosity and humanity, if they considered how he was separated from his family, and even from his child. He had placed himself voluntarily under our presection; if he had not done so, he might have escaped, for a vessel was waiting to convey him to

Mr. Croker denied that this country had been guilty of a himself on us for protection—the fact was, that he had held a council of war on the question, whether there was any chance of escape from the English cruizers? the result was, it was advisable to surrender to the English officers, rather than risk the chance of an engagement at sea, in attempting to escape. He was told no treaty could be made with him; - and if the Hon. Officer should bring the question forward, he (Mr. C.) would shew that Buonaparte had been hunted into the toils, that he had made every attempt to escape, and that England, throughout the transaction, stood free from reproach.

The metion was then agreed to. A return of the number of ships of war employed in this service was then ordered.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, an Account of the Debt due from Government to the East India Company on the 1st of May, 1820, was ordered to be laid before the Rons understood there were many disputed items, particularly the charge of 960,000l. for conveying the troops to Egypt.

The Chancellor of the E.chequer admitted the fact, and said that puricular sum had been disallowed by the House.

On bringing up the Report of the Catholic Bill, Sir T. Lethbridge said his objection to the principle of the measure remained unchanged.

After further observations from Lord Nugent, Mr. Martin,

Mr. Abercrombie, and Mr. Hutchinson, the Report was rend.

Mr. Croker considered it a hard-hip on the Protestant that

he was compelled to take an oath denying that the Pope had he was compered to take an oath denying that the rope said may spiritual authority in the realm. After so many Acts of Parliament had been passed, in which a mitigated spiritual authority of the Pope was admitted, he put it to the House whether the oath of supremacy, in its present language, should be allowed to continue. He submitted, it was better that the same oath should not remain with two meanings. As the House advanted the avalanceion, he would confidently ask the House adopted the explanation, he would confidently ask the House, whether the oath could be conscientiously taken by a Protestant? He should therefore move, that the words "Roman Catholic," immediately preceding the word "subject" should be left out.

Lord Castlereagh said, with respect to the oath as it regarded the Protestants, be could not think that any explanation was necessary after a practice of 300 years under the old oath. He saw nothing in the Oath of Supremacy to which a conscient prefer the common mode in both cases.

After some discussion, Mr. Croker withdrew his amendment until the third rending of the Bill.

A Clause was then agreed to, allowing Roman Catholics the right of voting at Parish Meetings.

Mr. Croker then moved his Clause for making provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy, which he considered of vital importance. He saw nothing that could be urged against it on the ground of expediency, nor did he think the provision ought to be a Government measure. He was of opinion that it would not endanger the success of the Bill elsewhere. Yet all these points had been urged against his proposition. He, therefore, (as it would be proposed to make a suitable provision for the Clergy) could not see any reasonable ground of objection.

Lord Castlereagh thought this was not the favourable time for his Han. Friend to bring forward the measure, but brought forward at the proper time, the House would no doubt have every wish to make the Catholic Clergy comfortable. He objected to considering this measure as an article of treaty, and thought it would come with a better grace recommended by the Crown. He owed it to the Catholic Clergy to say, that they had respectfully and delicately declined such a proposition in

Mr. Croker consented to withdraw the clause.

The Bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Monday. The House went into a Committee on the Acts relating to the Duties on Timber, and moved, that the opinion of this Committee, that certain Duties payable on Baltic Timber do cease and determine, with a view to alter the duties and replace them by others.—The Resolutions were agreed to.

FRIDAY On the motion of Sir M. W. Ridley, the Grampound Witness Indennity Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday next.

The Innkeepers Bill was read and passed.

Sir J. Neuport presented a petition from Michael Lacy, one of the principal Clerks in the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, stating, that the remuneration for the duties of his reland, stating, that the remuneration for the duties of his office had been calculated by the Commissioners of Inquiry at 3,600l, upon the average of the last three years, divided between himself and his father; that the said remuneration resulted from fees paid by the attorneys out of their profits; that the pending Bill for the abolition of fees in the Courts of Justice in Ireland omitted all compensation to the petitioner, and he prayed the House to direct an adequate compensation to be made to him for the loss of his office.—He also presented a similar petition from Wm Stavard a clark in the sented a similar petition from Wm. Stewart, a clerk in the

same establishment.—Ordered to be printed.
On the motion of Mr. F. Robinson, the second reading of the Corn Average Bill was postponed to Monday the 9th of

Mr. Ellis presented a petition from J. Farrel, one of the Clerks in the Court of Exchequer, praying compensation.

The Irish Treason Bill was ordered to be read a third time on the 6th of April.

Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the Capital Crimes Defence Bill.

The Solicitor-General opposed the motion. His experience in the Courts of Justice informed him that the Bill, if pussed into a law, would operate greatly to the prejudice of prisoners.

The Attorney-General thought that the Bill ought not to be sunctioned by the House, since no inconvenience was stated

to result from the present system of criminal trials.

The motion was negatived without a division.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Hume moved a series of Resolutions, which were in substance as follows:—That the total charge of Staff Officers (Civil) for Great Britain and the Colonies, exclusive of Ireland, was, in 1792, 33,7941., in 1821, 117,7101., being an increase of 83,9181. That the charge of Public Departments, belonging to the Military Establishment for Great Britain and the Colonies, exclusive of Ireland, amounted, in 1792, to 45,9531., and in 1821, including fees, to 133,1771, being an increase of 87,3841.

The Resolutions were negatived without a division

The Resolutions were negatived without a division

Mr. Hums proposed another Resolution, pledging the House to take the subject of public saluries into consideration, with a view to reduce them.

The House then divided, there appearing—For going into the Committee, 50—Against it, 29—Majority, 21.

The House having gone into the Committee, the first question was upon a vote of 105,0451. 5s. 10d. for the Staff Esta-

blishments of Great Britain, and all other foreign parts except India, for the year.

Mr. Hume said, that in the various branches of this Depart-

ment the greatest savings might be made. The first item to which he called the attention of the House, was the immense pay of the Commander-in-Chief. His Royal Highness the Duke of York received 161, 8s. n day, a salary by much too large in the present embarrassed state of the country. It was in the Staff that this reduction could be made with the greatest propriety. To begin with the head, then, he proposed that the pay of the Commander-in-Chief, should be lowered to nine guiness a day, or about 2,0001. a-year. The next reduction would be in the office of an individual who was not known at all before the last war, and who now had the enormous splary

of 2,000l. n-year he meant the Secretary to the Command in-Chief, whose office was a mere sinecure. He then propose to reduce the Department of the War Office-the pay Commander's-in-Chief's Secretary to 1,0001, a-year-tie Chaplain Generalship, one Deputy Assistant General—he objected to five permanent district assistants to the Quarter Master General—to two Inspectors General of Ciothing; and proposed to abolish the office of Caaplain General, then with some other reduction, he proposed to move, that instead of 105,9451. 5s. 10d. the expenses of the Staff be reduced to 85,0001.

Colonel Wood said the labours of the Military Secretary were considerably greater now than before the army was reduced, in consequence of the extensive correspondence with the officers on half-pay, whose claims multiplied the business of the office. He then defended the Inspectors General, and said they had several duties to perform, one of which was, that at the half yearly inspections of the Commander-in-Chief they had to go among the privates and listen to their complaints, if any they had to make, and report the same to the Commanderin-Chief.

The House then divided, the numbers were-For the Amend-

ment, 61—Against it, 116—Majority, 55.

Lord Palmerston next moved that the sum of 25,3821. be granted for the Staff of Ireland for one year.

Sir II. Parnell objected to this as a most exosbitant sum for such a purpose, and complained that the Staff of Ireland was large beyond all proportion. He should therefore propose as an amendment, that the sum of 20,4291, be substituted for the

sum proposed by the Secretary at War.

Lord Palmerston said, it was the intention of Government to reduce the office of Lieutennu-General of the forces in Ire-land; but at present the thing could not be done without great inconvenience, on account of the army in Ireland being scattered over so large a district; and it was recessary that a General should constantly reside in Dublin, where he was subject to very heavy expences. He said, that the question upon which he very many expenses. He said, that the question upon which he and the Hon. Member were at issue, was less upon details than general principles. The question was in effect, whether the system of 1702 was an eligible one to be acted upon in 1821. He (Lord P.) contended, the army of 1792, so far from being a guide for the present conduct of Government, ought rather to be a bencon to warn them from following its example. The army in 1792 was not only unfit for the present state of this country, as viewed with reference to the other States of Europe, but unfit even for that period itself. With regard to the particular objections of the Hon. Member, he would say, that the increase in the salary of his Royal Highness the Commanderin-Chief was n t made to him from any personal considerations, but would have been given to any other individual filling the situation, and no one, who looked at the increase in the salary of the Commander-in-Chief, would say that his services had been over-rated, when he was still only on a facting, as to salary, with one of the Secretaries of State.

Colonel Davis further suggested that reductions might be made which would in some measure assimilate things more to

what they had been in 1792.

Mr.G. Bennett agreed with the gallant Officer who had just sat down, that the salary of the Commander-in-Chief was not so large as to bear any reduction. The services of that Illustrious Personage were such as that he could not concur in any

proposition tending to reduce his salary.

The Committee then divided.—For the Original Resolution, 140—For the Amendment, 53—Majority, 87.

While strangers were excluded from the gallery a second

division took place: the numbers were 134—and 66.

Lord Palmerston next moved to grant the sum of 133,0001. for allowances to Officers in Great Britain, which agreed to.

The next Resolution proposed was, that a sum not exceeding 28,0001, he granted to His Majesty, to defray the expences

of the Paymaster General's department.

Mr. Hume thought the salaries of the Officers of the Establishment were altogether too large; he therefore moved, that the sum be 23,7281 instead of 28,0001.

Sir C. Long contended, that the duties of the Pnymaster-General's department were very heavy, and many of them of a nature which could not be performed by the Bank. He assured the House that there was not one clerk in the office whose services were not necessary.

Sir C. Long and Mr. Hume explained, and strangers were ordered to withdraw; but we understood no division had taken place on the motion that the Report be received on Monday, the House divided. The numbers were—For the motion, 25—Against it, 20—Mrjority, 5.—Adjourned.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The King has sent a donation of one hundred guineas to the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund.

The Lords of the Treasury have issued instructions for discontinuing the practice of permitting wines and other articles, belonging to private individuals, to be sent home in transports from foreign stations.

On Thursday, the ceremony of laying the first stone o parish church, in Henley-fields, near the High-street, Poplar, took place. The Bishop of London performed the ceremony; Messrs. Byng and Whithread, the Members for Middlesex, the Rev. Dr. Rudge, and several other public characters, were

On Wednesday, the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland, held their Auniversarv at the Freemason's Tavern. Subscriptions, to a large.

The African Institution held their anniversary on Wednesday. The Report of the last year's proceedings was read; it contained an account of the flourishing state of Sierra Leone, and other settlements; and noticed the conduct of the Dutch Governor of Malacca, who had declared that the children of people of colour should be free.

The Anniversary Festival of the Royal Humane Society v/as

held on Wednesday, at the City of London Tavern; the Pauke of Northumberland in the chair. The gentlemen who received honorary medals, for saving many lives, were, Capt. Mairryatt, R. N. Capt. Earl, Mr. J. Mann, Mr. J. Gray, Mr. J. Sairling, Mr. C. J. Laisne, Mr. W. W. Coz, and Mr. W. W. Varker.—
The gallery was filled with ladies. "The King," was received with the most rapturous applause. The total number of persons restored to life since the formation of the Society, amounts to 20,320. The individuals saved from death since the last meeting, were introduced, and walk A round the room. The sight was truly affecting.

The Mendicity 2006ety held their third, anniversary dinner on

Monday, at the London Tavera. The Duke of York was in the chair. Since the formation of the Society, three years since, 100,000 beings have been relieved more or less. Constderable additions were made to the funds in the course of the eventue, by donations.

On Friday morning, Mr. Bondman, the King's Messenger, was sent off with dispatches to the King at Brighton.

Mr. Hardenberg arrived yesterday at the Foreign Office with disnatches from Lord Stewart at Vienna.

A Court of Alderman was held on Wednesday, when John Garratt, Esq. Aldermen of Bridge Ward, was introduced, and took his seat with the usual formalities.

The Committee on Agriculture continued its Sittings on Wednesday, and concluded the examination of Mr. J. Eliman,

jun. and examined Mr. G. Webb Hall.

The Drury Lane Theatrical Fund held their anniversary dinner on Friday. The Duke of York in the Chair. The health of the King was received with three times three, and shouts of applause. In addition to the donation of 100 guineas sent by his Majesty, the Duke of York subscribed 501.—Mrs. Coutts, 501.—Mrs. Garrick, 201.

A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, on Wednesday, when Capt. T. M'Taggart, was sworn into com-mand of the ship Rose, consigned to Bengal direct. Piedmontese Gazettes to the 21st of March arrived yester-

day; the only article of interest they contain, is a proclamation to the soldiers of the Regiment of Savoy, inviting them to declare for the King; their other contents had been anticipated by later arrivals.

Mesers. Howard and Gibbs's Meeting.

Yesterday the meeting for the appointment of assignees, ander this Commission, was held at Guildhall. The Court of Common Pleas was crowded long before the hour of meeting.

Mr. Haverland's claim again became a subject of discussion. Mr. H.'s agent now claimed to prove for 8,2701. against the Bankrupts' estate. Mr. H. held Policies of Insurance, on the life of the late Lord Kirkwall, to the amount of 8,000l. namely, 2,0001. in the Hope, 5,0001. in the Atlas, and 1,0001. in the Eagle. These sums were received for kim by the Bankrupts, as his agents, in December, 1820, together with 270l. cash from Lady Jersey. The Bankrupts afterwards re-presented that they had advanced this sum to Lord Foley for an annuity, and that the deeds were executed, whereas, it appeared, no such sum had been advanced to his Lordship for that purpose, or had any annuity deed been signed by him; and therefore he contended, he had a right now to prove against the Bankrupts' estate.

Mr. Montague, on behalf of a Creditor, opposed this claim.

Messrs. Howard and Gibbs did not dony that they had received this sum, and were, indeed, ready to admit the proof, but he had to oppose it on behalf of the creditors generally.

Mr. Haverland, jun. said he received a letter from Lord Foley some days subsequent to the time at which Mr. Gibbs represented the annuity deed to have been executed, in which his Lordship declared he had no knowledge of this transaction.

Mr. Gibbs was examined, and stated, that they had, for some time, been agents for Lord Foley, who; at the period of this transaction, was indebted to them considerably more than 80001. his Londship agreed to their raising 80001. and taking it in payment, and undertook to grant the annuity. Could not say that he ever mentioned Mr. Haverland to Lord Foley, and the state of the same time the same of transacting business for his most probably not: their way of transacting business for his Lordsbip was, to take a sum of money and an annuity deed at the same time, his Lordship executing the deed on receiving the money. Mr. Haverland never authorised them to advance the 80001. till they had the security.

The Commissioners said this last answer was decisive of the point. Mr. Haverland was entitled to prove against the estate of the bankrupts.

The creditors present proceeded to vote for assignees. Two lists were hunded round, one consisting of Messrs. Shaw, Carrol, and Herman; the other of Messrs. Davies, Campbell, and

Wilkie.

Mr. Herman's name was afterwards withdrawn, and that of Mr. Duff inserted. The amount of creditors who signed for Campbell, Davies, and Wilkie, exceeded the sum of 18,700l.; but those who signed for Carrol, Shaw, and Duff greatly execcded that sum

The lists were then signed by the Commissioners, and the meeting adjourned.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Saturday.—Mastership of Queen?

College, Cambridge.—This morning, at the opening of the Court, Mr. Bligh informed the Lord Chancellor that it was not intended by the Attorney-General to re-argue the above case; but the plaintiffs now wished to know what arrangewas likely to be made respecting the costs.

The Lord Chancellor said, that under such circumstances, and after the decision of the Court, the costs must necessarily by defrayed by the house.

Strathmore v. Strathmore.—Mr Hart applied to the Court

respecting the costs in the present case.

The Lord Chancellor thought that too much was required on account of the minor, from the Scottish estates. He therefore would suggest the expediency of letting the question, as it regarded costs, at present, stand over.
This suggestion was acceded to.

# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have not heard from M.P.
We are obliged to "Incorrupta Fides" for the trouble he has taken. The man he alludes to is, with the whole of the party, too insignificant to notice.

J. S. may assure any of his sceptical friends, with great safety, that the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen was read a third time in the House of Lords.

We think the Private Epistle from Brandenburgh House had better mathematics.

had better not be made public.

Tripheno Muggins is obscure; and the Parson and the Curate are obscure too: we otherwise should avail ourselves of her Letter, which is highly amwing. We do not see any good which could arise from owe mentioning that Mrs. Buck, the present Lady Erskine's aunt, and her orphan daughter, are applicants for relief from the perish of Richmond, in Surrey. We could do her no good, and it might, perhaps, be unpleasant to her venerable nophew-in-law; we therefore must omit noticing, the subject in any way in this

Paper,

The Sermon sent to us by our friend H. P. Esq. we have

a shall take it into consideration next week.

B. G.'s communication came to hand. We confess, that upon subjects of temporary interest, we think all hits ought to be made at the moment: and B. G.'s report came to long after the Sush.

A Correspondent begs us to ask Lord Rorington what he said about the Queen in Devenshire?

We are obliged to H. D. C. for his Letter. Ctrcumstances have occurred to draw Mr. Plunkett from his public duty, and us are quite ours H. D. C. will see the propriety of delaying any observations on his political conduct, till he shall again resume it.

them publicity. As to Skinner's case, we never heard of it, except from himself, in a letter to this Paper, some time

We must inform our Correspondents generally, that every article sent to us, which is not used, is destroyed, and that, therefore, we are unable to comply with the wish of contri-

butors, to return their productions.

We feel grateful to Verux for his communication; the information we have received on that subject, from various marters, is highly flattering.

NEXT THURSDAY MESSALINA will appear.—To be had of Wright, Fleet-street; and Blackwood, Edinburgh.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

THE CASE of a worthy and ingenious WORKING JEW-ELLER is humbly recommended to the Hen, the President and Governors of Christ's Hospital. He has a Wife and seven Children entirely depending on his industry. His eldest Son is a premising Boy, about seven years of age, and would do credit to the patronage of any benevolent Governor, who may happen to be disengaged. Particulars, which it is hoped would prave highly satisfactory, will be gladly contributed by J. Brasbridge, Fleet-street.

CALEDONIAN DUR'TS for the Piano Forte, by J. F. BUR-

CALEDONIAN DUE'TS for the Piano Forte, by J. F. BUR-ROWES.—No. 1 csatains, "Scots wha has wi' Wallace bled," and "Auld Lang Syne." Also, No. 10 of Caledonian Airs, with Variations for the Piano Forte, by the same Author. This Series comprises "Auld Robin Gray," "Tweed Shie," &c. &c.
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A FRESH SUPPLY OF BALSORA SNUFF is Children and Modern and Mod

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BALSORA SNUFF.

THIS deliciously fragrant and most exhilarating SNUFF is held in the highest estimation by all sovereign princes and persons of rank in the Oriental Countries, being prepared from a species of subaces which is only successfully cultivated on the borders of a small river near Balsora, is the kingdom of Persia, the waters of which river communicate a peculiar fragrance to all the vegetable productions growing on its banks.

This highly esteemed Snuff is sold wholesale and retail, fer the Agenta, (Parsons and Co.) at No. 166, Fleet-street, in Canisters, at 2s. 6d., 9s., and 18s. each.—May be had, retail, of R. Bellin, 55, Coruhill; Hill, 402, Straml; and Oliddon, 42, King-street, Covent Garden.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

A great deal of business has been transacted during the last week in the different securities; various have been the accounts transmitted from the continent, and in such uncertain shapes, that the funds have been in a continued state of fluctuation. During the former part of the week advices were received of the Austrians having been ousted by the Neapolitans, which caused a temporary depression, but a rally took place, as the account was suspected to have been a stock-jobbing transaction. The news of the occupation of Naples by the Austrians, or at least of the latter being in the neighbourhood of Naples, was received in the City with great satisfaction by a certain party who have been all along speculating for a rise in the funds, and the Jews who had appeared for some days much chagrined at the apparent decline of the public securities, appeared on 'Change again with smiling faces. Consols have been done in the course of the week as low as 69<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, and as high as 72<sup>7</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, indeed for a few minutes on Thursday, they were at 73 for the Account. They opened yesterday norming at 72½ for Money, and 72½ for the Account; but great efforts were made to cause a depression by an interested party, who wish to attach some discredit to the news of the successor of the Austrians: they have partly succeeded; the now arrival of any express from Paris has also aided their intentions, and the funds fell in the forencon to 71½ for Money, and 72½ for the Account. The continuation from the present to the next account (May) is at about ½ per cent. Consols left off yesterday at 72 for Money; and 72½ for the

Consols ..... 72 7 7 7 Exchequer Bills ... par 2 p
Ditto Acct .... 72 7 2 7 India Bonds .... FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per ct. Div. 21 Mar. 77-60 | Bank Sh. Div. Mar. 21,1470 | Recon. Div. 21 Mar. . . 94 | Ex. Lond. 1m 25-55 Recon. Div. 21 Mar. . .

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. Menday, Venice Preserved.—Tuesday, a Favourite Opera.—Thursday, a Tragedy, in which Miss Dance will perform. THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Artaxerxes.—Tuesday, the Duenna.—Thursday, Love in a Village.—Saturday, a New Farce, called Mistidcation. On the 5th of May will be published, Number 1, price 8d. to be continued

every Saturday, THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE. This Work will contain Reviews of new Books, Foreign as well as English; of new Musical Works; Criticisms on the Arts and the Theatre; Netices of all new Publications; of Discoveries and Inventions in Science and Mechanics; Advertisements on Literary Subjects; and a variety of every sort of information which can be acceptable to the

Published at the Office of "JOHN BULL," No. 11, Johnson's-court

man of taste and genius.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

# JOHN BULL

# LONDON, APRIL 1.

We have carefully collated all the intelligence we have been able to procure on the subject of the Neapolitan and Piedmontese revolutions. We have, in addition to the information they convey, been favoured with a private account from Italy, which goes entirely to corroborate the accounts of the success of the Austrians, who, we have every reason to believe, are actually in possession of Naples.

actually in possession of Naples.

Our Correspondent goes on to state, that the revolutionary movement in Naples was by no means una-

If Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins will enumerate the cases of perjury in witnesses, which ha states to be so common in hostile to it, and that, in its progress, many of those our Court of Justice, we will enquire into them, and gloss who had originally been employed in it had decembed. who had originally been employed in it had deserted.

No official accounts arrived yesterday from Italy, but Paris Papers were received to Thursday, the accounts they bring have been anticipated: they state that the King of Sardinia arrived with his family at Nice, on the 20th. He did not stop long, but went to Monaco. Letters from Modena and Parma state that there have been arrests of a marked description in those two cities for Carbonarism. An English squadron of eight ships of the line and some light vessels are in the road of Antibes—In the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, we find that the discussion was resumed upon the definitive regulation of the public accounts for 1819. General Foy, in speaking upon an amendment which he had proposed, contrived to introduce the subject of the conferences at Laybach and Troppau. "If," he observed: "I accused Ministers of anything, it would be of treason, for having participated in the plots at Troppau and Laybach." This expression produced a violent sensation in the Chamber. M. Castelbajac said, "I declare, in the face of France and of Europe, that my opinions are opposed to those of M. Foy. He talks of accusing Ministers for having taken a part in the conferences at Troppau and Laybach: and I, if I accused them at all, would do so, for not having acted on those occasions with the energy which becomes the Ministers of France!" After a few words from M. Sebastiani, who ridiculed the manner in whick General Foy had tacked, to a question of finance, a topic which so obviously did not belong to it, the regular discussion upon the matter before the Chamber was proceeded in.

THE most humorous thing done for some time by a dull man, appears by the Report of the Debate, to have been done by Major-General Wilson, in the House on Thursday night. The Major-General formally pro-tested against the detention of Buonaparte at St. Helena-and that, which if not so comical, is full as extraordinary, is, that he found another member, Mr. C. Hutchinson, ready to join him on the occasion.

With respect to the policy of detaining Buonaparte, it has been so long set at rest, that we certainly should not think it worth while to notice it, but that it strikes us, should our descendants ever hear Major-General wilson's name, and see his book, they will be considerably puzzled to believe, that he who laments the disgraceful confinement of the *Illustrious* Napoleon, and he who first gave publicity to the murderings of prisoners and the poisonings at Jaffa, are the same individual; surely, the Major-General must have followed the public taste, and forgotten his publication altogether.

The Major-General is, we believe, however, afflicted

with a short memory—he forgets, it should seem, a promise he made to his constituents to vacate his sent if they were hostile to the Catholic Bills; we happen to know that the Major-General has been apprized of a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants. of St. Saviour's parish, which was held on Tuesday, at which (with only two dissentient voices) petitions mainst the Bills were voted, to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament,

We happen to know also that the Major General has written to some of his constituents, expressing his surprise at such " unchristian-like conduct," but making no allusion to the promise of vacating; wherein we think him, if not punctilious, at least prudent; for we venture to observe, that if he should be so delicately scrupulous so to redeem a pledge somewhat incantiously given, there would be very little chance of his reelection for the Borough of Southwark.

A report has been somewhat industriously circulated. within the last few days, that John Bull, having effected the purpose for which it was established, is shortly to be discontinued.

This rumour is wholly fulse. JOHN BULL was established for no specific purpose, but in support of the King and Constitution generally. We are as well aware as those who have raised the story, that John Bull has largely and powerfully contributed to bring the Queen to her proper level; but she fell under our lash incidentally, as being in open hestility to every principle of loyalty, morality, and good conduct. It is not, however, to be supposed that the radicals, reformers, or revolutionists, are to be eternally silenced, because one of their leaders has been exposed, disgraced, and degraded. The hydra will, doubtless, put forth some new head, and take perhaps a different shape altogether. JOHN BULL's purpose is to combat faction in ANY—in EVERY form in which it may assail the

The decided, the triumphant success of our first effort is little likely to induce us to discontinue our labours. Thousands and tens of thousands, even from the remotest corners of the empire bear testimony to the good we have done; and so long as we have life and strength left to devote to the service of our KING, so long will we zealously do the duty we have gratuitously and voluntarily imposed upon ourselves.

We are happy to info m our readers that the Royal Mercy has been graciously and justly extended to George England, a sailor in the preventive service, who was maltreated, disarmed, and assaulted in the execution of his duty at Hastings, against whom the Jury at Horsham found a verdict of wilful nurder.

Mr. Hughes Ball, whose immense fortune has long been the subject of conversation and envy, will next week lead to the

QUEEN'S VISITORS. (Printed and Published in "The Times" of yesterday.)

THE COUNTESS OF JERSEY!

THE COUNTESS GHEY!!!

Upon the former Lady, and her visit, we have already made a few remarks, we shall only notice, therefore.

THE COUNTESS GREY.

It is only necessary to observe, that this lady is the wife of the EARL GREY, who, in the year 1807, drew up the Letter of reproach which was sent to the Queen in the name of the late King, at which time (long before she became acquainted with Bergami, Lord Guilford's Albanian Servant, or even young Sapio) the said EARL GREY advised that SHR the said Queen should be tried for High Treason as an ADULTERESS, and (as we believe) actually took the opinion of the Judges upon the case!!!

#### LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

REV. GRO. JONES BEVAN, Vicar of Crickhowel. REV. JOHN WALKER, Vicar, Hornchurch, Essex. RRV. —— PUGH, Redbourne, Herts, (Curate.)

REV. MARTIN BENSON, Dunstable, (Curate.)
REV. SERGROVE, Carlisle Chapel, Kenningtonlane, (Stopped by the Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, Rector of Lam-

beth, to which parish it is a chapel of ease.)

REV. WILLIAM JACKEON, Addingam, Cumberland, (Curate.)

REV. JAMES HENVILLE, Curate of Wimering and Widley, Hants. This person was Chaplain to the forces

Widley, Hants. I his person was Chaptain to the forces at Hilsea, and dismissed from that situation.

REV. W. CROWE, Rector of Alton Barnes, Wiltshire.

REV. MR. TYREMAN, Orange-street Chapel, Leicester-square.—This Gentleman prayed for the Queen LAST SUNDAY.—The Chapel is the property of Messrs. Morley

and Walker, Army Accountement Makers, Piecadilly.
On the Church of Kingston upon Thames a white flag was hoisted, with the words "Innocence and Purity Triumphant."—Vicar, the Rev. Samuel Whittock Gandy.
REV. MR. FAWCETT, Bawtry, Yorkshire.

REV. GEORGE JOHN FREEMAN, Lamerton. REV. MR. SHEPHERD, Curate of Wrabness, near Harwich, up to a very recent period, prayed for the Queen.

(To be continued.)

#### PSALMODY.

Having (as we trust our readers will believe) nothing in view beyond the support of our Establishment, religi-ous as well as political, we do not hesitate to give a place to the following observations, from a correspondent, on a paragraph which appeared in JOHN BULL of the 18th

TO JOHN BULL. Sin—In your Paper for Sunday, March 18, 1821, you have introduced a paragraph relating to the "suit instituted against Mr. Cotterell, Minister of St. Paul's Church, Sheffield, for having introduced into that church a selection of Psalms and Hymns." You very justly observe, that " the declared object of that suit was to prevent the use of any other metrical compositions than those of Sternhold and Hopkins, and Tate and Brady." You then go on very correctly to state, that " the Judge of the Court, after a long and impart al hearing, recommended a reference of the whole matter in dispute to the Archbishop of York, to which Mr. Cotterell readily acquiesced, knowing from an interview with his Grace, that he was friendly to the use of hymns." You add, that "his Grace not only readily undertook the work of mediation, but prepared a readily undertook the work of medianon, our prepares a selection of Psalms and Hymns for public worship; and also presented a thousand copies for the use of the congregation of St. Paul's Church." In the conclusion of your paragraph you add, "it is hoped the manner in which this important suit has terminated, will be the means of essentially promoting the general good of religion, and the best interests of the Church of England!!!"

Generally approving, as I do, the sentiments contained in your Paper, it grieves me exceedingly to read such a paragraph as the above in it, from which I regret to say that I draw a directly different conclusion from the one you have done; and which, as recommending to general use a practice which I think pregnant with the most fatal consequences to the established faith, I hope you will permit me to make a few remarks upon; and that you will also oblige me by giving publicity to them in the columns of your widely circulated paper.

The first general remark I would submit to the consideration of the writer of the above paragraph is, that as the object of the suit in question was in reality to know how the law of the land stood on the subject of introdu-cing psalms and hymns, other than those of the anthorised Old and New Versions of the Psalms of David, it was surely the most absurd thing in the world to refer the arbitration of that very important point to the Archbishop of York, who was known to be friendly to the use of such other psalms and hymns, and who, consequently, was a prejudiced arbitrator, and ought not, therefore, to have undertaken the office.

Secondly, if the Archbishop of York had been really as impartial as he ought to have been, he was, on that supposition, not the proper officer to determine such a point. The person who sat as Judge in the Consistory Court, who, by the bye, was the Archbishop's son, ought, all prejudice aside, to have pronounced what was the law of if the case; and whether, by the ecclesiastical laws of this realm, either an incumbent, or any part of his parishioners, were or were not at liberty to introduce other than the authorised Old and New Versions of the Psalms of David into the Church. This, Sir, is what ought to have been done—this is what was not done-and most dangerous consequences are in my opinion likely to proceed from the omission.

Thirdly, the Archbishop's mode of settling the business, by determining not only the propriety of admitting

Psalms and Hymns, other than those of the Old and New Version of David's Psalms, was directly contrary to law, and pregnant, as above stated, with most dangerous consequences. It was contrary to law, because the Clergy of the Establishment have repeatedly sworn to support and maintain the doctrines, &c. of the Church of England, as by law established, against all innovation and strange doctrines; of which the practice of introducing these new Psalms and Hymns is a direct violation. It is pregnant with incalculable mischief, because if any innovation whatever become countenanced and supported by such high authority as that of the Archbishop of the province, it seems impossible to draw any line where it shall stop. Hence, therefore, doctrines, in the shape of Hymns, &c. &c. not only may be, but to my certain knowledge have actually been already introduced into several churches in the diocese of York, repuguant to the pure doctrines of the Established Church; and in time such others may be introduced as are utterly subversive of its fundamental doctrines. And all this by the authority and active inter-ference of the Archbishop of York.

Fourthly, you will see the utter impossibility of my agreeing to your conclusion, that in any view whatever it is possible that the manner of the determination of this important suit "can be the means of essentially promoting the general good of Religion, and the best interests of the Church of England."

When I again repeat to you that I have personally known

instances where the introduction of new and strange Psalms and Hymns have produced already very grievous mischiefs; and, in my opinion, much greater, and more serious evil consequences must necessarily and unavoidably proceed from the continued use of them, of which, if required, it would be easy to name instances, perhaps you will abate somewhat of your present favourable opinion of these important innovations; and I hope you will be induced to agree with me, that it is not only safer and more legal to abide strictly, in these times of innovation and increasing secession from the Established Religion, in our regular parish churches, to the use of the authorized New and Old Version of the Psalms of David, than either to introduce ourselves, or permit those under our controul and influence to introduce, the strange Psalms and Hymns above alluded to. As to the Archbishop of York's conduct, in being instrumental, and in giving the sanction of his high authority, to innovations of the kind we are now contemplating, his Grace certainly had not been aware of the consequences which cannot fail to proceed from such sanction as he has given to the innovating spirit of the times thereby. I would humbly hope, and you may be assured that it is the prayer and wish of great numbers of his Grace's clergy, in the diocese of York, that he would reconsider the step he has taken—seriously reflect on the important consequences which must grow out of it;—and if he should find, before it be too late, that he has dangerously committed himself, he would retrace his erring steps, ere it be out of his power so to do; and repair the mischief he is likely to do to the Church of England, though I believe very undesignedly on his Grace's part.

In conclusion, allow me, Sir, to hope that you will excuse the observations contained in this letter—that you will give them a serious and patient perusal—and that you will honour them with a place in the pages of your Paper, which will greatly oblige, your constant reader, and well-wisher, ORTHODOXUS.

March 23d, 1821.

# TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,-As I believe few persons, even of those who without a word of argument, are setting aside the declaration against Transubstantiation, know what the extent-of that doctrine really is, or see fully the consequences which follow the reception of it, I beg you to insert in your Paper, the following literal translation from a book

of the first authority among the Roman Catholics:—

"The substance of the bread and wine in the Secrement does not remain after consecration. It is truly, really and substantially the body and blood of Christ, and there is made a conversion of the whole substance of the bread into the body, and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood: which conversion the Catholic Church calls Transubstan-

"This is the doctrine still taught, for their church is held to be infallible, and cannot be wrong or vary: and all who hold the contrary to this, they condemn, reject, and anathematize, as incapable of salvation.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER.

The following curious inscription is on a monument at Ben-

M: S:

To the pious Memory
of Ralph Quelche and Jane his wife,
Who slept of together in 1 | Shed by ye space of 40 years,
Now sleepe | together in 1 | State of the fell asleepe Anno Dmi | 1629 | being aged | 63 | yearls |
She | fell asleepe Anno Dmi | 1629 | being aged | 63 | yearls |
ye New Inn twice built at | M: S:

r son being liberally bred in ye University of Oxon thought himself bound to erect this small monument of {their} piety towards {God them.

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

# DIALOGUE.

With heat of Eastern skies opprest, Our Princess shar'd a sofa's rest: But, now-ber pride bath fall'n so flat, She rests alone upon a MAT.

-Full well, I know, your Worship's head Is soft as any feather-bed; Yet, here, this boasting will not pass:-Her Mar is but a palli-Ass.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

Tune-" St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

A plague on these Papists, they'll make such a pother, When once they've concerted their Bill to an Act, They'll always he teazing for something or other,

Concessions no quiet will purchase; What though we give them Army-Navy-What though we give them Law and State; We ne'er shall dissuade 'em.

Till Judges we've made 'em ;

And, when they're appointed, and duly anointed, Be-wigg'd, and be-rob'd, with a Catholic oath, They'll tell us, that still they're oppressed-disappointed, And must have a touch at our Chunches.

It is not just simply the sitting in Parliament, Ever can satisfy suitors like these;

The same sort of favour, GUISCARD to great HARLEY meant, Papiste would grant to the nation.

Can we believe their mild avowals-Can we believe their qualified oaths-

Don't we remember

The fifth of November.

With PIERCY, and CATESBY, the Parliament Gates by, And TESMOND, TOM WINTER, and GARNET, and FAWKES, And DIGRY, and ROOKWOOD, who all lost their pates, by Their genius for assassination.

Trust not, my friends, to their cringing and lowliness: (Much like the Queen's in her note to the King) Set them once free, and for praise from his HOLINESS,

England's tranquillity's bartered. Then, with their signs, and shrines, and shrivings,

Starving on fish, and stews, and eggs, With vespers and matins,

And Saints in rich satins,

They'll touch up their Lordships of DURHAM & WINCHRETER, LONDON, and ELY, and ARCHY of YORK; They'll light up their fires, and make their hot pinchers stir, England's poor Church will be martyr'd.

Every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, Well must we fast by the rules of the Church; What's meat on the former, is death on the latter day, He who eats mutton is undone:

Then, on our knees to Saints in volvet, Kissing the stumps they stand upon, Cutting strange capers,

And sticking up tapers, And, just as the vespers chime in with their merry ticks, Domine Francis drops in for a call;

And takes us to Smithfield, to see a few Heretics, Burnt for the glory of London!

Then, upon Sundays, and ev'ry church festival, Singing, and dancing, and op'ras, and plays, Will drive the folks mad, while the Priests, as the test of all, Give them a Holy ablution:

Protestant Parsons whipp'd and scoff'd at, Quakers and Methodists thump'd and ston'd,

A night-joke to dish up, They'll broil you a Bisnop,

And then pay their Priest; for, in their road to Heaven, gence Serve them as well as at Knightsbridge or Kew; His Rev'rence sends off to Rome, two and sevenpence,

Home comes a full absolution!

All this has occurr'd, and been found rather troublesome-MARY and JAMES had a taste for the thing; And though, in these times, clever speeches may hubble some, Turn to Old History's pages.

Read about RIDLEY, CRANMER, HOLDGATE, Grey-beaded LATIMER, FERRAR, and HAUK,

With persons of honour, Like GARDNER and BONNER; And then let us ask, why we seek alteration In laws, which have yielded us quiet and peace,

Or fly in the face of a wise Reformation, The boast of our country for ages?

Ask Mr. MADOCKS, OF HENRY BATE DUBLKY, Or any of those who have stopp'd out the sea, And created good land, where there nothing but mud law Expos'd to the swell of the ocean-

Ask them if, after all their trouble, All their expence, and all their care, They'd knock down their labours, To please a few neighbours,

And let in the flood, to destroy all their cabbages, Which they'd been toiling for years to keep out, And open the door to its roarings and ravages? Lord! how they'd laugh at the notion!

Then Britons, since well with your Creed has the law fitted, Why should you change what you'll hardly amend? Or, why, of the rights men have legally forfeited,

Make such a free restitution? Think of the whips, the stakes, the torture-

Think of the thumb-screws, faggots, and flames: The point they are winning,

Is but the beginning; Then this is the time for OLD BNGLAND's defenders To make a firm stand for the good of the cause; And, while we've a King-let no Popes, or Pretexplas,

Lay hands on our dear Constitution!

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

On the 20th ult., a much more serious effort to excite disorder than that at Lyons, was made at Grenoble. The agita-tors spread a report that a courier had arrived with the news of the King's abdication; that the tri-coloured cockade had been hoisted, and the constitution of 1791 proclaimed. The guilty authors of the reports, and their accomplices, thought the mo-ment favourable to their designs, and that a partial rebellion might be excited. A tri-coloured standard was hoisted; some young people, and the most during of the agitators, had the audacity to utter cries of revolt. General Pamphile Lacroix put the garrison under arms. On the approach of the troops the seditions dispersed. Several were arrested. One of the most refractery, and who wore a tri-coloured cockade in his hat, was wounded by a sabre. On the evening of the 20th tranquillity was entirely restored.

The Austrian Observer says, that in the mouth of September next, another Congress of the Sovereigns of Italy will be held

LAYBACH, March 15 .- The news of the late events in Piedmont arrived here by an Extraordinary Courier. Far from changing the plans concerted among the Allied Sovereigns, it has only served to confirm the resolutions which they have taken, and to fortify the measures which they had ordained, in order to save the social order of Europe from the dangers which menaced it. The two Emperors had a conference of some hours; after which their Majesties gave audience to several foreign Ministers. Couriers were immediately disputched; and it is known that the orders given were to form mmediately a new Austrian army of 70,000 men in Lombardy independently of the expeditionary army of Naples, and the Austrian garrisons which at this moment occupy the whole of the Lombardo-Venctian territory. At the same time, a Russian army of 100,000 men, which had already been directed to hold itself in readiness to murch, will receive orders to enter the Hereditary States, and to approach the theatre of war.

The Revolution which has just taken place at Turin, and the details of which have been transmitted to Congress by an able hand, throws great light upon the political question which has for so long a time engaged the different Cabinets of Europe, in laying open the authors, the object, and the effect of that catastrophe. In fact, it appears from documents arrived here respecting the conspiracy in Piedmont, that it has been, like the conspiracy of Madrid and Naples, arranged by a foreign faction. That it has been executed at Turin, as at Naples, by a handful of rebels, against the wish of the people, and in spite of the indignation of the great majority of the nation and army.

But that the instigators, the plans, the springs, the resources, and almost all the threads of that vest con-piracy are now known with the utmost exactness; and as it entered into the combinations of the conspirators to produce explosions in countries which appeared the least susceptible of them, and to strike at Governments which thought themselves the most secure from their enterprises, it is scarcely possible to think that any State can continue an indifferent spectator of the struggle which is about to commence between legitimate Monarchy and Rebellion; between a sage liberty, and the license of military despotism. If the crime which has been perpetrated at Turin were to remain inpunished, in the midst of the polished nations of Europe, all the ties which bind people to their Sovereigns, and nations to each other, would be broken; and civilization would soon sink under the strokes of internal seditions and fo-

The Journal of the Upper Rhine, of the 20th March, says "The Neapolitan troops which occupied the defiles of Rieti and Terni, so well known for the difficulties of the ground, and which had nushed corps forward to Magliano, Otricoli, Gesi, Terni, and Pesaro, have fallen back beyond their own frontiers without striking a blow. It appears that they have retreated as far as Aquila, and probably they will retire behind their defensive line, which extends from Pescara to Terracina and Fondi."

There appears to be still some uncertainty as to the course which the Duke de Genevois, in whose favour Victor Emmanuel abdicated, has resolved to pursue. The administration of the Government still goes on in the name of Prince Carignano; a decree by whom provides that every man in the kingdom from 18 to 50 inclusive, shall form part of the National Guard,

and that the requisite arms, &c. shall be supplied to them.

It is reported that the Duke de Genevois, on arriving at Turin, on the 18th, refused to assume any other dignity than that of Regent, wishing to govern in the name of Victor Emmanuel.

Advices have been received from Turin, to the 21st instant inclusive.—On that day, the Austrian Minister at Turin had received a courier from Naples, bringing the information that the Nenpolitans had been defeated, and that Carascosa was, with the remains of his army, at Aversa, where he is said to have spiked all his gans. Aversa is situated between Capua and Naples, and about ten miles in advance of the latter city. The accounts mention further, that the Neapolitan capital was in a state of anarchy—that the Parliament was dissolved, and that cries of "Long live the King, without the Constitution?" were heard at Naples, at Gaeta, and other towns. The Regent was invested with unrestricted power, and his first act was to send one of his Generals to the King, his father, to invite his immediate return. General Pepe was nowhere to be heard of.

At Turin, at the date of these advices, a counter-revolution was expected to take place, and it was feared that some bloodshed would be the consequence. It is stated, that on the 19th a large mob proceeded to the Palace of the Prince de Carignano, and, with loud cries demanded that the Austrian Ambassador, Baron de Binder, should be sent away from Turin. The Prince replied, in the most positive terms, that he could not comply with the demand; that, besides being an act of injustee, it would be perfectly useless; that it would be considered as a declaration of war. The mob then proceeded considered as a declaration of war. The mob then proceeded to the residence of the Austrian Ambassador, which they evinced an intention of attacking. They called for his Excellency, but he had taken the precaution of removing to the Russian Ambassador's house. M. de Binder, after the attempt upon his house, demanded passports, which were granted him, and he left Turin for Milan. It was supposed that the leaders of the mob were not Piedmontese—they had plenty of money. The Portuguese Minister, M. de Leuhares, has

General Giflenga had refused all the offers made him by the new Piedmontese Authorities, and had retired into the country. The greatest confusion prevailed at Turin, and the new order was supposed to be near its dissolution.

It was not only at Lyons and Grenoble that some seditious attempts were made, but easily put down; the troops evincing

the utmost loyalty.

The fall of the French Funds is not imputed so much to the

news from Italy as to the Law of Annuities, which has passe

the Chamber, and which has had a bad effect upon the Funds.

Advices have been received from Florence and Turin, of the 24th and 25th instant, and from Paris of the 28th. advices from Forence announce, that General Fardella has officially announced to his Sicilian Majesty the closing of the Neapolitan Parliament, the dissolution of the Army, and the submission of the Prince Regent to his Majesty.

The advices from Turin of the 25th inst. state, that Gen. Latour, who commands in the Novara, has railied great part of the Pirdmontese forces to the royal standard. The Minister of War, appointed under the new system, had endeavoured to obtain the support of the army by issning an Order of the Day on the 24th, saying, that he expected France would take part against Austria. This was immediately and officially contradicted. Prince Carignan, by proclamation, divested himself of the Regency, and joined the army at Novara, placing himself under General Latour's orders, as a junior The Prince left Turin on the same evening Lutour maintains the command in the Novarese, as his Ma-

jesty's Generalissimo.

Colonel Duvergier, tried for being an exciter of the distarbances which took place in Paris, during the debate on the Elec-tion Law, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and a fine of 50 fr.

Letters from Milan, dated the 20th of March, state, that the Austrian and Russian Ministers are very anxious to leave Turin, but that the new Sovereign prevailed on them to remain, stating, that he was determined to take no part in

remain, stating, that he was determined to take no part in the war.

The Moniteur of the 23d ult. gives the following extract from THE FIRST BULLETIN OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

"General Pepe had several days since collected the greater part of his forces between Civita Ducale and Aquila. On the 7th he advanced with a body of 10,000 nen upon Ricti. Two columns of this corps manusured on the heights which form the valley of Ricti, and threatened to turn our advanced guard, which was posted there, under the orders of General Goppert, whilst a third column moved straight forward on the road from Civita Ducale to Ricti. These movements were judiciously conducted, and the points of attack well-chosen. Our light thoops suffered themselves to be approached, not yet believing that they were enemies who were marching towards them. We had expressed to them only the words of peace. A very brisk fire soon convinced us that we had mistaken their character. The battle then commenced: it was near the hour of neon; the enemy's attack became serious, and Lieut General Walmoden ordered his reserve, which was posted at Casa Vicentini, in the rear of Rieti, to march to the support of General Geppert. He directed an attack, with a very inferior force, upon the two columns which formed the enemy's wings, and they were drivon back into the mountains, notwithstanding all the advantage of the ground being in their favour. The contre column fell back upon Civita Ducale.

"The enemy abandoned that city at ten o'clock at night, after having pillaged it. Our advanced guard immediately occupied it, and our soidiers were received me deliverers.

"We lost in this action about 50 men killed or wounded. Captain Schmidt, of the 7th battalion of chasseurs, was killed. Captain Pfield, of the hussars of the King of England, and Lieut. Braun, of the 1st battalion of chasseurs, were wounded.

"During the batti-of Rieti, a body of 3000 men, that had assembled at Leonessa, advanced upon Pic-di-1 nuo, and attacked Col. Schneider, who wan posted there. He rep

NAPLES, March 11.—The Government has just published the

"Gen, Pepe having heard that the Austrians were concentrating themselves in force at Ricti, sent a strong reconnoiting party against them. An engagement cusued, and the Austrians were the attackers. Our soldiers sustained the attack for seven hours. The General, perceiving new reinforcements arrive to the Austrians, ordered a retreat. The enemy returned to their positions: they had many men killed. We had about 30 killed and wounded."

On the 5th at four in the afternoon, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Calabria, and the Prince of Salerno, left this ca-

The Prince Regent's departure has been announced to the Parliament by the following Message, which has this day been posted in the streets:-

posted in the streets:—
"The events of the war reader my presence with the army necessary.
I am about to repair to it, and shall make frequent journies thither, dividing my time between the eamy and the capital, in order that the various affairs of the State may not be neglected.—During my absence, my mind is tranquil. Heave amidst you all that I hold most dear in the world—my beloved family. I confide in the affection which has been constantly shown me by the population of Naples, and in the excellent conduct and zeal of the National Guard, which has enabled me to render the troops of the line disposable for the defence of the country.—My confidence in the Ncapolitans is smillmited, in the same manner as I see that theirs in me is equally so. This reciprocal scatiment will certainly be justified.

The Prince Regent has appointed for his officers of Ord-

The Prince Regent has appointed for his officers of Ord-nance, the Duke of Casoli, the Prince of Allieno, the Prince of Torella, the Marquis Brancacchio, and Count Niscemi, and Count Partunna.—A Decree of the Prince Regent orders all landholders and farmers, as soon as they see the enemy advancing to remove every kind of provisions and forage behind the lines of the army. An account will be taken of their losses .- Our troops occupy Ascoli, under the orders of Camp-Marshal Verdinosi, and maintain good discipline, with which

the Pontificial Authorities have expressed their satisfaction.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE OF
FLORENCE.
FLORENCE, March 17.—After the publication of the Gazette

FLORENCE, March 17.—After the publication of the Grazette this day, we have received from Rome, dated the 15th, the following news, which appears to us of the greatest importance:

"On the evening of the 11th, three dispatches arrived at Naples to his Royal Highness the Duke of Calabria. The first, coming from the Abruzzi, announced, that Gen. Pepe had been abandoned by his troops, after his first rehounter with the Austrians; the second, that at Gaeta, the army had revoited against Gen. Bergani; the third, brought a request to his Royal Highness from Gen. Carascosa, to proceed immediately to Aversa, in order that he might have an interview with him. His Royal Highness thought it better, instead of going himself, to send Gen. Fardella, with the Minister of War. On the 12th, these two personages returned to the capital, and after having explained the state of things, the Parliament assembled, and ordered the Duke of Calabria to address a Measage to the King, in the name of the Assembly, to declare their respect and submission to his Majesty, and to invite him to return to the capital.—The town of Naples is quiet.

"Other letters from Terractina, dated the 14th. announce that the war is ended, and the Parliament dissolved, after having surrendered all their power into the hands of the Prince Regent,—Lieut.-General Fardella, dispatched by the Duke of Calabria, arrived on the 15th, at half-past nine in the morning, at Rome, and presented himself at the Palace Farnese, for the hope of finding the King there. Being informed that his Majesty was at Florence, he continued his journey for that capital."

"MADRID, March 15.—The sitting of the Cortes, of the 13th

MADRID, March 15. -The sitting of the Cortes, of the 13th instant, was principally taken up with discussing the impression and legend to be stamped on the coin of the realm. The Commission of Beaux-Artes had proposed to give to Ferdinand the VIIth the title of "Father of the Country." On the observation of M. Moreno Guerra, that this title had been given, in flattery, to Nero, Caligula, and Buonaparte, it was resolved that the coin should simply bear (not in Latin, but in Spanish) -" King of the Spains, by the Grace of God and the Constiintion."

HANOVER, March 20.—We learn now, by positive accounts from London, that His Majesty the King will visit his Hanoverian dominions. Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta will arrive earlier, and take up her residence here. It is also said, that her Majesty the Queen Dowager of Wirtemberg will visit Hanover about the same time,

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Morch 27.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE .- The Lord Chancellor, after a long and laborious investigation of the various Statutes and forms which govern the University, desired "that it might be understood that Dr. Godfrey had been duly elected;" but, he added, that Counsel were at liberty to make any observations they might chuse, on Seturday next, on two points, respecting which he had not given an opinion; the first was, as to the qualification of Dr. Godfrey's admission; and the other was, as to the time of his subscribing the oath directed to be taken on extering into the office of President of this College; that having been done on Monday, the ninth day after his election, when it ought to have been done on the eigth day after that event had taken place, which in this case happened to full on Sunday. On these two points he would hear any suggestions that might then be made; but, if such were not brought forward, his judgment would stand confirmed.

In the Matter of Charles Hunt, a Bankrupt.

MARCH 29.—Mr. Heald moved that Charles Hunt may be at liberty to surrender himself to the Commissioners, under a Commission of Bankruptcy issued against him, and to make a disclosure of his estate and effects.—In 1818, Mr. Hunt, a wine merchant of London, being in embarrassed circumstances, went to France to avoid the pressing importunities of his creditors, leaving a friend to attempt a negociation with them. Shortly after he had been in France, he was informed that a Commission had issued against him, but which he had not the slightest sus-picion of; and that he then immediately repaired to Calais, to embark for England, to surrender himself to that Commission. On his arriving at that place, he understood that hun!-bills were in circulation in England, offering 1000 guineas for his apprehension; and, suspecting that persons would be writing or him on the English coast, he made a circuitous route to Dieppe, to go from that place to Southampton, when he did not expect that he would be interrupted in his road to London to surrender himself. In the coarse of his travels through France he was arrested by the French Authorities, in consequence of information from the English Government, and imprisoned three months for travelling under the fictitious name of Hardy; he was afterwards handed over to the King of the Netherlands, and, according to the custom of that nation, put on board a British vessel, where he was arrested by a British police officer (who had been travelling through the country with him) by a warrant of the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, brought to England, and had ever since re-

mained in Newgate.

Mr. Cullen, for the assignees, defended their conduct, and described the bankrupt as acting feloniously and fraudulently towards his creditors; and stated, that at the time of his apprehension, there was found upon his person a very considerable sum of money.

Lord Chancellor.-The warrant of the Lord Chief Justice gives the custody of the Bankrupt to the Commissioners under his Commission, and if a proper application be made to them, I conceive they will do that, which you are now asking me

#### ASSIZES.

WARWICK .- John Wright was indicted for the wilful murder of James Wright, his son, a boy about five years of age, by drowning him in the Birmingham Canal, near Wolverhampton. It appeared that on Tuesday the 5th of September last the wife of the prisoner eloped with another man; on Sunday the prisoner followed them to Darlaston, and brought her home to his lodgings at Wolverhampton. They appeared to be perfectly reconciled; but as soon as the prisoner went to his work on the following morning, his wife left the bouse and did not return. When he came home to his dinner, and found she was absent, he became extremely agitated and frantic, and continued so during the day. He slept that night with the boy, and on the following morning (Tuesday) arose about seven o'clock, and taking the boy, proceeded with him to the Birmingham Canal, into which he threw him, but relenting, jumped into the water and took him out again. He then went, with his boy, to a cottage, and requested permission to dry themselves; instead of being allowed to do so, he was desired to take the child home and put him to bed. It appeared from what the prisoner had said, that when he had taken the child out of the water, the poor infant ran to him, clasped his arms round his knees, and said, "Father, what did you throw me into the water for? Do not throw me in again, father, and I will not cry any more." The prisoner, on leaving the cottage, intended to go home; but not knowing how to account for their wet clothes, again resolved upon drowning the child, which he accordingly effected. He then returned to Wolverhampton, and shortly afterwards communicated what he had done to two of his uncles, who went with him to the canal, and found the body. Upon being taken out, and put on the cabin of a boat, he knelt to the body, and kissed it with great apparent affection. Witnesses spoke to the uniform kindness with which the prisoner had treated the child, and that, when short of food, he would abstain from enting any that the child might be fed. He was acquitted on account of insanity, but will probably be confined in the asylum for the remainder of his life.

# THEATRICALS.

LYCEUM.—A very whimsical circumstance has occurred this week in our Theatrical department, and which, were we not very particular, might have given rise to a very unfavourable criticism upon a very lively performance.

Sir Boyle Roche used to say, that no "man could be in two places at once, unless, indeed, he was a bird;" and it must be evident to our readers, that a Theatrical critic cannot be every where at the same time; admitting, this to be true, it will not be thought extraordinary if we occasionally depute some friend who has a turn that way to give us an account of any thing worthy remark.

Last week some of our correspondents enquired why we had not given any notice of Mr. Mathews's performance at the Lyceum, and not being able to attend that place since, we requested a clever and ingenious Scotor-acquaintance to do us the favour to see the entertain. ment, and give us his opinion of it, quite sure from the fact of his never having seen Mr. Mathews, that every impression made upon him would be sharpened by the novelty of the exhibition; accordingly he went, and not having had an opportunity of seeing him till Thursday,

we made our enquiries as to his judgment on the case. He told us that the entertainment was rather comical



upon the whole, but that at times there was too much matter of fact about it; and that as for fun, he did not think quite so much had been made of it as might have been: that the scenery was good, but that it was altogether heavy. We asked him if the rest of the audience laughed? he said, not much; but this he attributed to there being but few people in the house. Then we enquired if the songs were humorous?—he told us there were no songs. We asked him if he did not think Mathews a very droll person?—he said no; quite the contrary; he never heard a better delivery, or saw a more gentlemanly man in his life, bating that he was perhaps a little too fut.

This convinced us there was some mistake, and we at length begged him, before we gave to the world an account of a dull entertainment, no songs, a thin house, and a fat performer, that he would see it again; and he accordingly repeated his visit (luckity, as it will be seen

for our credit) on Thursday evening.

From his second excursion to the Strand he returned quite delighted with the rapidity and versatility of Ma-thews's acting—with the fun of the dialogue and the songs could hardly get a place—was stunned with the laughter of the audience—and was only apprehensive that the performers exertions were the cause of his being so remarkably thin.

How to account for this we did not know; till we found that our rural friend's first visit to the Lyceum, had been made on Wednesday, when Mr. Bartley, late of Drury Lane, delivered a Lecture on the Structure of the Universe. The name of Mathews's Entertainment being—EARTH, AIR, and WAPER, he was quite convinced, by the exordium, that all was right; and that the quiet tragedian, who was descanting by heart, on the formation of the terrestrial globe, was Mathews, in a righte merrie moode," turning some absurd system into ridicule, and imitating, perhaps, some popular lecturer.

We could hardly imagine how a mistake of this sort could have lasted through an evening; but we found that our friend (as he subsequently confessed) was so much disappointed, in respect to drollery, in what he heard on the subject of EARTH, (which, according to Mathews's bill, formed only one third of the performance)

that he came away long before the lecture was concluded.
We rejoice to find, however, that Mr. Mathews is innocent, on the charge of duliness, and that the performances of this season are particularly successful. The literary merits of such a thing are by no means a fair subject for criticism; but, if we are to judge by public applause, the authors (Messrs. Smith and Peake) have done all that could be required of them in his service.

#### MISCELLANEOUS. .

The workmen are employed in opening two gates into the back garden of the Queen's residence, (late Cambridge House), from Hill-street, one for the extrance of carriages, and the other for their exit, on the plan of those at the Magdalen, in St. George's-fields. The former inhabitants of this mansion found the regular front entrance quite sufficient, but the intricacies of her Majesty's amusements require greater combina-tions of accommodation.

Tuesday, the first wing of the East India Company's Warchouse Troops, consisting of upwards of 400 men, under the command of Colonels Davidson and Thornton, had a grand field day in the Tenter-ground, Goodman's-fields. Being all picked young men, they presented a very soldier-like appearance.

A very general reduction in the poors' rates, in consequence of the low price of provisions, has taken place throughout the

The world will feel itself obliged to the Author of the receally published work on the Religions and Religious Cere-minies of all Nations, for condensing into a portable volume, at a moderate price, the contents of many costly works, and transferring to it 100 of their most striking engravings. A more interesting and gratifying book never was addressed to the curiosity of the religious and literary, whether we con-sider the importance of the subject, the impartiality of the author, or the taste of the artists.

Some benefit is likely to be derived to the public from the repeal of the last duty on malt. The brewers in many parts of the country are falling the price of beer, and the London brewers, it is hoped, will follow their example.

The parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, have resolved to petition against the Catholic Bills.

No less than three Theatres in London are engaged during the present Lent, in Lectures on Astronomy; but our country readers need not regret their inability to attend them, as the recently published work of Twenty Lectures on the Wonders of the Heucens, contains not only the most popular views of this Science ever published, but is illustrated by 46 splendid and coefficients. costly engravings, which supply the place of the scenery addressed to the London audiences.

The prices of lodgings in Dublin have risen full 30 per cent.

in consequence of the King's intended visit to Ireland.

Madame Fodor, the singer, died lately in Puris, in consequence of taking too much vinegar (as it is said) to reduce her cornulency.

The improvements between Piccadilly and Oxford-street, are now becoming very visible, and the new street appears in all its splendour for a considerable extent. The quadrant at the end of the first division of Regent-street, is one of the most beautiful things produced in any country; we are decidedly of opinion, however, that if the angle had not been acute, at the corner of Regent-street, and the colonade had swept round from Riccadilly, the effect would have been grander; as it is, we lose all idea of a continuation of one street, and turn suddenly and sharply into another.

The new Theatre in the Haymarket is rising rapidly, and is professedly intersed to receive its roof. As this building was professedly intersed to form a terminus to Charles-street, we do not exactly understand why it has been ingeniously placed to as not to form a terminus to that street. It is about four Sect out of its proper place, and stands just sufficiently near it, to make every person who sees it lament its present situation. Considering the ground on every side was to be had, we are at a loss to find an excuse for the crestion of a public eye-sore so BLARING as this.

A Crim. Con. case will be tried at the Gloucester Assizes, in which Mr. W—, a citizen of London is plaintiff, and Colonel B—, a gentlemen of large fortune, is defendant; the damages are icid at 10,000i. Oxford, March 24.—Thursday last, Mr. James Robertson Roleombe, B. A. of Jesus College, was elected Fellow of that Society.—Tuesday last, the following Degrees were conferred:—Marters of Arts: The Rev. John Wallis, Exeter College; the Rev. James Carne, of Oriel College.—BATCHE-LOR OF ARTS: William Clarke, Magdalen Hall. We hear that it is proposed soon to remove the Monument.

We hear that it is proposed soon to remove the monoment. This is a measure of pure justice previous to passing the Catholic Bill, as on its base stands recorded the fact, that the Papists burned the City of London, in the year 1066, an insignation which the liberality of these days cannot suffer to remain extant.

Three Tunisian frigates, three corvettes, a brig, a schooner, and another vessel of war, were lost in the bay of Tunis, with nearly two-thirds of their crews, during a violent gale, on the 7th and 8th ult.; twelve merchant vessels were lost, and eight driven on shore at the same time; an English brig, laden with wine and brandy, was lost at Biserto; two vessels were lost at Susa, and one at Modea.

Amongst the periodical works now published, "The Edin-burgh Monthly Review" is by no means the least respectable. We are requested by a correspondent to call the attention of the public to some of the late articles in it, which, he tells us, are well adapted to the circumstances of the times.

No less than nineteen hundred and seventy-two fine oak trees, adapted for framing timber and beams, and planks, for the navy, are about to be felled on the estate of a gentleman in

On Thursday se'nnight, a beautiful halo was observed round the moon: the luminous ring gradually separated from the orb, and enlarged into a circle many degrees in diameter, which intinued distinctly visible for several hours, and at 11 o'clock broke up into light fleecy clouds.

Perhaps no volume was ever published of greater interest and utility than the Chronology of the last Fifty Years; of which a new edition has just appeared, brought down to January of the present year. It is truly called the Chronicle of the Timer. All the newspapers serve but as its Day-book, it being in effect their arranged Ledger, during the interesting period from 1771 to 1821.

Houselkss Poor .- The doors of this Institution are now closed for the season; and we have great pleasure in being enabled to state, that during the 77 days it has been open, 449 women and children, and 2769 men, have been sheltered, and about 50,000 meals distributed.

ROMAN CATHOLICS .- Letters from Dublin, dated late on Monday last, state, that the Rev. Dr. Troy, Titular Archbishop of Dublin, and the Roman Catholic Clergy under his superintendance, at a Meeting held there on that day, came to an un-

Resolution. That they could not avail themselves of the provisions of the Bills introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Plunkett, as they were inconsistent with their principles, as Roman Catholics.

At a full Meeting of the Roman Catholic Clergymen of the City of Limerick, on Friday se'nnight, at the house of the Right Rev. Dr. Tuoby, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick:—

Resolved 1st, Tkat one of the Bills lately introduced by Mr. Plunkett into the House of Commons, contains clauses to which no Catholic Clergyman can conscientiously agree.

Resolved 2d. That those clauses are unnecessary, recations, dangerous, and ultimately subversive of the Roman Catholic Religion in Ireland.

Treland.

Resolved 3d. That it is necessary to call, as soon as possible, a General Meeting of all the Roman Catholic Clergymen of this Diocese, to consider the best mode of conveying those sentiments to the House of Lords, praying, that those obvorious clauses may not receive their Lordships sauction.

Resolved 4th, That these Resolutions be communicated to the Roman Catholic Laity of the County and City of Limerick.

The Queen's Plate Committee have closed the subscription. and called for the amount from the collecto:s, in order to enable

the Committee to carry into effect their original intention.

Princess Augusta is expected to proceed to Germany in April, on a visit to her relatives on the Coatinsht. The Duke of Richmond is now completely recovered from

the effects of his alarming accident.

FASHIONS.-We never remember so little change in fashion as has taken place, during the last two or three years. The evening dress of our ladies is as nearly what it should be, as it is in the nature of human imperfection to make it; and did we is in the nature or numan imperiection to make it; and did we not know, that forty years ago people declared that pounds of powder and pometum, and handfuls of horsehair and black pins, and wool, and cotton, and curls, and plumes of coloured feathers were absolutely necessary to a becoming head-dress; we should certainly say, that at no time English women had succeeded so well in the art of self-decoration as at present.

Would we could give count praise to the morning certains of

Would we could give equal praise to the morning costume of the fair. The same bideous Brobdignagian bonnets assail us, as made us miserable five years since, things without taste, shape, use or meaning—the hottest things in summer, and the coldest in winter; no air getting into them unless it blows a fresh breeze, and then just sufficient to induce tooth-ache and stiff necks. It was said of a sage physician, that he had wished if providence had given him a third eye, to have had it placed at the end of his finger, that he wish has a limit has a limit of the said placed at the end of his finger, that he might have been then enabled to look down the throats of his patients. We are quite sure, that without some such superfluity any attempt to look up the modern bonnets, is useless; and not to speak of the unsociability of these blinkers, the disappointment they occasion, when, after laying devicted to enset for the second of occasion, when, after having depicted to oneself for half an hour, the sleepy blue eyes or sparkling black, the lovely auburn or the jetty ringlet concealed under one of them, one is assailed, on the turning round of the lady, with the representations of the lady, with the representations of the lady. tation of some harridan with stained eye-brows and painted cheeks, glaring, her face of many hues at the further end of the inverted coal-skuttle, like the west window of a cathedral seen through a long series of arches, on a foggy day.

Brown beaver hats, round with broad brims, have made a pretty successful effort to beat the big bonnets, but black beaver hats are confined at present, generally speaking, to a class of ladies who might have ridden for once in their lives last season to Hammersmith, but who for the most part walk: we wish that some of those who could, would start something to supersede all these head-dresses; ugly women, and old women still stick to the coal-skuttles, but if a smaller and simpler article were patronized by some of the Pagets or the Villiers's, every aspiring young hereine would attribute half the beauty of the wearer to the merit of the hat, and we should have the whole world following the lovely leaders.

The men are much as usual, except that the word and the thing—Dandy—are extinct; black handkerchiefs are universal, but with the exception of this peculiarity, the dress is moderate, and back very nearly to the average standard of the last ten years. Pantaloons or trowsers in the evening, are pretty generally exploded.

Holton, the Yorkshire pedestrian, has undertaken to run ten miles and a quarter in one hour, on Doncaster Ruce Course, for a wager of three hundred guineas.

#### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BATH. — A desperate pitched battle, of fifty-three rounds, was fought on Monday last, on Lansdown, near this city, between two men of the names of Francom and Mariner.

After fighting full an hout, the latter had his jaw locked, was carried senseless out of the ring, and died soon after.

BISHOP WEARMOUTH.—Dr. Collingwood, jun. of Sunderland, has communicated to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, an account of his having found some Roman coins in this neighbourhood. What renders these coins particularly interesting is, that (so far as we know) there is no record of any thing similar having ever before been found in that town; they are of the Emperor Constantine the Great,

and consequently about fifteen hundred years old.

BRIGHTON.—Extraordinary Rabbit.—A blacksmith of the name of Wheeler, in this town, has a buck rabbit, four years old, that kills a rat with the greatest facility; and, in combat, beats a half-bred terrier, which is frequently set at him for the satisfaction of the curious.

BRISTOL .-- It has been remarked, that some of the roads near this city are never affected by frost, even in the severest winter; this arises from their being repaired with the stone from the Black Rock on the banks of the Avon, near the Hot Wells, which contain a considerable quantity of bitumen.

Last week the body of a young gentleman of this city, of the name of Gollop, was found in the Duchess of Beaufort's Park at Stoke described of the state of the state

Park at Stoke, deprived of life, with a discharged pistol by the side of him, and another loaded in his pocket.

Four prisoners, confined in the Infirmary Ward of our new Gaol, picked the lock of the door of that ward, on Saturday evening, and by cutting and joining together their blankets contrived to escape over the wall of the prison. They have not yet been discovered.

CARLISLE.—A man, named William M'Cart, was committed to gaol, charged with a singular offence. He had been on the preceding day, in company with Mr. John Clarke, of Priory, at an auction; he contrived to slip away from Mr. C. on the precenting uay, in company what he precently all the precent and obtained admission to his house in the night; under cover of darkness, he went to bed to Mrs. C., she supposing it was her husband. He was, however, soon discovered, and obliged to retreat. On going out of the door, he met Mr. C., who had just returned, a scuffle ensued, and he knocked Mr. C. down. On being followed, he escaped from his pursuers, but was afterwards taken, and lodged in gaol.

COLCHESTER.—A fine relique of antiquity was lately dug up in this town, in the garden ground of Essex Hospital. It is an ancient figure of the Theban sphynx, admirably executed.

HULL.—A melanckoly accident occurred to the ship Hebe,

Capt. Cozens, of this port, on Friday se'might. She struck, it is supposed, on the Girdleness, near Whitby, drifted to the northward, and went ashore two miles to the southward of northward, and went ashore two miles to the southward of Ythan, having become quite unmanageable. Of the crew, forty-five in number, only twenty-nine got to land, the remainder clung to the rigging, &c. of which, the master and eleven of the men were saved by the fishermen, the other four were successively swept off by the sea and drowned.

Leeds.—A woman named Barber has been committed for trial, under the Corener's verdict of wilful murder, for poisoning her husband, James Barber, of Rothwell. On Saturday night, the husband complained of being indisposed from cold, when his wife roasted him an apple, and gave it him to eat.

night, the husband complained of being indisposed from cold, when his wife roasted him an apple, and gave it him to eat. Soon after eating the apple he became extremely ill; she then administered to him a little warm beer, which she had previously sweetened. Instead of assuaging, this application greatly aggravated his malady, and some of the neighbours advised his wife to send for medical aid. This she declined, alleging that it was useless, and that her husband would be "ded before morning." This prediction was unfortunately fulfilled: he expired at three o'clock. This usfortunate woman, who is forty-four years of age, is the mother of three man, who is forty-four years of age, is the mother of three children, one of them by a former husband, and two others by the deceased.

LINCOLN.—A penny subscription was begun in this city lately, to reimburse the expences of Sir F. Burdett's fine, and the money collected lodged in the house of Mr. Smith, the Mason's Arms, but the box was stolen by some unprincipled Radical!

MACCLESFIELD .- A man, calling himself " the Staffordshire Giant," and professing to be eight feet high, was appre-bended and lodged in our dungeon, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. His real height was about six feet six inches, and he wore a certain sort of buskins (so as to increase his height) similar to those worn on the Grecian stage.

MANCHESTER .- A number of mad dogs continue to infest this town and neighbourhood. Last week, two mad dogs ran through the town; one of them bit two fine calves belonging to Mr. H. Grimshaw; fortunately no human being was attacked by either of them.

MARGATE. - The ancient church of St. John is to be taken down, and an elegant modern structure erected upon its site.
The present one will hold 3,000 persons, but it is found too small for the congregation during the bathing season.

WRYMOUTH .-Last week the Committee of the Corporation, pursuant to public notice, assembled at the Guildhall, and opened the respective tenders of the different Architects for building the Bridge across the barbour.

On Wednesday, Mr. and Mrs. Young, previous to their de-

parture for London, gave a grand farewell dinner, ball, and supper, at Gloucester Lodge, to Colonel Murray and the Officers of the 16th Lancers, and a large party of Nobility and Gentry. The entertainment exhibited the same selendour and magnificence as those given on former occasions by these

highly respected persons.

We understand that the 1st Regiment of Royal Dragoons under the command of General Garth, are to replace the 16ths Lancers stationed at Radipole Barracks.

YORK.—A party of religious fanatics assembled, a few Sundays since, at Barningham, for the express purpose of disludging the Devil, which one of their renegado brethren had declared had possessed him, or he should not have left their society. The elders of this society compelled their victim to soffery. Lee enters of this society competied their victim to kneel upon the fice, while the chief priest struck him on the head with his clenched fist, exclaiming, "This is God's hammer!—Devil, come out!" This he repeated three times; the rest then assailed him on all sides, with horrid yells and frightful gestures, kicking and cuffing him, but the Devil would not move, for the repentant said he still felt him tugging at his right side. On this the share allow of a famille made, right side. On this the sharp elbow of a female made a dreadful plunge at his small ribs, and another general attack ensued. Being, at length, tired of this discipline, he declared the Devil had left him. A fanatic was then appointed to watch him for three days and nights, that his Sataule worship nilght not enter again. After some debate, it was agreed that the Devil should be buried in a stone quarry; a woman gravely declared that she had him by the tail as they were going to the funeral, but he slipped from her grasp.

# ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Thursday last, a vessel being descried from Margate, in the Queen's Channel, and supposed to be steering a wrong course, and in danger, two boats put off from the Pier. One of these, in which were embarked seven fine courageous young fellows, viz:—Jarvis Holness, Dan. Peund, Robert Maxted, Goo. Harman, — Pound, — Randall, and — Woodward, in passing Margate Sands, got among the breakers, was upset, and the whole unfortunately drowned; who have left five wives and 4 families to deplore their untimely and much lamented loss.

Saturday se'nnight, a gentleman in Sudbury market was tobbed of his pocket-book, containing notes to the amount of 1351. The sharper proceeded immediately to Long Melford, hired a post-chaise, and set off for Newmarket, and went to the Cambridge Bank in the habit of a servant under the direction of his master, before notice was given there, and changed them for Bank of England notes, leaving no clue for further information.

Between one and two o'clock on Wednesday merning, three

men and a woman, in a spring cart, with one horse, driving furiously from Petersham towards the road leading to Rickmond, refusing to stop when called upon to do so by the watch-man, the latter suspecting them of robbery, fired his blunder-buss, by which one of the men was killed, and another man and the woman were wounded. The party drove on to Richmond and gave notice of what had taken place, in consequence of which the watchman was taken into custody. It afterwards turned out that the house of a gentleman at Long Ditton had been robbed the same night to a large amount, and the survivors of the party in the cart are detained in custody on suspicion

of being concerned in the robbery.

An Inquest was held on Friday, at Richmond, on the body of the man shot (R. Knight, a carpenter) when after a love investigation, the Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against R. Wigley, the watchman.

Melancholy Occurrence.— A Calcutta paper, intely received,

relates the affecting particulars of the death of Mrs. Bagshaw, and Miss Catherine Bagshaw, wife and daughter of John Bagshaw, Esq. late of Primrose Hill, near Coventry, who were

drowned in a boat going to Calcutta.

The singular phenomenon of a rainbow by moonlight, was charved at Hull on Sunday morning last, towards the East, a little after four o'clock.

The Hestings fishermen have laid up their boats in consequence of a late affray with the Preventive Service, and the death of Haines. Many lives have been lost in dreadful affrays of a like nature.

of a like nature.

Mr. J. Cawthorn, a respectable farmer at Waplode, has been committed to the county good of Lincoln, charged with the wiful murder of his wife.

EXECUTION.—On Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, Geo.
Barry, twenty-two years of age, for highway robbery; Jas.
Pitcher and Joseph Kitsal, of the same age, for privately stealing in dwelling-bonses; and Wm. Robinson, who was connected with a formidable gang of robbers, and who, it may be remembered, was the principal in the burglaries committed at the houses of Mr. Parker, of Southall, and others, were executed in front of Newgate.

#### SHIP NEWS

			*****		
Arrived	Mails	Due 1	Arrived	Mails	Due
	Inhlin			Lishon	
	Vaterford		<b>—</b>	Malta	—
· 10	Inerasey & J	ersey —		France	
I	Ielland	—		.Hamburgl	

MARGATE, March 39.—Arrived on the port the Engla, Fowen, from the South Seas.

PLYMOUTH, March 29. Wind W.—Arrived the Neptunus, Farmer, from New York for Havre, sailed 8th Feb, and experienced very heavy gales; she has suffered considerably in her upper-works, sails, rigging, &c. Also arrived the Wellington, Brown, from Shields for Oporto.—Sailed the Kersuvell. Armstrong, for London.

PADSTOW, March 29.—Arrived the Jane, Austin, from Waterford for Shoreham, with loss of bulwarks, boom, sails, rigging, &c.

SUPERB BEAVER HATS, of the first Pashion, combining SUPERB BEAVER HATS, of the first Pushion, combining beauty of colour which will not change, elegance of shape they cannot lose, and a durability unequalled.—No Howse in London that buys and sells on credit, can offer such a Hat to public notice; Gentlemen, therefore, who have cause to complain of high price and bad quality, may now purchase a hat superior to any other, price 28s manufactured by GALON and CO. 424, Strand, corner of Bedford-street, and 10, College-green, Bublin.

PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP, adapted to the CONSERVATORY. The same principle on which this Lamp acts as a Chamber or Night Light, so universally admired and patronized by thousands of families and persons, is so peculiarly applicable to the Conservatory, that the Patentee is induced to present it to the Public as a protector of delicate Plants and Flowers from the effects of frosty or cold nights. Two of these Lamps, which add elegance to utility, have been proved, by many experiments made by a 'respectable Plorist in his own Green-house, to have kept the thermometer at 40 to 41 degrees for twelve hours, during a severe frost, at the small expence in spernanceti oil of two-pence each; and what adds to its singular advantage is, that its heat can be increased or otherwise at pleasure. The Night or Chamber Lamp gives an invariable light for twelve hours or more—ready at the moment it is wanted—bearing any motion perfectly safe—and in expence not half that of a rush-light: price 10s. in neat Japanned Stands; and 20s. in elegant Imperial Metal, or Bronze, suited to the chambers of the Nobility and affluent; and the Conservatory Lamp, all disas, 30s. each.—Sold by T. Pearce and Co. Agents to the Patentee, 208, St.Clement & Strand, who, to secure the reputation of this Invention from the effects of had oil, are bound to sell none but pure and genuine Spermacet!.—Families in the Country may venture to send their Orders, without the possibility of a disappointment.—Letters (post-paid) will most with prompt aftention. PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP.

COOD TEAS, WILLOUI ANY ADVANCE.—The ORIGINAL LONDON GENUINE TRA WARBHOUSES, No. 6, Ludgate-hill, 138, Oxford-street, and 2, Charing-cross.—The Bast India Company's Tea Sale being just ended, ITREDBRICK SPARROW and Co. feel much pleasure in informing their numerous friends, that, notwithstanding the descent of the behavior of the control of the contr Tea Sale being just ended, ItaBlerick SPARKOW and Co. retinnen pleasure in informing their numerous friends, that, notwithstanding the advance which has taken place upon the inferior, as well as some of the most useful kinds of Tea, they are still enabled by the 'favourable purshases they have smale, added to their stock on hand) to continuate eiting genuine Teas, of equal qualities, at the old prices, which so state, that many of the better kinds will be formed to a stiperior, stronger, and fuller davaut than any ient make been offered to the public for many years; they partien ariv recommend good strong rough flavoured Congou, 6s. to 6s. 6d.: Anest ditto, or Breakfast Senchong, 7s.; full davoured Souchong, 9s.; superfine, 9s. to 10s.; good fresh Green, 7s.: inc bright leaf Bloom flavoured ditto, 4s.; good Hyson, 10t. to 11s.; superfine full flavoured ditto, 12s.; very curious, 13s. to 14s.; Padrae, Pekoe, Capac and Gunpowder Hyson, 10s. upwards.

CAU HON.—The unparalleled reputation of these Teas having induced numerous persons to attempt to copy or imitate the original establishment, please to be particular to notice that all Teas sold at the above Warehouses are wrapt in printed papers, with the name and address, and also the price per lb. marked thereon; and shose intended for the country will be put lute lead cases, free of expence.

Country Agents will please to address to F. Sparrow and Co., at the original Warehouse, No. 6, Ludgate-bill.

THESE LOZENGES, for LOWNESS of SPIRITS, &c.

THESE LOZENGES have been highly approved, and confidently recommended for some years past, in lewness of spirits and increased irritability of the nervous system, in the sick or nervous head-ache, infaminatory and putrid sore throats, thirst and dryness of the tengue and palate, and in all cases where the Camphor Julep is advised, these Camphorated Lezenges may be taken with superior advantage; they are also a powerful Antisceptic, and are therefore an admirable preventive against infection, and the effects of damp weather.

weather. Preyared and sold by J. Shepherd, at his Warchouse for the true pecacuanha Lozenges, No. 176, Fleet-street, London, in bottles, at M. 6d. 4s. 6d. and 10s. each.

REDUCTION in the PRICE of WINDSOR SOAP.—
DONEN's (late Davison's) IMPROVED ROYAL DOUBLE SCENTED WINDSOR SOAP, in the highest perfection.—J. JONES, having considerably improved this Soap, and reduced it in price, particularly recommends it for family use. It is rendered more pure in quality and greatly enriched in fragrance; its balsamic and cleansing properties operate in the most agreeable manner upon the skin, by producing an immediate soft creamy lather.—Please to ask for Jones's improved Royal Double Scented Windsor Soap. Sold in London only, at his Manniactory, No. 59, Piect-street, at 2s. (late 2s. 6d.) per lb., consisting of six squares, or in single squares at 6d. each.

BURGESS's NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, JUHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledgments to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same: its utility and great convenience in all climates, has recommended it to the most distinguished foreign counexions, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation.—It is prepared by them ONLY; and for preventing disappointments to families, all possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed upon the cork with their firm and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine.

it cannot be genuine.

JOHN BURGESS and SON'S long established and much-esteemed ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse. 107. Strand, corner of the Savoy-steys, London.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

JRLING'S LACE (of the real Point and Brussels fabric), URLING'S LACE (of the real Point and Brussels fabric), 147, Straud, near Semerset House, removed from 392, Strand.—6. F. URLING and CO, beg to inferm the Pashienahle Werld, that they have prepared for the Season a various and extensive Assortment of their PATENT LACE DRESSES, from four Guineas to one hundred Guineas each; some of which, from recent improvements, they humbly presume to compare with the most perfect foreign productions. Also a great variety of Veils, Searis, Squares, Laces, Nets, &c. of every description. This peculiarly clear and transparent Article having, is the higher circles, superseded the use of common Lace, which becomes reugh and full of fibre on the first washing, the Patenters respectfully aptrise the Public, that the latter is frequently starched to conceal its defects, and make it resemble Urling's Lace, which, therefore, can only be reliced upon as genuine at their Wholesale and Retail Establishment in London, or of the Country Dealers supplied by them. Every Article is distinguished by a Seai, with the Patentee's initials, "G. F. U. and Co." and the works, "by it? (late) Queen's authority." Speciment, shewing the superiority of Friing's Lace over common Lace, may be seen in Ackenmann's Repository, La Belle Assemblee, and other fashionable works, and may be had gratis, by application, post-paid, to G. F. Urling and Co.

Country Dealers supplied apen the most liberal terms.—Manufactory, Basford, Nettingbamshire.

The Great Restorative to Health is MANN'S APPROVED MEDICINE, sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, Buty included; engraved on the Stamp, "Thos. Mann, Horsham, Sussex," to counterfeit which

on the Stamp, \* Anos. Mann, Horsman, Sussex, to conterest wason is Volony.

A S COUGHS and COLDS are so prevalent in this King-dom, no Family should be a moment without this Medicine, to the virtue of which the most honourable testimony has been borne, being recommended by Physicians, and patronised by Ludies and Gentlemen of the first distinction; it may be taken by the Infant in the first week, to the Aged in any state: it strengthens the Coat of the Stemach, helps Bigestian, creates an App#ite, and reanimates the whole Frame.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by the Praprietor, Horshum, Sussox; and may be had in London of Hudson and Co. 27, Haymarket; Sutton and Co. 10, Bow Church yard; Newberry and Sons, 45, St. Paul's, and 29, Dann-atroct, Dullin; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 66, St. Paul's, Barclay and Son, 65, Peet Market; Johnson, 15, Greek-street, Soho; Evans and Son, 42, Long-lane, Smithfield; Bacom, 150, Oxiord-street; E. Newberry, Curner of St. Paul's; Tatt, Roxal Exchange; Clark, 259, High-street, Borough; Ward, 324, Helborn; Vade, 46, Coruhill; and by the principal Vendors of Medicine in the United Kingdom.

A. ROWLAND and SON respectfully caution the Public against spurious Articles. Under their Names Impostors have signed their Imitations, A. Rewlandson, which deception renders it necessary to observe the true signature, A. ROWLAND and SON, in Red Ink, which is wrote on each Bottle of their Genuine Articles, as

SELECT ARTICLES for the TOLLET.

A TKINSON'S CURLING FLUID, long known to the Nobility and Gentry as an elegant substitute for Oils, Pomatums, and Extracts. It should never be omitted after curling the hair, as it counteracts the dryness which hot from produce, makes the hair soft, and glossy as the finest silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in dancing or walking, or in damp weather. It sho removes dandriffe, prevents the hair falling off or changing colour, and is so efficacious for restoring its growth, that it is usually prescribed by Physicians, when other means have proved ineffectual. Price 3s. 6d. 16s. 6d. and one Guines.

following signature, "James Atkinson, 44, Gerard-street, London."

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#### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

Though the supply of Wheat since Monday has been very moderate, a considerable quantity of that day's arrival remained unsold, and the reduction of 3s. per sack in the price of Flour, has occasioned a great duliness in the trade, which is full 1s. per quarter lower.—Fine Malting Barley supports its price, but the ordinary sorts are cheaper.—The arrival of Oats from our own coast this week has been moderate, but there has been some quantity from Ireland, hence the trude is dull, though with little variation in price.—In Beans and Pease we have no alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on board Ship, as under,

Essex Red Wheat (new) 35s. 46s.   Maple
Fine
Oldss. Boilerss. 33s. 36s.
Essex White (new) 40s. 54s. Small Beans s. 30s. 33s.
Fine388. 418. to -4.
Superfines. 60s. 62s. Ti k Beans (new)s. 23s. 28s.
Rye
Oldsss, Feed Ontss. 16s. 18s.
Barley
Fine
Superfiness. Fines. 205. 225.
Malt
Fine5. 56s. 58s. Fine6. 24s. 25s.
Hog Pease26s. 28s.
TION TORREST.
AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN per Quarter, for the Week ending
Wht.   Rye.   Barl.   Oats.   Beams.   Pease.   Oat.
ا مطباعة والعبط العبط العب
Mar. Dist 54 8 33 51 24 21 18 01 36 2 32 8 19 74 Inl. Counties 35 3 34 51 24 8 20 41 32 51 32 C1 25 4
Inl. Counties 35 3 34 5 24 8 20 4 32 5 32 C 25 4
Rng. & Wal. 54 4 33 5 24 2 18 7 30 4 32 7 20 0
FRICE of FLOUR.
Town made Fleur, persack to 48s. to 52s
Disto, secondsper dittos. to 45s. to 48s.
Essex and Buffolk Flour, per sack on Loard ship
Norfolk and Steckten, ditte
Bran 7s. to 8s per Quarter Fine Pollard 23s. to 25s. per Quarter.
SMITHFIELD. FRIDAY, MARCH 30.
To sink the Offal-per Stone of elbs.
Beef
Mutton 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Pork 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.
Moud of Cattle this day.
Head of Caltle this day.  Brasts
### ### ##############################
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### ### ##############################
Head of Calife this day.   Sheep
Head of Calife this day.   168   168   169   1
Head of Calife this day.   Sheep

By the (	Carease.
Beef	Veal3s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.   Pork3s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.
PRICE of HOPS, per Cwt	Pocketa
Kent., 21, 16s, to 31, 10s, a 41, 4s. Sussex 21, 6s, to 21, 1 is, a 21, 16s.	Kent., 2l. 16s. to 4l. 0s. a 4l. 15s. Sussex 2l. 5s. to 2l. 18s. a 3l. 4s.
Essex 21. 54. to 31. 04. a 31. 104. Farnham, fine 41. 104. to 61. 108.	Essex 21. 10s. to 31. 15s. a 41. 4s. Farrham, second 21. 16s. to 51. 0s.
Fown Tallow58s. 6d. —s. 0d. Yellow Russia 48s. 6d. —s. 0d. White ditbe 45s. 6d. —s. 0d.	Mottled
Soap ditto44s. Od. —s. Od. Melting Stuff38s. Cd. —s. Od. Ditto roughs. Od. 24s. Gd.	Good Dregs 9s. 6d.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

PRICI	St of th	e PUB	LIC FU	NDS.		
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat_
Bank Stock		_				
3 per Cent. Reduced				-	-	_
3 per Cent. Consols	71	713	70	719	74	721 71
31 per Cent. Consols			_			
Consols for Account	712	71	713	72	721	721 221
4 per Cent. Consols				-		
5 per Cent. Navy	10.5 3	105	1051	1062	106	1063 I
Bank Long Annuities			l — *			
India Bonds	36 p	38 p	40 p	12 p	45 p	45 46
Exchequer Bills, 2d	1 9	1 1	l p	1 p	l p	par 2 P
Ditto, 21d				_		
Omniam	-	_				_

BIRTHS.
On Tuesday, the 26th inst. the Lady of John Forster, Esq. R. N. of Twyford House, Berks, of a son.
At Brighton, on the 23rd instant, the Lady of J. T. Slade, Esq. of a daughter.
On the 25th inst. at Itushall, Wilts, Lady Poore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGRS.
On the 17th instant, the Rev. James Collins, Rector of Thorp Abbots, Norfolk, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the late Keen Z. Stables, Esq. of Broad Green Lodge.
On the 24th instant, William Battle, eldest son of William Wrightson, Esq. of Cusworth, near Doncaster, to Georgiana, daughter of Inigo Thomas, Eq. of Patton, Sussex, and grand-daughter of Heary Pierse, Esq. M.P. of Bedale, Yerkshire.

DIED.

On Monday, Henry, the second sen of J. Angerstein, Esq. aged 15 He fell out of a boat at Eton, in endeavouring to reach his oar.

At Highgate, on Sunday morning, the 25th isstant, after a week's severe illneys, William Washbourne Matthews, Esq. Solicitor, of Limcoln's Inn Fields.

On Saturday morning, of a decline, in her 26th year, Miss C. S Talbot, at the house of her ann', Mrs. Johnston, Cheapside.

On Monday, the 26th of March, of apoplexy, Mr. John Baptist Shackell, farmer, of Botley, Hayes, Middlesex, in the 68th year of his age.

On Wednesday last, at his house in Portman-place, in his 64th year, Michael Ervan, Esq. Author of the "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers."

Lately at Paris, the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Irby, son of Lord Boston, alte of the Life Quards.

On Tuesday last, the 27th inst. at Shacklewell, of a decline, in the 26th year of her age, Miss Janc Menzics, only daughter of the late Mr. Archibald Menzics, of Edinbargh.

On Monday evening, at Merstham House, Sarray, after a lingering illness, Lady Ann Simpson, relict of John Simpson, Esq. of Bradley Hall, in the county of Durham.

On the 28th instant, in Aldersgafe-street, Sarah, wife of Thomas Sparks, Esq. aged 71.

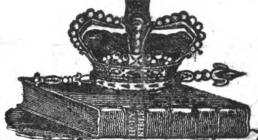
On the 22nd instant, in his house, Paradise-street, Lambeth, Wm. Cragg, Esq. Under-Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

On Thresday, the 22nd instant, in Curzon-street, May-fair, Augusta

On the 22nd inst. at his house, Paradise-street, Lambeth, Wm. Cragg. Eaq. Under-Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. On Thursday, the 22nd instant, in Curzon-street, May-fair, Augusta Sophia, infant daughter of Cholmeley Deering, Bsq. At the house of her son-in-law, at Farnham, Surrey, on the 17th, aged 90, Mrs Magdalene Elizabeth Fargues, daughter of the late John Wilson, Bsq. of Uttexeter, Stafford. At Holkham, on Friday last, after a lingering lliness, Mrs. Blackwell, relict of Samuel Blackwell, Esq. of Atupney Park, in Choucestershire, sofe aurviring sister of the late Lord Sherborne, and of Mr. Coke. On Friday, at Putney, Mrs. Brercton, relict of the Rev. John Brereton, of Alton Barnes, Wilts, and late Rector of Abbotstoke, in the County of Dorset.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, at No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are receiped.

# JOHN



# 

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No. 17.

# SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1821.

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FULIIAM,

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The EARL of AJLESBURY in the Chair,
It was reported, that since the last General Meeting of the Governors of this Charity, held on the 27th of March, 1920, there had been received 1404 Patients, in addition to 10st then remaining on the Books, 1891 of these had been successfut. Also during the last five years and an half, 46 Persons had been restored to sight by the operation for artificial Pupil.

That the total amount of pour Persons received since the opening of

half, 46 Persons had been restored to sight by the operation for half, 46 Persons had been restored to sight by the operation for the Charity on the 26th of March, 1905, was 30,677, of whom 23,835 had been discharged, cured and relieved; 815 deemed incurable, and 1027 remained upon the List.

That within the same period, 1183 operations for the removal of the Cataract had been performed, 1110 of which had terminated successfully, and 120 of these were on Persons born blind.

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The Benevolence of the Public is carnestly solicited in behalf of this transitation.

(By Order of the Committee.)

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, MARCH 31.

DIVIDENDS.

April 21, J. Young, Laystall Street, Liquor pond Street, milkman.—
April 7, J. Dickensen, Marsh Side, Lower Edmonton, sattle dealer.—
April 14, J. Prebble the younger, Saint Mary, Bow, miller.—April 28,
J. Littlewood, Manchester, shopkeeper.—April 3, F. W. Schmaling, Penchurch Street, merchant.—April 30, J. Dawson, Burnham Westgate,
Norfolk, bookseller.—April 25, Parkinson, Duckett, and Alsop, Manchester, callco printers.—April 30, F. Haywood, Liverpool, merchant.—
May 5, H. Benham, High Street, Borsungh, Ironmonger.—April 26, H.
Hyde the elder, T. Hyde, and 8, Hyde, Tunnsted, within Saddleworth,
Yorkshire, merchants.—April 23, P. Sykes, Manchester, cooper.—April
21, J. Beech, Stone, Staffordshire, linen draper.—April 24, J. B. Hiohon,
Kidderminster, factor.—April 28, E. Oldaker, Ipswich, groosr.—April
7, S. Potter, Milk Street, merchant.—April 21, W. Braddadf, North Elmham, Norfolk, baker.—April 14, P. B. Jenes, Birmingham, manufacturer.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commission in the Northern Regt. of Lucal Militia, signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Northunberland.
W. Orde, Esq. to be Lieut. Co. Commandant, vice St. Paul, deceased, Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Norfolk.
T. C. Blofeld, Clerk, J. Ives, Esq. and J. J. Tuck, to be Dep. Lieuts.
Commissions in the 1st Regiment of Royal Survey Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Survey.
J. W. Shelton, Esq. Adjutant, to be Captain by Brevet.—J. B. Philipson, Gent. and C. R. Shelton, Gent. to be Ensign.

BANKRUPTS.

P. DEWSBURY, Altringham, Cheshire, corn dealer.
J. MABERLY, Welbeck-atreet, coach manufacturer.
J. BicsBy, Deptierd, brewer.
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P. 60PK, Bridgenorth, grocer.
W. HULDING, Devonshire-atreet, Queen-square, wine merchant.
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throwsters.

DIVIDENDS.

May I, H. Burgess and J. Hubbard, Miles Lane, woolstaplers,—April 25, S. G. and R. Webb, Bristol, sugar refiners.—May 5. T. Worth, Tabot Court, haberdasher.—April 7, J. S. Rains, Wapping Wall, merchand. April 14, T. Austin, A. Gregory, and J. Husson, Bath, haberdashers.—April 26, T. Story, Hunworth, Norfolk, miller.—April 26, S. Copland, Holt, Norfolk, miller.—April 26, S. Copland, and biscuit baker.—April 26, C. Seaman and G. Etheridge, Norwich, goldsmiths.—April 24, J. Grover, Hastings, linen draper.—April 28, J. Heckers, Derking, line burner.—April 29, A. Kelly, Colonnade, Pall Mall jeweller.—April 28, R. Farrer, Broad Street, warehouseman.—April 29, J. Blackborn, Witham, corn factor.—April 27, W. Willans, South Shields, clothler.

CERTIFICATES-April 24.

CBRTIFICATES—April 24.

T. C. B. Pryer, Birchin Laue, saddler.—J. Bryant, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Wildman, Whitechapel Road, plumber.—O. Blogg, Alderagate Street, jeweller.—R. Watson, Leyland, Lancashire, farmer.—J. Loone, Coventry, builder.—J. Rnuer, Winterton, merchant.—T. Tipping, Warrington, miller.—S. Trehane, Exeter, silversmith.—A Anderson, West Smithfield, bookseller.—T. Wotton, Bristol, leather factor.

#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, April 6, 1821.

3d Reg. of Foot Guards—Capt. B. Dea Voeux, from half-pay 60th Foot. to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Evelya, who exchanges.

4th Reg. Lt. Drag.—Sec. Lieut. M. C. D. St. Quintis, from 21st Foot. to be Cornet, vice Bruce, who exchanges from half-pay 12th Foot, to be 8na. vice M'Dermott, who exchanges —Eus. J. Wor-ley. from 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Quarter-master, vice Edwards, who returns to his former half-pay.

15th Ditte—Assist.-Surg. R. Badenach, from 59th Foot, to be 8urg. vice Davy, promoted on the Staff.

20th Ditto—Capt. C. Harrison, from half-pay 53d Foot, to be Capt. vice Obins, who exchanges.

21st Ditto—Lieut. J. Caldwell, from half-pay 2d West India Reg. to be Lieut. vice Christie, who exchanges.—Cornet R. N. Bruce, from the 4th Light Drag. to be Sec. Lieut. vice St. Quintin, who exchanges.

37th Ditto—Capt. J. Statinton, from half-pay York Chasseurs, to be Capt. vice Jones, who exchanges.

38th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. A. Knox Huston, from half-pay 67th Foot, to be Lieut. vice De Lapasture, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

59th ditto—Super. Ass.-Surgeon F. Sievwright to be Ass.-Surgeon-vice Badenach, promoted in the 15th Foot.

69th ditto—Col. C. Bruce, from half-pay 39th Foot, to be Lieut. Col. without purchase, vice De la Douespe, deceased.

78th ditto—Col. C. Bruce, from half-pay 19th Foot, to be Lieut.—Col. without purchase, vice De la Douespe, deceased.

78th ditto—Col. C. Bruce, from half-pay 19th Foot, to be Lieut.—Col. without purchase, vice De la Douespe, deceased.

78th ditto—Col. C. Bruce, from half-pay 19th Foot, to be Lieut.—Col. without purchase, vice De la Douespe, deceased.

78th ditto—Col. Mannot to be Lieut, without purchase, vice M'Queen, deceased: A. Montresson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Munra.

2d West India Regt.—Ass.-Surgeon H. Kelly, from half-pay 1st West. India Regt. to he Ass.-Surgeon, vice Spry, who exchanges.

Colonial Company at the Mauritius—Second Lieut. C. M'Kensie Campbell to be First Lieut, without purchas

Royal Reg. of Artillery—Brevet Lieut. Col. R. Bull, to be Major of Brigade to the Royal Artillery—Brevet Lieut. Col. R. Bull, to be Major of Corps of Royal Engineers—First Lieut. T. H. Elliott to be Sec. Capt.—See Lieut. It. N. Lagden to be First Lieut.—Gapt. R. Jones, from the half-pay, to be Capt.—First Lieut. G. Dalton, from the half-pay, to be Sec. Lieut. F. Prazer, from the half-pay, to be Sec. Lieut.—Lieut.—Sec. Lieut. F. Prazer, from the half-pay, to be Sec. Lieut.—Lieut.—Col. W. Gossett, from the half-pay, to be Lieut.—Col. First Lieut.—Englishment of the Half-pay to be ditto—Sec. Lieut.—J. Walpole, from the half-pay, to be ditto—Sec. Lieut.—J. Walpole, from the half-pay, to be Sec. Lieut.—Brevet Lieut.—Col. C. G. Ellicombe to be Major of Brigade to the Corps, vice Handfield, deceased.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 30, 1821.

Notice is hereby given, that His Majesty will hold a Levee at Carltone House, on Wednesday, the 2d of May next, at two o'clock.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 30, 1821.

Notice is hereby given, that, is consequence of St. Goorge's Day occurring on Raster Monday, the Drawing-room intended to be held, at Buckingham-Palace, in celebration of His Majesty's Birth-day, is postponed to Thursday, the 3d of May noxt, at two o'clock.

N.B. The Knights of the several Orders will appear in their Collars.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Marquess of Graham Viscon Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in the room of Viscound Jocelyn, now the Earl of Roden.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-Gen. Sir Andrew Francis Barnard, K. C. B. one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Bedehamsten in the room of Sir George Campbell, deceased.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Lord Lovaine one of the Lords of His Majesty's Bedehamsten, in the room of the Earl of Fife.

BANKRUPTS.

W. CAPE, of London-Bridge-Foet, Grocer.
C. BALL, of Post-Ford Hill, Surrey, Paper Maker.
W. BRANDON, Keut-street, Southwark, Buffdrr.
T. FARQUHARSON, Swansea, Meschant.
H. STANLEY, of Jaskhouse, Lancaster, Whitster,
J. WILKINSON, of Great Driffield, York, Coal-Marchant.
J. BURBURY, Ceventry, Ribbon Mannfacturer.
R. CLEMENTS, Coventry, Ribbon Mannfacturer.
W. BERRIMAN, of Lyrchara, Wilts, Timber-Merchant.
J. MATTHEWS, Coventry, Ribbon Manufacturer.
J. MATTHEWS, Coventry, Ribbon Manufacturer.
J. MATTHEWS, Coventry, Ribbon Manufacturer.
J. AYTON and J. W. SANDERS, Newcastle-upos-Tyne, 156
hants.

I. AYIUN and J. W. SARIBERS, reweasting-upon-ayaw, searchants.
F. JEFFS, Coventry, Shopkeeper.
W. JACKSON' Bristol, Cornisotor,
J. PALMER, of Rugeley, Stafford, Butcher,
R. RITCHIE, of Mill Lane, Deptford, Brewer.
J. WRIGHT, of Bermondsey street, Provision-Merchant.
G. SEAMAN, of Bishopagate-street, Linen-Draper.
R. BRISTOW the Younger, of Lloyd's-Coffce-House, Insurance-Reserver.

ker.
R. J. ROBERTS, Minories, Ireamonger.
W. HARDWICK, Poynipgs, Sussex, Farmes, supercoded,...R. GANDY, Western Tewas, Somerset, Farmer, supercoded,...J. BOREHAM,
Haropful, Seidak: Oseamon-Brewer, supersoded...R. BURBURT, Coventry, Silk and Tritaming-Manufacturer, supersoded.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

# HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Grampound Witnesses Bill was returned from the House of Commons, it having been agreed to.

of Commons, it having been agreed to.

The Marquis of Lansdowne presented several petitions from Clothiers in the West of England, praying for a repeal of the Tax on Wool, as being highly injurious to the manufacturing interests. It was laid on the table.

The Bishop of Chester presented a petition from the Archdeaconry and Chapter of Chester, against the Catholic Claims, which was laid on the table.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Sir J. Newport brought up the Roman Catholic Disabilities Removal Bill, which was read a first time.

The Earl of Donoughmore proposed that the second reading should stand for Tuesday next. He had the best reasons for kelleving, that the Bill, in its progress through this House, might

lieving, that the Bill, in its progress through this House, might receive such amendments as would effectually remove his objections, and those of the Catholic Clergy, without diminishing any of the securities.

The Earl of Liverpool said, he should, on the second readthe Eurs of Liverpool said, no should, on the second reading, object to it—to that part which provided for removing the disabilities; and also, to the other part which imposed new restrictions on the Clergy, which tended to take away all the grace of the concessions which were made. Some were highly unjust and others most impolitie. He was considered highly unjust, and others most impolitic. He was convinced that they would not answer the purpose of the Catholics.

The Earl of Donoughmore was sorry the Noble Earl did not

feel like him on the general principle of the measure.

The Lord Chanceller said, it was his full conviction that the great interests of our civil and constitutional establishments would not permit him to agree to this Bill, such as it had been introduced, nor did be think that be could consent to its passing

into a law, whatever modifications it might receive.

The Bill was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday

#### WEDNESDAY.

Lord Colville presented a petition from the borough of Chippenham against the Roman Catholic claims.—Laid on the table.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY. Mr. Hart was heard, in the Committee of Privileges, on the Strathmore Peerage. Further hearing postponed till this day se'nnight.

The Judgment of the Court of Session, in "Dennistoun v.

Lillie," was confirmed by the House.

Petitions from the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, from the Dean and Prebendary of Norwich, from the Clergy and Diocese of Gloucester, from the Rector of the Parish of St. George, at Exeter, and from the Royal Burgh of Queensferry, were presented against the Catholic Claims.—Adjourned. FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Comercial Intercourse; the Husbandry Horses Duties, the Irish Attornies' Fees Regulations, the Irish Witcheraft Law Repeal,

the Grampound Witnesses Indemnity, and various other Bills.

The Innkeepers' Rates Bill was read a third time and passed Various Petitions were presented against the Roman Catholic Claims, which were laid on the table.— Adjourned till Monday.

The Earl of Donoughmore presented a petition from the Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergy of the county of Limerlek, objecting to the Bills now in progress.

The Lord Chancellor objected to the phraseology of the

petition, which represented one of the petitioners as the Catholic Bishop of Limerick; there could not be two Bishops of Limerick. The petition was laid on the table.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Mayor and Corporation of Winchester, the Burgh of Queensferry, Dumfries, St. Paul, Bristol, Christ Church, Canterbury, and from 1,100 of the Inhabitants of St. Saviour's Parish, Southwark, (600 of whom

were electors) against the Catholic Claims.

On presenting the latter petition, Mr. H. Sumner wished the House to observe, from the petition, low incorrect must have been the Gallant General's (Major-General Wilson), assertion the other evening, when he said, he spoke the sentiments of his constituents in advocating the Catholic Claims.

Major-General Wilson in reply said, if he had not the con-

currence of the majority of his constituents, he would withdraw, and they were welcome to his seat. The petition was ordered to he printed.

On the motion of Mr. Butterworth an account of all the

weekly Newspapers published in the Metropolis, with an account of the Revenue derived to Government from the same, was ordered to be Inid before the House.

The Grampound Witnesses Bill was passed.

Apetition was presented by Lord A. Hamilton, from certain Burgesses and Members of the Guildry in Edinburgh, complaining of the self-election of Magistrates, and abuses consequent upon such self-election, and that they could not obtain redress from the Court of Session in Scotland.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Abercrombie, Sir R. Ferguson, and Mr. J. P. Grant said the petitioners had just cause for complaint. Mr. W. Dundas and the Lord Advocate said, a Committee had been appointed three years ago to enquire into the subject. The petition was ordered to be printed.

A petition was presented from a person, named Chilney, complaining of the Gaoler of Ilchester Prison. It was laid n the table

On the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Catholic

Disabilities Bill,
Sir W. Scott objected to the Bill as being unsatisfactory to the parties most interested—it would be any thing but a Bill of reconciliation. The Right Hon. Gent. shewed, that in the of reconciliation. The Right Hon. Gent. shewed, that in the time of Queen Anne, Roman Catholics were obliged to attend the Protestant Churches, to screen themselves from the rigour of the laws. He thought they could not complain of the rigour of the disabling laws, while they continued to acknowledge the Supremacy of the Pope and the doctrine of Transubstantiation. As the Oath of Supremacy stood in the Bill, it was far from giving the Sovereign that full and undivided allegiance which he ought to possess; and Dr. Milner regarded it as an oath, that a conscientious Catholic could not take. The provisions with respect to the intercourse with the See of Rome and the Catholic, were objectionable. He considered the Bill in fact, a departure from the land mark of the Constitution, in fact, a departure from the land mark of the Constitution, and therefore should move, that instead of now, "it be read a third time on that day six months."

Sir. G. Hill considered the Bill to be revolutionary in its matter, and went to put down the ancient land marks of the Constitution. The Bill of Rights had been particularly discussed against Ropery, and in that, the Oaths of Allegiance

and Supremacy were enacted. The Bill put both the property and the religion of the country in peril. The Titular Arch-bishop of Dublin, (Dr. Troy), assembled the Clergy, and they declared they could not assent to the provisions of the Bill for regulating the See of Rome, or to that which sanctioned the intermeddling of the Government with the Bishops, the same resolutions was come to in Limerick.

Mr. O'Grady supported the Bill.

Mr. Filzgibbon thought a correct idea of the sentiments of the Roman Catholics, could not be gathered from the meet-

ings alluded to.

Mr. S. Rice thought that no securities were wanted, and was of opinion, the Bill would operate between the unqualified demands of the Roman Catholics, and the prejudiced fears and jeulousies of the Protestants.

Mr. C. Hutchinson objected particularly to that part of the

Bill relating to the Veto.

Mr. Ellis considered the first of the Bills as destructive to the stability of the empire, and the second went to take all the good provided by the first—the disapprobation of the Protestants to the measure, was to be collected from the petitions on the table, especially those from Ireland. Indeed, the Bill was rejected by the Roman Catholics, neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic were satisfied. He referred to the Rebellion of 1798, which he considered to be nothing less than a Popish insurrection.

Mr. Robinson hoped to see the Catholic and the Protestant in that House, with no feelings to each other, but those of kindness and friendship, and a mutual desire for the happiness

mnd bosour of the country.

Mr. Goulburn opposed the Bill, and called upon the House to recollect the disgrace which would descend to their posterity, if they broke in upon the safeguards of the Established

Church.

Lord Binning supported the Bill.

Mr. Peel thought the Bill would not have the effect of concliating the Catholics. He thought it would affect the security of the Protestant Church, and therefore opposed it.

Mr. Canning ridiculed the visionary fears of these who opposed the measure—he did not fear the destruction of the Protestant Church, if the Bill passed into a law, on the contrary, it would heal the wounds of the Catholics, and go down to posterity with a halo of glory around it, composed of the names of all those who had been chiefly instrumental in framing it.

A division then took place on the third reading—For the Bill, 216—Against it, 197—Majority, 19.—The Bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Peel proposed to leave the Oath of Supremacy out of the Bill .- It was negatived.

The Bill was then passed and ordered to the Lords .- Ad-

TUESDAY.

Mr. Alderman Wood moved the second reading of the Blackfriar's Bridge Repairs Bill.

Sir J. Graham moved "that it be read this day three months."

The House divided—Ayes, 19—Noes, 19.

The Speaker gave the custing vote for the amendment; and

the Bill was, of course, thrown out.

Petitions were presented from Northampton, Nottingham, Worksop, Highworth, Royston, Great Stanmore, Market Deeping, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Great Grimsby, and others, in favour of the repeal of the Malt Tax.

Mr. Canning presented a petition from Liverpool, praying that the House would lighten the pressure of the protecting duties upon Irish Commodities.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pledged himself to bring the subject under consideration shortly. The petition was ordered to be printed.

On the second reading of the Bill for repealing the duties on

malt, some discussion arose. Mr. Western wished to know what were the intentions of the Right Hon. Gent. as to the high duty on Scotch malt. Was it intended to bring in a Bill, fixing the duty in England, Ireland, and Scotland, at 1s. 2d. so as to press equally on all.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was understood to reply in the affirmative.

Sir J. Shelley enforced the necessity of giving relief to the agricultural interest. He thought the amount of this tax might be taken from the Sinking Fund, which fund was a humbug on the country. Some of the taxes ought to be reduced; and he thought a limited property-tax might be substituted in lieu of those taken off.

The Hon. Mr. Ward was not prepared to say the Sinking Fund was a fallacy. With respect to an income tax, if one was laid, it ought to be a large one; but on this he would not give any decided opinion. The principle of such a tax had been strongly objected to before, and he did not think this a time for laying such a tax upon the people. The House should, in voting on this Bill, consider well the subject, and the necessity for supporting the Government of the country.

Mr. Grenfell contended, that the Sinking Fund was a fal-lacy. The only substantial Sinking Fund which could be established, was a surplus beyond the expenditure. Gentlemen would find themselves mistaken if they supposed the repeal of

this tax would afford relief to the agricultural interests.

Mr. Leckhart supported the Bill, on the ground that the agricultural interests required consideration. He was of opinion, that there were various sources from which the deficiency of this tax might be supplied.

Mr. J. Smith thought that the greater portion of the agricultural interest would not find any relief from the measure. He adverted to the state of the Poor Laws, which he considered to be most dangerous in their principle, as well as injurious in their operation. Economy would tend more than any thing to relieve the distress which was generally felt.

Sir J. Boughey supported the Bill, upon the understanding that no other tax was to be substituted.

Mr. Curwen supported the Bill. Parliament could not separate without coming to some determination to give the agricul-turist relief. The fund-holder he considered as exempt from the pressure, while the land-holder paid, in poor's rates and other taxes, 32 per cent.

Mr. Benett thought the tax fell more immediately on the labourer. The best means of affording relief would be, for the House to allow the labourer to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Mr. Douglas opposed the repeal,
Mr. Bright was rather disposed to vote for a repeal of the tax upon leather, and those other taxes which fell upon all, for the distress was general; but, however, he would vote for the repeal of this tax.

Colonel Wood admitted, the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests were inseparable. He did not think the repeal of the Malt Tax would materially relieve the first of these interests. The lessening of the duty did not affect in a

great degree, the price of mait; for, in 1816, when the Mait Duty was taken off, the price was 63s, per quarter; and in the following year, it rose to 90s. He thought the House had done wrong in repealing the property-tax. A modified tex of that nature, or a judicious tax upon the funds, would afford much more relief to the agriculturists than the repeal of the Mait Tax.

Mr. F. Lewis deprecated the renewal of the property-tax in any shape. He objected to a tax on the funds. He should not vote for a repeal of the Malt Tax, because he could not consent to the relief of one interest only, nor did he believe the repeal would benefit the agricultural interest effectually.

Mr. Gordon objected to the Bill, as not extending to Scotland, and could not give it his support.

Lord Castlercagh professed to feel the greatest anxiety for

the landed interest, and therefore, to resist a measure proposed for their relief was to him a most arduous and painful task. The Noble Lord then referred to some of the topics urged by the Hon. Members who preceded him. To repeal this tax would not give the expected relief; nor would breaking faith with the public creditor ever, he conceived, be sanctioned by the House. Public credit would be destroyed root and branch, if they proceeded to undermine the revenue of the country, and to-make the payment of the interest of the debt dependent from time to time on temporary loans, afforded to a bankrupt Ex chequer. With respect to the relief to be afforded by this Bill, the quantum would be so small, as scarcely to be felt. It would be necessary to inquire first whether the country was in such a situation with respect to its revenue and expenditure, that, consistent with what was due to the public creditor, any reduction of taxation could take place; and whether the Malt Tax was part of the revenue which the House could first reduce, and whether any information was on the table, which could lead to a conclusion that it ought to be repeated. Now, the consumption of barley had increased, on an average of the last 30 years, from 6, to 700,000 bushels per annum: that being the case, be could not see why Gentlemen should declare that the pressure was great, and call for a repeal of this particular tax. To pass this Bill, would be to sacrifice a million and a half of the Revenue, without relieving the consumer to the amount of a single fraction. That the consumption had not suffered from the tax was clear; for since it was imposed, in 1819, the annual consumption of beer had exceeded the former average, by 1,200,000 barrels. When the duty on malt was 4s. 6d. the annual consumption was 26,000,000 bushels. In 1817, when it was reduced to 2s, 4d, the consumption fell to 17,000,000. In the year ending the 5th Jan. 1821, the duty being 3s, 6d, the consumption was 24,600,000 bushets. It was clear, therefore, that the landed interest suffered less from the Malt Tax thun any other. He loved the landed interest better than any other. He would rather consent to repeal the Window Duties than this tax. The Nobie-Lord concluded with repeating his arguments in favour of continuing the present taxes, in order to obtain surplus revexue for a Sinking Fund.

Mr. Coke gave his most cordial support to the Bill. Dire taxation was the cause of the present distressed state of the country. The Noble Lord had said, the repeal of this tax would not benefit the landed interest. In reply to this, he would refer to the experience of 1815 and 1917: the tax, in these years, was only 18s, per quarter. The Malt Tax was repealed, and harley rose to a remunerating price. No complaint was heard was only 18s, per quarter. The mait law was repeated, and barley rose to a remunerating price. No complaint was heard on the subject, till the Chancellor of the Exchequer imposed a new Malt Tax; then the price of barley declined.

Lord A. Hamilton supported the Bill; and observed, that a Noble Eurl had lately been removed from his situation, in con-

sequence of having favoured the repeal of the Malt Tax.

The Earl of Fife could not keep silence after the allusions made to him; he had no hesitation in believing, that a dismissal from the place he held was not necessary, unless from political motives. He had been ordered to hold himself in readiness to attend His Majesty to Ireland; and shortly, on voting as he did, he received a communication that his serv were no longer necessary. The vote he gave was without party spirit.

Lord Folkestone supported the Bill; as did Mr. Wodehouse.
Mr. Western replied.—The House divided.—For the second. ading, 144-Against it, 242-Majority against the Bill, 98 .-

The Bill, of course, is lost.
WEDNESDAY. The Speaker took the Chair at four o'clock; and there being only 37 Members present, the House adjourned.
THURSDAY.

Sir J. Mackintosh gave notice that he should, on Tuesday, move for leave to bring in a Bill to revise the Criminal Code, intending to move merely that it be printed, and that the dis-

cussion take place on the 3rd of May.

Mr. Hume gave notice that he should, on Tuesday next, move for a Bill to disqualify certain Officers of the Ordnance from sitting in that House.

Lord Cranbourne moved for a Committee to take into consideration the state of the Game Laws, which, in many instances, were absurd and inconsistent; and he deprecated the sending so many persons to prison under these laws, for offences committed under them.

Sir J. Seebright, in seconding the motion, observed, that the Laws had a tendency to corrupt the morals of the people,

the Laws nad a tenuency to contract and to crowd the gaols.

Sir J. Shelley, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Lockhart, Lord Lowther,
Sir C. Burrell, and Mr. Douglas were unfriendly to the motion.
Sir J. Yorke, Col. Wood, Mr. H. G. Bennett, Mr. Warre, and Mr. Harbord supported the motion.

The House then divided. For the Motion, 52-Against it, 86-Majority, 34.

Mr. Curwen moved to repeal the Tax on Agricultural Horses, which he thought would contribute to relieve the distress on the It was a tax which pressed upon all farmers, rich and poor, and upon no other class in the community; the tax upon agricultural horses was as bad as a tax upon the plough, the loom, or any other of the machinery of industry. If a farmer had three horses, he was obliged to pay 17s.—if a fourth, he was compelled to pay 10s. 6d. for a groom, although the horse never had any thing but a whisp of straw over his coat; the whole charge for these four horses would be 51. 10s. making it, thereby, an oppressive tax. The taking it off would be equal to 2s. 6d. a-week to every labourer in the kingdom. He deprecated the idea of throwing the inferior lands out of cultivation. Of the great corn merchants in Europe, who at present were the Monarchs, the King of Sweden was the last great importer of oats into this country; the King of Denmark had a great stock of corn stored into the warehouses on the coast of Holland ready to pour into this country when the ports should open. He noticed the hardship of making the

farmer pay for his cart merely because it had springs. Mr. C. Wynn seconded the motion, and agreed that it was impossible the poor lands could be cultivated—the present tax was burdensome and oppressive on the farmer.



Sir C. Burrell thought, as the Agricultural Committee had not made their report, it was unnecessary to entertain this moand hoped it would be withdrawn. admitted the hardship of the tax.

Mr. Davenport hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would not pledge himself to any course of proceeding till the Committee had made their report. He had not heard any thing which Gentlemen could offer to compensate for the loss of 500,000l. per annum, if he gave up this tax. After he had heard the report of the Committee, he, perhaps, might be induced to agree with the Hon.

After some further conversation, Mr. Curwen withdrew his

The debate on the Bank Cush Payment Bill was adjourned till Monday.

The House went into a Committee on the Timber Trade.

Mr. Wallace entered into some statements, to shew the adwantages which would be derived to the country from favouring the trade in timber from our Colonies, and moved a Resolution accordingly. He was not disposed to favour Norway in her trade, to the exclusion of Russia and Prussia.

Sir H. Parnell moved an amendment, proposing that, after the 1st January, 1825, the duty on all foreign timber imported should be 21. per load of 50 cubic feet, and upon deals, 21.5s.

Mr. G. Bennett disapproved of the plan for enabling Russia to compete with N rway, the Right Hon. Gent. should not for-

get that he was legislating for England.

Mr. K. Douglas, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Sykes, Lord Althorpe, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Baring, Mr. Ricardo, &c. supported the original proposition.—Mr. F. Lewis supported the amendment.—On a division the numbers were—For the Resolutions, 71—Against them, 24—Majority, 47.—For Sir H. Parnell's Amendment, 15—Against it, 51—Majority, 36.—Ad-

FRIDAY.

As soon as the Speaker took the Chair, the House was sum-moned to the House of Lords, in the usual manner, to hear the Royal assent given, by Commission, to several Bills. On the return of the Speaker to the Chair.

Mojor-Gen. Wilson rose, and said he wished to call the attention of the House to a subject, in his opinion, of deep importance. The House would recollect that a question had been referred to a Select Committee, whether or not the Standing Orders of the House had been complied with in reference to this Bill. They reported in the affirmative, and the Bill was then referred back to the original Committee. At the sitting of the Committee that day, a motion was made that the Report of the Select Committee be laid before them, which motion was negatived on a division. He felt it his duty to move in the Committee that an adjournment do take place, in order to ascertain the sense of the House upon the propriety of the former proceeding. This motion was also negatived. Under these circumstances, he thought it to be his duty to lay the matter before the House, as it appeared to him that the intention of those who constituted the majority of the House was to blind justice, and present a full and impartial exposition of the subject before the whole of the Committee. He concluded by moving that the Report of the Select Committee on the Standing Or-ders of the House, with respect to the Newington Select Vestry Bill, be referred to the Committee on the said Bill.

Some conversation arose on this motion, in which complaint vas made of the conduct of the Chairman of the Committee, (Mr. H. Sumper) in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Lambton, Mr. F. Palmer, Mr. Sergeant Onslow, Mr. S. Wortley, and several

other Members took part.

Mr. Hume said it was to the interference of the Hon. Chairman that he attributed all this conflict and confusion, feeling so, he should now move that the conduct of the Hon.

Member for Surrey, as Chairman of the Committee on the
Newington Select Vestry Bill, was intemperate and irregular, and that such conduct led to all the riot and disorder that took place; which ended without the motion being put.
Mr. Serg. Onslow moved the third reading of the Trials for

Treason Ireland Bill. The Learned Sergeant, at the same time, brought up a new clause, the effect of which was to enact, that in all cases of any direct attempt on the life or personal safety of the King, the prisoner charged with the treason should be put on his trial, and convicted only by the same rule of evidence as applied in cases of murder.

was read a third time and passed.

Mr. D. Gilbert moved the second reading of the Metropolis Roads Bill. The Hon. Member stated, that the object of Bill was to consolidate the various Road Trusts in the neighbourhood of London. He complained that these trusts were too much subdivided, and the object of his Bill would be to reduce some of the roads and shut up others. He did not deny but that the roads under the present system were tolerably good, but they were preserved at a great expence.

Sir E. Knatchbull contended, that the new Bill would entail ten times the expence on repairing the roads, which, under the present system, was required. He opposed the Bill in all its arts, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second

time this day six months.

For the Motion, 83-for the Amendment, 16-Majority, 67.

On our re-admission to the gallery, we found Mr. H. Sumner moving that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee

Mr. D. Gilbert preferred a Committee of the whole House vet, with a view to conciliate all parties, he should not object to the motion.

Sir H. Parnell, Sir E. Knatchbull, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Calcraft said a few words, after which the motion was carried without a division, and the Committee appointed accordingly.

Lord Milton postponed till after the Easter recess his motion for the repeal of the duty on Foreign Wool.—His Lordship then moved for an Account of all Foreign Wool exported since the

year 1815.—Ordered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of t Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

Mr. Creevey rose to oppose the motion, and, in doing so, be felt be had a disagreeable but necessary duty to perform. could not be pleasant to him to introduce topics which in themselves were most unpleasant, but when he saw no disposition whatever on the part of the Crown to economize the public money, he could not consent to indulge them in any votes which they might think proper to propose. after some further observations, concluded by moving, as an amendment, a Resolution to the following effect:—

That during the present Session of Parliament, petitions had been sent from all parts of the country, complaining of dis-tress, and demanding relief; that the statements contained in e petitions were confirmed by the local information of gentlemen, who had an opportunity of judging as to the facts, yet

that millions had still been voted without any reduction having taken place, although the most strenuous efforts had been mad Members in support of it; that the House entertained an indifference on the subject, which was attributable to the large pecuniary provision made out of the pockets of the people for persons connected with the Ministers of the Crown, and that those persons had a direct interest to reject all reform whatever; that the House viewed with the utmost in lignation the influence of the Crown employed by the Minister in interfering with Members, as to the manner in which they were to give their votes; that the Earl of Fife had declared in his place, that he had been dismissed from the situation he held as a Lord of the Bedchamber, from having voted in favour of a Bill for repealing the tax upon malt; and that the House owed it to its ewn honour to inquire into those facts, rather than proceed fur-ther in voting away the public money.

Mr. Hobhouse seconded the amendment.

Mr. Calcraft thought that part of his Hon. Friend's proposition which respected Lord Fife, deserved, he thought, the most serious attention, and he called upon the Noble Lord opposite to give the House some explanation of the dismissal of that Noble Lord from his office.

Lord Castlereagh said, that the Hon. Member who had proposed this resolution, had only acted in his usual vocation. He was the protestor-general and libeller-general of Parliament; and only pursued his common course, by speaking a kind of prologue to the elaborate piece which the Hon. Member for Aberdeen was to perform by and bye.—It was rather a curious circumstance, however, that the Hon. Member for Appleby did not think it necessary to make any complaint of the kind with which he now came forward, when he had formerly held a distinguished office in the Board of Controul; then no complaints were heard from the Hon. Member; no reductions were pro-posed by him while he was in office; not a word was spoken by him to that effect, until he found himself in the situation in which he now was, and in which he (Lord C.) trusted he would long remain.—He had been called upon by the Hon. Member for Wareham to explain why it was that Lord Fife had been removed from his office. Now, he conceived that he was no more bound to enter into any explanation why an individual was removed from his office, then why an individual was appointed to an office. He apprehended that it was exclusively the prerogative of the Crown to appoint its servants, and it was equally its prerogative to dismiss them. He did not, therefore, feel that he owed it either to the Hon. Member who spoke last, or to the Hon. Member for Westminster, to give any explanation upon this point. No particular ground, he believed, was stated for the removal of Lord Pife, nor was any other latimation given him, than that his services were no longer required. But Lord Fife himself had hypothecated a reason for his removal, and he went into an explanation of the situation in which he stood as a Member of Parliament—things with which he (Lord C.) had nothing whatever to do. He felt himself bound to give no explanation of his removal from his office; yet he had no hesitation in asserting, that the Crown, in the legitimate possession and exercise of its prerogative, was not unjustifiable in requiring that all those who served it, and were united with its Ministers in office, should concur with them on measures of vital importance. He would say, that the individual who voted against the Malt Tax, after the Government had declared that they had placed their existence upon the continuance of that tax, and that they could not carry on the administration of the country unless Parliament supplied them with the means to do so—he repeated, that the individual who, after that declaration. d against the tax, did in effect vote the dismissal of the present Ministry. He said thus much in justification of the circumstance in question, though he would repeat, he owed to Hon.

Members no explanation concerning it.

Mr Tierney fully agreed, that the Crown had the absolute power of nomination and removal, but the House in this instance did not exist in the removal, but in the grounds which The Noble Lord had gone out of his way were assigned for it. to attack other Gentlemen. He believed undoubtedly that on the occasion referred to it was said that no Administration ought to stand, unless it had the controll of the Household. And the Noble Lord well knew, that if they had not that controul there would be two jarring interests in this House, that of the Ministers and that of the Household. He would ask his Hon. Friend not to press this Resolution now, but to bring it forward in a more detailed form at another time. If he persevered to a division, he (Mr. T.) must say that it would not be

in his power to support him.

The House then divided—For Mr. Creevey's resolution, 36—Against it, 120—Majority against the resolution.

Lord Pulmeraton then rose, and moved, that the sum of

So,4181. be granted for defraying the expenses of the office of Secretary at War for one year.

Colonel Davies complained of the enormous expense now proposed to be incurred for this office, which expense was more than double the sum voted for the same office in 1806, a period of active war; and he wished to know why so large a sum should be required in the seventh year of peace. What reason, he asked, could there be for making a large augmentation in the salaries of clerks and other persons in the Office clerk had a salary of 1,2001. a year, while a General Officer in the Army had no more than 4001. a year. The Secretary at War had a private Secretary with a salary of 3001. a year; and this Secretary, he understood, held another office. Allowing the War Office the same expense attending it in 1806, the whole sum ought to be no more than 38,0001.; and under all the circumstances, he should move a reduction of 5,000l. as an amendment to the Noble Lord's motion.

Lord Palmerston said he should support the estimate as it stood. The expense in 1806 was 50,8321, because many fees were then taken which had since been abolished. Besides, in 1806, there was no provision for the settlement of arrear accounts, the expence of which now amounted to 17,0001. As to his private Secretary having two offices, it was true that he discharged other duties for which he received 2001, a year, and he had to superintend all the foreign correspondence year an arrear of 14,000l. had been recovered and paid into the Bank; and the amount of money recovered last the expence of the War Office to amount to nothing. During the war the foreign branch was never increased, it was too small during the war; and in order to do justice to various claimants, it became necessary to increase the expence attend-

ing that branch of the War Office.

Mr. Hume stated his determination to follow the example of his Honorable Friend, the Member for Appleby, so long as be endeavoured to reduce the expenditure of the country He regretted extremely the division which had just taken place, because Gentlewien were found to differ upon the letter, though they agreed in substance. He thought the Secretary of the Noble Lord ought not to hold two offices; and the numerous superannuations which had taken place was a heavy grievance to the country, which should not have been allowed.

He thought, that instead of 5,0001, the reduction moved by his gullant friend, the reduction ought to be 10,0001.; but, as half a loaf was better than no bread, he was willing to take the

Lord Palmerston replied to the observations of the last Spenker, and contended that instead of adding to the public expenditure, he had effected a reduction in one department alone of 22,0001, per annum. The total amount of law charges never exceeded 3,000l, per ann, and the total charge for agency was but 32,0001, on which the Hon Gentleman said there was an overcharge of 25,0001. He denied the assertion of the Hon. Gentleman, that he (Lord P.) was auditor of his own accounts, and defended the practices of replying to written inquiries

The House then went into a Committee.

The Committee then divided—For the original motion, 108—Against it, 67—Majority, 39.—The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at two o'clock to Monday.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY .- APRIL 5. Howard and Gibbs's Bankruptey.

Mr. Hart proceeded, pursuant to the Order of his Lordship made yesterday, to open a petition of Messrs. Carroll, Richardson and Fisher, who had been appointed assignees, praying that Mr. G. Smith, the Solicitor of the petitioning creditor, might be ordered to deliver up to them the proceedings that had taken place on the issuing out of the Commission, which he had refused to do. He enforced the great necessity there was nad recused to do. He entorced the great necessity there was of making the order in question, by stating the great number of persons who were interested in the issue of this case. Having noticed the applications made to Smith, to deliver up the papers, &c. in question, he read the letter of Mr. Smith, constitution in the refuse the second but of the second constitution taining the refusal, but offering to produce them at any time,

though he would not deliver them up.

Mr. Montague, after observing on the great importance of the present question, and having adduced a case in point, decided by his Lordship in 1813, enforced his argument by saying there was at the present moment an execution in the house of one of the bankrupts, the proceedings under which had been ordered by the Lord Chief Justice to be stayed. - This was another reason why the present petition should be heard without

The Lord Chancellor said, the reason be had made an order for the thus early hearing of the case was, that grounds of so important a nature had been presented to him yesterday, that he felt himself bound to do so.

Mr. Whitmarsh, for the petitioning creditor, opposed the motion, on the ground that there were strong rousons to doubt. the justness of the claim of Mr. Carroll, as he really bolieved that his debt was an usurious one, having been mixed up with other accounts, for the purpose of getting him appointed assignee. In fact, there had been two sets of goatlemen named for assignees, and he thought this fact would induce his Lordship to take a different view of this case than his Learned Friends on the other side anticipated.

After some further argument, his Lordship granted the prayer of the petition; and, at the same time, directed that the others might be heard by the Vice-Chancellor, as, from his various occupations, at present, it was quite impossible that he could do so. The assignees, his Lordship observed, when oncompointed, were the only persons liable until they were discharged, for no attorney could hold papers or documents on the ground that he had a lieu on them, and in fact the petitioning creditor had nething on earth to do with the question other than as a

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty visits his Hanoverian dominions after his return from Ireland, when the Coronation is to take place. This

from Ireland, when the Coronation is to take place. This august ceremony, it is again said, is fixed for the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterless. The 1st of August is mentioned as the day when His Majesty departs for Hanover.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.—Wednesday, the General Committee of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, and for erecting, enlarging, and fitting up of School Rooms, held their Meeting at St. Martin's Vestry Room. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop of York, Bishop of Bangor, Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop of St. Asanh. Bishop of Chester. Bishop of Lland of Chester. Bishop of St. Asaph, Bishop of Chester, Bishop of Lland of, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Kenyon, Sir James Langham, Bort, Archdencon Pott, and other Members of the Committee were present.

Thursday, the Anniversary Dinner of the Philanthropic Society for the Offspring of Consicts, was held at the Albion Tavern, when the Duke of York took the chair at six o'clock-Above 200 Gentlemen sat down to dinner; after which, by him Royal Highness's exertions, a collection of 5001. was that laudable justitution.

The African Institution had a special Meeting, on Wednesday, at the Thatched-House Tuvern, St. James's-street. The Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Erekine, Earl Compton, Sir T. B. Ackland, Sir Alexander Johnson, Mr. Wilbentoree, Mr. Willberforce, jun. and many other persons of distinction. were

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE .- Abstract of Nett Produce of the Revenue of Groat Britain, (exclusive of the Arrears of War Duty on Mult and Property,) in the Quarters ending the 5th of April, 1820, and 5th April, 1821; shewing the Increase or Deon each hond thereof:-

	Apr.5,1'd20	Apa 5,1821	Increme.	Deeresse.
Customs	1,960,703	1,905,276		55,427
Excise	5,876,333	5.707.590		168,745
Stamps	1,453,384	1,467,799	14,575	-
Post Office	341,000	350,000	9,000	
Assessed Taxes	873,716	842,531		31,185
Land Tax	149,409	137,427		11,982
Misocijaneous	48,860	57,573	8,713	
	19,703,247	10,468,196	32,288	267,339
		Deduct	Increase	32,298

Decrease on the Quarter . . £238,081 From this apparent decrease of 235,0511. must be deducted the payments upon the Malt Duty, charged upon the stock in hand in July, 1819, but not paid into the Exchequer until the April quarter of 1820, amounting to 214,2301, so as to reduce the real diminution of the British Revenue to 20,824. And we have the great satisfaction to know, although the accounts of the Iris's Revenue cannot be made up till the arrival of the accounts from Ireland, including the 5th of April, that the accounts of that period of the quarter which have been recelvid, shew an increase much exceeding the small dimmention above-mentioned in the English revenue. The surplus of the income of the Consolidated Fund, above the charge for the quarter ended the 5th inst., is upwards of 300,0001,

#### AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK

Lyceum.—Our blundering Scotch friend, who last week mistook the Astronomical performance at this theatre for Mathews's fun, has, we can assure our readers, done an injustice to that exhibition, equal to that which he cast upon the inimitable farceur. We were resolved not to trust our northern light again, and went to see the Ouranologia ourselves.— We must candidly confess that we were surprised, because the sanction usually given to scientific displays by the presence of a man avowedly qualified to their elucidation was wanting, and we had not calculated upon seeing one of the largest, most comprehensive, and beautiful exhibitions of the sort we ever met with; that it has all those claims to public attention is most true.

The transparencies, admirably executed, exhibit the appearances of the sun, moon, and different planets, and if the illustrations to this splendid scenery have not the merit of novelty, they at least have that of confirmed approbation, for they have been carefully and judiciously selected from the best works on astronomy—indeed, the whole thing combines instruction and amusement in a clearer and more pleasing manner, than almost

any other exhibition of the same sort.

We have no doubt that our little friend Aurora Borealis, who is by this time somewhere short of Edinburgh on his way back, will sneer at our childishness, but we would rather be laughed at for too much willingness to be pleased with zealous exertions for public amusement, than be hated for fastidious ill nature for which we have no grounds.

Prince Ernest Holo Langorburg, cousin to the Duchess of Clarence, arrived in town on Friday, on a visit to her Royal

Highness.

Dreadful Suicide.—Friday morning a gentleman well known in the sporting world, retired to his dressing-room before breakfast, and blew out his braius with a loaded pistol; the report brought his servant to the place, who found him welter-ing in his blood and his head blown to pieces; a surgeon was sent for, who arrived, but could render no assistance, the unfortunate gentleman being quite dead.

# To the PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK.

To the PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK.
Ladies and Gentlemen,
THE approach of the Annual Election of Six Directors of the
East India Company, and the vacancy occasioned by the death of
Colonel Taylor, require me again to announce to you my determination
to proceed to the Ballot, which is fixed for the 11th of April.
It is impossible for me to convey, in words adequate to my feelings,
the high sense of gratitude I entertain for the very kind and flattering
manner in which I have been received on my Canvass. The remembrance of it will act as a constant stimulus to my zeal for your service;
and whilst I venture respectfully to request a continuance of those
obliging exertions which have been made in my favour, I beg at the same
time to assure yeu, that should I be so fortunate as to succeed in
obtaining a seat in the Direction of your Affairs, the great object of
my attention, and the unvarying guide of my conduct will be, to maintain the rights and privileges, and to advance the prosperity of the East
India Company.

I take the liberty of annexing the Resolutions unanimously adopted at
a former Meeting of my Friends: and have the honour to remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yeur very obedient, faithful Servant,
WM. CURTIS, Jun.

WM. CURTIS, Jun.

61, Portland-place, 27th March, 1821.

At a numerous and highly-respectable MEETING of the PROPRIE-TORS of EAST INDIA STOCK, held at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, London, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1820: THOS, WEEDING, Esq. in the Chair;
It was moved by Sir Rabert Wigram, Bart. seconded by John Plummer, Esq. M.P. and resolved unanimously,
That the interests of the East India Companybeing essentially commercial, it is of the highest importance that a considerable proportion of the Court of Directors abould consist of members of mercantile experience, and habitually conversant with the commercial relations of the empire.

and habitually conversant with the commercial relations of the empire.

It was moved by Wm. Heygate, Esq. M.P. and Alderman, seconded by Thos. Roberts, Bsq. and resolved unanimously,
Thos. Roberts, Bsq. and resolved unanimously,
That William Curtis, Esq. from his commercial knowledge and activity,
his long and intimate connexion with the great trading interests of this metropolis and the country at large, is well qualified to become a Director of the East India Company; and that, considering the flattering recommends that he should proceed to a Baliet upon the first vacancy, and hereby pledges itself to exert its best embedavours, individually and collectively, to promete his Election.

(Signed)

THOMAS WEEDING, Chairman.

N.B. Mr. Curtis's Committee will meet daily at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry.

# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should prefer having all Lignum Vitæ's communication previously to inserting any part of it.

We are sorry B. G. is angry. We meant no offence; and we hope he will let us hear from him again.

We return our thanks to T. S. C., Esq. for his Letter. We re apprehensive we shall never be better acquainted. We are obliged to him for past favours, and hope for future ones.

Our confidential correspondent, whose Letter was dropped into the wrong box, had better make some stir about it; his information is, we know, correct—it had not escaped us; and we avail ourselves of his jog to our memory, lest those into whose hands it may have fallen should anticipate us.

We are fearful that our Paper is not the proper channel for -'s Letters—the cause is a delicate, and a distressing one : reasons which must be obvious prevent personal interference; and it would, as we should think, be prejudicial to fair claims, were she unnecessarily to give publicity to the thing. We doubt the proposed marriage, but we beg to hear from her as soon as convenient.

Our friend, from the J. H. T. does not perceive, that, by inaerting his attack upon the persons he alludes to, we should break through our rule. We are most sorry not to oblige him,

"We have an oath-an oath in heaven"

on that point, and we are sure he must see the policy of it. 1.8. W. is too young.—Sevex appears much too old. Plato is a downright ass.

Tom Bull's mural Literature is rather too coarse.

The ground taken up by the Protestant Tradesman has been too often gone over to be interesting.

Regulus's anecdote would be greatly improved by real names of the family.

We should be obliged by Icon's further fanour.

We never heard that a young gentleman of Westminster School "had died of having a large quantity of food crammed down his throat." We were at Westminster School ourselves, and confess that we never were served so at our boardinghouse; however, for the honour of Westminster, and the satisfaction of our young Correspondent, we are quite ready to any, that if any body has heard the story, it is unfounded.

We are fearful that our " Hunting the Hare" has forestalled our "Westminster Well-wisher."- The Druggist's poetry is under consideration.

The Gardener's Diary, dedicated to Lady Anne, is rather too plain,—this, though no fault in a Duke's daughter, is a very great one in so ticklish a matter.

We are requested to correct and reduce our list of Mr. Douglas Kinnaird's supporters. Mr. Sweeting, of Maddox Street, begs us to say, that he never did vote for Mr. Kinnaird. We have to apologise to Mr. Sweeting, who is a very respectable tradesman, for having charged him with having done so. This correction brings down the number of Mr. Kinnaird's admirers, in all Westminster, to six.

E.Q.Y. will be taken into early consideration.

We cannot put a question on so serious a subject as that which our correspondent desires to ask of Miss C. through the medium of a newspaper. Our correspondent must see that such an answer as that which the servant at Como appears to have given, would be of vital importance to the best interests of the country; we would willingly give a thousand guineas to have it substantiated. We beg to have a further communication on the subject.

REGULUS is unavoidably delayed till next Sunday. Crambo is received.

Our Glasgow correspondent's imitation of the 9th Ode of the 1st Book of Horace is sad stuff; he had better keep it till Christmas, as he may get it printed in some of the carols. Candidus and several others are under consideration.

From an unusual press of matter we were unable to avail ourselves of the communication from X, in any other form than that in which it appears.

TO-MORROW, price 1s. the Third Edition, with 10 Cuts, THE POLITICAL PLOUGH that JACK BUILT, (for which the Author had the honour to receive a Vote of Thanks from the Hon. the Board of Agriculture, for the two former Editions.)

London: Printed for W. Wright, 46, Fleet-street.

#### NEW SONGS

NEW SONGS.

THE CAMBRIAN MINSTREL BOY, sung by Muster Smith, by Parry, 1s. 6d. "I love thee dearly," by the Duke of Mailbro', 2s. "Oh, wear for me," by ditto, 2s. "Merrily swim we," by Kiallmark, 2s. "Maiden, wrap thy Mantle," by ditto, 2s. "Yes, my Love, yes," by ditto, 1s. 6d. "If e'er compassion shelter found," by Lanza, 1s. 6d. "Little lovely Rore d'Ameaux," by ditto, 2s. "See where the falling day," by Knapton, 2s. "When we two parted," by ditto, 2s. New Editons of "The Soldier tired," and, "In infancy," from Artaverxes, 1s. each.—Published and sold by CHAPPELL and CO. Music-sellers to His Majesty, 50, New Bond-street.

#### NEW MUSIC.

THE popular SET of NEW QUADRILLES, danced on the This popular SEI O NEW QUADRIBES, darked of the Third Night of this Season at ALMACK'S, composed, selected, and arranged for the Piano Porte, by Mons. P. Musard, and performed by Messis. Collinet, Michau, and Musard; delicated, by permission, to the Right Hon. the Countess Gray, price 4a.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. No. 20, Soho-square, wholesale and retail, Piano Forte and Music-sellers, and where may be had their Catalogue of New Vocal Music, price 1s. 6d.

The last Night of performing until the Easter Holidays. The last Night of performing until the Raster Holdays.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—For the BENEFIT of Mr. RUSSELL. (Stage Manager.) MISS WILSON, notwith standing her present Engagement will expire on Thursday next, has in the most liberal manner consented to a piear for this one Evening, and will conclude her Performances in Mandave. This Character first established her great Reputation, and, combined with the acknowledged and brilliant halents of Mr. BRAHAM, and Madamev BETRIS, (who also will kindly give their Assistance on this occasion) has caused the Opera of Artaxerxes, during the unprecedented run of Six and Twenty Nights, to attract a far greater number of overflowing Houses, than any other musical Piece on dramatic record.

sical Piece on dramatic record.

On SATURDAY next, April 14, 1821, will be performed the scrious Opera of ARTAXERXES. After which, in order to exhibit, for this Night only, a Feature of entire Novelty, Mr. Russell is enabled, by the kindness of his professional Priends, to announce a MASKED RIDOTTO, consisting of Serious and Comic Songs; Duets, Trios, Quartetts, Catches, Glees, Dancing, &c. &c. which will embrace and combine the Talents of Miss Wilson, Madame Vestris, Miss Povey, Mrs. Bland, Miss Cubitt, Miss Tree, Mr. T. Cooke, Mr. Horn, Mr. Harley, Mr. Kuight, and Mr. Braham.—Tickets, and Piaces for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Rodwell, at the Theatre; and of Mr. Russell, at his House, S, Gray's Walk, Lambeth.

# THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

On Monday, Venice Preserved, with Harlequin and Friar Bacon,—On Tuesday, Love in a Village.—On Thursday, The Stranger.

THEATRB ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

To-Morrow, Conscience, or the Bridal Night, with Giovanni in London.—On Tuesday, the Duenna.—On Thursday, Love in a Village.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

We must request that Advertisements may be sent early, in the week. Many are omitted this week which came too late.

# PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

During the fore part of the week, the Funds were pretty steady, and maintained rather higher prices, in consequence of the favourable termination of affairs in Italy: and it was confidently expected by many persons that Consols would, during the present month, reach 74; but there appears now to be very little prospect of their expectations being realised, as the Funds have since been considerably depressed. The present will be a Bull account. Consols opened yesterday morning at 72½ for money, and 72½ fort the account; but owing to a great many jobbers making up their accounts aiready, they afterwards fell to 7½ for money and 72 for the account, and fanally left off at 7½ for money and 7½ for the account, buyers. It is conjectured that the account day, which is fixed for the 12th inst. will be a terrible day for many jobbers.

Reduced App. 711. Navy S. page cont. 10061 &

FRENCH FUNDS. 5 per ct. Div. 22 Mar. 81-70 Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan... 1520 Recon. Div. 22 Mar. . . 94-50 Ex. Lond. 1m 25-55 3m 25-35

RUSSIAN. 6 per Cent. Inscrip. ..... 52 | 5 per Cent. Metallics .... 78 Exchange ... 12 3-8—Met. .. 3 1

AUSTRIAN. 5 per Cent. Metallics .. 72--Exchange .. 10 4 PRUSSIAN.

5pr Cnt. Bonds, £100, 784 1 Ditto, £250 to £1000 SPANISH. 57; — E AMBRICAN. 5 per Cent. . . . . - Exchange . . . . 4 3

6 per Cent. 1815 ... 107 5 per Cent. . . . 102 3 per Cent. . . . . . 7 per Cent. 6 per Cent. 1812 ... 103 1813 ... 104 Bank Shares, £23 1814...

On the 5th of May will be published, Number 1, price od. to be continued every Saturday,

THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE. This Work will contain Reviews of new Books, Foreign as well as English; of new Musical Works; Criticisms on the Arts and the Theatre; Notices of all new Publications; of Discoveries and Inventions in Science and Mechanics; Advertisements on Literary Subjects; and a variety of every sort of information which can be acceptable to the man of taste and genius.

Published at the Office of "JOHN BULL," No. 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, to which Place all Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.

# JOHN BULL.

#### LONDON, APRIL 8.

Our readers will perceive that the intelligence we received from the Continent last week was correct, and that all the high-flown accounts of the Neapolitan Revolution were unfounded. The real truth is, that it was an insurrection to which a very great proportion of the recole were heatile. of the people were hostile.

To-morrow the Catholic Bill will be under discussion in the House of Lords. We look forward with anxious hopes to the result of the debate; we have little doubt, we confess, of its being lost, but while a measure so fraught with danger is pending, we cannot but consider it our duty to call as much of public attention to it as

We have perused the Bill, which has passed the House of Commons, to provide for the removal of the disqualifications under which His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects now labour, and after a few observations upon the general principles of the measure, and upon some of the enacting clauses by which it is proposed to carry that measure into effect.

In the first place, we hold it to be an innovation upon the fundamental principles of our Protestant Constitution, and incompatible with our independence as a nation, to sanction among us the establishment of a Panistical Hierarchy; which, in its operation, instead of allaying religious prejudices, and producing universal conciliation among all classes of His Majesty's subjects, cannot fail to be perpetually at variance with the system under which we have flourished for so many ages, and at length attained a station of national glory unknown to

length attained a station of national giory unknown to any other country in the world.

That the Bill in question goes to legalize, for the first time since the Reformation, the exercise of this Papistical Authority, throughout the United Kingdom, no man can doubt, after reading the Oath of Supremacy hitherto taken by His Majesty's Protestant subjects, and the first enacting clause by which a distinct Oath of Supremacy

is provided to be taken by the Roman Catholics.

The Protestant has hitherto sworn, and it seems he is to continue so to believe,-

That no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate hath, or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, Beclesiastical or Spiritual,

within this Realm." Of which form of Oath His Majesty's Roman Catholic

subjects entertaining scruples,—

"Inasmuch as they apprehend that the same might be construed to import a disclaimer of the Spiritual Authority of the Pope or Church of Rome in matters of religious belief;" It is enacted that the Roman Catholics shall declare

"That no foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate hath, or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm, that in any manner, or for any purpose, conflicts or interferes with the duty of full and undivided allegiance, which, by the laws of this Realm, is due to His Majesty, &c. So that the Protestant oath, which denies all foreign

authority whatever, is to remain unqualified, and continue to be taken in the face of a legalized Popish authority, (attempted to be defined and regulated, in all its details, by the subsequent clauses of this Bill) whilst the Roman Catholic, pertinaciously adhering to the direct authority of the Pope, is called upon, by his oath, to prescribe to himself the super-human task of rejecting the influence of that power, his belief in the infallibility of which, is the sine qua non of his eternal salvation, if any attempt should be made to influence his duty as a loyal subject of His Britannic Majesty! Where is that point of separation between a man's civil and religiou actions? And, above all, where is the man, implicitly relying upon the infallibility of his spiritual monitor, who will not respect the advice and opinion of that monitor in almost every transaction of his life? So much for the leading principle of this measure.

Without meddling with the policy of the proposed re-

peal of the declaration respecting transubstantiation, which our ancestors, whose memory we are taught to ve nerate, as the consummators of English liberty, thought necessary for the better security of our Protestant succession, or with what is called the mode of intercourse with the See of Rome,—an intercourse, as we have before ob-served, now, for the first time since the Reformation, recognised by an Act of the Legislature,—we shall proceed to observe upon one or two anomalies, which, by the pro-visions of this Bill, will be introduced into the executive government of this country.

After subscribing the oath, before adverted to, the Roman Catholics are eligible for every appointment about his Majesty's person and government, with the single exception of Lord High Chancellor, or what has been termed the Keeper of his Majesty's Conscience." If, therefore. Roman Catholics are actually eligible for the situations of confidential advisers of the King, we have a right to argue, not only upon the possibility, but upon the probability of the whole Cabinet, with the single exception before mentioned, being composed of Roman Catholics. In such a state of things, what becomes of the old maxim, the best and wisest guarantee for the honesty of Minister that " the King can do no wrong?" Where, in the event

of any mal-administration in matters of a spiritual nature, is the country to look for the men who are to answer with their heads for the advice given to their Sovereign ?—The Roman Catholic part of the Cabinet dare not advise his Majesty upon such an occasion; for, by the words of this Bill, "if any such person shall presume to advise his Majesty, his heirs or successors, touching or concerning any such appointment," (referring to Ecclesiastical appoint-" he shall, being thereof convicted by due course of law, be deemed guilty of a misdemennor." So that in the event of any question of an ecclesiastical nature coming under the consideration of the King's confidential advisers, his Majesty is to be left tete a tete with the Lord Chancellor, who, if the maxim which we have before alluded to, continue in force, must take the whole weight of responsibility upon his own shoulders, and be answerable to his country, for the conduct of the government touching such a transaction.

It appears by the Clause, marked No. I. in the printed Bill, that Roman Catholics are not to vote at any parish Vestry, in respect of the levying money to rebuild or repair any parish Church. Now, as all Legislative enactments are, by the KING'S Most Excellent MASESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords and Commons, is the principle laid down with regard to the King's advisers generally, and to the conduct of Roman Catholics at Parish Vestries, to be applied to the Roman Catholic Members of both Houses of Parliament? if so, new duties must necessarily devolve on the Black Rod of the Upper, and the Serjeant at Arms of the lower House, for, as a measure of precautionary security to such Members, they must be called out and kennelled whenever a question of an Ecclesiastical nature comes before Parliament.

If these observations should tend to direct the public attention to the dangerous innovation which this Bill, if passed into a law, must sanction upon the established institutions of the country or to the mass of incongruities with which it is fraught, we shall feel satisfied of having contributed a feeble support to the opposition we have all along declared to this measure; if attended with that danger the proposers of what are called the securities seem to contemplate, ought never to be carried, and which, in its present shape, will, if passed into a law, be productive of any thing but that conciliation among the Roman Catholics which has been insisted on as one of the first arguments of its promoters. No Bill will ever be satisfactory to the Roman Catholics as a body, the preamble of which, goes to declare the inviolability of the Protestant Church Establishment in the United Kingdom.

#### THE QUEEN AND HER COUNTESSES.

THE Queen has been declared guilty of adultery by THE Queen has been declared guilty of adultery by the highest tribunal in the country. The Queen is degraded, and her name excluded from the Liturgy. The Queen has admitted the justice of all this, and has taken the price of her shame. In short, the Queen has fallen into oblivion; and, had she one spark of decency, one feeling of remurse in her whole composition, there she would remain. But no,—callous, heartless, and hardened as she is the is making great heartless, and hardened as she is, she is making great and frightful struggles to be received into society. Knowing her assurance and insensibility, this does not at all surprise as; but that two respectable women are to be found to aid and abet her in her monstrous efforts to demoralize the country, does indeed fill us with wonder.

Party feelings, we all know, carry men great lengths, but we never did suppose that they could have leder rather driven, LORD JERSEY to have suffered, and LORD GREY to have ordered, their respective wives to visit a profligate woman, who has been declared guilty of adultery in open Court!

The Countess of Jersey and the Countess of

GREY are the QUEEN'S VISITORS AND ASSOCIATES! As for poor LADY GREY, we know that she is accustomed to obey the mandates of her haughty overbearing husband;—that the family tremble at the ERL-KING's voice; nay, we have seen her Ladyship, in former days, forced into the society of a lady (who shall be nameless) at a time when, at all events, his Lordship should have had the decency to have kept her out of it.
We know his Lordship; and, though we pity, we cannot blame her Ladyship—YET!—nor shall we make another remark. Let the Countess Grey shew the proper spirit of an honest woman, and refuse to obey a command which drives her into the company of the Queen, who, fourteen years ago, my Lord Grey would have tried as an adultress, and we shall feel satisfied with having done our duty towards her Ladyship and society. Besides, the Earl admires restiveness in Neapolitans and Piedmontese too much to dislike a little revolt against tyranny at home.

The Countess of Jersey must feel how much personal regard for her, has softened our remarks upon her first visits to Brandenburgh House. Every body who knows her—must admire her—God send we may always have to respect her: true it is, that Lady Jersey's reputation stands clear with the world, and no man dare cast an imputation upon it; but how long will it remain so? there are fifty thousand women equally pure, equally innocent, and equally virtuous with Lady Jersey; but there is not one of them who would dare to risk that purity, that innocence, or that virtue, or even (which

purity, that innocence, or that virtue, or even (which in a worldly sense is as precious), the character of a virtuous woman by an association with profligacy, nastiness, depravity, vice and sin.

We warn Lady Jersey, to beware how she mixes herself up with the Queen. We know that Lady Jersey's views are purely political. We know that her zeal for the Whigs carries her into the infectious air of the Recorded world. Court we know that is real binds. Brandenburgh Court. We know that this zeal blinds her to the dangers which await her-we esteem herwe respect—we would save her.

Let her Ladyship proceed one week longer in the perilous career she has commenced, and she becomes the avowed champion of the Queen-in that political character, she lays herself open to the closest and strictest examination; to the most searching scrutiny, and the severest reprehension, if found wanting; to the "slings and arrows" of party virulence; and to the satire, and ridicule of those, who will not tamely sit by and see brazen sin, and branded infamy held up for the respect and imitation of their wives and children, even by the Countess of Jersey

We are inclined to believe, that, from motives of delicacy, the evidence against the Queen has been withheld from the eyes of the two Noble Ladies we are now treating of. If we perceive that their hadyships persist in their association with her Majesty, we shall consider it our duty, painful and disgusting as it may be, to have laid upon their toilets the depositions of SACCHI and CUCCHI, so that when their Ladyships are admitted to the honour of kissing the Queen's hand, they may be fully aware where that hand has previously been.

# QUEEN'S VISITORS.

WE are requested to state, that it is NOT the Dowager Countess of Jersey who visits the Queen—her Ladyship has not called at Brandenburgh House, nor seen the Queen since her return to England.

# THE "ON DIT!"-(No. I.)

On DIT-They say, that a certain little gentleman, married to the daughter of an Irish Earl, having heard his Lady order her carriage to a particular place, took the whimsical fancy into his head of mounting behind the vehicle, in order to see what might happen. That on its arrival at the particular place to which it had been ordered, a certain handsome good-tempered and agreeable Viscount made his appearance rather mal apropos, and much to the discomfiture of the little gentleman in the rear, who, losing his temper, and quitting his hiding-place, made an attempt at personal correction upon his Lordship, who, on det, returned the compliment in so sturdy a manner as to have nearly expended his jealous antagonist.

—The ou dit goes no farther.

ON DIT—that all the Ladies of the Queen's bed-chamber are, immediately on their appointment, to wear the usual and distinguishing badge of the KEY!

ON DIT—that in a marriage settlement, not long concluded, ten thousand a year is settled on the bride, so long as she continues faithful to her husband; but that she is to lose it wherever she quits his protection.—This precautionary clause, ON DIT, is quite a novelty. (To be continued.)

# LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

REV. MR. GILMORE, Wooler,

REV. MR. ROBERTSON, ditto, Northumberland. REV. MR. BLYTHE, Branton,

RRV. MR. GOWAN EVANS, Towcester (Curate.)
This Gentleman having been asked by Mr. Deacon of Towcester, how he came to think of praying for the Queen

Towcester, how he came to think of praying for the Queen without leave from the Bishop, it is said, replied, that the Bishop was a great ass, and he did not care for him.'

REV. HENRY LIVIUS, Curate of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford.

This Gentleman added the Queen's name to that part of the Litany in which the Almighty is beseeched to have mercy on all the Royal Family. The Clerk, instead of making the usual response, "We beseech thee to hear us, Good Lord, substituted "Good Lord deliver us."

REV. A. HARDWICKE, at St. Bride's, Fleet-street, last Angust, where he officiated for the Curate.

August, where he officiated for the Curate.

REV. — GRIMSHAW, Vicar of Biddenham.

- KITCHENER, Curate to the above, and REV. . also Curate of St. John's, Bedford.

REV. G. S. CORNWALL, Occasional Minister at Creden

REV. G. S. CORNWALL, Occasional Minister at Creden-hill, Herefordshire.

We have received, from a Correspondent, an assurance that the Rev. Samuel Whitlock Gandy, Vicar of Kingston on Thames, was nor a party to the display of the white flag, in honour of the Queen's purity, on the tower of that church; and, that so far from it, on discovering that such a flag had been hoisted, he caused its immediate removal. We have great pleasure in giving a place to this explanation, and in wiping off a stigma which we had cast (as we trust it will appear, very naturally, under the circumstances) upon the

wiping off a stigma which we had cast (as we trust it win appear, very naturally, under the circumstances) upon the character of a loyal and respectable gentleman.

In doing this piece of justice to Mr. Gandy, we must, however, add, that it has been represented to us, from not less than eight of his parishioners, that he omits to pray for His Majesty in the form prescribed. If this be the case, it in some degree warrants our impression that he was privy to the discharge the day. Should there he however now misrange. play of the flag. Should there be, however, any misrepresentation in this particular, we shall be as ready to set it right in our next number as we have been to do Mr. Gandy

Messrs. Moseley and Walker, are not the sole proprietors of Orange-street Chapel.

# (To be continued.) BROUGHAMIANA.—(No. VII.)

justice in this.

ham's celebrated Declaration, that he wished On Mr. Brow r no other Epitaph than "Here Lies the Exemy or WILLIAM PITT.

Brougham, on his tomb-stone, would have writ-" Here lies the enemy of Pitt." And half the line, at least, applies; For ev'ry one admits-" He lies."

It appears, in allusion to what we said last week, about Major-General Wilson's promise to vacate his seat, if his con stituents were averse from the Catholic Bills, the Major-General has observed, that St. Saviour's (in which petitions have been adopted against the Catholics), is the smallest parish in Southwark. St. George's parish have called a meeting for the same purpose.—What will this Knight of Saint Caroline

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

On Lord Castlercagh's calling upon his Friends to attend regularly, and not to give or accept Invitations to Dinner.

> HARK! I hear the sounds of sorrow Fill each office corridor;

CASTLEREAGE cries-" From to-morrow, " Statesmez, ye must dine no more!

- "No more let's see each office man on " Foot, about the hour of seven
- " Teazing Arguthnot and Duncannon, " To find a pair until eleven
- " No more let's hear Sir Gronde, or Binning. "Or HUSRISSON, OF WELLESLEY POLK,
- " Hinting, in sounds so soft and winning, "That soup and fish are apt to cool.
- " Let Michage spread, in Privy-Gurdens, "The board for FERGUSSON and Co.;
- " Let SEPTOX's cook exhaust his lardings; " They but allure away the fee.
- " But some there are who never dine, " (Who ne'er are asked to dine, at least,).
- " Who swallow Avers's tea like wine, " And reckon BELLAMY'S a feast.
- " They can abjure risolles and Patés, "And we must imitate their powers;
- "Besides, they keep their vigils gratis; " We are paid for keeping ours.
- "But, Placemen! if ye heed my summons,
- A mental feast I shall prepare; " Our House shall truly be, of Commons, And RICKMAN's roll a bill of fare.
- " LEY spreads upon the spacious table "A cloth-(no matter what its hue,)
- " The Chaplain, fast as he is able, " Says grace, and bids us all fall to.
- "Without four soups, I should be loth
- "Such splendid guests to entertain; " So WESTERN shall be Barley-broth.
- " And Wood a Potage à la Reine!
- " Mullicatauney, or Scotch porridge, " Either, MACKINTOSH may be;
- " And—(not his merits to disparage,) " SPRING RICE is Printanier au ris.
- " For fish—that bench the SPEAKER's left on "Out-rivals GROVES', to all beholders;
- " No one can see my good Lond SEFTON " But thinks of a cod's head and shoulders!
- " BROUGHAM's crooked shifts, and talents boasted,
- " His slippery tricks no more conceal: " Dragg'd into light, cut up, and roasted,
- "What is he but spitch-cock'd Eel?
- " CALVERT is Salmon- on a dish " Ne'erlay a thicker or a rounder; "PALMER's an undoubted Fish,
- " And flat enough to be a flounder. " SIR RONALD's Lobster, if you crack " His scarlet shell and straggling claws;
- " Old MARKHAM is a muddy Jack; " And WARRE and DAVIS Shrimps for sauce.
- "Of Flesh and Fowl, too, there are plenty:---" TAYLOR is chick for Fricasees;
- "Coke's Norfolk bustard may content ye; " Rutlandshire supplies us Geese!
- " NUGENT would a meal afford one "Who liked Calves-head without the brain;
- " Rump-steaks we'll slice from gen'rous Gondon, " There 'tis cut and come again!
- "CREEVEY's Tripe, unsavoury stuff, " Fit meat alone for dog or cat he;
- " HENRY BENNETT is a Puff; " And Ossulston a petit paté.
- " Hobnouse is Cow-heel-which to cram "Would need a true Saint Giles's taste;
- "We'll put aside that dish of LAMB, " Too delicate for such a feast.
- "GRANT is a Sheep's pate broiled and singed, "And none more empty or more hot is;
- " HUME is a monstrous bore's head, fringed "And garnish'd round with many a nottice.
- " Yerkshire puddings, rich in grease, " Are the types of SVKES and WYVILL;
- "Guisn's brains are Gloucester cheese; "Peppery Lambton is a devil!
- " PARKELL's a potatoe, mealy, "Thick, as ever Ireland grew; "NEWPORT's butter-milk; and HELEY
- " HUTCHINSON'S an Irish-stew.
- " For the rest, as housewives tell us, " How they serve their broken trash-
- "WILSON, BERNAL, MOORE, and ELLICE. " Make an economic Hash!
- "Come, then, hungry friends, fall to 't, " And, if patiently ye dine,
- "Kind Liverpoot shall find ye fruit, " And jovial BATHURST choose your wise!"

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 31.-Very serious alarm is entertained respecting the health of the Dowager Duchess d'Orleans, who is now residing at her Chateaud'Ivry, near Paris.—An Ex-Colonel of Buonaparte's body guard, who was in exile, and who had infringed the limits assigned him, has been arrested on the frontiers. He was yesterday evening lodged in the l'Abbaye prison.—If we may rely upon information from a very respectable source, the seditious movements which have taken place at Lyons and Grenoble, were connected with an extensive plan; but the fidelity and love of Frenchmen have again defeated projects which, doubtless, will not be renewed.

Vienna, March 20.—The official Gazette of to-day gives a list of the twenty-two regiments which are immediately to

depart for Italy. The aggregate of these reinforcements amounts to above sixty thousand men. The two Russian corps d'armée, which have received orders to march, may be estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000 strong, exclusively of the irregular Cossacks.—They write from Naples, that General Begani, Governor of Gaeta, has been assassinated in a popular

Begani, Governor of Gneta, has been assassinated in a popular tumult.

FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

"Head Quarters at Tenao, March 20.

"The Grand Army, after passing the Lirl, at Ceprano, advanced rapidly on San Germano; Gen, Carascosa had fallen back with his army into the entrenched position of Mignano, on the road to Capua. The same spirit which caused the dispersion of Gen. Pepe's army in the Abruzzi, manifested itself in a still more violent way in the camp of Mignano. The troops, unwilling to ight for the insurgent cause, declared against their Chiefs, who could only escape from the danger that threatened them by allowing the soldiers to disperse and return to their homes, after laying down their arms.

"The Neapolitan army no longer exists. The Royal Guard alone, faithful to the sentiments which its name was calculated to produce, preserved order and discipline.

"The forts of San Germano, on the Monte Cassino, surrendered yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to surrender, with cries of 'Live the King!'—Capua, one of the strongest bulwarks of the kingdom, opens its gates to-morrow.—To-morrow our advanced guard will be at Versa.

"The war is terminated. Our entrance into the capital, will be that sofan allied army.—What has been done at Naples was neither the wish of the people nor the army. Facts prove this."

These Gollows a convention for suspending hostilities on both sides, and for surrendering Capua and Aversa to the Austrians, at the latter of which places, they are to halt, till a particular convention is signed for regulating their occupation of Naples.]

Naples, March 23.—A part of the Austrian army niready assembled in our neighbourhood has this morning entered the capital. We admired the fine condition of these troops, who, during their long march from the frontiers to Naples, have

capital. We admired the fine condition of these during their long march from the frontiers to Naples, have observed the strictest discipline. All the corps passed through Toledo-street, to defile before the King's Palace, where were the Regent Duke of Calabria and his brother the Prince of Salerco. An immense concourse of people expressed their applause of the King, and saluted with joyous acclamations

Salerco. An immense concourse of people expressed their applause of the King, and saluted with joyous acclamations the troops of his nugust ally.

PROCLAMATION OF THE DUKE OF CALABRIA.

"The paternal intentions of the King, my august father, have been fully made known to me in his last communications, which were addressed to me from Florence, under the date of the 19th current, and which were brought to me by Lleut. Gen. Fardella. I consider it not only for the glory of his Majesty, but also useful in creating confidence to communicate the same by a liberal transcript.

"Dear Son,—I have received the letters you entrusted to General Pardella, and I learn with great sorrow, by the confients of those of the 13th, all that you have explained to me respecting the state in which my well-heloved subjects are placed. The reasonings into which you enter would seem to point at me as the cause of the evils of the war which afflicts kny kingdom.

"It was precisely for the purpose of avoiding those evils that I employed my caree, and that I wrote to you from Laybach the letter date it be 8th of January, to which, unfortunately, no attention was paid. Hostilities have been committed by our troops, without provocatiom, and even in contempt of my Preclamation of the 23rd of February. The troops of my august allies arrived as friends; the 80 overeigns had declared it. I explicitly announced their intentions and mine. To whom ought the disasters to be attributed? To whom does hlame attach?

"The Allied Powers and myself did every thing in our power to render evident the unfortunate circumstances to which my people were exposed. We offered the means of avoiding them, and made known that the welfare and advantage of my kingdom required, and that reason dictated, the immediate abandoment of all the innovations which had been made. But I found, to my deep regret, that the magnanimous voice of the august Congress and my paternal wishes were not listened to, and that a bilind obstinacy has caused the most fruitless and most fatal res

"Florence, March 19.
Telegraphic advices have reached Paris from Naples, which state, that on the evening of the 24th vlt. the Lazzaroxi assembled tumultuously in the streets, and would have executed summary vengeance upon all the Carbonari, who could be found, bad not their designs been prevented by the Austrians.

found, had not their designs been prevented by the Austrians. On the following day tranquillity was entirely restored.

An article from Laybach, dated March 20, mentions, that a Russian courier had arrived there, with dispatches from the army of General Frimont, stating that the Neapolitan Parliament was dissolved, and that the troops had declared for the King. The Emperors of Austria and Russia immediately repaired to the Church, to return thanks to God for the happy issue of the affairs of Naples.

A Letter from Lisbon of the 24th ult. states that the Inquisition, by the unanimous determination of the Corres, was on that

tion, by the unanimous determination of the Cortes, was on that

day abolished.

UNITED STATES.—We received this week New York Papers to the 10th ult. They contain the Treaty by which Spain cedes the Floridas to the United States, which was formally ratified by the President, on the 22d of February, and thus this long disputed question is at last settled. By the act of ratification, the part of Susin the grants of lands to the Duke of cation on the part of Spain, the grants of lands to the Duke of Allagon, and others, about which so much difficulty occurred when the first attempt at ratification was made, are declared to be annulled. The Spanish troops, &c. are to be withdrawn from the provinces within air months after the evaluate of from the provinces within six mon ratifications, or sooner, if practicable. Particular provision is made for the authentication of the claims of American citizens for Spanish depredations; for which, when ascertained and allowed, compensation to the amount of five millions of dollars is to be paid.

These papers also contain the inaugural speech of Mr. Mun ree, upon his re-election to the office of President, which took
place, it appears, on the 5th ult. In this document, the President enters into a somewhat elaborate review of the political transactions that had occurred during the term of his expired

Letters were on Thursday received from Gibraltar, mentionthe arrival there of a vessel from Paita, in the Pacific, with accounts of 8th December, announcing, that as soon as the new and independent Government was established in Guayaquil, they sent off 500 men to dislodge the Royalists from Quito, but, it is stated, they had not been successful.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On Wednesday a Meeting of Radical and Parliamentary Reformers was held at the City of London Tavern, under the pretence of dining together. That Right Honourable Blockhead the Lord Mayor in the Chair.

Much is said, in the Papers of the faction, about the respectability, and the rank, and the talent of the company, with which we shall not quarrel; but of the real political principles of the party, little need be said beyond this-

After the cloth was removed, the Lord Mayor gave the King.—May he recollect his own declaration, that the Crown is held in trust for the People.—Air, "Hope TOLD A FLATTERING TALE!!!"

Is it possible, we would ask, that any thing can be a more marked, more decisive, or more distinct avowal of the real principles of Parliamentary Reformers?—To insult the Monarch is the first act of the Revolutionist, and every man who remained in that Tavern room, on Wednesday last, after this practical sneer upon the King's conduct to his people, was a party to a personal insult to His MAJESTY.

That so paltry, so grovelling, and so vulgar a thing should have been done by a person so paltry, so groveling, and so vulgar as Lord Mayor Thorpe, we are not surprised; but that men of sense, who, we are told, are to be found in the ranks of Radical Reform, should have allowed the real objects and views of the faction to peep out so early and strongly, seems to us to be most surprising,-that it is fortunate, we are quite sure. While they continued warily to express their attachment to the King, they might deceive the incautious; but now, when the first object and the first act of a public meeting is to ridicule and degrade him, few, we think, will be led away by the respectability (in point of fortune) of mad-headed boys or doting drivellers, to unite themselves with a class of men, whose only merit is upholding doctrines, and maintaining opinions, which have been

exploded and ridiculed by every rational man for years.

After the account of the agreeable mode in which His Majesty's name was treated, we are told "that the QUEEN was drank with three times three!" That the Queen should be drunk after dinner (as Brougham would say) is not at all surprising, but that no tune could have been found suitable to her name, is.

After this "the People" was drunk in a similar manner.
Then up got my Lord Mayor, and very properly, for
the sake of the respectability of the affair, lamented that somebody else was not President of the meeting. He was convinced that the country had arrived at a new era in Reform; and having, with a certain degree of importance, communicated the awful fact, that his private opinion and the opinions of the House of Commons did not always agree, he proposed the health of a gentleman who was to set every thing to rights in the shortest possible time,—Mr. George Lambton. Mr. Lambton was drunk with enthusiam.

Mr. Lambton then repeated the same nonsensical trash which he has been spouting at all the places where he could collect an audience;—told them of his plan of triennial parliaments, and universal suffrage;—talked about the House of Commons till he seemed to forget that he was a member of it; -alluded to the Neapolitan rebels, and "the putrid corpse of legitimate corruption;" (by which it is quite evident what he meant) his allegory, however, though striking, after a bottle of bad port, is not quite so powerful as his hearers seemed to think it; because, if this "legitimate corruption" be a corpse, it is past Doctor Lambton's skill either to kill or cure, and "there's an end on't." More absurdity, we will venture to say, never came out of the mouth of a man not actually shut up for a lunatic, than issued from this infatuated visionist on Wednesday evening. He sat down amidst "continued cheering."

Mr. Byng having had the good taste to absent himself, Mr. Whitbread's health was drank. He returned thanks, and added to all the other advantages likely to result from his honourable friend's plan, noticed the lessening the expence of elections which would attend We are sorry to hear this very indeits adoption. pendent county member talk of expence.—What could he have laid out his money in? or why will increasing the number of voters lessen the charges? The only thing Mr. Whitbread could have paid for must have been the carriage of his voters to the poll, and by that rule, (which is the only one by which we could venture to judge of Mr. Whitbread's expences) had every householder in Middlesex, including the villages of London and Westminster, been blest with a vote each, we venture to think those expences would kave been at least thirty times greater than they actually were. If he meant to insinuate that he paid for any thing else, why then—we can estimate the purity and independence of Mr. S. C. Whitbread.

Mr. Alderman Wood's health was drank; but the pertness of this dapper dunce is gone; his great rareeshow has failed, and, dunghill to the bone, the unhappy drug-seller had not a word to say for himself or any body else, he "shammed sick," and "shirked" speaking.

Waithman talked, however, and said that this was one of the happiest days in his life; -but, happy as he was, every thing was wrong not with standing; and he assured us, that it was his opinion that things could not go on as they were. It is a melancholy thing to know that this is his feeling on the subject, but as it is so, we have made up our minds to bear it with the greatest Christian fortitude.

Mr. Coke talked disrespectfully of the House of Commons, in which he has struggled to keep his seat for the last forty years; and said he was ashamed of the company he kept there. Strong feelings are very apt to be reciprocal;—he "resumed his seat amidst loud applauses."

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor then sported a , and proposed the health of that tried friend of reform, Sir Francis Burdett; from whom a letter was read—in which he talks of "the slung of the Honourable House," and abuses Mr. Canning. The letter was unusually stu-pid, and very well suited to the occasion.

Mr. J. C. Hobbouse, having been called upon, then amused the company with some very good initations of several popular reformers. In their style and manner he was particularly happy, and in the language, at times, pretty successful. In the last part he was encoved (we believe,) but it was considered for fatiguing to make him go through it again, and he sat down with great applause.

The Major General, calling himself Sir Robert Wilson, was then drank. Upon which the Major-General (who is about the silliest of them all) told a story of himself, which he might as well have avoided: after having abused the House of Commons, the Major-General said, that "he had offered his services to the Neapolitans, not as a Commander, but in any capacity that might be assigned Now, as it is quite notorious that his offers were rejected, nobody but a simpleton would have alluded to the thing, the result of which proves the estimation in which these fine free-hearted Neapolitan rebels held his military shill and proffered assistance. He then talked some sad stuff about the Queen; and then Messrs. Hume and Scroggins, and Lord Archibald Hamilton, and Less Nu-gent, and Messrs. Woodenspoon and Curwen, and Monk and Higgs, and C. Hutchinson, and several others spoke, and Doctor Lushington wound up every thing by an attack upon the Trial by Jury, because, forsooth, that mischievous brawler Burdett has been sent to juil by ansimpartial verdict.

At half-past twelve the Lord Mayor (as it was quite natural he should be) was drunk, and the assembly dispersed peaceably.

Healey, Mr. Hunt, Sir Charles Wolseley, R. Casirle, Esq. and Mr. Bampton, were prevented from meeting their friends, by being like Sir Francis Burdett, in jail. Mr. Waddington sent no excuse; but we understand, heis indisposed, which will satisfactorily account for his. absence from this respectable party.

#### PSALMODY.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,-Having read, in the letter signed "OKRHODONZE," in your Paper of April 1st, the following passages, " Doctrines, in the shape of Hymns, &c. have, to my certain knowledge, actually been already introduced into the Diocese of York, repugnant to the pure doctrines of the Established Church," I wish that Orthodoxus could be induced, through your means, to particularize this savertion.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

#### LORD GROSVENOR,

SIR,-This patriotic nobleman is well known to be a great stickler for the liberty of the subject in all respects, and particularly in political matters. How far his Lordship's practice squares with his professions, will appear from the following instance of liberality, which you may rely on as strictly true:-

Travelling last week from Liverpool, by way of Chester. I had naturally a curiosity to see his Lordship's celebrated place, Eaton Hall, and baving understood that. strangers were admitted without any difficulty, I anticipated none on this occasion. I was told, however, on changing horses, one stage before Chester, that it would be necessary to drive to Mr. Willoughby's house, (the hotel I think,) as Lord Grosvenor would not allow his place to be seen by any persons coming in a chaise from the other house, the landlord (Mr. Tomlinson) being an opponent of his Lordship's interest at the elections.

That Peers frequently do unconstitutionally and illegally influence the election of Members of Parliament. is not to be denied; but that any nobleman, and particularly a pretended enemy of corruption, should exercise such an open and tyrannical interference as this, would hardly be credited: for not only is the unfortunate innkeeper injured in his business, for daring to think that an Egerton will make as good a Member of Parliament as a Grosvenor, but the innocent traveller, who knows no distinction between Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Tomlinso is punished, if he does not enter into a conspiracy to utterly run one of those individuals.

I was, at last, disappointed of seeing the house; but this was owing, as I understand, to one of the wings being under alteration; and I have, therefore, no right to complain of it, the exclusion being general. It is only of the invidious distinction prescribed at other times, that I wish you to take notice; and I will not be deterred from making the circumstance public, merely because I happen to be, in London, A TENANT OF LORD GROEVENOR'S. April 3, 1821.

# TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—As a great deal of surprise has been excited by the circumstance of the Select Vestry of this parish (St. George's. Hanover-square) having conceded t jesty the power of opening a coach road from her new house into Hill-street, a privilege which had been repeatedly refused to prior occupiers of the mansion, I think it advisable to inform the Public, through the medium of your Paper, of the mode by which this manœuvre was effected.

You must well know that a certain nobleman, celebrated more for the hardihood of his threat of throwing the Liturgy (or, as her Majesty spells it, "Lethargy") in his Sovereign's face, than for any amiable, liberal, or praiseworthy quality, is the largest ground landlord in the vicinity. Now, it so happens, that a large proportion of his Lordship's leases are nearly expiring, and, as his demands are well known, such of his tenants.



as have nearly run out their leases are rendered more particularly subject to his influence. That such influence was exerted to favour the Queen's views, you may easily

Another, and still more potent plea was urged by the Alderman, of dirty oelebrity, in favour of the request. He broadly stated, that it was an object of paramount importance that the "sober Queen of Britain" should have the opportunity of getting into, or out of, her carriage without being submitted to the common gaze, as there soere times when, in his opinion, the idol should not be injudiciously exposed to the indiscriminate inspection of her worshippers, however besotted they themselves

I am informed that this reason was admitted, and that the Vestry of St. George's, Hanover-square, immediately acquiesced in the application, under a feeling, that, although a temale in that lowest state of degradation, intoxication, might be no unusual sight in St. Giles's, yet, that in this courtly vicinity, its rarity would be no By the bye, Sir, I believe the real motives which

induced her Majesty to purchase Cambridge House are not generally known; they are, however, to be found in the accommodation attached to the mansion, in the shape of a small private dwelling at the lower end of the garden. This building, although not at present decorated with statues of Adam and Eve, like the grotto at Villa d'Este, is yet more comfortably arranged than the laundryhouse at Bayswater, and possesses an advantage far superior to them both, in the shape of a prirate communication with the greater dwelling, by which means the Chamberlain may have frequent and secret interviews with his august mistress, unchecked by footmen and waiting-maids, and altogether unfettered by form or decency.

Some persons have conjectured that, in the event of Matthew Wood's failing in his mining speculations, the small house in question is intended to be an alms-house for him and his family. But I apprehend the former conjecture to be the more correct. I am, Sir, your most A. B. obedient servant.

Grusvenor-square, April 2, 1821.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,-This Committee are pursuing their labours still more closely. They met every day last week, and the meetings were fully attended. The examination of Mr. G. Webb Hall, which lested two days, having been concluded, the Committee proceeded to examine several witnesses summoned by themselves; independent farmers, land-surveyors, dec. They have examined several of the latter class; amongst them Mr. Chapman, Mr. Custance, of Cambridge, &c. on Wedneeday. On Thursday the whole day was occupied in the examination of Mr. Edward Wakefield, a gentleman well known to the House, from having been repeatedly examined by Commit-tees, on subjects connected with the interests of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE, &c .- Monthly Report for March .- Crops of every description have a healthful, if not forward appearance. and only wait for the refreshing showers and mild temperature of spring to burst into full luxuriance, Considering all circumstances, the lands have been generally well tilled, and vast stocks of cattle reared and fed. The seeds have been got in early. Much wheat was sown in the bean planting season, in various parts, and barley; and in few seasons has so little of semination remained to be completed, as in the present. Outdoor stock has done well, and such continues to be the case with the lambs, of which the fall is great and successful for the most part.

All the cloth required for the clothing of the army this year has been contracted for with the Yorkshire clothiers, at 4s. 04d. per yard. The prices of cloth of from Ss. 6d. to Ss. 10d. per yard. The prices of cloth of this description is usually

The Duke of Devonshire has given a piece of ground at Bandon, rent free, for the scite of a Methodist Chapel, and 3001, towards its erection.

The dividends due to the public will be paid on Monday

A Derby Stake is opened for Chester Races, next year, the Stakes for which will be as high as 1,300l.

NEW SERIES OF SCOTTISH HISTORICAL NOVELS.—A new Movel, entitled, "A Legend of Argyle," will be found to form a new, instructive, and entertaining illustration of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1715, thus embracing one of the most important epochs of our domestic history.—In the Legend of important epochs of our domestic history.—In the Legend of Argyle fiction is so ingeniously blended with facts of historical record, that the illusion is complete, and while perusing its pages, we fancy ourselves carried back to the olden time of Scockand, with its turbulent Barons, its obsequious vassals, and all the peculiarities of Clan government. We strongly recommend this Novel, together with "Lochiel, or the Field of Culloden," also lately published, to all those who would obtain an intimate knowledge of the history of their country without wading through the arid details of the historian; the latter work being founded on the events of 1745, as the former is on those of 1715, thus forming a series in which the one is supplementary to the other.—See Advertisement.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—To the Bank of Post Captain: Cap-

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—To the Bank of Post Captain: Captain W. B. Bigland.—Commanders: Lieuts. J. Franklin, G. F. Lyon, the Hon. C. Abhott, J. P. Baker, F. J. Lewis, William Chasman, R. Dicketvon, P. Salmond, J. Gordon (1,) E. Sparshott, T. R. Brigstocke, J. S. W. Johnson, W. Bright, Henry Crease, and J. R. Blois.—Lieuts: Messas, C. M. Tylden, G. Back, G. Evans, R. Hood, F. V. Cotton, J. Washington, W. Wilson, J. Pole, J. Rainier, J. W. Elkins, G. Smith, J. Hamilton, R. Taylor, W. Winniett, C. Mallard, W. Christie, W. M. Hearle, G. Mansel, W. Forbes, W. J. Cooling, L. Reynolds, T. Hearle, G. Massel, W. Forbes, W. J. Cooling, L. Reynolds, T. M'Namara, H. Rymer, E. H. Pace, W. O. Wheatley, W. S. Artbur, M. A. Slater, R. Owen, T. Cartwright, W. H. Martin,

and G. B. Martin. NAVAL APPOINTMENTS .- Admiral Sir J. Whitshed, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, vice Sir George Campbell, deceased.—Admiral the Hon. Alex. Inglis Cochrane, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, vice Admiral Lord Exmouth—peace service expired.

service expired.

NAVY.—The following ships, &c. are huilding, and ordered to be huilt, in Chatham Dock-yard:—Building—Prince Rejent, 120 guius; Formidable, 84; Powerful, 84; Latona, 46; Diana, 46; Rattlesnake, 28; Procris (brig) 10; Weazle, 10; Basilisk Revenue Cutter.—Ordered to be built. Neptune, 120 guius; Mermaid, 46; Thames, 46; Unicorn, 46; Crocodile, 28; Rainbow, 28; Etna, bomb; Sulphur, bomb.

To the Faculty.—In a work entituled, Thomæ Bartolini Gasp. F. Anatomia, ex Gaspari Bartholini parentis Institutionibus, kc. kc. kc. Hagæ-Comitis, ex typographia Adviani Viace, cloix av. Cap. XXII. p. 135.—"De infirmo véntre,"—"De Testibus"—lege. "Numero bini sunt. Rarò unus tantum, et magnus: [ut Syllæ et Cottæ, teste Arriano] rarius tres [ut in Agathocle Sicilim Tyranno et familiis, nonnullis tres [ut in Agathocle Sicilim Tyranno et familiis, nonnullis Italia Coleorum, Bascami imprimis; allorumque Parisiis notante Fernelio]."

BETTING ROOM, April 5.—State of the Odds on Races to BETTING ROOM, April 5.—State of the Odds on Races to come.—Derby: 13 to 2 agst Reginald; 15 to 2 agst Gustavus; 9 to 1 agst Jock; 9 to 1 agst Morel; 11 to 1 agst Charm; 100 to 5 agst Cowslip; 100 to 5 agst any other.—Oaks; 9 to 2 agst My Lady; 8 to 1 agst Augusta.—Riddlesworth: 2 to 1 agst Reginald; 3 to 1 agst Morel.—8st. 7lb. Stakes: 2 to 1 agst Banker; 5 to 2 agst Autar.

M. Alexandre, the celebrated Ventriloquist, is gone down to Windsor, whither he has been invited under high and illustrious agreements. He will perform there to prepare and Tagstavar.

patronage. He will perform there to-morrow and Tuesday.— M. A. has received numerous and pressing invitations from private circles to exhibit his unrivalled talents, which will interfere with his further performances; but it is understood that, on his return to town, on Wednesday, he will resume his public exhibitions at some one of the theatres.

A machine has lately been invented, and brought to perfec tion, which, with one horse, and a boy to guide it, will furrow an acre of land in five bours. It is adapted for almost all species of soil, and furrows the ground at any given depth, from one inch and a half to eight inches, and from five to eleven inches in breadth; and will also turn the furrows against hills.

A female of Carisbroke, who has been at the lowest ebb of

poverty from her birth, is become entitled to a fortune of eight thousand pounds, in consequence of a recent decision in the Court of Chancery.

The Journal of Antwerp asserts, that English hops, after

having been used in our breweries, and even expressed engines, are dried again and exported in large quantities.

The accounts from Paris of the death of Madame Fodor, are

contradicted by letters received in town. Though her recovery was considered impossible, it seems she is again able to perform

at the Parisian Opera.

EARTHQUAKE.—The earthquake which lately made such dreadful ravages in the Island of Zante, was also felt in the Peninsula of the Moren. The town of Lala, it is said, has been completely destroyed, and more than 500 persons have perished under the ruins. Several other towns have been ravaged, and a great number of lives have been lost. In the town of Pyrgos 300 houses were thrown down. The earth-quake lasted several days, and every day violent shocks suc-

ceeded each other after intervals of a few hours.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a Special General
Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, was this day held at
the Company's House in Leadenball-street.

The Resolution of the General Court of the 21st of March

last, approving the grant of 1,5001. to Captain David Ross, of the Bombay Marine, was confirmed.

Mr. R. Jackson, in an able and eloquent speech, adverted to the abilities which Mr. Canning displayed while be filled the Office of President of the Board of Control; and concluded by moving the following resolution:-

"That this Court, most cordially concurring in the sentiments conveyed by the Court of Directors in their Letter of the 22d of December last, to the Right Hon. George Canning, assure that Gentleman of their sincere admiration of those high qualities so emphatically noticed, and unanimously recorded by the Executive Government of this company, and request him to accept of this expression of their great respect, and of their unfeigned wishes for his health and happiness, whether acting as a distinguished Servant of the Public, or enjoying the culmer pleasures of private life.

That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be requested to transmit a copy of this Resolution to Mr. Canning.

James Perry, Esq. seconded the motion, and particularly adverted to the liberal conduct of Mr. Canning, with respect to the Asiatic press

The Hon. Colonel Stanhope and Mr. Lowndes supported the metion.

Mr. D. Kinnaird opposed the Resolution, which, he connded, was a Resolution of compliments, not of thanks. whole proceeding was, to use a comprehensive but a vulgar word, the most complete humbug he had ever witnessed.

Mr. Wilkes condemned the present proceeding, because it was not called for hy any necessity whatever; and from measures that were not necessary, it was the interest and duty of that Court to abstain. He moved an amendment, that though the Court had a high respect for Mr. Canning, they did not deem it proper to adopt any Resolution founded on the Corce between him and the Court of Directors.

Mr. D. Kinnaird seconded the Amendment.

Mr. Hume (in the absence of Mr. Jackson) defended the motion. He was sorry the subject had been introduced to the Court; but as it had been brought forward, he felt if they receded a slur would be cast upon Mr. Canning as well as on the Court of Directors.

Mr. D. Kinnaird, after what had fallen from his Hon. Priend was determined not to second the Amendment; but as he could not approve of the original motion, he would take no part, one way or other, in the division.

An Hon. Proprietor immediately expressed his readiness to cond the Amendment.

Mr. Perry, Mr. Twining, Mr. S. Dixon, and Mr. Pattison, supported the original motion, which was carried almost una-nimously; as was also a subsequent motion—That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be directed to transmit a copy of the Resolution to Mr. Canning.—Adjourned.

# PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGHTON.-The brave and loval 85th, stationed here, have received another mark of Royal favour, and which the annexed

"The King having graciously been pleased to confer upon the regiment the title of the 'King's Regiment of Light Infantry,' as a most distinguished mark of his Majesty's apprehation of the Corps. In future, the regiment, in all respects, &c. is to be styled, 'The King's Light Infantry,' instead of the 'Duke of York's Own.'

The figures of the segiments of some wallow to blue and

The facings of the regimentals, from yellow to blue, are to

BRISTOL .- A highly respectable gentleman of this city, whilst lubouring under the oppression of a severe mental affic tion, resulting from the loss of the whole of his property, through the unprincipled treachery of one in whom he had confided as a friend, put a period to his existence on Thursday sa might, in the neighbourhood of Stapleton, by discharging the coatents of a pistol through his heart, His body was conveyed to the Boll Inn, where a Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict-Mental Derangement.

CALNE. -- A short time since was discovered hanging in her house, at Cherrill, near this place, Elizabeth Lossom, the mo-ther of four young children. Her husband failed a few years since, left his wife and family, and has not since returned, which is supposed to have caused the rash act.—On Wednesday morning, the 26th ult. a young woman, about 20 years of age, was found hanging in one of the plantations in Bowood Park, near this place. She effected her purpose by means of her shawl. No reason can be assigned for her committing suicide.

CAMBRIDGE.-Two gold medals, given annually by the Chancellor of this University to the best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, have been adjudged to Messrs. Alfred Ollivant, and Win. Henry Fox

Talbot, both of Trinity College.

CARMARTHEN.—Dr. Parry, late surgeon of the Havannah frigate, one of the ships which conveyed Bonaparte to St. Heena, was unfortunately killed, on Friday se'nnight, by a fall from his horse.

CHELTENHAM .- The small-pox is now raging in this town; where it has been introduced in a great measure by some of the lower class inoculated for this malady.

CORK.—The Corporation of this city have lost the right of taking a toll which they enjoyed since the reign of King John; this amounted to an annual sum of 2,800l.

DRAL.-Lust week, a man suspected of having informed against some smugglers, was seized on the beach, stripped naked to the waist, and tarred and feathered. Another elderly man, who happened to look on, being also suspected, suffered a similar treatment: they were driven round the town in a cart for unwards of two bours.

DERBY .- On Friday se'nnight, Mr. Wm. Barton, of this town, corn-dealer, was convicted before the Borough Magis-trates in a mitigated penalty, for not having, on the 31 March inst., delivered to Mr. Thomas Crayne, the receiver of assize returns, a true and exact return of the prices of all the wheat bought by him in the borough of Derby within seven days then preceding.

DUBLIN .- Murder .- Wednesday se'nnight, about 2 o'clock, a dreadful murder was committed on the body of a young lady, living in the house of Capt. Peck, Portland-place, near Mount-joy-square, in this city. Shortly before the time mentioned, a girl of the name of Ennis called at the house, and informed the Lady that the Captain had met with a severe accident in -Earl-street, and that she had been sent by him to have the servant-maid dispatched with his great-cont, and a carriage to convey him home, which was instantly complied with. entire story, however, was a fabrication; no such accident had appeared to Captain Peck. On the return of the servant, sho found the place in great disorder, the house robbed, and hea mistress murdered: the property taken was considerable. She instantly gave the alarm. The deceased was found in the kitchen, mangled in a shocking manner. A Coroner's Inquest has sat on the body, and brought in a verdict against a discarded female servant of the name of Bridget Butterly, as guilty of wilful murder, and against the girl Ennis, as having nided and assisted in the robbery.

Exetes.— On Monday se'nnight, between the hours of eight

and nine o'clock, Mr. Joseph Rowe, of this city, builder and auctioneer, was discovered lying on the tumpike-road, in a senseless state, about a mile and a half from Crediton, where he was taken, and expired shortly after. Mr. R. has left a widow and large family to mourn their severe loss. A Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of apoplexy.

GLASGOW .- On Tuesday last, two boys, one apparently. seven, the other ten years old, decently dressed, with their school books, were discovered lying in a field, the one senseless, the other dead. The usual means were tried, but without effect, on the one.

GREENOCK .- The Rev. Mr. Crawford, Minister of Kilmo took his passage in a small wherry (as it is understood) with an attendant and two young men with him; the boat found keel upwards, betwixt the islands of Lanlash and Plodda. The unfortunate passengers have not been found.

HAREwoop.—Some villains broke into the church, and stripped all the scarlet cloth off the Earl of Harewood's pew. Holl.—The foundation-stone of the new church at Scul-coates, adjoining here, was laid last week with much ceremony. It is to be built by subscription, and the inhabitants of the pa-

rish are to nominate their own clergyman.

Mrs. G. Knight, of Firbeck, has erected at her own expense a new parish church, on the site of the old one; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that, during the period of rebuilding, neither wedding, burial, or christening occurred in the parish.

LANCASTER.—Mr. Brougham, her Majesty's Attorney-Ge-

neral, has been under the necessity, in consequence of indispo-sition, of returning the briefs be had received at our Assizes, and on Thursday (29th ult.) left here for Brougham Hall, Westmoreland.

LEEDS.—On Wednesday, another fatal accident happened at the Waterloo Colliery near this place; as William Ingle, the banksman, was lending the coals, the catch gave way, and he was precipitated to the bottom of the pit, and killed on the spot. — An ominous casualty has befallen part of the extensive barracks at present erecting in this place—the iron roof placed upon one of the buildings has given way, and Glasgo must, we understand, be totally removed. At the racks a roof of a similar description fell in, and left the building a ruin.

Lincoln.—A most cruel and atrocious murder was com-

mitted on the evening of Friday se'nnight at Whapiode. Mrs. Cawthorn, wife of John Cawthorn, of that place, while taking supper with her husband, was suddenly taken ill, and expired before any assistance could be procured. Her husband ran to a neighbour's house, and pretending that his wife was very bad, desired them to come to her assistance, when they found her a corpse; and, on examining the body, supposed her to have taken poison. An inquest was held on the body, when it appeared that the deceased had not been killed by poison only, but by a violent bruise on the throat, supposed to have been caused by her husband's attempting to strangle her while she was vomiting up the poison. The Jury having returned a verdict of wilful murder against the husband, he has been committed to Spalding gaol to take his trial at the next assizes at Lincoln.

MAXCHESTER. - The manufacturers in this town are obtaining good prices for their goods. Stocks (of muslius particularly) have seldom been lower. Weavers wages increase. The demand for cotton is great.

NOTTINGHAM.—The stocking weavers in the neighbouring counties have struck for wages. Large processions of these men are frequently seen traversing our streets.

Woncester, March 31.—Hop Intelligence.— This day 143 pockets were weighed; prices 56s. to 75s. Curious samples higher. The planters have commenced throwing down the hills; the plants look very healthy.

#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

At the Surrey Sessions, Richard Wigley, a watchman, of Petersham, was indicted for the wilful murder of Robert Knight, on the 28th of March, by shooting him with a gun loaded with shot.

Mr. Turton conducted the prosecution, and called the witnesses, who stated the transaction in the same manner as detailed in our last.

The Prisoner was a man of respectable appearance, was deeply affected, and received a most unexceptionable character from a number of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who spoke of him in the highest terms for humanity.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. He

An awful instance of sudden death occurred on Friday se'nnight. Mr. Wiltshire, late of the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, left town on Friday afternoon, for his residence at Clapham; he took tea, and afterwards, as was customary with him, a short sleep. On awaking, he complained of indignation desired his bod to he warmed and replained of indisposition, desired his bed to be warmed, and re-tired to rest. He got into bed without any assistance, just laid down, and expired immediately. Mr. W. was a man who enjoyed a good state of health, and was upwards of seventy.

The warehouse of Messrs. Snell and Co. lately the receptacle

for the Houseless Poor, was plundered of property on Wednesday night, to the amount of nearly 7001.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A few days since, a lady, apparently labouring under considerable fatigue, called at a cottage in the neighbourhood of Turnham Green, and applied for refreshment, for which she tendered a bank note. The inchange, and on her return, with great surprize, found the stranger gone. On hearing, as she believed, the cry of her infant, she hastened to its cradle, but to her utter dismay, discovered her own hat been taken away, and another of a tawny colour placed in its stead. Cash to the amount of 1001, was fastened to its breast. It is said, the poor woman, influenced by the pecuniary gift, has become reconciled to the event, and treats the child with maternal fondness.

ADVERTISEMENT .- SPRING FASHIONS .- Curling the hair still continues to prevail, indeed, it may be called an universal fashion, the effect of a fine head of hair strikes every beholder with admiration, and has always been a favorite theme for the artist's pencil, and the poet's muse, and of all modern invenartist's pencil, and the poet's muse, and of all modern inven-tions for displaying it in the most fascinating manner, Atkinson's Curling Fluid has long stood pre-eminent, by applying it after curling the hair, it counteracts the harshness which hot irons produce, makes it soft and glossy as silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in dancing or walking, or in damp wea-ther. It also removes the dandriffe, prevents the hair failing off or turning grey, and is perhaps the greatest regenerator of hair in the whole arcana of nature. It is sold by most re-spectable Perfumers, but as there are some very near isoilaspectable Perfumers, but as there are some very near imitations, the following signature is on the label of the genuine, "James Atkinson, 44. Gerrard Street, London."

		SHIP	NEWS.	•	
	Arrived Mails	Due	1 Arrived	Maile	Due
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	Guernsey & Jers	ey —	I	Prance	I
	Holland		1	.Hamburgi	ı —
	lGottenburgh			Fianders .	
	TABLE A	177 0		AL DE	

DEAL, April 6. Wind N. W.—Came down from the River and sailed the Ulysses, Dawson, for Rio Janeiro; Mary Ann, Jackson; Everetta, Stoddart; and General Elliott, Pranks, for Quebee; Surry, Guchut, for St. John's; Nestor, Theaker, for New Brunswick; Columbo, Billert; and Jersey, Nicholson, for Miramichi; Hannah, Dun, for Cape Breton; and Sceptre, Dixon, from Edward's Island—Arrived and sailed for the River, with the rest of the homeward-bound, the Martha, Mathews, for Pernambuco; and Orodino, Fanning, for New York, the latter remains; the Anna, Robertson, sailed this morning for India, but has since put back.

back.
BRISTOL, April6.—The Flora, M'Lean, for New Brunswick, droye
ashore at the mouth of this river a few days since, but is got off, it is

ashore at the month of this river a few days since, but is got off, it is supposed, little damaged.

PORTSMOUTH, April 6. Wind W.S. W. Arrived from the Downs, the John Howard, Smith, for Quebec: Anne, Church, for the West halles; Vigitaut, Davidson, for Marseilles; Ulysses, Dawson, for the Brasile; and H. M. ship Sophic.—Paased down Channel, the Frances, Erans's and Daniel, Allen, for the S. Seas.

PADSLOW, April 4.—The Adolphe, Pruncand, which was carried into Port Isaac, the 24th ult. parted her cables, and drove on the rocks, where she now lies, a complete wreck.

PLYMOUT41, April 5.—The Speculation, Gaff, for Cardiff, got a shore this morning uader Mount Battrn, within the entrance of Catwater, where she now remains.

water, where she now remains.

FALMOUTH, April 4. Wind W. N. W. Salled, the Stanmer Packet, with a Mati, for Lisbos.

EXTRAORDINARY RED BOOK.

Just published, a New Edition, corrected and enlarged, to the end of the First Year of the Reign of His present Majesty,

THE EXTRAORDINARY RED-BOOK, containing an Accesunt of all Places, Pensions, Sinecures, Grants, &c. the Expenditure of the Civil List, the Finances and Debt of Great Britain, with a variety of Official Documents never before published; among which are Admiralty Droits, Land and other Crown Revenues to February, 1821.

A correct List of the New Parliament, &c. &c.

By A COMMONER.

London: Printed for J. Johnston, 98, Cheapside, and W. Clarke, 92, Royal Exchange.

London: Printed for J. Johnston, 98, Cheapside, and W. Ciarke, Uz., Royal Exchange.

THE EXTRAORDINARY RED BOOK is a Work interesting to all; these are the evils of the system, and there are the advantages of it; there you will see how, through what channels, by what means and for whom the system "works well." Look attentively at what is there placed before you. Behold the reasons, the solid reasons, why the enemies of Constitutional and Radical Reform are its bitterest foes. Read the facts, and recollect the men whom you will find named. Observe how they act. Renember what you find recorded of them, and that, too, chiefly from PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS; and you will then cease to doubt—even if you had before hesitated on the subject—why Reform is resisted by all parties, Whigs and Tories, ins and Outs, or by whatever name the various Factions may be called.

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CAUTION.—SALMON, ODY, and CO. most respectfully cantion the Pablic against the many bengling and inferior initative TRUSSES now offered for sale. The true PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES have "Salmon Patent" stamped on the front end of the anting.

the upring.

The Patentees have the honear to supply the Army and Mavy, the
Naval and Military Hespitals, the Beck Yards and Ordnance, the
Marine Infirmary, the Menourable East India Company, the City of
London Trass Society, the Mary-le-Bone. Wiveliscembe, Bristof, and
Denbigh Infirmaries, the Middlesex Hospital, &c. &c. &c.

Manufactory, 292, Strand, Leudon; et a la Galerie du Palais Royale,
183, a Paris

sas, a Paris. 質字 Persons residing in the country sending the circumference of the body across the hips, may depend upon being accurately fitted.

GREY ARABIAN.—TO BREEDERS AND OTHERS
TO BE DISPOSED OF, a REAL ARABIAN GREY
STALLION, from the Stud of the Bashaw of Tripol, the beginning
of 1829: 15 hands high, 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound in
every respect, and free from all vice or blemish. This Herse is so gestle,
that the most timid Lady or Child may ride him; and is, perhaps, the
largest Horse in the smallest compass ever seen in this country, being
able to carry the heaviest weight that can ride. He is the property of
a Gentleman who had him from the Eashaw, and parted with for no
fault whatever. To be seen and Particulars known at Hodgkinson's
Livery Stables, Bury-street, Bloomsbury-square.

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JONES's (Inter Davison's) IMPROVED ROYAL DOUBLE
SCENTED WINDSOR SOAP, in the highest perfection.—J. JONES,
having considerably improved this Soap, and reduced it in price, particularly recommends it for family use. It is rendered more pare in
quality and greatly enriched in fragrance; its balsamic and cleansing
properties operate in the most agreeable manner upon the skin, by
producing an immediate soft creamy lather.—Please to ask for Jone's
improved Royal Double Scented Windsor Soap. So'd in Lendon only,
at his Manufactory, No.59, Fleet-street, at 2s. (late 2s. 6d.) per lb., comsisting of six squares, or in single squares at 64. each.

Improved Royal Double Scented Windsor Sonp. Sown in Language at his Manufactory, No. 59, Fleet-street, at 2s. (late 2s. 6d.) per lb., consisting of six squares, or in single squares at 6d. each. ESTABLISHED UPWARDS of TWENTY YEARS for the BALE of IRISH LINEN by the PIECE,

At the Factor's Price, No. 4, on the South Side of Bloomsbury square, four doors from the top of Southampton-street, Rolborn,

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They also engage to return the Purchase-money should any fault appear.

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Good Irish Bills and Bank of Ireland Notes takes as usual

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PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP,
adapted to the CONSERVATORY. The same principle on which
this Lamp acts as a Chamber or Night Light, so universally admired
and patronized by thousands of families and persons, is so peculiarly applicable to the Conservatory, that the Patentee is induced to present it to
the Public as a protector of delicate Plants and Flowers from the effects
of frosty or cold nights. Two of these Lamps, which add elegance to
utility, have been proved, by many experiments made by a respectable
Florist in his own Green-house, to have kept the thermometer at 40 to
41 degrees for twelve hours, during a severe frost, at the small expense
in spermacett oil of two-prince each; and what adds to its singular advantage is, that its heat can be increased or otherwise at pleasure. The
Nightor Chamber Lamp gives an invariable light for twelve hours or
more—ready at the moment it is wanted—boaring any motion perfectly
safe—and in expense not hulf that of a rush-light: price 10s, in neat
Japanned Stands; and 20s. in elegant Imperial Metal, or Bronze, suited
to the exambers of the Nobility and affinent: and the Conservatory Lamp,
all Glass, 30s. each.—Sold by T. Pearce and Co. Agents to the Patentee,
269, St.Clement's, Strand, who, to secure the reputation of this Invention
from the effects of bad oil, are bound to sell none but pure and genuine
Spermaceti.—Families in the Country may venture to send their Orders,
without the possibility of a disappointment.—Letters (post-paid) will
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BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE, for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce: will keep good in all climates.

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URLING'S LACE (of the real Point and Brussels fabric), 147, Strand, near Somerset House, removed from 392, Strand.—G. F. URLING and CO, beg to inform the Fashiouable World, that they have prepared for the Season a various and extensive Assortment of their PATENT LACE DRESSES, from four Guineas to ene fundred Guineas each; some of which, from recent improvements, they humbly presume to compare with the most perfect foreign productions. Also a great variety of Veils, Scarfs, Squares, Laces, Nets, &c. of every description. This peculiarly clear and transparent Article having, in the higher circles, superseded the ase of common Lace, which becomes rough and foll of fibre on the first washing, the Patentees respectfully apprise the Public, that the latter is frequently starched to conceal its defects, and make it resemble Urling's Lace, which, therefore, can only be relied upon as genuine at their Wholesale and Retail Establishment in Lewion, or of the Country Dealers supplied by them. Every Article is distinguished by a Seai, with the Patentee's Initials, "G. F. U. and Co." and the words, "by the (late) Queen's authority." Specimeas, shewing the superiority of Urling's Lace over cemmon Lace, may be seen in Ackermann's Repositery, La Belle Assemblee, and other fashionable works, and may be had gratis, by application, post-paid, to G. F. Urling and Co.

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AS COUGHS and COLDS are so prevalent in this King-

AS COUGHS and COLDS are so prevalent in this Kingdom, no Family should be a moment without this Medicine, to the virtue of which the most honourable testimony has been borne, being recommended by Physicians, and patronised by Ludies and Gentlemen of the first distinction; if may be taken by the Infant in the first week, to the Aged in any state; it strengthens the Coat off the Stemach, helps Bigestion, creates an Appetite, and reanimates the whole Frame.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, Horsham, Sussex; and may be had in London of Hudson and Co. 27, Haymarket; Sutton and Co. 10, Bow Church yard; Newberry and Sone, 43, St. Paul's, and 29, Dame-street, Dublin; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 66, St. Paul's, Barclay and Son, 95, Fleet Market; Johnson, 15, Greek-street, Soho; Evans and Son, 42, Long-lane, Smittheid; Bácon, 150, Oxford-street; E. Newberry, Cerner of St. Paul's; Tutt, Royal Exchange; Clark, 269, High-street, Borough; Ward, 324, Holborn; Vade, 46, Cornhill; and by the principal Venders of Medicine in the United Kingdom.

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY for CONVULSION And EPILEPTIC FITS, SPASMS, &c.—DR. HADLEY'S CON-VULSION POWDER, a certain Remedy for Convulsion Fits in Chil-dres, and for all Spasmodic Complaints.

Patronized and sanctioned by Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland Lady Catharine Walpols, Right Hon. Lady Antherst.
Right Hon. Lady Lismore.
Right Hon. Lady C. Cavendish.
Hon. Mrs. Hagturst, Hon. Mrs. Egerton.

Right Hon. Lady C. Cavendish.

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DR. HADLEY'S POWDERS, although not publicly known, have for many years anatained a proud characteristic as a never-failing remedy in the worst cases of Convulsions in Children, or Adults; also Epileptic or Falling Fits, which they completely extirpate; removes the most violent Spasmodic Affectious. These Powders are conderfully, and weakness in Children and Adulta, and in a short time restores the patient to perfect health, without confinement or alteration in dict. These Powders are equally efficacious in all climates.

Sold is bettles at 4s. 6d. 11s. and 22s. each, by appaintment of the Proprietor, by Mr. Sanger, Medicine Varehouse, 150, Oxford-street; Messra. Barclay and Sons, 45, Sec. Paul's Church-yard; Edwards, 66, St. Paul's Church-yard; Suttou and Go. Baw Church-yard; Edwards, 66, St. Paul's Church-yard; Suttou and Go. Baw Church-yard; Edwards, 66, St. Paul's Church-yard; Suttou and Go. Baw Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Evans, Long-change; Johnstone, Cornhill; Ward, 324, Holborn; and by their appointment by most respectable Medicine Venders in every Towa throughout the United Kingdom.

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Two Hundred Lots of Gennine HUUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of Capt.
Prendigress, going to India. Three beautiful Entrits Drawing-room
Curtains, with 14 Rosewood Chairs, and two Grecian Couches, with
Cabinets, Cards, Sofa, Loo and Work Tables, inlaid capital carved
Fedestal Sideboard, with Patent Dining Tables to go under, two large
Chimney and Pier Glasses, Cut Glass, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

Chimney and Pier Glasses, Cat Glass, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MESSIS. WILSON and CO.
On the Premises, No. 22, Montague-street, TO-MORROW and following
Day, at Twelve,
COMPRISING four very handsome Mahogapy Bedsteads
and Hangings, with White Goose and Down Beds and Bedding to
each, Parlour Curtains for two Windows, with Mahogany Cenches and
Chairs covered with red Morocco and Satin Hair Cloth, a very superis
Set of Rosewood, Card, Sofa, and Loo Tables, elegantly inlaid and
finished, Sofa Bedsteads and Accouchement Chairs fitted up with
Cushions, three large Chimney Glasses with corresponding Mirrora,
and Pier ditto, Mahogany Wardrobes, and Ghairs of double and single
Drawers, a Patent Dressing Case fitted up with Apparatus, reading and
work Tables, Harp Stand and Chair, Sandwich Tables, Book Cheffoniers,
Frints, Blue and White Dinner Service, double-barrel Gun, and a
Case of Pistols, Cheval and Box Glasses, Jandsome Cut Glass, in Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Trific Dishes, Ice Pails, &c. the whole of the
Kitchen Furniture, &c.
May be viewed, when Catalogues may be had; and at the Auctioneers'
Office, Holborn.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, PRIDAY, APRIL 6.

There have been but few arrivals of Wheat since Monday, the trade is however dull, and what remained over from that day's market met a heavy sale on lower terms.—Barley also, of which there was a good supply from Suffolk, sold heavily on scarcely so good terms.—Having been moderately supplied with Onts of late, the sales are tolerably brisk at last week's price.—In Beans and Pease we have no alteration to notice.

DETTUN DRICE of CD v	IN, on board Ship, as under.
WELLING LAIGE OF CITY	in, on board Ship, as under.
Essex Red Wheat (new)35s. 4xs.	Maple
Fine	White ditto
Olds. —s. —s. —s.	Boilers
Rasex White (new)40s. 50s,	Small Beans #. 30s. 32s.
Fine	
Superfine	
Ryes. 30s. 32s.	Old
Old	Feed Oats 16s. 18s.
Barleys. 20s. 24s.	
Fine	Poland ditto
Superline	Fine
Malt50s. 54s.	Potatoe ditte
Fines. 56s. 60s.	Fine
Hog Pense	
200 1441	

PRICE of FLOUR. 

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Mar. Dist Inl. Counties g. & Wal.	W	ht.	R	ye.	B	ırl.	0	ats.	Be	nn.	Pe	ase.		ME
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Mutton	48	. 00	i. te	58.	Od	.   P	ork.			4s.	od.	to s		ad.

PRICE of HOPS, per Cwt.—SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Bags.

Kent...21. 10s, to 31. 10s, a 41. 4s.

Sussex 21. 0s, to 31. 0s, a 21. 10s.

Essex 21. 5s. to 31. 0s. a 31. 4s.

Essex 21. 5s. to 31. 10s. to 61. 10s.

Farnham, fine ... 41. 10s. to 61. 10s.

Farnham, second 21. 16s. to 51. 0s.

	Es of th	e PUB	LIC FU	NDS.		
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sai.
Bank Stock	_	-			851	-
3 per Cent. Reduced				-	711	7,18
3 per Cent. Consols		72	72	72	711 721 80	72 713
8 per Cent. Consols			_		80	_
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4 per Cent. Consols	-	-	_	_	88	389 £ T
5 per Cent. Navy	107	107	1965	106}	106	1064 3
Bank Long Annuities	_	-		-	_	184
India Bonds	46 p	47 p	48 P	18 p	49 p	49 47
Exchequer Bills, 2d		3 p	4 p	4.9	4 p	par 4 6
Ditto, 24d	_				<u> </u>	-
Omnium	-	_	-	_	_	_

BIRTHS.
On Monday, at Bath, the Lady of Captain Gawen Roberts, R. N. of In South Andley street, on Tuesday, the 3d inst. the Lady of George Sinclair, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Clement Danes, William Januett, Esq. of Gerrard-street, Suho, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late William Winchester, Esq. of Cecil-street.

At Guernsey, Flitzkubert Macqueen, Esq. to Mary Christina, relict of the late Captain James Dalrymple, and third daughter of Sir James Nasmyth, Bart.

DIKD.

On Wednesday, of apoplexy, Mrs. Liston, of Covent Garden Theatre.
On Saturday last, at his house in Pall Mall, in the 82d year of his age,
Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart. Sir Charles was for many years one of the
Representatives in Parliament for the county of Suffolk, and only
declined a continuation of that honour at the General Election before

the last.

At her house, in Park-street, in her 99th year, Viscountess Pery, reliet of Viscount Pery, and mother to Viscountess Northland and the Hon. Mrs. Calvert.

On Twesday, the 3d inst. suddenly, Charlotte, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Mansheld, Kat. at his lieuse in Russell-square.

On Wednesday, Admiral Sir John Colpoys, G. C. B. Governor of Greenwich Hoepital.

Sunday morning, the 1st inst. in Wardrebe-place, Dector's Commons, in his Suit year, Wm. Box, Esq. surgeon, and for 44 years Deputy of the Ward of Castle Baynard.

Monday night, Mr. Samuel Highley, bookseller, of Fleet-street, aged 60.

aged 60.

At Paris, J. R. Cutlibert, Esq. of Grosvenor-square.

In Reading, aged 66, James Pailey, Esq. late collector of His Majesty's.

Excise at Briatol.

Section 2018, 1985, 19

Excise at Bristol.

At his house in Spital-square, Peter Guillebaud, Esq. in his 83d year.
On Sunday, the 1st inst. at Bury St. Edmund's, George Western, Esq.
of the General Post Office, aged 55.

At Elthan House, Kent, on Monday, Mrs. Aislabie, widow of the lake
Rawson Aislabie, Esq.
Suddealy, of an hysterical affection, Mrs. Elliston, wife of Mr. Elliston,
the lessee of Drury-lane Theatga, at her residence in Stratford-place.
On the 2d inst. at Brighton, Robert Enidges, Esq. of Tooting, Surrey,
in the 63d year of his age.
On Sunday last, at Brighton, Str Charles Edmonstone, of Dunheath,
Bart. M.P. for the county of Stirling.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, at No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are



# JOHN



# BULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 18.

# SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.

THE Nobility and Gentry making only a temporary residence in Town, whose houses may not offer the convenicacies necessary for Parties, or who may wish to avoid the embarras at home, are respectfully informed, that the above elegant Suite of Rooms may be engaged for Dipner, Ball, Music, or Conversatione Parties.—Professors giving Lestures, Balls, Concerts, &c. may be accommodated with Rooms for the various purposes, Moraing or Evening. For Terms apply to the Cashier in the Lower Saloon, between the hours of Ten and Pive.

NEW SONGS.

NEW SONGS.

THE CAMBRIAN MINSTREL BOY, sung by Muster Smith, by Parry, 1s. 6d. "I love thee dearly," by the Duke of Marlbro', 2s. "Oh, wear for me," by ditto, 2s. "Merrily swim we," by Kiallmark, 2s. "Malden, wrap thy Mantle," by ditte, 2s. "Yes, my Love, yes," by ditte, 1s. 6d. "If e'er compassion shelter found," by Lanza, 1s. 6d. "Little lovely Rore d'Ameaux," by ditto, 2s. "See where the falling day," by Knapton, 2s. "When we two parted," by ditto, 2s. New Editions of "The Soldier tired," and, "In infancy," from Artorexes, 1s. each.—Published and sold by CHAPPELL and CO. Music-sellers to His Majesty, 50, New Bond-atreet.

NEW MUSIC.

His Majesty, 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

Just published by the Royal Harmenic Institution, Lower Saloon, Argyll Rooms, Regent-street,

PRAMATIC AIR, No. 15, "Sei morelli e quattro bai,"

a favourite Air, by Elmarosa, arranged as a Rondo, by G. Masi, 3s.

The celebrated Air, "Cease, rude Boreas," arranged with variations, by T. Haigh, 3s. "Begone, dull Care," as a Rondo for the Harp or Pians Forte, by Augustus Mevis, 3s. Rondino, by the same Author, 4s.

A grand Octave Somata, by J. B. Cramer, 4s. A Sonata, with Flute ad lib. 4s. by the same Author. Twelve progressive Lessons for the Pians Forte, by F. W. Crouch, 4s.

N. B. Where is published the latest Compositions of J. B. Cramer, Rawilags, Holder, W. Hawes, W. Knyvett, C. Meyer, and P. Ser, with superior Editions of Yocal and Instrumental Works, by Eminent Authors.

MUSIC.—The new PATENT PORTABLE HARPS, the MUSIC.—The new PATENT PORTABLE HARPS, the most desirable little instruments ever invented; these Dital Harps possess all the properties of the Pedal Harp; although not one-third the size, are strikingly elegant, seen learnt to play upon, and of small price, with other advantages, such as no instrument of this class and size ever before possessed. B. LIGHT, the inventor, begs to inform the Nobility and Ladies, he has now a variety of the above ready for inspection and choice, at his Cabinet of Extraordinaries, No. 3, Folcy-place, Cavendish-square.—N. B. Ladies are also properly instructed on the new Dital Harps, Pupils are attended at their own residences, and Ladies who prefer it receive the few Lessons required on the above, at his house, ascenmendiously as at home.

BY Ladies who learn these Dital Harps can likewise play on the Pedal Harp, which is also another great advantage.

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MR. JOHN SCOTT'S POSTHUMOUS WORK.
In a few days will be published, in 8vo.
KRTCHES OF MANNERS, SCENERY, &c. in the
FRENCH PROVINCES; with an Essay on French Literature.
By the late JOHN SCOTT, Esq. Author of the "Visit te Paris," &c.
Printed for Longman, Hurst Rees, Orme, and Brown, London.
Of whom may be had, by the same Author.
A VISIT to PARIS in 1811, 4th Bellion, 8vo. 12s. boards.
3. PARIS REVISITED in 1815, 3d Edition, 8vo. 12s. boards.

Just published, in 12mo. price 6s. 6d. bound, Second Edition of A N HISTORICAL EPITOME of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, and part of the Apocrypha, in which the Events are arranged according to Chronological Order.

By A MEMBER of the CHURCH of ENGLAND,
Author of "Weekly Prayers upon the Creation."

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A NEW CARICATURE.

PETER SHAM-Peter SHAMPOOD, or the consequence of Kissing and Telling, taken from Life in St. James's-street.

Fairburn, Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

Just published, handsomely printed upon a sheet of drawing paper, and embellished with the Coronets of the several Orders of Nobility, tastefully coloured, price 5s. on canvass, in a neat case for the pocket, 8s. on canvass and rollers, 10s.

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THE PEERAGE CHART for 1821.—This Chart contains the complete Pecrages of the United Kingdom, alphabetically arranged (including the Scotch and Irish Peers who were emitted last year), with the following particulars of each Member:—The Thie, Title of the Bidest Son, Surname, Dates of the first and last Creation, Precedence, Age, whether Married, Bachelor, or Widewer, number of Children, Male and Female; Krights of the Garter, Thistle, &c. Lord Lieutenants, Privy Counsellors, Roman Catholics, and Peers' Eldest Sons who are Members of the present Parliament. It also shews by what means the Peerage was obtained, that is to say, whether by Naval, Military, Legal, or other Services; and states the Century to which each Peer can trace his Faternal Ancestry: thus exhibiting, at one view, sinch interesting information, and forming, upon the whole, a complete Pecrage in Miniature.

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Ornaments, coloured.

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LETTRES, ARTS, SCIENCES, &c. &c. &c. consisting of the Pirst
Thirteen Weekly Numbers of the Year 1821.

The principal Subjects this Work embraces are,—
An immediate Review of every interesting New Publication, whether
Foreign or English, with amusing Extracts.—Original Correspendence,
Literary and Philosophical.—Sketches of Society and Manners.—Criclisms on the English and Foreign Drams.—Memoirs of Eminent and
Literary Characters.—Proceedings of Public and Literary Societies,
&c.—Varieties on all Subjects connected with Polite Literature.—
Poetry, Anecdutes, Jeax d'Esprit, &c.—The Arts very coplously considered.—Discoveries, Scientific Improvements, and Inventions.—Phenomens of Nature and Mind, Philosophical Remarks.—Literary Intelligence. Advertisements of New Books and Music, Works of Art,
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give their Orders early, to prevent disappointment, as only a limited
addition will be made to supply such definad, unless a larger amount is
previously ascertained.

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Twenty-two.

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# SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, APRIL 7.

# DIVIDENDS

DIVIDENDS.

April 14, A. Kruse, Union Court, Beend Stiect, merchapt.—April 28, J. Warren, Bishopagate Street, merchant —April 28, W. Goldsworthy, Sun Tavern Fields, rope maker.—April 28, J. Watkin, Newark upon-Trent, painter.—April 29, J. and J. Bower, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstaplers.—April 39, J. Lanney, Chester, grootr.—April 29, W. Favill, Cromwell, Nottinghamshire, miller.—April 29, W. Palleyn, Leadenhall Street, goldsmith.—April 29, R. Gower, St. Austell, Cornwall, linen draper.—April 30, J. Alkin, Liverpool, merchant.—May 1, J. Watson, Liverpool, merchant.—May 4, J. Macmichael, T. Gitton, W. Macmichael, J. Macmichael, and A. M'ath, Bridgnorth, Shrepshire, and Fleet Streat, London, carpet manufacturers.—May 4, J. Macmichael, T. Gitton, and W. Macmichael, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, bankers.

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 9, 1821.

The King has been pleased to appoint Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Master of His Majesty's Hospital at Greenwich, in the County of Kent, and also one of the Commissioners or Governors thereof, in the room of Admiral Sir John Colpoys, deceased.

CROWN-OFFICE, April 10, 1821.

Member Returned to Serve in Parliament.

Berough of Beeralston.—The Right Hon. George Percy, commanly called Lord Lovaine.

Commission in the Central Glamorgan Troop of Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Pice-Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan.

Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Gant, to be County

Glamorgan. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Gent. to be Cornet.

Glamorgan.

Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Gent. to be Cornet.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. H. Alsop and R. W. Glendinning, Leek, Staffordshire, silk manufacturers.—C. S. and T. Shaw, (no place) painters and glasiers.—G. Newton and J. J. Elliott, Nottingham, silk throwsters.—J. Humpleby and J. Hukson, Abchurch Lane, Lombard Street, plumbers.—W. Holmes and W. Parry, Oxford Street, cabinet makers.—T. Wilson and T. Evans, London, (no trade).—W. Copeland and W. Birbeck, Liverpool, ao trade.).—S. Abbott, St. Swithin's Lane, and J. Guillinan, Oporto, (no trade.).—R. M. and E. B. Thomas, Genoa, and J. Rees, London, merchants.—D. Dunderdale, Dunford, Yorkshire, T. E. Upton and J. Bramley, Leeds, earthenware manufacturers.—R. Nichols, M. Nichols, J. Nichols, S. Nichols, S. Skirrow, M. Morvill, A. Nichols, M. Nichols, and A. Nichols, Hewnden Mill, Wilsden, Yorkshire, wersted manufacturers.—J. Torry, London, T. Southwood, Malta, and J. Scott, Leghorn, (no trade.)—T. Jewsbury and R. Hoskins, jun. Manchester, (no trade.)—C. Davis and W. Pearsall, jun. Belibroughton, Worcestershire, millers.—W. Tsylar and J. Frairhurst, Warrington, Lancashire, painters and glasiers.—J. Heathcoat, J. Boden, and T. B. Oliver, Tiverton, Devonshire, and King Stiret, Cheapside, London, as far as regards. T. B. Oliver.—J. and A. T. Goring, Liverpool, Brasil merchants.—R. Marshall, R. Franke, W. F. and J. Handley, Newark upon-Trent, millers.—T. Parker, S. Eaton, and W. Jones, Goldenhall, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

V. Jones, Goldenhall, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

BROWN, T. Longdon, Staffordshire, grocet.
CUSHON, T. Paternoster Row, hat manufacturer.
DUNDERDALE, G. and R. Leeds, clothlers.
EDWARDS, J. Vine Street, Spitalfields, Middlesex, silkman.
ELLIS, W. Liverpool, white cosper.
GARTON, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, lighterman.
GREGORY, G. B. Lissen Grove, Middlesex, merchant.
GRUNDON, W. New Matton, Vorkshire, merchant.
JONES, T. Grave Yard, Sedgley, Staffordshire, ironmaster.
TREHERNE, J. St. Martin's Street, Leicester Fields, Middlesex, no trade.

TREHERNE, J. St. Martin's Street, Leicester Fields, Middlesex, (no trade.)
WADE, J. S. Aldeburgh, Suffish, brick maker.
DIVIDENDS.
May 3, W. Boyd, P. Benfield, and J. Drummond, London, merchantz, May 1, S. Leigh, Strand, bookseller.—May 5, J. Nowill, Cheapside, stationer.—May 8, S. Scarf, Leeds, stuff manufacturer.—April 29, G. and S. Robinson, Paternoster Row, booksellers.—May 13, J. Favell, Thayer Street, St. Mary le-bons.—May 8, B. Glavscott, Cheapside, jeweller.—May 9, W. Slade, Leeds, corn merchant.—May 12, H. Sabine, Fenchurch Street, druggist.—May 5, W. Crew, Paluce Row, Tottenham Courk Road, plumber.—May 5, T. Benson, Sheffield-Moor, Sheffield, grocer.—May 8, J. Barker, Strand, hosier.—May 12, G. Burton, New City Chambers, insurance broker.—May 23, S. Wood, Bolton, Lancashire, banker.—May 2, J. Richardson, Liverpool, merchant.—May 23, S. Peake, jun. and J. Rothwell, Haliwell, Lancashire, calico printers.—May 3, R. Jackson and J. Graham, jun. Carlisle, cotton spinners.—May 8, B. Millard, Gloucester, linen draper.—May 1, R. Swan, Gainsborough, Lincoinshire, merchant.—May 1, J. Lethbridge, Carnarthen Street, Tottenham Court Road, timber merchant.—May 1, C. Seaman and G. Etheridge, Norwich, goldsmiths.

CERTIFICATES—May 1, Hemfray, Hyde, Kinfare,

ridge, Norwich, goldsmiths.

CERTIFICATES—May 1.

J. Smith, Portsmouth, ship chandler.—T. Hemfray, Hyde, Kinfare, Staffordshire, ironmaster.—J. Nertham, St. Themas the Apostle, Devonshire, iron feunder.—J. E. Endicott, Exeter, builder.—B. Price, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, cornfactor.

# LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OPFICE, April 14, 1821.

Information has this day been received at this Office, from His Majesty's Consult at Elsingoer, "That the light upon Marstrand Castle will be exitinguished on the 16th instant, and after certain repairs have been completed, it will be kindled on the 1st of August."

J. W. CROKER.

Majesty's Consul at Bleingoer, "That the light upon Marstrand Castle will be extinguished on the 16th instant, and after certain repairs have been completed, it will be kindled on the 1st of August."

WAR-OFFICE, 13th April, 1871.

2d Reg. Drag. Guards.—Gen. W. Loftus to be Colonel, vice Sir C. Crauford, dea.

4th Reg. Light Drag.—Capt. G. U. Barlew, from half-pay of the 2M Light Drag, to be Capt. vice Wood, who exchanges.

18th Ditto.—Capt R. R. W. Brett, from half-pay 10th Light Drag. to be Gapt. vice Verson, who exchanges.

22d Ditto.—Lord A. Conyngham to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lord F. Conyngham, whose appointment has not taken place.

35th Reg. Foot—Capt. T. Dely, from 1st Ceylon Reg. to be Capt. vice Daniell, appointed to the 73d.

65th Ditto—Lieut. J. Beaven, from half-pay 37th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Tudor, who exchanges.

73d Ditto—Capt. H. L. Daniell, from 38th Foot, to be Capt. vice Antill, who retires.

77th Ditto—Lieut. P. Cosby, from half pay 3d Reg. Foot Guards, to be I-leut. vice Gabb, who exchanges.

33d Ditto—Ensign A. Machean to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Mn Donnell.—N. S. Christie, Gent. to be Ens. vice Machean.

1st Ceylon Reg.—Capt. H. Ceoper, from the half-pay of the New Brunzwick Fencibles, to be Capt. vice Dely, appointed to the 38th Foot. Hospital Staff.—Hosp.-Ass. W. Birrell, M. D. to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Caverbill, deceased.—Charles Pargeter, Gent. to be Hosp.-Ass. to the Forces vice Birrell.

Lieut.-Gen. J. Hay to be Lieut.-Governor of Tynemeuth and Cliff Fert, vice Sir C. Cranfurd.

Ensign W. Fair, from the 7th R. Vet. Bat. to be Quartermaster, vice. J. Mill, who retires on the half-pay of Quartermaster of Infantry.

Royal Basi India Volunteers.—Lieut. M. Greenaway to be Capt., vice. Chancellor, who resigns.

To be Lieuts.—Ensigns R. Fletcher and W. Wigston.

To be Ensign.—J. Brown, Gent.; E. Parish, Gent.; T. Hannah, Gent.

Office of Ordusnee. Applil 11, 1821.

Royal Reg. Of Artillery—First Lieut. D. Jago, from half-pay, to be First Lieut.—Ensign and Capt.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

HUGHES, W. of Great Bolton, Lancaster, Money-Scrivener.

LEA, W. and LEA, J. F. Paternoster-Rew, London, Ribbon and Siffe-

BANKRUPTS.

LEA, W. and LEA, J. F. Paternester-Row, London, Ribbon and Sike-

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, April 8 .- Letters from Rome, dated the 27th, state, that the King of Naples had entered his capital amidst the general acclamations of his subjects.

The Duke of Genevois has arrived at Laybach. It is reported that the Emperor of Austria has offered the King of Sardinia a corps of 50,000 men, provided with every necessary, and entirely at his disposal, though commanded by Austrian Generals.

Peace has been concluded between the Regencies of Algiera

A letter received the day before yesterday from Naples states that some persons have been shot there, and that the Austrians have been astonished at the disappearance of the Neapolitan army, and are entirely ignorant of what has become of it. Having found in the office of the Ministry the returns of the immense material of the army, they are not without inquietude, and consequently keep a very strict look out, and send recon-noitring parties out daily in every direction, six or eight leagues from the city, who have never been able to discover any re-mains which would announce the destruction or dissolution of such an immense material.

Letters from Bayonne, received yesterday, announce that the Cortes intend to raise 600,000 men to oppose the invasion of the

APRIL 10.—Letters from Boston, of the 7th March, contain the following intelligence:—" M. Hyde Neuville is at Washington. There will, therefore, as you may imagine, soon be some arrangement; but it will only be provisional.

PARIS, April 11.—The news of the re-entry of the King of Naples into his capital, which we gave on the faith of another Journal, was premature. We learn by a letter from Naples, dated the 27th of March, that he was only expected in a few days. The Austrian Lieutenant-General Prince de Hesse Homone of the divisions of the army will be continued in the southern provinces. Several corps have already marched.— **Jou**rnal de Paris.

Letters from Naples state the conduct of the Neapolitae levies was distinguished by a system of desertion, evacuation, and spolintion. It was with great difficulty that the Prinen Regent's equipage was saved at Mignano. The militia and legionaries who had taken such tremendous oaths of fidelity to the Spanish Constitution, abandoned all their strong posts at the mere sight of the Hungarians, and "obeyed their Parliament in one point only—they destroyed every thing they could not carry away." The Quarter-Master-General Florestan Pepe, proposed to the Prince Regent, in a military council, to have his brother, William Pepe, brought to a Court Martial, for having attacket the enemy without order."
The news of the disgraceful flight of the militia and of the regular troops, struck the Carbonari like a thunderbolt. During the night all the secret archives of the Lodge were committed to the flames. The supreme Committee of Five sent circular orders to all the Brotherhood of the Carbonari, in subtich "they were instructed to district all these of the militial control of the carbonary in which "they were instructed to destroy all those of the militia and regular troops who had fled."—It is certain that the inhabitants of the places through which they passed have slaugh-tered a considerable number of them, in order to free themselves from their rapine and Vandalism.

Letters were yesterday received from Genoa to the 3d inst. at

which time things remained there in perfect tranquillity. The Civic Guard had replaced the regulars in charge of the city, and the duty, both for the city gates and the forts, was done by them; their number amounted to about 1000 men. It is stated that Prince Carignano was still at Novara, but whither he was destined was not known. At Naples, on the 27th ult. tranquil-list had been again restored, and business was beginning to look brisk; the streets, however, continued to be crowded with Austrian soldiers, who were daily arriving in the neighbour-

By the last advices from Constantinople, it appears that the numerical force of the Ottoman Porte amounts to 406,400, of whom 181,000 are cavalry, and 225,400 are infantry.

TRIESTE, March 27.—Prince Ypsilanti has advanced on the Morea and Epirus. The Turks are everywhere massacred.

Ali Pacha and Ypsilanti are ready to support each other.

Yesterday news arrived of an insurrection in Constantinople, in consequence of the insurrection in Wallachia being known.

The Greek Patriarch, it is said, was massacred. The letters received this day do not, however, confirm the news.

Hamburgh Papers to the 3d inst. have arrived. The follow-

ing interesting extract appears under the date of Berlin,

"Yesterday, according to his Majesty's orders, was celebrated the consecration of the Military Monunent on the Templow, (or Tempelhof) mountain, which is henceforward to be called the Kreuzberg.

" The garrison of Potsdam, and the 6th regiment of Cuirassiers, were ordered hither for the occasion. These troops, together with the garrison of Berlin, were drawn up in four lines round the Monument, at the foot of which were deputies from all the Regiments of the Army, and all the Royal Family, the Generals, the Ministers of State, the Chaplains of the Ar-my, and the senior Clergymen of each of the Churches in Berlin. This mosument is of cast-iron, sixty feet high without the basis of stone, and in the style of the middle ages, with appropriate ornaments and inscriptions relative to the great battles of 1813-14 and 1815. On the lower part of the monu-ment, on the same face as the first great battle of the war, that of Gross Goerschen, 2d May, 1813, is the following prin-

thaf of Gross Outlean...

cipal inscription:

The King to the People.

The King to the People.

To the fallen a memorial:

To the fallen a memorial:

To foe living an acknowledgment:

To posterity an encouragement.'

Extract of a Letter, dated in

MASSACRE AT MANILLA. - Extract of a Letter, dated in the

Convent of Augustin, Manilla, Oct. 18, 1820 .—

"I address you from this Convent in the deepest state of af-

fliction and distress. The horrible and afflicting events which have passed in Manilla since the 9th of the current month have thrown me into a state of delirium and stupor, which almost deprives me of the faculty of communicating what I would

"The native population, either from blind ignorance, or influenced in their opinions by these who do not wish the foreigners well (for reasons which I will explain in a narrative I am preparing of the facts), imagined that the French residents had poisoned the lake and river which runs from it towards Mamilla, making this a pretence to assessinate and plunder not only the French, but all st. angers without discrimination.

The horrible des. gn was carried into effect on the 8th of the ourrent month in Bino. do, the suburbs of Manilla, commencing first with the I'rench, and ultimately with all strangers, without distinction of nation.

"Twenty-five gentlemen, Captains and Supercargoes of the foreign ships now in Cavita, including, I deeply regret to say, my partners, Mesers. Shaffalitzsky and Duntzfelt, felt a sacrifice to the cruel knife of these barbarians; and on the following day sixteen Chinese, who, as they suppose, were concerned in the poison plot.

"Every thing which they could find in the houses of the unfor-tunate people who had fallen victims to the fury of these barbarous wretches was either burnt or carried off."

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

# HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

A petition was presented by the Duke of Gloucester, from the University of Cambridge, against the Catholic Claims. was laid on the table.

Petitions were also presented from Falmouth, Newcastle were use presented from the Dioceses of Wells, Canterbury, Ely, Sarum, St. David's, Exeter, and from the Dissenters in the Stafferdshire potteries.

The Earl of Donoughmore, in order to give every possible opportunity for a full discussion of the merits of the Catholic Bill, postponed the second reading till next Monday.

The Lord Chancellos said he should on that day he ready to

The Lord Chancellor said he should on that day be ready to oppose the measure.

The Earl of Lauderdale presented a patition from the Mayor and Free Burgesses of the Borough of Grampound, against the Bill for depriving them of their Elective Franchises

After some conversation, on a motion of the Earl of Lauderdule, for putting off the second reading of the Bill to give the petitioners an opportunity of opposing it, the Bill was postponed till Wednesday. —Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented from Tewkesbury, from the Clergy of the Archdeacony of Canterbury, from certain parishes in Leicester, from the Corporation of Winchester, from Brighton, from the Corporation of Bath, from the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, from Bermondsey and Peckham, from the Archdeacony of Northampton, from the City of Exeter, from Peterborough, from the Protestant Dissenters of Grantham, and from the congregation under the pastoral care of the late Rev. W. Huntingdon, against the Roman Catholic Claims.

The Beer Duties Bill was passed.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented from the Dioceses of Worcester Petitions were presented from Tewkesbury, from the Clergy

Petitions were presented from the Dioceses of Worcester and St. David's, from the Long Acre Chapel, from the Magistrates and Inhabitants of Hampstead, from the Protestant Dissenters of Moorfields Chapel, &c. against the Catholic Claims.

The Earl of Donoughmore presented petitions from the Roman Catholic Clergy of Kerry, against the second part of the Bill, and also similar petitions from the Vicar General and Roman Catholic Clergy of Waterford and Lismore, objecting Roman Catholic Clergy of Waterford and Lismore, objecting to the clauses in the second part of the Bill, as affecting the integrity of their religion. The Noble Earl then presented petitions from the Right Rev. Dr. Costello and the Roman Catholic Clergy of Cloufert, from the most Rev. Dr. Murphy and the Roman Catholic Clergy of Cork, and from the most Rev. Dr. Troy and the other Clergy of Leinster. He had also received the aggregate resolutions of the Roman Catholics of Cork and Dublin, similar in effect. These were all laid on the table

The Marquis of Lansdowne presented the first Report of the Committee on Foreign Trade, relating to our Asiatic Trade, with a view of giving facilities to that part of the trade which is carried on by British merchants under licences from the East India Company—that under licence from the Board of Controul, and that part which might be carried on by Britisk merchants, but which is actually, at present, carried on by the Americans, with the city of Canton.—The Report was laid on the table.

After some discussion on the question for reading the Grampound Election Disfranchisement Bill a second time, it was at length agreed that Coursel should be heard on the following

length agreed that Counsel should be heard on the following day.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.
Petitions were presented from the Corporation of Dublin, from the Diocese of Ely, and from Dover, against the Catholic

from the Diocese of Ely, and from Dover, against the Catholic Claims.—Laid on the table.

Their Lordships then called in Counsel, and examined the following witnesses on the Bill for Disfranchising the Borough of Grampound: Mr. W. Hoar, one of the aldermen of the borough; Mr. Geo. Hunt. agent to Sir M. M. Lopez; Mr. J. Coode, pollclerk at the election of 1816; John Teed, Esq. one of the candidates, and J. Edwards, and W. Pomeroy, electors.—Ad-

FRIDAY.

Evidence and Counse) were heard on the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, and the further proceedings were postponed till the 10th of May.

Petitions from the City of Coventry, and the Diocese of Chester, and from the Protestant Dissenters of Hampstead and Grove-street Chapel, were presented against the Roman Catholic Bill.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Sir W. Leman presented a petition from the Freeholders of Cornwall, praying the restoration of the Queen to all her rights, complaining of agricultural distress, and calling for retrenchment and reform.

Mr. Tremayne observed, that the question respecting the Queen had been set at rest, and he hoped it would not again be revived.— The petition was ordered to he printed.

Mr. F. Buxton gave notice that he should, on the 18th inst. call the attention of the House to the papers respecting the widows burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands in India.

Mr. T. Wilson presented a petition from certain manufacturers, merchants, and warehousemen, of the city of London, against the Foreign Wool Tax. The Hon. Gent. stated the inoperation of the tax; he had received information that three American ships were loaded with wool from Spain, and that 250 bags of wool-had been recently shipped from that port to America, the owners being unable to pay the duty. operation of the duty was this:—it forced foreign wool to be sent to other countries that used to come here, and thus we were deprived of a profitable trade.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. Sumner, the Committee on the Newington Vestry Bill was renewed with the earnest intention, as Mr. H. Sumner said, of going through its real merits.

A sum of 40,0001. was granted to defray the expences of building a bridge over the Conway Ferry.

Mr. Bennett gave notice, that he should, on the 17th of

May, move for leave to bring in a Bill for better securing the

independence of Parliament, by excluding placemen from seats in that House

The House went into a Committee on the African Company's

Mr. Beanett objected to the clause for giving compensation to the officers, without the subject being again fully under the consideration of Parliament.—This amendment was agreed to.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Bunk Cash Payments Bill, Mr. Baring was of opinion that it would be necessary to

move for a Select Committee to consider the subject. It admitted on all hands, that the country stood in a most extra-ordinary situation. The Hon. Gentleman entered into some statements, to show that money was of less value now than in 1797, when the issues of specie were restricted. He conin 1797, when the issues of specie were restricted. The contended that the price of labour had not fallen in proportion to the value of money. He did not think a fixed standard desirable. He was friendly to a silver standard; the trade, the commerce, the agriculture, and all other interests were cramped and bound down by the measures referred to; and, therefore, it would be proper to appoint a Committee of Inquiry. The present was the proper time for appointing that Committee. Hemored accordingly

moved accordingly.

Mr. Attwood seconded the amendment. It was the duty of the House to re-consider the subject, and let the country know the dangers of persevering in the present system, which enacted a false standard, which prevented the furmer from disposing of his produce, the merchant from importing his merchandize, and the manufacturer from finding a market for his work. Returning to the legislative principles, in which the

country could alone prosper, would save the nation from ruin.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that at one time he was blamed for encouraging an artificial system of currency, and he was now condemned for supporting a measure which led to the restoration of cash payments. He wished to know to what standard Gentlemen wished to return. If to that of 1797, why, we were arrived at it. Much had been said of the dis-tress under which the country laboured, but that did not origi-nate with the measure in question; nor was it confined to this country alone. He knew of no country in which prices had not materially depreciated. In America, corn had depreciated more than here. Without entering into this subject, the question would be, whether Parliament should undo all that had been done. He deprecated the continued discussion of this measure, which would imply, that no confidence was to be placed in the most solemn acts of the Legislature.

Mr. Grenfell condemned any alteration of the Act of the

59th of the King.

Mr. Monck said, the distress of the country was excessive

taxution, aggravated by a hasty return from a fictitious to a substantial currency.

Mr. Ricarde observed, that it was an assumption to say, that gold had risen in value, for it was difficult to find the criterion by which to estimate it. Much of the evil complained of, he feared was owing to the operation of the Corn Laws.

Mr. Gurney was friendly to the amendment.

Mr. Ellice would vote for the final settlement of the matter

Mr. Ellice would vote for the final settlement of the matter now, as the lesser of two evils, rather than to go into fresh discussions on it, which would produce nothing beneficial.

Mr. Pearse thought there was no necessity for going into the Committee, and should vote for the Bill.

Mr. Irving supported the Bill.

Mr. Cripps, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. H. Davis, and Alderman Heygate, made some observations.—The House divided.—For the amendment, 27—Against it, 141—Majority, 114.

The House then went into a Committee, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Irish Cash payments Bill went through a Committee.—

The Irish Cash payments Bill went through a Committee.-Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

At Four o'clock, there being only ninety Members present, and one hundred being necessary to form an Election Ballot the Speaker declared, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The following were the names of the Committee on the Callington Election petition:—John Maberley, C. K. Tynte, W. H. Ashurst, J. Ellice, A. Farquharson, J. Wemyss, J. H. Smyth, S. O'Grady, C. Brownlow, J. Bent, C. W. Wynn, W. Courtenay, Hon. W. Knox, Esq. Sir W. Rae, and Lord Stopford

Mr. Lambton presented a petition from one Thomas Flannagan, complaining, that the election of Members of Parliament for Sligo, in Ireland, was placed in the hands of a few Burgesses, although the town consisted of 20,000 inhabitants, which he attributed to an old law, excluding Catholics from

which he attributed to an old law, excluding Catholics from voting; he prayed, therefore, the repeal of that law.

Mr. S. Cooper said, that but for the leniency of the Government, the petitioner, Thomas Flannagan, would have been transported.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Sir J. Mackintosh moved for, and obtained leave to bring in three Bills; one, for mitigating the punishment, in certain cases, for forgery, and for more effectually preventing the forgery of Bank notes; and another to repeal the present Act respecting the offence of steading on a navigable river, and for providing a different punishment than at present is imposed by law; and the third, to repeal the 12th of Anne, relating to stealing in a dwelling-house.—The Bills were afterwards brought in, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the 4th of May. on the 4th of May.

Mr. Rice presented a petition from the Catholic Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Limerick, declaring their willingness to disclaim any foreign interferences, and their gratitude to the House for the concessions made,—they disapproved of the penal enactments of the Bill. The petition was laid on the

Mr. J. Graham moved that the petitioners against the General Roads Bill, might be heard by counsel. The motion was opposed by Mr. D. Gilbert, and negatived.

A petition was presented by Dr. Lushington from Thomas Meyrick, complaining that two of his children had been forwally taken from him has a Roama Cathelia Briest at Lither.

Roman Catholic and that the English Consul had sanctioned the Priest, and that they had been buptized in the Catholic faith, that he had been denounced to the Inquisition, and suffered great losses in conse-He prayed relief.

quence. The prayed refer.

Mr. F. Robinson said, no complaint had been made on this subject at the Secretary of State's Office. The petition was ordered to be printed

Ont ae motion of Mr. Dickenson, the Sewers Bill was withdrawn for the present Session. Some conversation arose out of a motion of Mr. Lemnard's, for a return of all applications for admission into the reading-room of the British Museum within the last five years. The Hon. Member stated, that postponements of leave had been made which amounted in certain cases to absolute refusal. On the other hand it was asserted,

that every facility was given for the admission of respectable ons consistent with the regulations of the Museum. Mr. L. at length, withdrew his motion.

A petition was presented from a Prisoner in Hehester Gaol, named Hillier, complaining of abuses in that Gaol. A com-

mission was appointed to enquire into these abuses.

In a Committee of Supply.—Lord Palmerston moved that a sum not exceeding 6,854l, be granted for the service of the Adjutum-General's Department.

Mr. Hume renewed his objections to large grants for the Army, and proposed an amendment, reducing that vote to 5,844l. with a view to bring it nearer on a comparison with the establishment of 1792.

Lord Palmerston said, it was nonsense to talk of the establishment of 1792, as the business had naturally increased since that.—On a division, the numbers were—For the amendment, 64—Agninst it, 83—Majority for the resolution, 29.

The next resolution provided that a sum not exceeding 6,192l.
7s. 10d. should be granted for the Quarter-Master-General's

Mr. Hume objected to this grant also, on the score of extra vagance; and moved to reduce it to 4,6921.

Lord Palmerston said, here the Hon. Member was caught in his own toils, for this was the only office brought back to the favourite system of the Hon. Member's, that of 1792.

The Committee divided-For the amendment, 60-Against it, 104.
It was then proposed, by Mr. Brogden, that the sum of 9221

be granted for the salary of Quarter-Master-General of North Britain.

Mr. Hume objected to the largeness of the sum; and asked what particular duty the officer had to perform.

Lord Palmerston suid, the office was as old as the Scotch

Union, and his duty was to prevent the troops clashing on their

Mr. G. Bennett moved to reduce the vote to 6001. On this amendment, a division took place—For it, 50—For the original grant, 98— Majority, 42.

On the resolution for granting the sum of 5, 1801, to defray

the salaries of the Judge Advocate, his Deputy, and Clerks,

Mr. Chelwynd moved to reduce the sum to 3,000l. This

officer, he observed, enjoyed a salary of 2,500l. a large mansion, and coals, amounting to 500l. more annually, and for books and stationary, an allowance of 200l. The emoluments exceeded altogether those enjoyed by the Judges, whose duties were considerable, in comparison with the Judge Advo-

Mr. Becket denied that the facts were as stated; and asserted that the duties he had to perform were very laborious, and which had increased greatly since 1806.

After some further discussion, the Committee divided—For the amendment, 44—Against it, 92.

Dr. Lushington moved an amendment, reducing the vote to 1,2001. On this a division took place—For the amendment, 51-Against it, 83.

The Committee then divided on the original motion-Ayes, 82—Noes, 53—Majority, 29.

The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported pro-

gress.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. P. Moore presented a Petition from Trinity Parish in Coventry, against the Roman Catholic Claims.

Mr. J. Smith presented a Petition from a body of Christians called "Separatists," whose religious opinions were similar to

those of the Society of Friends, stating their objections to the imposition of an Oath, and praying to be allowed in cases of evidence to affirm.

Mr. Shaw (of Dublin) presented a similar petition from a

society in Dublin of the same description.

These petitions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lambton presented a petition from the resident Freeholders of the Borough of Lyme-Regis, praying for reformation in the Representation of that Borough, and stating that their rights had been betrayed by an agent in 1780, when the right was given exclusively to the Burgesses, who were only 30 in number, while the resident freeholders were 100. They charged a Peer with directing the returns of the borough.

Mr. Hobbouse suggested to refer the Petition to a Committee of Privileges, to assortain how far the interference of the Peer in question had proceeded.

Sir J. Graham said, that the Borough of Lyme had caused

great litigation. He saw no ground for sending the Petition to a Committee.

After some discussion, Mr. Hobbouse proposed an amend-ment to refer it to a Committee of Privileges. On this the House divided - For the amendment, 33 - Against it, 82-Ma-

jority, 49. Mr. Serje set Onslow obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Usury Laws, and also for a Bill to regulate the admission of Attornies, and another for regulating the acceptance of Bills of Exchange

Mr. Hume moved to disqualify officers in the Ordnance Department from the exercise of the Elective Franchise. His attention was called to the subject, in consequence of the state of the Borough of Queenborough, in which various peculations and mal-practices had been committed by certain persons in Sheerconnected with the Board of Ordnance, and who belonged to the Borough of Queenborough, and who were under the in-fluence of the Crown. His object, therefore, was to place these servants of the Crown on the same footing as other ser-The Hon. Gent. referred to various statutes on the sa ject of disquelification, and enumerated the voters in Queens-borough at various elections, who held offices under Government, principally in the Ordnance department. He had two lists, one of 147 freemen, belding annual offices to the am of 14,7661.; the second was a list of 11 freemen's sons bolding situations, amounting to 2,8291, but who were not old enough to vote; there was also a list of thirty-two freemen holding situations, ebtained through the influence of others; making altogether 190 out of 290 or 290 voters. The Corporation of Queenborough consisted of a mayor, four jurats, and two baispecting the employments under the Crown of these persons, and other freemen of the Borough, he moved for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Bennet seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Ward opposed the motion, as an insulated measure, directed chiefly against the Ordnance, and, as such, unsure, directed chiefly against the Ordnance, and, as such, unjust, partial, and erael towards a very meritorious body of men, who were unjustly stigmatized as corruptly influenced by Government. He contended, there was not the slightest ground for charging either the Navy or the Ordnance with corruption. With respect to influence, Mr. W. mentioned the case of a clerk in his own office, who was known to be a complete radical. All that he (Mr. W.) asked was, "Is he a good clerk?" on being answered in the affirmative, "Then," said

Mr. W. "I have nothing to do with his speculative political opinions;" and that very person obtained leave of about opinions;" and that very person obtained leave of absence to ge to Maidstone to vote against the Government candidate. So much for Government influence. Influence was not, he conceived, interference; if that influence, arising from hope or fear, was not actively exerted, it did no harm; but, on the contrary, it became unconstitutional. The Hon. Gent.'s arguments might be good if applied to Queenborough, but not for disfranching the reliable Ordernee. showing there were only 146 freemen at Queenborough, but not showing there were only 146 freemen at Queenborough, and yet he would disfranchise 2,000 persons. But what was the conduct of Government? No person had been dismissed for voting against Government. As he was informed, the whole number of freemen was 292; of that number 118 were constantly and some coexisting the support of the sumber of the sumb stantly, and seven occasionally, employed by the Ordnance, and there might be added, four persons receiving pensions for length of services; thus 129 persons were employed, or might be supposed to be under the influence of Government, while there were 163 unemployed, who might produce a majority of 34 against the Ordnance. He, in conclusion, expressed his hope that the House would not accede to the motion.

Col. Davies supported the motion.

Mr. P. Moore followed on the same side.
Mr. Tierney thought it was for the House to determine wheher the Borough of Queenborough belonged to the Adminis-

tration of the day. Mr. Bathurst contended, that the principle of the Bill would

not stop here, but must be applied, in the next instance, to the Navy. The House divided. For the motion, 60 - Against it, 118-

Majority against the Motion, 58.

The House divided on a motion for referring the Petitions from Scotland, complaining of the Malt Duty, to a Select Committee, Ayes, 53—Nos, 17.—Adjourned.

#### FRIDAY.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow brought in two Bills; one to amend the Acts relating to Solicitors and Attornies, and the other to regulate the Acceptances of Bills of Exchange.—Read a first time,-second reading on Monday.

The Committee on the Newington Vestry Bill were allowed

till the 15th of May to make their report.

Dr. Lushington brought in a Bill to regulate the Auditory

of the Exchequer Accounts, which was read a first time.

The Report of the County Courts Bill was ordered for con-

sideration on the 10th of May.
On the third reading of the Bank Cash Payments Bill, Mr. Ellice proposed a clause, which went to compel the Bank to exchange their large notes either for smaller ones,

or the current coin of the realm. This clause, after some conversation, was added to the Bill. which was read a third time and passed; as was also the Irish Bank Cash Payments Bill, with a similar clause.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, in which Lord Palmerston moved, that a sum not exceeding 14,4741.

e granted for the allowance of the Commander in Chief and his Personal Staff.

Mr. Hume proposed to reduce this sum by 2,000s. and moved

Lord Palmerston said the expences were only 1001. greater than in 1807.

The Committee divided -- For the amendment, 23-Against it, 94-Majority, 71.

it, we—majority, 71.

The original motion was carried.

Another amendment was proposed for reducing the sum to 12,4741. 15s. 3d. On this the Committee divided—For the amendment, 27—Against it, 90—Majority, 63.

On a third division for reducing the vote to 13,4741. 15s. 5d. there appeared—For the amendment, 40—Against it, 125—Majority 85. Majority, 85.

A division took place on proposing a vote of 6901. for the Deputy Judge Advocate of Scotland.

Col. Davies objected to this vote, on the ground that no offi-

cer of that description was required.

On a division the numbers were— For granting the sum, 111

—Against it, 74—Majority, 87.

Another division took place on a grant of 12,6421, for the charge of the Department of the Comptroller of Army Accounts it being proposed to reduce the vote to 86421 .- For the amend-

ment, 45—Against it, 105—Majorky, 60.

The Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY .- April 12. Davis v. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

Mr. Hart stated, this was an application on the part of the plaintiff, that the service of the order of sequestration against the Noble defendant, directed to certain commissioners, to levy on the goods of the Noble defendant, the sum of 1931, declared by the Master's report to be due to the plaintiff, on Mr. Penneger, his Grace's solicitor, might be considered good service. He had an affidavit that the order of sequestration was served on Mr. Penneger, and that he undertook to shew cause why the order should not be made absolute.

The Lord Chancellor.—That service will not do; there is nothing attached to the rank of a Peer that ought to deprive

m of the right of personal service.

'Mr. Hart.—Then we must endeavour to find the Noble Duke, and serve him personally.—Motion refused.

# ASSIZES.

Georgester. Waterhouse, Esq. v. Colonel Berkeley. Mr. West opened the declaration, which stated it to be an action for Crim. Con. The damages were laid at 20,000l. Mr. Jervis said, the plaintiff, Mr. Waterhouse, was the son

of the late, Mr. Waterhouse, who was formerly a merchant of eminence, carrying on business in London under the firm of Willis, Waterhouse, and Company. In the year 1810 he went to the fale of Man, where he became acquainted with a very respectable family, of whom the infortunate lady, who was the subject of the present action was the adjusted daughter. The the subject of the present action, was the etdest daughter. Be about twenty, and the lady neatly of the same age, but rather about twenty, and the lady nearly of the same age, but rather younger. On the 15th of September, 1812, with the mutual consent of their parents, they were married. Soon after their mion it was found convenient, from the pecuniary viroamstances of Mr. Waterhouse, that he should retire with his lady to live in some cheap part of the kingdom; they west in consequence to reside at Scarborough. In the course of the three following years they were blessed with three children, two girls and a boy. In the year 1817, from the state of the health of Mrs. Waterhouse, it was thought expedient that she should remove to Cheltenham; and, after, a short stay is that town, Mr. Waterhouse, settled with his family at a small village, called Charlton Kings, about a mile from thence, where an called Charlton Kings, about a mile from thence, where an aunt of Mrs. Waterhouse, the lady of Sir W. Wrazall, then

In the winter of 1818, a Mrs. Probye, who and been an early friend of Mrs. Waterhouse, arrived at Chellenham, for an early friend or mis. watermouse, attribute was, of course, re-the benefit of her health. Their intimacy was, of course, re-named: and through the medium of this lady, the defendant, Colonel Berkeley, was introduced to the plaintiff and his wife about the beginning of the year 1819. No particular inter-course followed between the gentlemen, nothing further having happened between them than an exchange of cards. On the 16th of April, in that year, Mr. Waterbouse went to London to see his brother, who was at that time in an ill state of health. He continued absent till the 10th of May, when he returned to Charlton. On the 10th of July following, he was again under Chariton. On the 10th of July following, he was again under the necessity of quitting home, for the purpose of going to Jersey to see a sister whom he had not seen for many years before. It was fit to state, that on both these occasions Mrs. Waterhouse was left under the immediate protection of her aunt, Lady Wraxall, the sister of her own mother. In the beginning of the year 1819, it had been proposed to Mr. Waterhouse, in consequence of the increasing state of his family, having had a fourth child born at Charlton, to proceed to Jamaica, to endeavour to obtain a situation, by which he to Jamaica, to endeavour to obtain a situation, by which he might be enabled the better to consult the comforts and happiness of those whom he so tenderly loved; for up to this time he did not entertain a doubt that he was in the full possession of the warmest affections of his lady. Although in the first instance his feelings prompted him to resist this solicitation, and to remain in the bosom of his domestic circle to which he was so tenderly attached, yet prudence at length suggested its propriety, and at the commencement of the year 1820 he resolved to prosecute that design; and on the year 1820 no resolved to prosecute that design; and on the last of January, in the last year, he left Charlton Kings for Bristol, with a view of embarking forthwith for Jamaica. It might be proper here to remark, that on thus leaving his wife for Jamaica, Mr. Waterhouse left her under the same protection as he had on the two former occasions, with an ample provision for her maintenance during his absence. From Jamaica, Mr. Waterhouse returned in July, and knowing that he had had no intercourse with his wife from the 10th day of January preceding, the Jury might better imagine than he was capable of describing, the agonized situation into which he was thrown on being informed of the course which she had adopted, and of her being then far advanced in pregnancy. He went to Cheltenham, but took the precaution of avoiding the abode of his wife. He remained there three days after the communication of the painful intelligence, and then left the place, determined never to see her again. His symiafter the communication of the painful intelligence, and then left the place, determined never to see her again. His suspicions, which were, unhappily, but too well founded, were confirmed by an intercepted letter—the contents of which, as it had come from Mrs. Waterhouse, he was at liberty to state. It was addressed to the present defendant, in language calculated to excite sensations which he would not venture to express. The letter from Colonel Berkeley to Mrs. Waterhouse, was dated the 1st of May, during that absence. It was in the following terms:—"Nothing but the fear of losing an opportunity of seeing you could induce me to write, but I am obliged to be in London on Monday, therefore I now send. To-night, to be in London on Monday, therefore I now send. To-night, at mine, I will be at the appointed spot. If you love me, do not fail me—there is no danger."—He (Mr. Jervis) was in possession of 24 letters, and eight notes, written by the defendant to Mrs. Waterbouse, which were obtained from that lady on the 12th Dec. in consequence of Mr. Waterbouse, with his solicitor, having gone to her lodging, and obtained them by means which, under the circumstances were not to be reprobated. At length, the defendant evinced the waywardness of illicit love, and in his last short and hasty notes proved, that his once ardent attachment had altogether subsided. The Learned Counsel then went on to state the oral testimony with which he was provided as to the occasional visit of the defendant to Mrs. Waterbouse-their private interviews, and the subsequent disordered appearance of the lady's dress; and finally, made an ammated and eloquent appeal to the Jury, to compensate, as much as damages could compensate, the plaintiff, for the injuries which he and his belpless infant family had sustained.

The witnesses were then called, and ten letters from

Colonel were put in and read.

Mr. Justice Park summed up the case with perspicuity and impartiality; and, at twelve o'clock at night, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, One Thousand Pounds; Costs, 40s.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. Chairman, and Thomas Reid, Esq. Deputy Chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interest during the last year.—At the ballot which took place for Six Directors, the numbers were:—

J. Bebb, Esq......1486

J. Bebb, Esq.......1486

Wednesday a meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of considering of the expediency of establishing a Floating Hospital for Seamen in the Port of London. A number of seamen and merchants attended the meeting, which was highly numerous and respectable. The Lord Bishop of Chester took the chair and conducted the humaness of the day. The nature and design of the intended undertaking was explained in an able manner by the Rear-Admiral Codrington, Lord Gambier, Thomas Starges, Esq. the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, Lord Selsey, Capt. Bowles, R.N. and sewaral ether persons of distinction. several other persons of distinction.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, at Guibi-

hall, principally for the purpose of considering a Report of the best measure to be pursued in respect of London-bridge. Mr. Favell, the Chairman of the Bridge-House Committee, having Favell, the Chairman of the Bridge-House Commission, arrange brought up the Report, in which a new Bridge was recommended, concluded a speech of considerable length by moving mended, concluded a speech of considerable length by moving with: which being seconded, Mr. that the Report be agreed with; which being scoor Bridge, and moved, as an Amendment, that the Court agree Bridge, and moved, as an Amendment, that the Court agree with a Report from the Select Bridge-House Committee, annexed to the above Report, for widening and improving the waterway, agreeably to an opinion of Mr. Dance and other surveyors, in the year 1814. Mr. Dixon, Mr. Brown, Mr.—Drinkald, Mr. Griffiths, and Mr. Japp, sapperted the smealment; and Mr. Favell having replied, the show of hands was taken, which was greatly in favour of the amendment. A division being demanded and granted, the numbers appeared—For the amendment—72 Commoners, 2 Tellers, 74—For agreeing with the Report—14 Commoners, 2 Tellers, 18—Majority, 58.—The Committee were thereugen instructed to present agree-ably to the Report of the Select Committee, and to report their proceedings from time to time.





The Committee at Lioyd's Cottee-nouse have given twenty pounds to the Yarmouth boatmen who saved the lives of the new of the Symmetry, lately wrecked on the Cross Sands on the coast of Norfolk.

M. Cuvier, the naturalist, recently pronounced before the French Academy glowing panegyries on the memories of Sir Joseph Banks and George III.; the former for his exertions in, and the latter for his patronage of, science and the arts.

NEWINGTON.—The Commons Committee on the Newing-ton Select Vestry Bill met on Friday for the first time since its re-appointment, and since those stormy proceedings that were mentioned in the House. Mr. H. Sumner was again called to the Chair. There were about one hundred Members present, and the portion of the room allotted to strangers was crowded. The proceedings were again rather animated.

We received the following letter yesterday, dated Croydon, April 13:-"The following is an instance of the dreadful crime of suicide, as appailing as any of those which but too often oc-cupy a space in our public records.—A boy, about eleven years of age, who had lately, at different times, declared to his companions that he would shoot himself, this evening put his fatal panions that he would not should have the barrel of an old gun, which had been cut to the length of about a feet, he wan-dered into the fields, in company with a little boy younger than himself, when, having loaded the gun with eight bullets, he desired his companion to ge home, and tell his sister to come for him, as he was going to shoot himself. In the absence of the little boy he had indeed shot himself, and presented one of the most revolting spectacles that imagination can picture. The left jaw and one side of the face were carried entirely away, and the charge had come out at the back of the neck. The part of the face that remained was perfectly black with the powder. In this situation he was found, with the match still in his hand; by his side stood three sticks, about a foot high, which he had placed to support the barrel. He must then have stooped down, putting his face to the mussle of the piece, and his hand with the match, to the touch-hole. The nice had rehand, with the match, to the touch-hole. The piece had re-bounded to the distance of four or five yards."

The limits of a Newspaper will not permit us to praise, as we wish, these extremely useful publications—the Parance and Baronerage Charts: a reference, however, to the advertisement, will best explain to our readers the great extent of information they contain of each individual Peer and Buronet; we shall, therefore, content ourselves hy merely copying the summary of the whole, observing, at the same time, that the neat manner, in which they are printed and embel-lished, combined with the nature of the subject, render them two of the most elegant and interesting Charts that have ever

yet been published.
"The number of Peers of Great Britain, independent of the Bishops, is exactly 500: of these, 56 have become ennobled as Courtiers; 19 as Younger Branches of Nobility; 80 as Statesmen; 16 by Diplomatic Services; 17 by Naval; 57 by Mili-tary; 39 by Legal; 39 by Marriage; and 227 by the influence of Wealth, &c. There are 92 Bachelors; 64 Widowers; and 344 who are Married. Of the 408 Married and Widowers, 99 are without Children; and the remaining \$09 have, now living, 755 Sons, and 703 Daughters. The Paternal descent of 156 Peers can be traced to the Conquest, or 11th Century; that of 51 to the 12th Century; 52 to the 13th; 35 to the 14th; 35 to 51 to the 12th Century; 52 to the 13th; 35 to the 14th; 35 to the 15th; 60 to the 16th; 59 to the 17th; and 3 to the 18th Century; the genealogies of the remaining 49 cannot be traced, with sufficient accuracy to warrant insertion. The ancesters of 78 of the Peers, whose descent can be traced to the Conquest, were settled in England previous to that event; the other 78 came over with the Cooqueror. Of the Ancesters of the remainder, 31 have emigrated to this country since that period. There is a similar summary at the foot of the Barenetage Chart, which, we regret, we cannot find room to insert.

# PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

The business transacted, during the week, in the Fands, has been but of a triding nature, the Stock Jobers and Brokers heing chiefly secupied in the settling of their respective accounts; and the fluctuations in the various public securities have only been to a triding extent; indeed, such has been the immensity of business transacted during the former mart of the account, is consequence of the rapid decline and rise of the Funds, that the Jobers have evinced great ceast in towards the slose of the week, and their principal operations have been confined to their endeavours to create a rise by account-day, which happened on Thursday, in which they partly succeeded. In consequence, contrary to what had been anticipated, there were but few defaulters declared on the payday (Friday) and only one of them to gay annisherable extent. The Funds have since maintained very steady prices, and, owing to the favourable state of affairs in Italy, public confidence is again restored, both in the Franch Funds, and in those of this country. Densois opened yesterday marring at 72 for maney, and 72 for the account. The fluctuations during the day did not exceed a per cent, and closed at 72 for maney, and 72 for the account.

Reduced Ams..... 71 Navy 5 per cent ..... 1071

| Reduced Ann.... 71 | Navy 5 per cent ... 107; | Consels...... 71; 72; 72 | Exchequer Bills ... par 46 | India Bonds .... 45 46 | Per Cents..... 89 88; | Omnium .....

FRENCH FUNDS. Seper ct. Div. 28 Mar. 92-10 | Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. 1440 Recon. Div. 22 Mar. 95-75 | Ex.Lond. 1m 25-80 Sm 25-140

# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

received so many distinct on the publicat of the Realmonty, that use must request time to give a fair and dis-gastionate insettion of our Correspondents favours. At use have only the maintenance of our Church Establishment in aims, we shall freely afferd places to both sides of the ques-tion; B.B. W. and Candidus will be among the first for in-

J. D. B. seems to have coperted too much of Mire Do Fre confess we dilak there is grant premier obest her, and more by his own account she seems to have satisfied him in some of the most arduous parts of Balvidera. We are quite some of one thing, which is, that the indiscriminate puffing of the Theories, and their dependent willes, does in the end excisions injury to managers and actors: that it unswers its purpose commitment, Mr. Kenn and Miss Witson: activiseterity obbin; but that the system, generally epocking, is a bad one obbine is no doubt; and I.D. Bi's disoppointment and discendent with ditte Dance wher merely, at we think, from his ex-graph at the book too kighly raised by the bombasticd monumes asken diagraces the play-bills of the present day.

Merthank Amious, and so the course to coming on, shall not ourselves of his hint. Me are abliged to E. Q. X. for his good spidion. We de-

a inserting the Letter, because wo do not like to praise our-

nh a Constant Reader of John Bull for his MIP!case will take it in hand nort work.

at shouse earlineering-the Epitoph, it looks like th of subjects.

We have caused inquiries to be made in the proper places, relative to the montion of the Queen's name, noticed by W. G. T., and we have the assurance of the person alluded to and several corroborating witnesses, that no such occurrence took place. We should have been grieved if it had, and our admiration of that person's professional talents is not a little increased by the loyal warmth with which he has repelled the

The beautiful little verses, beginning with

John Bull his infamous designs disclose,

"Defaming those who men in power oppose," are not quite sharp enough for us—indeed we are apprehensive they were not intended for this Paper.

We have received our valued correspondent's excellent Song upon the Queen; but the condition which accompanies it, that the Tune shall be printed with it, prevents its appearance till our next number.

The trash dated from a public-house in Hammersmith is inadmissible.

We are kighly gratified by the Letter which enclosed a paper which we have inserted. It is to such testimonials of

our services, that we look with real pleasure.
Our "Constant Reader" is mistaken about the building in Stamford street—it is the School established by the ben lent Society of Saint Patrich, and is no more Catholic than Protestant; to use the emphatic nonsense published previously to the last meeting, signed by the Secretary: "It embraces all religion, but belongs to none." This stuff actually appeared in all the papers.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

On the 5th of May will be published, Number 1, price 8d.; or stamped, and sent to Country Subscribers, free of postage, price 1s. to be continued every Saturday,

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE. This Work will contain Reviews of new Books, Foreign as well as English; of new Musical Works; Criticisms on the Arts and the Theatre; Notices of all new Publications; of Discoveries and Inventions in Science and Mechanics; Advertisements on Literary Subjects; and a variety of every sort of information which can be acceptable to the

man of taste and genius.

Published at the Office of "JOHN BULL," No. 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, to which Place all Communications are to be addressed to

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

THE rage for Revolution-making is for the present ended; and having satisfied themselves of the insignificance of the insurrections on the Continent, which they had so laboured to magnify, the faction are obliged to hold their tongues, and console themselves with if and buts, and a growling abuse of the cowardice of the heroes whose valour and energy they had just before extolled to the skies.

This diversion (for such it truly was to any body who knew any thing about it) being ended, our attention is called exclusively to the domestic conduct of those liberal politicians, who, beat out of their hopes of overtarning other Governments, apply all their little energies to thearting and harassing our own.

Wilson, who offered to leave his constituents without his aid in these perilous times, and take any military situation under the Neapolitan rebels, and whose services they rejected, either because they knew him too well, or did not know him at all,—this said Wilson is in a scrape, and so deeply in a scrape, that neither vio-lent speeches (even though some of his constituents are by in a sly place to hear them) nor flourishing profes-

sions will get him out of it.

His conduct in the Queen's business, although now he begs never to hear her name mentioned—his leading a troop of ragamuffins, not quite so delicate as the Neapolitans, to St. Paul's-or his humanity to men under his command, (an instance of which we shall shortly publish), however much they may disgust and appal, might he palliated in studied harangues, or by specious histry; but we have facts against him, and fac s beund down to dates too, we have a PROMISE MADE, —A PLHDGE GEVEN, which promise his constituen s now call upon him as a MAN OF HONOUR to fulfil,which pledge they require of him as their representative

Buring Major-General Wilson's election for Southwark, he was asked, if he were returned, how he would vote on the Catholic Bills; to which he replied, "It will be time enough to satisfy my constituents that head when the Bills come before Parliament." have never heard him accused of doing through his whole life—a wise and sensible thing; "But," added the Major-Coneral, "IF I THEN SHOULD DIFFER WITH YOU. GENTLEMEN, I WILL VACATE MY SEAT!!!" Had he stopped here he would have done what we

It appears, by the Report of the Debates in the House of Commons, that Major-General Wilson re-peated this promise, in a reply to Mr. Holme Sum-ner, and added, as we hear, that he had taken the epinion of his constituents upon the Catholic Bills, and that it was favourable.

and then look at the actual state of the case.

St. Saviour's Parish has petitioned egainet the Catholies. Dissentiont voices St. John's dicto ditto St. Guerge's ditte ditto 5 ditto Making a Potal in favour of the Catholies 413

MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON HAS SUPPORTED THE Bills, and voted for them, and therefore does DIFFER WITH THE GENTLEMEN WHO ELECTED HIM!

We are averse from the system of giving pledges to Electors, and we think Wilson was a very great blockhead for doing it; —but he has done it.

There is but one way in which this Knight of St. Caroline can terminate the affair; and to afford him the opportunity, Vestry Meetings will be called next week, and it is expected, and that seriously and earnestly, that he will take the Chiltern Hundreds, in which case his constituents may have an opportunity of returning a man to Parliament, who will not trifle away their best interests for the gratification of party malice or private spleen; and he will be enabled to take office in the suite of the Queen, and attend her to the continent on her approaching departure, provided she does not visit Naples, where, as the Major-General is scouted by all parties, he might not like just at present to venture himself.

Messrs. Hume and Bennett have been making themselves particularly and conspicuously ridiculous during the week. As Members of Parliament, we have every proper respect for them as we have for the House of Commons collectively; but as private individuals, we know no two men more perfectly obnoxious to us than these very honourable gentlemen.

Bennett is such a little gossipping waspish thing, that even the Shrewsbury cake-sellers themselves are quite sick of him; but Hume has a greater share of our dislike—he is such a profound dunce—a duil-headed ass, who plods night and day in order to discover the surest way of going wrong at last. He is a precious fellow truly, and if we were to go on writing prose about him, we should get savage with him in downright earnest; we will, therefore, enliven the subject by giving our readers (although, perhaps, a little out of place), a new ballad made last night, of which this said Doctor Joseph Hume, is the hero.

#### THE QUEENBOROUGH QUACK.

O HAPPY old England! where patriots grow As thickly and quickly as mushrooms from dung, Who, like the said mushrooms, as epicures know Preserve a strong taste of the soil whence they sprung.

I have seen many growths of this patriot spawn Which have risen and sunk in their hot-bed so rotten, PAULL, ROBSON, and WARDLE sprung up at the daws, At noon they were dead, and by evening forgotten.

And HUME is to-day what poor PAULL was before ;-That PAULL is to-day, such shall Home be to-morrow,-Unless the gay Muses, more kind than of yore, Shall lengthen the fame of the QUACK of QUERNBOROUGH.

This Doctor professes to physic the State, To purge the whole House, and give placemen a pill? But, like a true mountebank, fearing to wait, Commences his work by presenting his Bill!

He offers, for nothing, to try all his cures On old Lady England, and two younger sisters; But those ladies have found (as the proverb assures) That " all is not gold (under favour) which glisters."

The very first potion detected the knevery: It smelt rather filthy, was black, and we The the Dester protested, and swere it was See'ry, And preach'd on its merits three parts of an hour.

Next came a small pill; or, as he call'd it, pellett;
And though he disguised it, to make it go down,
The patient, indignant, beginning to smell it,
Threw pill, box, and all, at the Charlatan's crown?

To restore to his vigour, the Doctor's next plan was A voteran of seventy-two, by a touch; But when the affair was examin'd, the man was Too old and too fouble to carry his crutch. ...

But one must be noticed, more gross and uncommon,
Where the Doctor was caught in what looks like a lie;
Being ask'd, "Had he fell a distended abdomen?"
"Oh, yes," quoth he boldly, "I did—with MY EYE!"

Twas thought that the fellow had taken the name Of Dector, although at no school he had been t But Scotland must own, to her grief and her shame, That he has a diploma from wise Aberdeen!

# THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

M.P.

It has been currently reported, not in the best circles, but in the circles which may be supposed to know best, that the Queen, under the guidance of Lady Jersey, intends to attempt a Drawing-room, on the 1st of May. It is too good news to be true-is it would be argument for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest for ever."

To say nothing of our own little interests, as it would certainly increase our sale from eight or nine thousand, to we know not what number—what a treat it will be; and what an improvement on the common Morning Post list of ladies' dresses it will be, to have a concise yet particular account of each lady's character.

> To fifty chosen sylphs of special note We'll give th' important charge—the Petticont: Oft have we known that seven-fold fence to fail.

Though stiff with boops and arm'd with ribs of whale. And ladies who put on that dress of ceremony in honour of the Queen, must not be angry if the sylphs of the petticent should let us into their secrets.

# TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

As her Majesty is about to present herself once more to the notice of the public, whom she has insolently called HER people, we shall, previously to bringing forward, in

weekly succession, all the facts relative to her conduct, as they occur, offer our readers a few traits of her character, not connected with the flagrant vice, of which she has been found guilty by the highest tribunal in the land.

When the Queen was living at Blackheath, and the Princess Charlotte at Shooter's Hill, a certain Sir William Drummond dined with the former; to meet him came the young Princess: such an association, however, being deemed improper, it was hinted to the Queen, that such meetings must in future be avoided. Her Majesty acceded to the suggestion, and Sir William was not invited

to meet the illustrious young lady.

Some short time after this, Lady de Clifford discovered, in the possession of the Princess Charlotte, and got from the possession of the Filmess entante, and got home with no little difficulty, a copy of a book written by this Sir William Drummond, which, it appeared, the Queen had slily given to her daughter, under a promise of keeping it secret from "those in authority over her," of keeping it secret from "those in authority over her," for her own private reading, so that if Sir William's conversation was denied her she might, at least, benefit by his tenets and doctrines. This was the act of a mother fondly solicitous for a child's welfare. She not only took pains to inculcate the most infamous principles into her mind, but took the opportunity of teaching her to deceive her governess and oppose her father.

#### **FASHIONABLES**

His Majesty continues at Brighten, and in excellent health. On Wednesday, he rode on horseback towards Rottingdeau, accompanied by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield. His Majesty was received with every deme nstration of public respect and affec

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, left town on Thursday, on a visit to His Majesty. The Cabinet Ministers dined with the Earl of Harrowby on Wednesday.

Wednesday's "Almacks," was the gayest of the season. The Duke and Duchess of Clarence were there, and His Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Anglesey were of the party, and a Prince whose name we never heard before. Dancing as usual commenced at eleven o'clock, and continued with unabated seal, till the latest possible

Mrs. William Camac gave on Tuesday, what is called a Rancy Ball, and was herself most splendidly attired in a fancy dress of rich silver tissne, most tastefully ornamented with a superb and matchless plume of white ostrich feathers, and a profusion of diamonds and emeralds. Among the company were Mr. Brisco, Mr. M. Brisco, and Mr. W. Brisco, in very handsome uniforms, the three Misses Scotts, as peasants. The Misses Goslings in chaste dresses, as Bohemian ladies, Captain Lyon wore a singular dress, and Mr. B. Strachey, was a Persian. The entertainments concluded with a supper, at which have a seen accellent; all were so magnificently dressed it the viands were excellent; all were so magnificently dressed, it is difficult to particularize.

The Covent Garden Theatrical Fund Dinner, took place on Wednesday. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, condescended to take the Chair. The subscriptions amounted to Sourteen hundred pounds, of which, His Gracious Majesty contributed one hundred guineas.

Prince Ernest Hohenloh Langenbourg went to Woolwich on Thresday maying and returned to town in the evening.

Prince Ernest Hohenloh Langenbourg went to Woolwich on Thursday morning, and returned to town in the evening.

The Most Noble Marquis of Londonderry died on the 8th instant, in the 83d year of his age. His Lordship was twice married—first to Lady Sarah Frances, sister to the Marquis of Hertford, by whom he had issue, Viscount Castlereagh (who succeeds to the Marquisae); and secondly, to Lady Frances, sister to the Marquis of Camden, by whom he had issue Lord Stewart (our Ambassador at the Ceurt of Vienna), and other children. The deceased Marquis was created a Baron in 1769, a Viscount in 1795, an Earl in 1796, and a Marquis in 1816. He is succeeded in his titles by Lord Castlereagh, now Marquis of Londonderry; but these titles a marquis in 1810. He is succeeded in his titles by Lord Castlereagh, now Marquis of Londonderry; but these titles being all Irish, it is by an article of the Union at the option of their present possessor, (the Noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) either to retain his seat in the House of Commons, or by vacating it, to qualify himself for becoming a Re-presentative Peer of Ireland. His Lordship, we trust, will prefer the former; that the country may not be deprived of his great services in the Commons House of Parliament, in which e has so long and highly distinguished himself as the leading

SPORTING .--Newmarket First Spring Meeting commences on Baster Monday. On the second day a grand match takes place for 200 guineas, between Mr. Udney's horse Barmecide (8st. 7lb.) and Mr. Thornhill's Sardonix (6st. 10lb.)—Mr. Gre-

(8st. 71b.) and Mr. Thornhill's Sardonix (6st. 10h.)—Mr. Greville's Banker (9st. 12lb.), is matched against Mr. Charlton's Pheenix (8st.), at the second Spring Meeting, for 200 gs. b. ft. Bibsry, 1821.—Second Day.—The Welter Stakes of 20gs. each, h. ft. free for any horse, &c. carrying 12st. Two miles. The winner to be sold for 250gs. if demanded, &c. To be ridden by members of the Club. Mr. C. W. Webster's Steel-trap, 6 yrs old; Mr. G. C. Agar's br. g. The Hero, aged; Mr. Charlton's Rowena, 5 yrs.; Mr. Rawlinson's Topsy-turvy aged; Mr. Goddard names Gossip, aged; Mr. Kneller names b. h. Alfred, & yrs old; Mr. Pryso's b. m. by Grimaldi, & yrs old; Mr. Dundas's br. g. Wisdom, aged.

\*\*Yark Saring Meeting. 1821.—Monday.—The Spring St.

York Spring Meeting, 1821.—Monday.—The Spring St. Leger Stakes of 25gs. each, for colts, 8st. 3lb. and fillies, 8st. Last mile and three quarters. Str J. Byng's b. c. Fitzwalter; Mr. Pelham's b. c. by Prime Minister; Mr. Ridsdale's br. c. Statesman: Mr. Robbinson's b. c. The Lord of the Manor; Mr.

Petre's gr. c. The Baron.

Melton Races (Vorkshire), April 11.—The Craven Stakes
of 19gs. each, one mile and a quarter, was won by Mr. Watt's
ch. c. Casar, by Cerberus, 3 yrs.old, 8st. beating Mr. Ridsdale's
ch. c. Swift, 4 yrs.old, 8st. 9lb.; Mr. Ferguson's The Duke, 3
wrs.old. Ret. and Mr. Kirby's b. c. Canova. by Golumous, 3 8st.; and Mr. Kirby's b. c. Canova, by Golumous, 3 yrs old, 8st.—The Sweepstakes of 20gs, each, for colts and fillies rising 3 yrs old, one mile and a half, was won by Mr. T. Sweepstakes of 20gs. each, for filles rising 3 yrs, one mile, was won by Mr. T. Bykes's b. c. by Golumpus, out of Magistrates dam.—The Sweepstakes of 20gs. each, for filles rising 3 yrs, one mile, was won by Lord Milton's ch. f. Ursula, by Cervanies, out of Fenny.—The Barton Stakes was won by Mr. Howard's ch. c. by Octavian, out of Miss Blanche's dam.—The 501. Plate was not decided when our account came away.

BETHING ROOM.—Derby: 6 to 1 aget Reginald; 7 to 1 lagst Gustavus; 10 to 1 aget Charm; 11 to 1 aget Jook; 11 to 1 aget Morel—Oaks; 3 to 1 aget My Lady.—Riddlesworth: 2 to 1 aget Reginald; 3 to 1 aget Morel; 7 to 2 aget Selima,—St. Lager, 13 to 3 aget Jack Spiggot; 11 to 1 aget Colwell.

#### THEATRICALS.

So many of our correspondents are clamorous for Theatrical Critiques, that we begin to hope that Theatres re getting into fashion again; we cannot, however, bring ourselves to give up any great space in our Paper to the subject; and more especially, as there is really no opportunity offered to exercise one's judgment. To what a melancholy ebb must dramatic writing have fallen, when, during a whole season, no such thing as a Comedy has made its appearance. Sundry dull drivelling Trage-dies have been put forth, but their success having been duly proportioned to their merits, they have died nearly unknown. The desperate writers have, for the most part, printed them, so that while cheesemongers sell butter, and trunks continue to be lined with paper, their names (or rather their nick-names) may live. But we much doubt whether the spectres of their departed plays will ever haunt the stages of Covent Garden or Drury Lane again.

To the support of their mawkish sleeping-draughts have been introduced translations of French Melodrames, the originals of which (doubtless, from want of taste in our neighbours) have 'wasted their sweetness in the desert air' of the Ambigu-Comique, or have been pa-tronized by some of the strollers on the Boulevard du Temple, or those ill-fated persons who, not able to get in to see Potiér, have persevered in their walk towards the Place de la Bastille. Even our Ferces are transla-tions; and even George Colman himself condescended to borrow "L'Homme Automate," and the public were so ungrateful as to condemn it.

The Covent Garden Pantomime is almost the only thing which has this season made a stand with the public. In this branch of the art, the talent of the scene-painters, the skill of the machinist, the excellence of the performers, and the liberality of the managers, render Covent Garden unrivalled; and the same liberality, we have no doubt, would insure them equally good Tragedies and Comedies were they to be got; but it is a melancholy truth, that the talent is not in us, so we must be content to see Don John, or the Two Violettas, Giovanni in London, Therese, and Mr. Yates in half a dozen parts

Yates's imitations are sometimes inimitable. The resemblance to Young is so close as almost to baffle detection, and that to Mathews wenderfully striking, but he is more unequal in his success than any mimic we ever saw. His Blanchard and Terry are so perfectly unlike that nobody would suspect them. There is a man of the name of Reeve, a nephew of Waithman's, the linen-draper, who, taken altogether, is a better imitator than Yates; but never reaches perfection, as Yates does in

Theatrical people talk of these rivals as men of taste talk of the Universities.—Oxford is, beyond doubt, a finer whole, but it has nothing so pre-eminently beautiful in it as the Chapel at King's, in Cambridge.

We doubt whether in his imitations of Mathews, Mr. Yates does not trench a little upon the fair ground of dramatic opposition: however, Mathews stands far above the rivalry; for his imitations of imaginary characters, and his imagined imitations of real ones, are efforts of mind, and proofs of intellect, which we in vain look for among the "servum pecus" of mere monkies of defor-

mity or misfortune.

While we are on the subject, we shall take leave to say a word or two about the Oratorios. We are the last persons in the world to find fault with a rational and enlightened entertainment, and not in the least inclined to be strait-laced about the introduction of music into society, even on Sunday evenings; nor do we mean to say that there is any thing like sin or transgression in singing or hearing sung any of the songs which have been per-formed at the Concerts called Oratorios this season at Drury Lane or Covent Garden; but we are friends to nothing like innovation; we hate all insinuating, creeping advances to the subversion of the law, even in such a thing as this. The Church ordains that the Wednesdays and Fridays of Lent should be kept as fasts— the law prohibits theatrical entertainments on these evenings, but, for the rational and moral recreation of the people, sacred music, composed by the greatest master of the art who ever breathed, adapted to words selected from the Holy Scriptures, was allowed to be sung. This music was of a nature to captivate the mind, to chain the attention, and to bring the thoughts of the audience to the inspired text, which it so wonderfully, so powerfully, and so magnificently illustrated. Now, not only the purpose of those Wednesday and Friday evenings' performances is abandoned, but Handel himself is totally neglected.—To the vitiated taste that could prefer "The Polacca," "The Last Words of Marmion," "Fanny of the Green," or "Jenny of the Valley," to the offspring of Handel's mighty genius, we have nothing to say; and we suppose, by finding the modern frippery usurping the place of "The Messiah," "Judas Maccabeus," "Saul," and similar works, that the conductors of these Concerts find the present system "ansoer better;" but we have a great deal to say about this innovation in a legal and moral point of view

It has been held necessary, as we observed before, to prohibit theatrical performances on two nights in each week during Lent. This prohibition is still in force, and while it is so, it appears to us to be the height of presumption and misconduct to substitute for the licensed performances, songs from Operas, Farces, and Plays. If the singers who are engaged cannot sing Handel's music, (which, in most cases, is the fact) engage those who can; but do not quibble upon words, and call those things Oratorios which are, in fact, selections from modern dramatic pieces, given to the public, stripped of all that, now-a-days, is worth seeing on the stage—the scenery, dresses, and decorations.

What formerly was the Oratorio Season is, for this year, over; but we shall, previously to the commencement of the next, bring the subject more immediately under the notice of the Lord Chamberlain and the Bishop of London, to whom it particularly belongs to correct such abuses.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE RHINO.

Tune-" Sally in our Alley." Or all the aldermen in fur. Ob. MATTHEW is the fellow; To smell a bone, no hungry our Is sharper in a cellar. For money lent, His Grace of Kent A Lottery he can't try now, So he must find Some other wind

To raise the ready rhino.

The Queen began to make a talk; Quoth BROUGHAM, "She shan't come over;" Quoth Mar, "Your treacherous tricks I'll baulk," So off be shipped from Dover. BROUGHAM lagging came, And cried, "Great dame,

" To Como you should fly now." But MAT prevails, She fills her sails For this dear land of rhino.

And now she made a mighty swell, With MATTHEW at her elbow; None was so fit, within Bow-bell, To be of that great belle, beau.

The ragged crowd Huzzaed so loud. "The Queen and Woon" the cry now;

" Huzza!" says MAT, " I've found the Cat, "Whose paw shall find the rhino."

Twas quite a raree-show to meet MAT and the fat Old Lady, Parading through the wond'ring street, Like chimney-sweeps on May-day: And to the throng Cheapside along, MAT shook his fist so high now, As who should say, Base duns! away,

I've found the bag of rhino.

What follow'd then is so absurd, That should I set before ye But one day's frensy, on my word, You'd not believe the story. In masquerade Came ev'ry trade, And all as drunk as swine, oh! Kettles, kilts. And boys on stilts.

'Twas snob a sight as ne'er was seen Since chaos, I heard PARR sny, Tinker and Duke, and trull and Queen, Bang-up and Lady JERSEY. How far the fun Might still have run, Is what nor you nor I know; But Messieurs Courts, Like selfish brutes, Refus'd to give the rhino.

All hir'd by Royal rhino.

And now that Fifty Thousand Pound Has fill'd her soul with gladness, E'en that too little would be found To kindle a new madness, So fix'd ber beart's On foreign parts— To Italy she'll hie now, And bilking MAT, Will waste on that This silly nation's rhino.

TO THE EARL OF HAREWOOD.

"Some villains broke into the Church, and stripped all th searlet cloth off from Lord Harewood's pew."-Lecds Adver

> CONDOLBNCE HAREWOOD, I late address'd you in a sonnet, Which, as I hear, affected you too much, I beg to make you my excuse upon it, And not again so sore a theme to touch.

I now approach you, truly to condole Upon the loss of which I've lately read; Some rogues, it seems, your scarlet lining stole, And lest your pew unfurnished as your head.

But who's the thief? perhaps some canning variet, Who the right meaning of that colour knew, Has made a cloak of it for some vile harlot: But since the Queen's acquitted, thanks to you, Perhaps she'll give her cast off robe of scarlet To make another cushion for your pew;

Where you may pray, with lordly indignation, Against low-liv'd ADULTERY and rulgar fornication.

#### LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

REV. MR. ROE, of Newbury.

REV. JAMES GREGORY, of Banchary, N. B. REV. A. J. FORSYTH, of Belhelvie, N. B.

This Gentleman is a cousin of Brougham's. REV. MR. ALLAN BOWMAN HUTCHINS, Curate of Grately

and Kimpton, Hants. RRV. J. TRASH, perpetual Curate of Kersey, near Had

leigh, Suffolk. REV. THOMAS PRARSON, Torrishcline, Lancashire. REV. JOSIAH RICHARD WILKINSON, Skirton, ditto.

REV. R. H. ASHE, D. D. Perpetual Curate of Crew

kerne, and Vicar of Misterton, Somerset.
REV. MR. WEST, Curate of Southowram, Halifax.
We have received a letter from the Rev. Gowan Evans,

Curate of Towcester, denying that he ever called his Bishop "A GREAT Ass"—this is very natural; but as he has had the insolence to pray for the Queen in defiance of the Order in Council, we must have better authority than his own word, before we doubt his abuse of his Diocesan. If that respectable gentleman, Mr. Deacon of Towcester, will contradict the statement, we will notice it.

But we must observe, that the style Mr. Gowan Evans has adopted in his letter to us, is not likely to induce us to retract; we laugh at all anger and bullying, and those who try the experiment always will get the worst of it.

Mr. Gowan Evans has by his letter, stirred up a few more things which we had no wish to divulge. He should have known that we have copious information on all subjects we touch upon, but that we never bring more metal into the field than is necessary for our object: our aim in his case was only to expose him as a parson who had prayed for the Queen, and in order to show how disgusting his conduct was to his congregation, we added the anecdote of Mr. Deacon; but as Mr. Evans rebels against us, and talks of "his henourable pretentions" is this to the course was much of him as it is fair to sions," we think it right to say as much of him as it is fuir to say of a "Clergyman, who is bound over to keep the peace" towards one of his own Parishioners!!!

We will ask Mr. Gowan Evans then, why, when the Radicals

of Towcester assembled and broke windows in honor of the Queen, he did not discourage them; when, from being extremely popular amongst them, and a peace maker by profession, he could have done so by holding up his little finger?—We would ask him when he signed the Address to the Bishop of Peterborough, (of whom he is said to have made such bonorable mention), why he superadded this hint to his signature, "Curate for twenty years of Towester?" We trust that Mr. Gowan Evans will remain a Curate as long as he lives.

However, as Mr. Evans wishes us to "impart the name of the author of the communication made to us," we are most

ready to assure him, that he shall have it sent to him, well authenticated, the morning on which he is made a Bishop-

We have to inform the reverend gentlemen whose names we have this day and heretofore published, that, by the death of the Rev. Mr. Barry, the Rector of Quarly, in Hampshire, and one of the Brethren of St. Catharine's, near the Tower, two pieces of preferment, said to be in the gift of the Queen, are vacant: we earne-tly advise all those who have sacrificed the vacant: we earne-tly advise all those who have sacrificed the respectability of their character, and failed in their obedience to the Order in Council, by praying for her, to be active in their solicitations. The race is begun, and we hear, at present, Bowman Hutchins is the favourite; indeed, his activity in collecting the Plate Subscription, and his having been up with Addresses, are greatly in his favour. However, this should not discourage the less active, or more distant claimants; as it is quite impossible, from the oddity of the Queen's propensities, to say for what particular qualifications her patronage may he to say for what particular qualifications her patronage may be reserved. A letter has been written to the Queen by Sir Herbert Taylor, mentioning a person strongly recommended by the late Princess Charlotte for this preferment, to which the Queen has returned an answer full of heartless stuff and flummery; whether it will best suit her views to dispose of it according to the wish of her daughter, we leave her and Lady Jersey to settle between them.

We have received a letter from the Rev. G. J. Bevan, of Crickhowel, stating that he prayed for the Queen only until the publication of the order regulating the Liturgy; which, till then, he considered it his duty to do.

We conclude this article by inserting a Bill announcing two Sermons for this day. We do not exactly know to what punishment persons selling and using Prayer-books, as therein advertised, render themselves liable to; but we loudly call upon those in authority to interpose their power to stop this flagrant disrespect to the Orders of Council, and these bare-faced efforts to demoralize the

people.
"On Sunday next, April 15th, 1821, Two Sermons will be "On Sunday next, April 15th, 1821, Two Sermons will be preached in Red Lion Hill Chapel, Hampstend, by the Rev. W. Day, A. B. late of the University of Oxford. The Service will begin, in the afternoon, at Three o'clock, and in the Evening at Seven. In the first Sermon the true cause of Deism, and the way to check it, will be pointed out; and, in the second, it will be shown what true Religion is, and the way to obtain it. A new arrangement of the Book of Common Prayer (containing the Hymns, will be introduced. N.B. Liturgies, including the Hymns, may be had at the door of the Chapel, price two shillings. Books of Common Prayer will be necessary in the Evening for Books of Common Prayer will be necessary in the Evening for the reading of the Palms, Epistle, and Gospel. A Clerk wanted; inquire of Mrs. Knobbs, the Pew-opener."—Printed by W. Molineux, 5, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lune.

(To be continued.)

# THE "ON DIT!"-(No. II.)

A person on Tuesday, walked into the Office of this Paper, and wrote as follows:—
"We find we were misinformed on the circumstances to

we find we were misinormed of the circumstances which we alluded in our last Number, under the head "On Dit." We certainly meant, and are sure, there was nothing prejudicial to the honor of a lady distinguished for propriety of conduct, and that the gentleman interested has too much spirit and bonour to submit to any injury, either personal or other-

Now did the man suppose, that we should insert this flippant contradiction of the On dit of last week? to please him we are to say, we have been misinformed; now as we only gave the On dit, we were in no worse plight for information than our neighbours; and we must

beg leave, with all the due respect for Mr. Webster Wedderburne's spirit and honour, to get something more authentic, than the stuff written by his anonymous friend, before we say we were misinformed. As for imputation upon the lady, we never meant any, we see no great harm in what she did, even if she did every thing the On dit gave her credit for doing; our impression was, that it was a very silly trick her husband played in watching her. However, as it is our duty and wish to do justice, we with pleasure give a place to a letter from Colonel Palmer to Mr. Wedderburne, which contains their own statement of the case; and if, after they have conned it over carefully, any of our readers comprehend it in the slightest degree, or can make out " what it was that originated in a mistake;" or, indeed, what the letter has to do with the "thing in hand," we shall give them credit for perception and penetration to which we dare not ourselves

make any pretensions.

TO WEBSTER WEDDERBURNE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—I lose no time in redeeming the pledge I gave to you yesterday, namely, that in the arrangement with Lord Foley, of the affair betwixt Lord Petersham and yourself, I should consider your honour as my own, and hold myself responsible for any blame which might otherwise attach to you from my conduct; and it is in the hope of preventing the necessity of any further notice of the transaction on the part of yourself or your friends, that I presume to trouble the public with a statement, so materially involving the honour of all parties concerned. I must observe, in the first place, that previous to your application to me, you had received a communica-tion from Lord Foley, on the part of Lord Petersham, inform-ing you of a false and scandulous report of the affair betwixt you, which his Lordship wished to be contradicted; to which you replied, that you could not hold yourself answerable for such statements, but that you should be happy to receive any further communication from his Lordship on the subject. You afterwards received a second letter from Lord Foley, enclosing the copy of a paragraph, in contradiction to the above state-ment, to which he requested your sanction; and your first visit to me upon the subject was to communicate your answer to this second letter, wherein you had declined sanctioning such contradiction, leaving Lord Petersham to make whatever statement he might deem proper, and yourself at liberty to act upon it as the occasion might demand. In this state of the affair I interfered by calling on Lord Follow. After a full communication that the occasion inguity and the state of the affait in the feed, by calling on Lord Foley. After a full communication with his Lordship upon the subject, and other inquiries, which, in justice to both parties, I considered accessary to make, I rein justice to both parties, I considered accessary to make, I remained perfectly convinced of the correctness of what his Lordship had stated to me, namely, that not only what had occurred at the meeting had been grossly misrepresented, but that the whole affair had originated in a mistake; and whilst I consider your feelings to have been very natural under a false impression of the fact, I must also add, as my opinion, that, under the circumstances, Lord Petersham could not possibly have conducted himself with more honour, temper, discretion,

have conducted himself with more honour, temper, discretion, or gentlemanly feeling, than he did on that occasion.

With this impression of his Lordship's conduct on the one hand, and the impossibility of your sanctioning the contradiction of a statement which might be supposed to have originated with, or to have been sanctioned by, yourself on the other, I saw no means of doing justice to the honour of both parties but by the step I took; and leaving to those who may feel interested in the matter, to judge of its propriety, I will only add, that having been the sole cause of that delay, which, in such cases may be an irreparable injury to the honour of the party suffering from it, I trust that such consideration may party suffering from it, I trust that such consideration may justify the warm, but very sincere feelings as to Lord Petersham's conduct on this occasion, which, under other oircum-stances, I should have thought unnecessary to have expressed.

-I remain, dear Sir, yours, faithfully, Albany, April 9, 1821. CHARLES PALMER. Now, however, follows a correspondence, which, if not more intelligible as to the events it refers to, is, at least, in a little plainer style of language. This latter is addressed to the Editor of the Morning Post, enclosing for publication

the correspondence which tollows:-

Sim—I enclose you the copy of a correspondence betwirt Mr. Webster Wedderburne and myself: at the same time heg to mention, with reference to my former letter to him on the subject, that understanding from Lord Foley, Lord Petersham's friends would have been better satisfied had I stated that no blows had passed in the rencontre betwixt his Lordship and Mr. W., I hereby most distinctly declare that no blow did pass betwirt them; and my only reason for not mentioning it was, that I did not like to make use of the expression, and, under the circumstances, I considered it to be very immaterial as to the fact.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Albany, April 11, 1821. CHARLES PALMER.

TO WEBSTER WEDDERBURNE, ESQ.

DEAR WEBSTER—I am so infernally ill after last night's work, that I cannot leave my bed, so pray come to me as soon as you can; but for God's sake make up your mind one way or other (and I don't care a damn which), as I can stand it no longer. Who the fools are that influence you I know not; if I had had you to myself it would have been settled long since; and it is too bad, when I am the only person who has stood by you, that you should not trust me. How can you consider that letter as an insult which begins with telling the whole world that "I have considered your honour as my own?" I knew well enough there would be the devil to pay, but there was no well enough there would be the devil to pay, but there was no trusting you. What nonsense your jealousy of my praises of Petersham; poor fellow! he little deserved or anticipated that humiliation which has needed them. If you could only get rid of your damned jealousy, which, upon my soul and body you have no occasion for, I am sure you would be as anxious to do him justice as myself: only do that, and I'll speak as hand-somely of you, and shall think it no more than you deserve. Come and breakfast, and bring G. Hawkins if he has no started. I read him in a moment and am sure he is the hest started. I read him in a moment, and am sure he is the best fellow in the world. As for you, you'd puzzle the devil, but I don't mean to be puzzled myself any longer; and so help me God! if this damned letter of yours must be published, so help me God! if you do not alter it, though, as you say, it will take out all the best parts of it, this shall be our last meeting. So do as you please; recollect, that it is your business, and not mine.—Yours,

Albany, Wednesday Morning.

TO COLONEL PALMER, M. P.

DEAR PALMER—I only intreat we may have no repetition of the unpleasant and endless discussions of last night; for if I did not solemnly and firmly believe some reply indispensable, no powers on earth could have induced me to make one. You must really, therefore, desire the Post and the Press to insert it to-day; I shall modify any thing which could possibly be

construed as against poor Lady Frances, whose hoseur and feelings are, God knows, sacred to me. The fracas of last night (for we really made it one) will no doubt form matter for mew paragraphs. Nothing, though to be serious, can change my intention, and as you thwarted it last night you must promote it now. I can't breakfast with you, but will call at ten.

— Ever yours sincerely,

W. W.

Wednesday.
TO WEBSTER WEDDERBURNE, ESQ. DEAR WEBSTER WEDDERBORNE, Bog.

DEAR WEBSTER—I am quite satisfied with your letter, and would most readily comply with your wishes, if in my power; for believe me there is no possible sacrifice but of my character which I would not make, to do justice to all parties. But how can I, after last night's work, ask the Editors to insert it. You may well talk of matter for new paragraphs; but if you really wish to prevent them, depend on it there is but one way, and that is, to speak the truth, as I mean to do for all our sakes, but in a way I should be very sorry to communicate to you beforehand, and if you were surprised yesterday at reading for the first time my letter, which you tell me nobody believes to be true, that Lord Foley was as ignorant of it as yourself, what will be your astonishment to-morrow (particularly after dining with me, because I cannot trust you out of my sight) at reading your own private letter, which I am now answering? But much as I should like to see you on the occasion, I shall feel infinitely safer at home. But believe me, however, I should not publish it was I not convinced that it would be your best justification with the world for the step you have taken, and giving you the entire credit of an action, to which I have not, in the slightest degree, urged you, and which speaks volumes for both parties; now it is determined on, I must do it justice, by declaring upon my word, (or even my oath, if you insist upon it) that never, in the whole course of my existence were my feelings so deeply interested as by the object in question; and now, as regards that object, having never known her till within these few days, I can say nothing of the past; but for the future, possessing as I do, and may naturally be imagined, her entire confidence, and which I now resign into its proper hands, I declare in the face of the world my firm belief, there is nothing upon the face of it, taking her altogether, so estimable as herself; and here to prevent jealousy on your part, or suspicion with others, I must call upon my friends Colonel or suspicion with others, I must call upon my friends Colonel
Roberts or Mr. Hutchinson, to bear mc out in saying, that my
affections have been long since fixed, and could only change
(if then) with the life of the object who possesses them; but
I must stop here, as I shall have the Bishors on my
BACK; but even with them, in thus betraying your secrets and
my own, I trust I shall injure neither by the avowal.—Your's,
my dear Wedderburne, very faithfully,
Albany, Wednesday.

CHARLES PALMER.

Albany, Wednesday. CHARLES PALMER.
P. S. And now for the wind up. The chef d'œuvre, about which our fracas, as you call it, has taken place, it is well for me, as absolutely I cannot help myself, you have let out that I

me, as absolutely I cannot help myself, you have let out that I did my best to prevent it.

TO COLONEL PALMER, M. P.

DEAR SIR—I regret that you did not think it necessary to make me acquainted with the letter I have seen, with much surprise, in the public journals of yesterday, and which you have addressed to me, in reference to the arrangement of the late difference between Lord Petersham and myself, wherein you were kind enough to act on my part.

That after the explanatory paragraph of the 9th instant, as agreed between Lord Foley and yourself, you should have considered this step expedient, I cannot but Isment, as it imposes on me the disagreeable necessity of again obtruding a matter on the attention of the public, which, being one of mere individual interest, can have no claim to consideration.

Since, however, you leave me no alternative, I am bound to reply in the same channel; and without any reference to what might otherwise be supposed to involve questions affecting others than the gentlemen forming the subject of our corresothers than the gentlemen forming the subject of our correspondence, I beg to disclaim having ever acted upon, or being influenced by any "mislakes" or "false impressions," as relating to statements which either did or might be supposed to emanate from me; and if, therefore, any representation of mine left such a conviction on your mind, I must have done both you and myself great injustice, and particularly where the points at issue did not stand wholly on the test of personal authority. authority.

The very flattering terms in which you have thought it mecessary to express yourself of Lord Petersham's conduct in the business, must be highly satisfactory to his Lordship's friends, and I should be sorry to have deprived them of the gratification which the testimony and opinion of so honourable an individual cannot fail to afford.—Believe me, dear Sir, with much esteem sincerely yours,

J. WEBSTER WEDDERBURNE.

April 11, 1821. Then comes a letter to the Editor of the Post, for publi-

cation on Friday.

SIR-I am much surprised to see a most extraordinary correspondence in your paper of this day, purporting to be that of Colonel Palmer and myself; and without further comment at this moment, I shall only entreat my friends and the public. before whom I should never voluntarily have obtruded myself, to suspend their judgment until I can lay such a statement before them as I may bereafter consider necessary, in defence of that, which I trust I shall never survive—my honour.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. WEBSTER WEDDERBURNE.

Thursday Evening, April 12.

The on dit goes that Col. Palmer is cracked.

In the Crim.-Con. case at Gloucester, in which the illegitimate son of the late Earl of Berkeley, who calls himself Colonel Berkeley, was defendant, the damages awarded were One Thousand Pounds. The amount of these damages was kept down by the production in Court of the Lady's Letters, which were in his possession.—They say that she had implored him earnestly, and as he valued her life, not to make this exposure—but it saved money, and they were handed in.

This most exem warm and energetic partizan of the Queen, and his name (at least that which he chooses to assume) will be found tacked, with seven others, to a requisition for a county meeting in Gloucestershire, to address the King in favour of that most injured female. This, be it observed, cost nothing; but the moment his purse was likely to be touched, the independent swaggerer gladly published to the world the weakness of a woman, who had erred once, and that ONCE FOR HIM. -Of such stuff are the Queen's friends made!

They say in the City that Walthman is to be thrust in as Lord Mayor next Midsummer-day, to the exclusion of



Mr. Alderman Heygate. Mr. Alderman Heygate. We will try what we can do to prevent it. Waithman has latterly been so quiet, and is really so insignificant a person, that we had determined to spare him; and were it his turn to be Chief Magistrate we would do nothing in regard to him likely to affect the ordinary course of things; but if he be to be upheld, on the score of peculiar claims or pretensions, against a man so very respectable in his way as the Member for Sudbury, we will take the liberty of sifting, analyzing, and exposing such claims and pretensions; and leave it to the Livery (who have ousted him as their Member of Parliament) to judge what the Linen-draper has done since they discarded him from one situation, to deserve so pointed an exception to a general rule to exalt him to another.

On dit, that the match between Hughes Ball and the Lady Jane Paget is off, and that Mr. Ball has betaken himself to Paris; -if the on dit we noticed last week was true, we are not in the least surprized at it.

They say that we were all wrong when we talked of Lady Jersey's blushing, some weeks ago—her Ladyship buys all her blushes in Paris, and imports them herself.

They say that Mrs. Liston is alive and merry—we might doubt the on dit, only that she says so herself, which we take to be pretty good authority in such a case.

It has been the favourite on dit of the town for three days, that Bergami is come over. Various were the speculations as to what brought him; at last it was whispered that a certain Sawney Bagstir, one of those who had waited on her Majesty in kilts, had been graced with the Royal favour, and appointed Private Secretary to her Majesty, whose Private Secretaries have been chosen, it is said, rather for their shoulders than their fingers. It was therefore conjectured that Bergaini was come over, to assert the rights of his office, it being manifestly contrary to all etiquette that such a Private Secretary should be ap-pointed in defiance of the Chamberlain. But of this on dit, we believe, that no more is truth, than that a broadshouldered Scotchman, of the name of Bagstir has been appointed her Majesty's Private Secretary.

On dit that this appointment is a sure mark of the ascendancy of Lady Jersey over the Italian influence-Bagstir being supposed to have been selected and recom-

mended by her Ladyship
On dit that the Alderman is very jealous of the new Secretary, and that the Queen has much difficulty in keeping the peace between Bagman and Bagstir.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Crown which has just been completed by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, was on Tuesday deposited in the Jewelbouse, Tower. It is about fifteen inches in elevation; the arches, instead of sinking in their centre, are raised almost to a point, embossed and edged with brilliants, and supporting an orb of brilliants also, more than six inches in circumference, surmounted with a Maltese Diamond Cross of exquisite work-manship, on whose top and sides are suspended three remarkably large pearls. In the front of the Crown is a unique sapphire of the purest and deepest azure, two inches long and an inch broad. At the back is the anchient ruby, which was worn by Edward the Black Prince and our Fifth Henry, in the victories of Poictiers and Agincourt. The sapphire and ruby are each inserted in a Maltese Cross of brilliants, while the other parts of the Crown are occupied with large Diamond Flowers. The Rim is encircled with Diamonds, Sapphires, Emeralds, and Rubies, of very considerable magnitude; and the whole is surrounded, immediately above the ermine, with large pearls. The several other articles of the King's Regalia, and of the spleadid Corouation Service, are also placed in the Jewelhouse. These have been all restored to their ancient splendour, preparatory to the Coronation. surmounted with a Maltese Diamond Cross of exquisite work-

dour, preparatory to the Coronation.

We call our readers' attention to the FAMILY ENCYCLOPÆDIA, by Mr. JENNINGS, an advertisement of which appears in another part of our paper. This work will be found to possess no ordinary claim on public attention. The utility and variety of the subjects it embraces, and their connection with the intimate, important, and daily concerns of life, excite an irresistable and laudable curiosity towards them. That a considerable portion of talent has been bestowed on this very useful undertaking will be perceived by a width of it appear. undertaking, will be perceived by a perush of its pages. It is not, however, the ability which is displayed in the work, but its obvious usefulness, that will secure for it a popular adoption. There is no subject allied to the pleasures or the pains of domestic life, but has its approximate development in this Encyclopædia; and many of the articles are treated with a diffusence and originality which switch is to reason. fuseness and originality which entitle it to unqualified com-

The following reductions are to take place on the Staff of Great Britain, on the 24th of June, viz. Major-Generals Rey-nell, Sir James Lyon, and Sir A. Barnard, K.C.B. The Maidstone Retition against the Catholic Bill was unani-

mously voted at a numerous Meeting. Tory, Whig, Churchmen, and Dissenters, all agreeing in the dauger that would attend the passing of the measure now before Parliament.

We are happy to learn the Iron Works in Staffordshire are in full work, though they were stated, a few days since, in the House of Commons, to be entirely at a stand.—Warwickshire Adnertiser.

shire Advertiser.

ADVERTISEMENT.]—Mr. Cromwell's "Oliver Cromwell and ADVERTISEMENT.]—Mr. Cromwelt's "Officer Cromwell and His Times," we are now given to understand, is immediately forthcoming from the press. The work, we have also been favoured with opportunity to know, is calculated to support sound Monarchical principles upon the justest grounds, and is written in the genuine spirit of love to old English Institutions.

With some views of the author we might nossibly disagree: With some views of the author we might possibly disagree; but no reader, we are confident, but will feel pleasure and derive instruction upon Constitutional points, from the volume taken altogether; which will be besides recommended to the public, by its possessing an excellent portrait of Cromwell, from

original painting in the author's possession, together with a fac-simile of his hand-writing upon the most momentous occasion that occurred to him during his interesting and extraordinary career.— Mr. Cromwell, we believe, is in no degree re-lated to the Protectorate family of Cromwell, but derives his descent from Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in the reign of Henry VIII. - a lineage, of which he has the rather reason to

Two bright spots were again seen on the uniltuminated part of the Moon on Friday night, the light increasing and diminishing for two hours.

Roses, from Italy, were first planted in England in the year 1522, and were consecrated as presents from the Pope, and placed over confessionals as the symbols of secrecy, 1526;

hence the phrase of "under the rose!"

The French Police at Lyons are said to have lately seized the letters of which the Queen's courier (Carlo Forte) was the bearer from Rome, and sent them to Paris. It is added, that Lord Castlereagh, on being made acquainted with the circumstance, sent instructions to the English Ambassador at Paris to make the necessary representations, in order to have the letters restored and forwarded to her Majesty.

#### POLICE.

Bow STREET.—On Wednesday, the office, and the streets adjoining, were crowded by hundreds of persons anxious to witness a novel spectacle. It appears that the inhabitants of St. Marrin's-lane have lately been much annoyed by an unlicensed ball-room in that street, which the proprietors have licensed ball-room in that street, which the proprietors have kept open for some time, by evading the statute, viz. not taking money for admission. On Monday cards were issued by the proprietors to the public, of which the following is a copy:—
"Invitation to the New Museodeum Concert and Assembly Rooms, 70, St. Martin's-lane." Persons were sent in, who, though not desired to pay for admission, had an excessive sum demanded for supper, and it was clear that they used that colourable plans of obtaining money, in lieu of demanding it at the door. A warrant was therefore issued, and upwards of seventy persons of both sever, in their ball-room descent warrant. seventy persons of both sexes, in their ball-room dresses, were apprehended, and conveyed to St. Martin's watch-house. Upon the officers informing the company of the nature of their visit, the musicians changed their notes, and the dancers became all at once fixed like statues. On Wednesday morning, they were brought, in all their finery, in twelve coaches, from the watchbrought, in all their finery, in twelve coaches, from the watch-house to the police office, and were examined by the Sitting Magistrate, Mr. Minshull. Amongst the group were found persons of rank and fashion, and also of the most humble class, who had hired their clothes for the night's diversion. There were two officers in the Guards, several gentlemen of the law, and one clergyman, who told the Magistrate he only went in for a bit of a lint! ladies of virtue, and ladies of no virtue at all. Before the arrival of the Magistrate, they had taken up their temporary abode at a public-house in Bow-street, and as they walked to the office, they did not at all relish the sarcastic jokes of the crowd. They were examined in groups of seven or eight at a time, and many of them declined giving their names. On the examination of several of the musicians, the names of On the examination of several of the musicians, the names of the proprietors of the rooms were disclosed. They were the proprietors of the late Waterloo Rooms; and it is the determination of the parish officers to indict them. Some of the females' dresses appeared by day-light to have lost their lustre, and their faces had evidently been absent from the toilet .-Strange to say, there were some decent matried women amongst them, who were not a little ashamed of the exposure.

#### OLD BAILEY.

FRIDAY .— The Sessions House was crowded to excess, in consequence of the notification, that the gentlemen concerned in the unfortunate duel, in which the late Mr. Scott fell, would surrender to take their trials. At nine o'clock, the Sheriffs entered the Court, and at ten, Lord Chief Justice Abbott and Mr. Justice Park took their seats on the Bench. Mr. Christie had pre-viously entered the body of the Court, accompanied by his friend Mr. Trail. Mr. Patmore, the friend of the deceased, did not make his appearance. None of the parties were bound over in recognis appearance. None of the parties were bound over in recognizanees. The two unfortunate gentlemen were soon after ten o'clock, put to the bar, and arraigned upon the indictment which charged them with the wilful murder of John Scott, at Chalk Farm, on the 16th of February last. The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty, and put themselves for trial, upon God and their country. They were dressed in black, and seemed deeply impressed with the unfortunate situation in which they were already

Mr. Walford opened the case against them, and after entrenting the Jury to dismiss from their minds all they had previously heard or read, respecting the melancholy event which led to the present trial, proceeded to detail the nature of the evidence he bad to adduce against the unfortunate gentlemen at the bar. It would be superfluous to repeat the details of this evidence, as it was in substance the same as that which we have already pub-

was in substance the same as that which we have already published in our report of the evidence upon the Coroner's Inquest.

The first witness was Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, who stated the particulars of the duel, and the declaration of Mr. Scott, after being wounded, that all was fair and honourable; and he described the agony of Mr. Christie, who exclaimed, "Good God! why was I permitted to fire a second time: I fired first down the field."—He underwent a cross-examination by Mr. Gurney, and repeated the extreme agony and anxiety of Mr. Christie for Mr. Scott's situation.

Christie for Mr. Scott's situation.

Wm. Bevil Morris corroborated Mr. Pettigrew's statement of what had occurred on the field; he also related Mr. Scott's declaration that all was fair, the altercation between the seconds about the second fire, and Mr. Christie's declaration of his wish that he was in M. Scott's district. his wish that he was in Mr. Scott's situation. At Mr. Pettigrew's desire, he ran to have the post-chaise brought up the lane, and on his return to the farmi-heuse, he stopped and saw some persons bringing the deceased out of the field on a shutter. They carried him into the house, and he (witness) recognized the fair-haired gentleman (Mr. Christie) by Mr. Scott's side. There were about four or five others, but he did not

Hugh Watson was next examined:—He said, be was land-lord of the tavern, at Chalk Furn; he remembered two gentle-men having had a bottle of wine in his house; he described the alarm of an accident which afterwards occurred, and the bringing in the wounded gentleman, accompanied by some others. The two gentlemen at the bur were among the monber: when they came a second time, they were assisting Mr. Scott, and the tall gentleman (Mr. Christie) went away.

Jumes Hyan, was ostler at the Chalk Farm Tavern: he re-

membered, on the Friday evening, some gentlemen baving had memored, on the Friday evening, some gentlemen having had a bottle of wine at his master's; they stopped about twenty minutes, but he knew not who they were.—He afterwards described their departure: and soon after the alarm of an accident in the field, he went forth, and found a wounded gentleman; he assisted to get him upon a shutter, with the help of four or five gentlemen present, who came when he called them. They took the wounded gentlement to the house the them. They took the wounded gentleman into the house. He had no knowledge of the gentlemen who were present on the

Thomas Smith was next examined, and merely corroborated

the last witness's testimony.

Dr. George Darling examined. He stated that he was a

physician, residing in Brunswick-square. He was called in to attend the deceased by Mrs. Scott, in the middle of the Friday night, and communicated to him that his wound was of a very dangerous character, and that it was just possible his intestines might not have been perforated, and that then the danger was diminished, and a recovery possible; he afterwards inquired respecting his wound of Mr. Guthrie, the surgeon, in witness's presence, and his question was—" Is my wound necessarily mortal?" Mr. Guthrie answered, "Not necessarily," (this occurred before the ball was extracted) "but your case is of the greatest danger. I have, however, seen recoveries from similar wounds." Mr. Scott then laid his head on the pillow, and said, "I am satisfied." Mr. Scott then communicated to

witness, at his visit on the following morning—
Chief Justice Abbott and Mr. Justice Park here held a consultation upon the admissibility of the communication (whatever it was) which was made by Mr. Scott to Dr. Darling, at a subsequent conversation, after the question respecting the effect of his wound, and the Learned Judges decided, the Doctor could not give, in evidence, Mr. Scott's communication, it not appearing, as it should, by law, to make it evidence, that the unfortunate Gentleman felt himself, when he made it, in articulo mortis—for he had been told that his wound was not necessarily mortal, unless the intestines were perforated.

Mr. Walford then closed the case for the prosecution.
Mr. Gurney then left his seat at the table, and conversed for everal minutes with the prisoners.

After the Learned Counsel had left them,

The Chief Justice addressed them severally, and said, the time had now arrived when they might, if they thought proper, address the Court in their defence.

Mr. Christie, with much evident emotion, replied to this communication, that he should call witnesses to show the Court that his character was free from any imputation of inhumanity and cruelty.

Mr. Trail replied, as well as we could collect from what he said, (for he spoke in a very low tone of voice) that he should

A number of witnesses then gave the prisoners a very high character for humanity and mildness of disposition. Amongst them were several clergymen, several barristers, the Principal of Baliol College, Oxford, a number of students, and Mr. Balfour the Mambar for Oxfords of the Mambar for Oxfords. four, the Member for Orkney; all of them spoke to a long

and intimate knowledge of the prisoners.

Chief Justice Abbott (after consulting with Mr. Justice Park) charged the Jury; and after laying down the law of the case charged the Jury; and after laying down the law of the ease as applied to the present charge, enumerated the details of the evidence, and left it to the Jury to say whether there was sufficient proof to identify the prisoners at the bar with the occurrence which led to the mortal wound of the deceased. The Court also remarked, that the Jury had no proof how the futal occurrence originated. If, however, they considered they had proof of their being two of the parties to the fatal act, the Jury had then to consider what sort of deliberation preceded the act, and how far it justified the full charge of prepuration for conand how far it justified the full charge of preparation for comand now har it justines are not charge of preparation for committing it, which was indispensible in a case of Wilful Marder. If the Jury thought there was that precipitancy in the occurrence which, making allowance for human frailty, took away the capital part of the charge, then it remained for them to say whether the minor parts of the charge were maintained, so as to constitute the crime of Manslaughter,

The Jury consulted about half an hour, and returned a verilict

of Not Guilty.

We sincerely rejoice in the verdict of the Jury. After the numerous and highly respectable testimonials to Mr. Christie's character, nothing we can say will be of any avail; but through the whole affair his conduct has been so generous and so gentlemanly, that it is with great pleasure we give to the world an account of his acquittal for a crime, of which, in no sense of the word, he was guilty. The absence of Mr. Patmore, on this occasion, by no means adds to the respectability of the business, as far as concerns the other parties.

# PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE. - Our parish church suffered severely from a fire which broke out on Sunday last. The organ fell a sacrifice to the devouring element, and the damage altogether sustained was very considerable. The flames, it is said, were

sastnined was very considerable. The flames, it is said, were communicated from one of the stoves belonging to the church. Cambaider, April 13.—University Intelligence.—The following is a list of Inceptors to the degree of Master of Arts, on Friday last:—Samuel Hawkes, William Twigg, and John Fell, of Trinity College; John Stevens Henslow, John Hawksley Beech, Joseph Hindle, and William Peach, of St. John's College; Charles Beales, of St. Peter's College; George Attwood, of Pembroke Hall; Richard Godson, of Caius College; Richard Harvey, of Catherine Hall; Edward Serocold Pearce, John Warren, and Thomas Stafford, of Jesus College; John Hallewell, of Christ College; John Hind, of Sidney College.

On the same day, Henry Davis, of Trinity Hall, was admitted Bachelor in Civil Law.

Mr. Francis Martin, of Trinity College, and Mr. Edward Baines, of Christ College, were on Friday last elected Scholars on Dr. Bell's foundation.—Arthur Browne, Alexander Malcolm Wale, and Henry Law, Esqrs. Bachelors of Arts, of St. John's College, were on Monday last elected Foundation Fellews of that society.

The Rev. Thomas Peace of R. D. Halley and Activity of the St. John's College, were on Revenue Revenue College.

that society.

The Rev. Thomas Barber, B. D. Fellow of St. John's Col-The Rev. Thomas Barber, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, has been presented, by the Master and Fellows of that Society, to the Rectory of Houghton Conquest cum Houghton Gildaple annexed, vacated by the death of the Very Reverend Wim. Pearce, D. D. Dean of Ely, and Mister of Jesus College. Oxford, April 7.— On Monday the 26th ult. H. Tennant, Esq. barrister at law, and Fellow of New College, was admitted Bachelor in Civil Law.

On Tuesday last, in a Convocation, the Rev. John Keble, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, and the Rev. James Jackson Lowe, M. A. Fellow of Brazen-Nose College, were approved as Public Examiners.

as Public Examiners.

The same day, in a Congregation, the following D

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Geo. Chacroft, Fellow of Lincoln College; John Clark Jenkins, Lord Crew's Exhibitioner, Lincoln; John James Strutt, Oriel; Francis Salt, Christ Church; Canada Ballial, Ban Blis Bahan, Saltan, Canada George Burmester, Balliol; Rev. Ellis Roberts, Scholar of Jesus; and Rev. Thomas Wynne, some time Fellow of St. John's Colleges. Bachelors of Arts.—Edw. Morgan, St. Alban Hall; Richard Anderdon, Queen's; Herbert Beaver, Scholar on Mr. Michell's, or New Foundation, Queen's; Henry Labouchere, Christ Church Colleges.

On Thursday last, Wm. Rast, Eco. B. A. of Praces New York 1981.

On Thursday last, Wm. Best, Esq. B. A. of Brazen-Nose College, was admitted Master of Arts.

Preferments.—The Rev. Edw. Howells, of Christ Church, in this University, to the valuable Vicarage of Preston-cum-Blakemere, Herefordshire.—The Rev. Thomas Furness, B. A. of Hateliffe, to the Rectory of Oxcomb, Lincolnshire.

HULL.—During the very heavy gale of Tuesday se'unight, the Favourite, steam-packet, with passengers, for Selby, had her chimney blown overboard near Hessle, and was obliged to land her passengers at the Hessle chalk pits, and make the best of her way back to Hull.

	SHIP N	EWS.		
Arrived Mails	Due	Arrived	Mails	Due
1Dublin			Lisbon	1
1Waterford			.Malta	
—Guernsey	& Jersey		Prance	
1Holland			.Hamburgi	h I
Gottenbur	gh 1	<b>—</b>	.Flanders .	

PLYMOUTH, April 12.—Wind W.—Arrived the Stockton, Langley, from London for St. John's, Newfeundland; Kate, Smith, from do. for Naples; Rock, Whiterong, from do. for Antipas; Givoutta, Stoddart, from do. for Quebec; and the Franklin, Stohwan, from Amsterdam for Batavia. An outward-bound East Indiaman has just brought up in the

Batavia. An outward-bound East Indiaman has just brought up in the Sound.

DOVER, April 13.—Passed this port, the Royal George, Buckle, from the South Seas for London.

DEAL, April 13.—Wind W.—Arrived, and sailed for the River, the Raikes, Oaidner, from Jamaica; Perseverance, Licke, from the South Seas; George Home, Telfar, from Madras and Bengal; Wilberforce, Tucker, from Messina; and the Nancy of Glasgow from ——Arrived and remain, the Ann, Waller, from Newcasile for Leghorn; and Benson, Smith, from do. for Quebec; the Cervantes, White, from Antwerp for Baltimore, was spoke with off Dover. Came down from the River and remain, the Tropic, Bradford, for Barhadoes.

FALMOUTH, April 11.—Wind S.W.—Arrived a frigate, supposed the Forte, from the Eastward; Thetis, Reisbach, from Hull for Rio Janeiro; Elizabeth, Swinburn, from Newcastle for Buenos Ayres; and the following from London:—William Bryant, Urquhart, for Jamaica; Tobago, Westmortland, for Demerara; Warre, Flint, for Honduras; Plichard, Woelcock, for Africa; Lord Cathcart, Banks, for Quebec; Sceptre, Pearson, for Prince Edward's Island; Vittoria, Southern, for Genoa; and Rochester, Spittal, for Oporto.

KIRKWALL, April 2.—The Familia Lucken, Dahm, from Christiansand for Cadiz, has got on shore on the Island of Stronsay—crew aaved, and cargo expected to be saved; but the vessel will become a wreek.

Just published, price 6s. 6d.

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the Author.

IX. On the Poetical Character of Pope; elucidating the "Invariable Principles of Poety." &c. in reply to O. Gilchrist. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles. Original. Concluded from the last Number.

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head-ache, inflammatory and putrid sore throats, thirst and drynass of
the tongue and palate, and in all cases where the Camphor Julep is
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advantage; they are also a powerful Antisceptic, and are therefore
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Prepared and Lozenges, No. 176, Fleet-street, London, in bottles, at
2s. 6d. 4s. 6d. and 10s. each.

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A correct List of the New Parliament, &c. &c.

By A COMMONER.

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These pills are a modern invention, formed upon the improved state of medical science, by an eminent physician, who has used them in his practice with the greatest success in the cure of billious disorders. They operate principally as a purgative and deobstruent; promoting the proper action of the liver in the secretion of bile, sorrecting it when in a vitiated state, and removing all obnoxious matter with which the stomach and bowels are oppressed. Thus they prove an excellent remedy for indigestion, sick head aches, loss of appetite, costiveness, and fistalencies, arising from acrimonieus humours, or from bilious, gouty, or nervous affections.

Sold also by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by all respectable Venders in town and country.

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A ROWLAND and SON respectfully caution the Public against spurious Articles. Under their Names Impostors have signed their Imitations, A. Rewlandson, which deception renders it necessary to observe the true signature, A. ROWLAND and SON, in Red Ink, which is wrote on each Bottle of their Genuine Articles, as followers.

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ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, the Original and Genuine, which for many years has been universally admired, and is acknowledged to be the best and cheapest article for nearishing the Hair, premoting a luxuriant growth, and rendering it elegant and beautiful. Its auperior and tried virtues have gained it the patronage of Royalty and many Noble Personages, and is attested by an immense multitude of witnesses. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d.; and One Guinea per Bottle.

Also, ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE.

By merely wetting the Hair with this Preparation, the Proprieters warrant to produce immediately a perfect change in RED or GREY HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE-BROWS, &c. to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, imitating the exact natural colour. Washing makes this Dye the more durable. Ladies or deatlemen may dye their Hair with ease and secresy. Price 4s.; 7s. 6d.; and 10s. 6d.

Sold, Wholeslae, Retail, and for Exportation, by the Sole Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, corner of Kirby-street, the first turning on the right in Hatton-garden, Holborn, London; and by appointment, by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders throughout Europe.

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A TKINSON'S CURLING FLUID, long known to the Nobility and Gentry as an elegant substitute for Oils, Pematums, and Extracts. It should never be omitted after curling the hair, as it counteracts the dryness which hot irous produce, makes the hair soft and glessy as the finest silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in dancing or walking, or in damp weather. It also removes daddrife, prevents the hair falling off or changing colour, and is so efficacious for restoring its growth, that it is usually prescribed by Physicians, when other means have proved ineffectual. Price 3s. 6d. 10s. 6d. and one Guisea.

other means have proven inelections. ATKINSON'S VEGETABLE DYE, changes gray or red hair on the head or whiskers to a brown or klack, which washing, &c. instead of removing, renders more permanent, price 5s. 10s 6d. and 21s.

ATKINSON'S AMBROSIAL SOAP, made by a new process, which divests it of all alkaline impurities; it makes the hands soft and white, and prevents them chapping is cold weather, price 1s. a square. Sold by Jas. Atkinson, perfumer, 44, Gerard-street, Soho-square; Gattie and Pierce, 57, Bond-street; Davison, Fleet-street, Rigge, 65, Chapside, and mest Perfumers.

CAUTION.—As there are several imitations, the genuine has the following signature, "James Atkinson, 44, Gerard-street, London."

THE First Production in the World for the TOOTH ACHE, and preserving and beautifying the TEETH and GUMS.—Patronized by her Royal Highness the late DUCHESS of YORK, his Excellency the RUKB of SAN CARLOS, the Spanisk Ambassador, and most of the Noblity.—ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT, or ABYSSINIAN SPECIFIC for the Teeth and Gums.—This invaluable Specific has been in high estimation for many years, and recommended by the first Physiciana.—Its properties are truly wonderful; it imme diately relieves the mest violent TOOTH-ACHE, cleanses and beautifies the Teeth and Gums, and preserves them from accay; prevents Decayed Teeth giving pain, removes the Tartar from the Teeth, fastens those that are loose, and makes the Teeth beautifully white and uniform; cleanses the Scurvy from the Gums, renders them firm and healthy, refreshes the mouth during Disease after Medicine, and imparts a sweciness to the breath. It is perfectly innocent, SO THAT A CHILD MAY TAKE IT, yet contains those inestimable properties, that if constantly used, will render the Teeth and Gums sound, beautiful, and FREE FROM PAIN to the LATEST PERIOD of LIFE. It is an excellent stomachic.—Price 2s. 94 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

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MONTAGUE-STREET, near PORTMAN-SQUARE.
Two Hundred Lots of Genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of Capt.
Prendigress, gaing to India. Three beautiful Chints Drawing-room Curtains, with 14 Rosewood Chairs, and two Grecian Couches, with Cabinets, Cards, Sefa, Loe and Work Tables, inlaid capital carved Pedestal Sideboard, with Patent Dining Tables to go under, two large Chimney and Pier Glasses, Cut Glass, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
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On the Premises, No. 22, Montague-street, TO-MORRGW and following Day, at Twelve,
COMPRISING four very handsome Mahogany Bedsteads and Haugings, with white Goose and Down Beds and Bedding to each, Parlour Curtains for two Windows, with Mahogany Couches and Chairs, covered with rod Morocco and Satin Hair Cloth, a very superb Set of Rosewood, Card, Safa, and Loo Tables, elegantly inlaid and finished, Sofa Bedsteads and Acconchement Chairs fitted up with Cushious, three large Chimney Glasses with corresponding Mirrors, and Pier ditto, Mahogany Wardrobes, and Chairs of double and single Drawers, a Patent Dressing Case fitted up with Apparatus, reading and work Tables, Harp Stand and Chair, Sandwich Tables, Book Cheffonierz, Prints, Blue and White Dinner Service, double-barrel Gun, and a Case of Pistols, Cheval and Box Glasses, handsome Cut Glass in Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Trife Dishes, Ice Palls, &c. the whole of the Kitchen Furniture, &c.

May be viewed, when Catalegues may be had; and at the Auctionsers' Office, Holborn.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

Though the arrival of Wheat since Monday has been very moderate, the trade is dull, and that day's prices scarcely sup-ported.—Barley also meets a heavy sale, on rather lower terms, except for the finest parcels.—The Oat trade is particularly dull, and full 1s. per quarter lower, the arrival this week being large.—In Beans and Pease there is no alteration

RETURN PRICE of GRA	IN, on board Ship, as under.
Rasex Red Wheat (new)34s. 46s.	Maple
Fine 52s. 55s.	White ditto
Old	Boilers
Essex White (new)40s. 50s.	Small Bearsa. 30s. 33s.
Fine	Old40s. 41s. to -s.
Superfine	Tick Beans (new)s. 24s. 29s.
Rye	
Old	Feed Oatse. 15s. 17s.
Barley	Fine
Fine	Poland ditto
Superfine	Fines. 20s. 22s.
Malt	Potatoe ditto
Fine	Fine
Hog Pease	

PRICE of FLOUR.

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN per Quarter, for the Week ending
MARCH 31.

NALE | Real | Oats. | Beans. | Peage. | Oats.

Mar. Dist	8. d. 54 83	36 I	a. d 24 14 94 71	a. d. 15 34	8. d. 31 8 32 10}	32 103	s. d. 19 3
Eug. & Wal.	\$MI	CHFIEL	DFA		APRIL 1		19 9

Mutton 45. Od. to 58. Od.   POIR	ю.
Head of Cattle this day.  Beasts	1.00
Sheep	.100
PRICES of HAY and STRAW THURSDAY, APRIL 13.	

- 0				w	prest l	witt.			
1	May31	10s.	od.	to	41	10s.	ed Average, 41.	Os.	od.
3	Inferior	155.	011.	10	31.	<b>35</b> ,	UQ Avelage, 31.	Um.	va.
ı	Mtraw	88.	ed.	to	ıl.	128.	Od Average, 11.	10∉.	od.
ı	Clover (heat)41.	58.	Od.	to	۵l.	. Os.	od Average, 41.	12s.	6đ.
į	Inferior31.	10s.	04.	to	4l	Us.	od Average, 31.	154.	od.

PRICE of HOPS, per Cwt.—SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

Bags.

Kent., 21, 10s. to 31, 10s. a 41, 4s.

Sunsex 21, 9s. to 31, 0s. a 21, 16s.

Sunsex 21, 5s. to 31, 0s. a 31, 10s.

Farsham, fine... 41, 10s. to 61, 10s.

Farsham, eccond 21, 16s. to 51. 0s.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.	
STOCKS.   Mon.   Tues.   Wed.   Thur.   Frid.	Sat.
Rank Stock 222 222 223 2234 2224 2	55
3 per Cent. Reduced 714 718 718 718 718 71	1 7 7 2
3 per Cent. Consols	ž 73
31 per Cent. Consols 801 801 801 801	<del></del>
Consols for Account 721 721 721 721 721 721 721 721	
a per Cent. Comoda	88
5 per Cent. Navy 1063   1074   1074   1074   1074   1074	71 11
Bank Long Annuities 188 - 188 188	4 3 4
India Bonds 49 p   47 p     47 p   48 p	45 46
	ar 4 6
Ditto, 21d	_
Omnium   -   -   -	

MARRIAGES.

Yesterday, at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Samuel Platt, Esq. of Brunswick-square, to Elizabeth, daughter of C. G. Cooke, Esq. of Southampton-atreet, and of Upper Pool House, near Hereford.

At St. George the Martyr's, Quea-square, J. A. Simpson, Esq. of Johastreet, Bedford-row, to Ann Susan, second daughter of G. B. Roupell, Esq. of Great Ormond-street.

At Clewer, April 5. James Brooks, Esq. late Captain in the 29th Regiment, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Lieut-Colonel Basset, of Windsor.

Megiment, to Catterine, Midden Windsor.

At Lewes, on the 7th inst. William Hayes, barrister-at law, to Mary, the eldest daughter of C. Kell, Esq.

On Saturday last, at St. Andrew's Church, Henry Wild, Esq. to Maria, third daughter of W. J. Reeves, Esq.

On the 19th inst. at Mary-le-Bone, the eldest son of Henry Singleton, Esq. of the County of Cavan, to Maria, only daughter of the late Colonel Wade, of the Bengal Establishment.

wade, of the Bengal Establishment.

DIED.

On Monday morning last, the 9th instant, at his Chambers, Alexander Johnson, Esq. one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, aged 69.

On the 4th uit, at Barbadoes, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, James Bowden, Esq. of Bedford-square.

At Sidmenth, on the 2d inst. the Rev. Wm. Jonkins, aged 72.

At China, early in November, the Hon. Valentine Gardner, Captain of his Majesty's ship Dauntless.

At Branham Park, Yorkshire, James Lane Fox, Esq in the 65th year of his age, nephew to George Fox Lane, Lord Bingley.

On Monday, Lady Elizabeth Gore Townsend, the Lady of Gore Townsend, Esq. Hesington Hall, Warwickshire, and sister to the Earl of Plymenth.

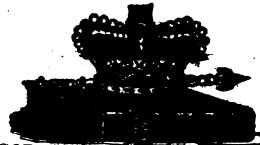
Plymouth.
Wednesday morning, at his house in St. James's-place, Robt. Calvert, Eq. in the 55th year of his age.
On the 10th ult. after a short illness, at Rome, in the 30th year of his age, Wm. Peudrell Waddington, Eq. eldest son of the late W. Waddington, Eq. of Brompton, Middlesex.
On the 7th inst. in his 66th year, after a lingering illness, John Heaps, Eq. of Kew Greeh.
On Monday morning, at her seat at Westbury, in Haats, the Dowager Lady Gage.

Lady Gage.
At Haslebury-Bryant, Dorset, the Rev. Francis Reed, Rector of that

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#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, April 2, 1821.

The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Harvey, Esq. C. B. Captain of the Royal Navy, to be Colosel of the Royal Marines, in the room of W. R. Broughtou, Esq. deceased.—Also Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to be Major-General of the Royal Marine Ferces, in the room of Vice-Admiral Sir R. G. Keats,

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W. Wilkinson, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, April 19, 1821.

4th Reg. Lt. Drag.—Surg. W. O'Donel, M. D. from 18th Foot, to be Surg. vice Wylde.

16th Ditto.—Lient.-Col. W. K. Elphinatone, from 33d Foot, to be Lient.—Col. vice Pelly.

18th Ditto.—Lient. J. T. Marchell, who was removed from the Service 1st March, 1821, has been reinstated in his rank.

18th Reg. Foot.—Surg. W. Young, M. D. from 7th Royal Veteran Batchalion, to be Surg. vice O'Donel.

30th Ditto.—Ens. G. H. Wood, to be Lieut, without purch. vice Cheek, deceased.—R. R. Martin, Gent. to be Em. vice Wood.

23d Ditto.—Lieut. H. D. Keith, from 89th Foot, to be First Lieut. vice Kennedy.

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47th Ditto—Ass.-Surgeon A. Miliar, from 53d Foot, to be Surgeon. vice Ridsdake, dec.

53d Ditto—Ass.-Surgeon R. Greig, M. D. from half-pay 23d Light Dragoons, to be Ass.-Surgeon, vice Millar.

56th Pitto—Major G. W. Montagu, from the 23d Foot, to be Major, vice Grant.

55th Ditto—Major G. W. Montagu, from the 22d Foot, to be Major, vice Grant.
68th Ditto—Capt. J. Hewett, from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice W. Mackay.
72d Ditto—Lieut. W. Markham, from the Cape Corps, to be Lieut. vice Yutes.

72d Ditto-Lieut, W. Marknam, from the Sth Royal Vet. Batt. vice Yakes.
76th Ditto-Sargeon J. B. Flannagan, from the Sth Royal Vet. Batt. to be Surgeon, vice Halpin, M.D. S7d Ditte-Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Grant, from the 56th Foot, to be Major, vice Montage.
89th Ditts-Livat. W. Kennedy, from the 282 Foot, to be Lieut. vice

Cape Corps —Lieut. T. W. Yales, from the 72d Foot, to be Lieut. vice:

Cape Corps - Licut. T. W. Yates, from the first post, to be Beputy Quarter-Mark ham.

Staff—Licut.-Col. R. Torrens, of the 63th Foot, to be Beputy Quarter-master-General to the King's Troops serving in the Kast britise, vice MrRa, who resigns.—Licut. and Adi. J. Nicholson, of the Army Depot in in the lale of Wight, to have the rank of Captain.

Hospital Staff.—Ass.-Surg. W. Thompson, from the 35th Foot, to be Apotheory to the Forces.—Hosp.-Ass. B. Berkardt to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces.

To be Hospital-Assistants to the Forces.—Mosp.-Ass. M. M'Desmett, M. D. from half-pay.—Hosp.-Ass. A. Bruce, from half-pay.

Commissions in the Resourghabire Youngary Casaley, signed by the
Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rasburgh.

Maj.-Com. W. E. Lockhart to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. Bir A. Don, Bart.
to be Major, vice Lockhart promoted.—Lieut. C. Chisholme to be Capt.,
vice Don, promoted.—Hen. J. St. Char to be Cornet.—A. E. Lockhart.

Commission in the Royal Fifeshire Regiment of Feomanry Cavalay, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Owney of Fife. Capt. J. Parsons, on the half-pay of the 19th Hussars, to be Cornet.

BANKRUPTS,
NATHAN, f. Kingsdown, Glouester, muste-seller.
MULEGAN, T. Bath, silk, mercer.
LAWLEBGE, M. Harley-servet, Cavendish equare, upholsteres.
DRAN, J. Bingley, Yext, builder,
GOODAIR, J. Chetzley, Lamesster, cotton-spinner.
ROS, E. Chadighe, Cheszie, calloo, grinter.
BEAB DB60 R.E. R. Newcasile-under-lyune, shemaker.
GAMERON, J. Suckley-Court, Worcester, former.
ROSHEK, T. inte of Solwell, Berks, dealer in timber.
CORNIN, M. Gasten-sequare, dealer in timber.
CORNIN, M. Gasten-sequare, dealer in manufacturer.
ESGEX, M. Caventry, and Wood-street/Chetapside, silk manufacturer.
KILLICK, W. Chean, Surrey, coal-merchant.

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#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, April 14.—According to the latest news from Naples it appears that the Austrians occupy all the barracks in that capital: the Neapolitan troops have removed without the city, and the whole of them are placed under the orders of General Frimont. The guard of safety is, for the present, kept up; but they can neither carry arms, nor do any kind of duty, but upon orders to that effect from the Austrian General.

An article from Lyons of the 9th says, a courier arrived here yesterday evening, bringing intelligence of the surrender of the citadels of Alessandria and Turin to the Austrians. It is asserted confidently that two considerable camps are to be formed in the vicinity of Lyons, and that the ground for both has been already chosen.

The Countess of Oldi landed at Calais, on the night of the 4th instant, on her way from London. She was accompanied by the Marquis of Butaldi and Count Poppi.

HANOVER, April 11 .- Orders have been given to put the causeway between this and Minden in the be condition, and to have a large number of post horses ready on that roud during this summer. These measures are in consequence of the visit of His Mujesty, who will take this road. During the King's stay it is expected there will be a large camp in the neighbourhood. It is said that their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence and Cumberland, and also his Grace the Duke of Wellington, will be here during His Majesty's stay. The palace of Hirrenhausen is praparing for His Majesty's reception.—We are happy to say, that the fears entertained for the Prince of Cambridge are much abated, and that there is every reason to hope that he is now out of danger.

APRIL 7,—His Excellency Count Munster has officially announced that the King will visit his kingdom of Hanover at the

end of July, or the beginning of August.
On the 9th of Murch, a fire broke out at Pera. The hotel of the Russian Ambassador and two other houses were con-sumed. A similar accident occurred at Scutari, the Grand Signior and the Grand Vizier superintended the plans adopted for extinguishing them.

" NEW YORK, March 20 .- A letter was received on Friday per brig Packet, by a merchant, in Boston, from his correspondent in Cape Haytian, dated Feb. 28, which furnishes the fol-

General Richard. Governor of the Cape, who was so active in destroying Christophe's government, has been detected in a conspiracy against the present government. Soon as the con-spirators were arrested, the soldiers commenced pillaging the property; and before they could be stopped, cleared several stores of their goods, and carried off all the effects of Richard's dwelling and office, among which was the Rolls of Equipage of all the vessels in the harbour. General Richard and 23 others have arrived at Port au Prince, are under trial, and will

To form an idea of the barbarous atrocities of the most bloody monster (Christophe) that ever disgraced the human form, you should visit the North, as I did; see the miserable victims that escaped from his cells, hear their tales of woe, and view their emaciated and mutilated bodies.

" I went through his famous citudel and Palace of Sans Souci. In the former, on the highest bastion, I saw the body of the monster; it was slightly covered with lime and earth, which I caused to be partially removed; he had been dead then

six weeks.
"His cells were improvements on the celebrated black hole "His cells were improvements on the celebrated black hole of Calcutta. Men of the best constitutions lost the use of their limbs in 24 hours, and it was a miracle if they survived the fourth day. It would take a ream of paper, and more time than I can afford, to give you a faint idea of what the unfortunate people suffered who were under his iron yoke. The waste of human life was incredible; and I hear from the first authority, that Ferrier alone cost fifty thousand lives, and at least thirty thousand more unmually died of hunger and fatigue at the public works, besides the many thousands sacrificed in cold blood to gratify the thirst which the ruffian had for human

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

ented from the Archdeaconry of Oxford, Petitions were from St. Peter's in Oxford, from St. George's, and St. Olave, Southwark, St. Botolph, Aldgate, from Lewes, the eastern part of the county of Sussex, from 6000 residents in Liverpool, the Archdeaconry of Buth, the Deanery of Stowe, the city of Bristol, the borough of Leicester, signed by 2000 persons, Gatestreet Chapel, near Lincoln's Inn-fields, Newark-upon-Trent, East Dereham, in Norfolk, the inhabitants of Hammersmith, and the borough of Woodstock, against the Catholic Bill.

The Bishop of Norwick presented a petition signed by 54 clergymen of the Archdeacopry of Norwich, in favour of the Catholic Bill. Similar petitions from Liverpool, Fulmouth,

Limerick, and Galway, were also presented.

Earl Grey presented two petitions from Roman Catholic subjects, the one from the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lords Arundel and Stourton, who expressed their gratitude for the Bill, and declared they considered the oath proposed by the present Bill, as compatible with their sentiments, and perfectly consistent with the principles of their religion; the other from Catholics generally. The petitions were all but the other from Catholics generally. The petitions were all laid

On the question for the second reading of the Catholic Bill,

The Earl of Donoughmers adverted to the privileges granted to the Catholics, since 1778. The most important concessions were made in 1793, by restoring the elective franchise in Ireland which placed the Catholics of that part of the empire much above the English Catholics. With respect to the present Bill, he expressed his surprise at the proposed early opposition intimated by the Earl of Liverpool and Lord Eddon, for nothing had as yet transpired to impuge their loyalty. The Act of 1703 had given the sunction of Government to their being loyal and trustworthy. The experiment had been tried for 28 years, and had not failed; and when a measure, calculated to do away jealousies and heart-burnings was in progress, it would be wise in the House to pass it. Nor was there any fear from the influence of the Pope; for that Pontiff had, on all occasions, been ready to meet them half way, by giving al. the necessary securities. In proof of this he read the altered oat, the the voluntary act of the Pope, to be taken by Vicars Aposto, in England, and by the Catholic Bishops. The present Bill, he observed, had been well considered in the other House. In admitting Catholics into the two Houses of Parliament, it did no more than what they had before enjoyed. He objected to the compulse by outh, which he hoped might be got rid of altogether. The bill of

Securities he considered insulting to the Cathoric Clergy; for it went to say, that the Laity were denied the privileges which they claimed, because the Clergy were disaffected. He stated several amendments, which he wished to propose in the Committee. He considered the Veto as entirely unnecessary, and the Catholic Clergy thought it a heavy and unjust infliction upon them. He then moved the second reading of the Bill.

The Earl of Manifield objected to the Bill in toto, and moved "that it be read a second time this day six months." It

appeared to him to give up what was necessary to be retained, for the security of the Protestant Church, without satisfying the Catholics. Besides, it set no limits to the demands of the Catholics, for, whoever supposed they would be satisfied without their Laity being admitted to all offices, and without the latter obtaining for their Clergy the restoration of all benefices and wreather of their Clergy the restoration of all benefices and property of their Church, which had been set aside by the Bill of Rights, would be mach deceived. Much had been said of the character of the Pope, but that character was best known from the conduct of his subjects, and more obedient subjects were not to be found than the Roman Catholics of Ireland. He did not mean to say, that the Catholics of the present day would sanction a massacre like that of St. Bartholomew, but he wished to know, when that massacre had been blamed by the Catholies—when had they condemned the revocation of the Edict of Nantz? The Church of Rome, when it had power, assumed omnipotence and infallibility, and he referred to the state of France, to show the influence of the religion. By the present Bill, Catholics were permitted to hold the highest offices in the State, with the exception of one, and, therefore, he should not be surprised that, in the event of succeeding to office, they should advise the King with respect to Beclesiastical appointments. Catholics were not to be educated in our Universities, but he wished to know where it was provided the Preceptor to the King, or the heir apparent should not be a Catho-lic. If then he might be a Catholic, the road was opened to the Throne for introducing a Catholic Sovereign. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland could not be a Catholic, but the Chief Secretary might; and thus differences might arise between the Members of the Executive. He condemned, in conclusion, in general terms, the impolicy of the neusure.

The Bishop of London was willing to permit the Catholics to participate in every enjoyment of their faith, and the bles-sings of the Constitution, short of endangering the Protestant establishment. But the Catholic Church had always aimed at universal dominion, and he was afraid no oaths, however sucred, which went to favour views repuguant to the principles of their religion, would bind them. He thought Catholics ought to be excluded from all public trust and power. The Bill went to give a Protestant King, Catholic Ministers, and thus he could not take their advice without incurring crime and danger. The Right Rev. Prelate was of opinion no concession could be made to the Catholics with due regard to the safety of the Esta-

The Duke of Sussex had always considered the subject as one of vital importance, and he had a due regard to those principles which placed his family on the throne. He thought the House should look at the laws which it was the object of this Bill to remove, and see whether their present existence was justified by the conduct of the Catholics. With regard to With regard to Papal influence, be could not admit that the Pope exercised in fluence without the consent of the Sovereign. He admitted that no commission ought to issue without the most perfect se

curity of His Majesty's subjects.

The Marquis of Buckingham thought the question was, whether any good reason could be shewn for excluding the Catholics from exercising legislative power, in common with their fellow-subjects. The Noble Marquis referred to the period of the Reformation, downwards, to shew, that on no occasion had Catholics been excluded, Elizabeth, in a moment of great danger, appointed Lord Clifford, (a Catholic) Lord Warden of the Marches; Lord Hoyard, of Effingham, also a Catholio, was appointed Chief Officer of the Fleet, to resist the Spanish Armada; he was also appointed Lord High Admiral. He contended, that down to the Revolution, the Catholics were not excluded upon Constitutional principles. He thought the justice and policy of the measure so clear, that he should heartily support the present Bill.

The Bishop of Chester opposed the second reading of the Bill, because he thought the Catholics were already in posses. sion of toleration—the doors of their chapels were as wide open as those of our own churches. He believed in no Diocess was there a greater number of Catholics than in his own; and he was happy to say, that a most liberal and friendly interrecourse existed between them. His objection to the measure was purely on account of the religion, which declared all out of the pale of its Church heretical, and out of the pale of salvation,—they said the Pope was the head, we said the King was the head of the Church. He considered the Bill as an ano maly, if it passed, they would surrender every edvantage which their ancestors had gained at the expence of their blood. He assured the House, that very lately a Catholic assembly had been held at Stonehurst in his Diocese, at which a number of Jesuits from Liege in Gormany, were present. If this Bill should pass, be could not see what could prevent the establishment of a Coilege of Jesuits in Loudon. He hoped, therefore the House would not open the door to a measure dangerous to the established securities on which this Protestant Empire rested.

The Bishop of Norwich supported the Bill.

Lord Redesdale contended, that the principle of the Bill was in direct opposition to the principles upon which the Throne and the Protestant Church had hitherto been preserved. There was great danger a relaxing from the e securities, which we st any innovition, and therefore, he should vote against the Bill.

The Earl of Harrowby forcibly urged the necessity of allowing the Bill to go to a second reading. The Debate was

TUESDAY. Petitions were presented from Leicestershire, the Deaconry of Brecon, and several parts of Wales, Kendal, &c. against

the Catholic Bill. On resuming the Debate on the Catholic Bill,

The Bishop of St. David's objected to the measure, as con-trary to the Constitution and to the Oath, which he as well as other prelates took, and contrary to the prerogatives of the Crown, as giving encouragement to the See of Rome, and as

likely to endanger the Protestant establishment. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, was confirmed in the opinion he had aready formed, that the privileges now sought for by the Romar Catholics ought not to be granted. He was no enemy to tole ation, on the contrary, he should always be bappy to see persons belonging to all sects enjoying the full exercise of their religion, so long as they conducted themselves as dutiful and loyal subjects. But there was a wide difference between toleration and participation in political power, and so

long as he was able to judge for himself, he should always se the further exten ion of political power to the Ro Catholics.

The Earl of Darnley felt confident, that no danger could result from allowing the Catholics full participation—such was the opinion of Mr. Burke. He denied that the Roman Catholics owed any allegiance to a foreign prince. As to the latter part of the Bill, he thought no security necessary, for on all occasions the Roman Catholics had evinced much loyalty.

The Lord Chancellor considered it a part of his duty to-

oppose this Bill, which could not be amended—he defied any man to pass a Bill any thing like it. It had been his lot tooppose every Bill of this kind, because he never would agree to go into a Committee, and hold out hopes to Catholics which never could be realized. He never could agree with Mr. Pitt what securities ought to be granted, or indeed find out what to fix upon. The Government had adopted the purest system of religion that could possibly be adopted, and had at the same time given every toleration and security to all sects. He de-clared that seoner than pass this Bill, it would be better to say that the present Established Church should not be the Church of England. When he considered the laws that had been passed long before the Reformation, he felt the utmost gratitude to the memory of those great men, who had made such efforts to establish civil and religious liberty in England. Supremacy was well understood from looking into the Statutes.

Judge Hale declared it meant the civil as well as spiritual
jurisdiction of the power that exercised it. With respect to the present Bill, was it, he would ask, one of conciliation? Had their Lordships heard any thing from the Sister Kingdom which proved that the Roman Catholics of that part of the Empireconsidered it a hoon, or as tending to produce conciliation? But what would be the effect of the Bill if passed—we should have a Protestant King—a Protestant Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and a Protestant Chancellor; but if the Protestant Chancellor were to have Catholics, as conductors, would they allow him to remain long in his situation? If we were to have Roman Catholic Judges, the Municipal and Ecclesiastical powers which were now so blended together, could never be exercised in a groper manner. The Noble and Learned Lord concluded with lecturing his determination to uphold the Protestant religion, as

the surest means of preserving the liberties of his country.

Lard Grenville assured the House, that his opinion on this subject remained unchanged, though he concurred in every subject remained uncanaged, using he concurred in every thing which the Noble and Learned Lord had said of the putity of the Protestant Church. But he could not see the policy of withholding from the Catholics those rights to which they were entitled as loyal subjects of the Realm. He wished to produce conciliation, and he thought, with respect to security, this Bill

was one of the most solid securities that the state could devise.

The Earl of Liverpool thought that the most caudid way of acting was, for him to state in the first instance his decided opposition to the Bill. In the year 1793 very large concessions were made to the Catholics of Ireland, and other concessions were since made to the Catholics both of England and Ireland, and the result of all that was granted, was, to create fresh demands, and to prove to their Lordships that the Roman Catholics would never be satisfied until they had obtained a perfect equality with their Protestant fellow subjects. The relief intended to be given the Roman Catholics by the present Bill fell fur short of the principle on which the Bill itself was founded. If he (Lord Liverpool) could bring himself, for a moment, to sanction the introduction of Roman Catholic Peers into that House, and of Roman Catholic Commoners into the other House of Parliament, he would vote for the second reading of the Bill. But those were concessions which he could not grant. The laws which went to exclude the Roman Catholics from both Houses of Parliament and from certain offices of trust and confidence, were entwined with the Countriction of the country, and any Bill which would go to repeal those laws, was an invasion on the Constitution itself. But the real question for consideration was not as to civil liberty, but poli-tical power, and it belonged to the State to regulate that power. The question, therefore, which he would wish to press on their Lordships' attention was, not what would be the consequence of admitting the Catholics to political power, if they were the Established Church in Ireland, but the Catholic Religion not being the Established Religion in Ireland, but opposite to, and aiming at the destruction of the Established Religion, whether their Lordships were not bound to protect that Religion so esta blished. By this Bill a few Peers would be admitted among their Lordships, and a few persons into the House of Cemmons, but the bulk of the people would gain nothing by it. Nothing could satisfy the bulk of the people but a deliverance from the necessity of supporting another religion to which they did not belong. It would be their interest to subsert the Protestant religion, and that was the very example of their selicion. ligion, and that was the very essence of their religion. The argument of the Noble Lords, who supported the Bill was, that it would conciliate the Roman Catholics, and that they would be content with it. Ho (Lord Liverpool) maintained, that they would not be satisfied, but would go farther; and therefore he would ask their Lordships if it was not better for them to make their stand in time. It would be better for them to fight on the borders than in the very capital.

The Marquis of Larsdowne, Lord Melville, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Somers supported the Bill. - Lord Viscount Sidmouth opposed it.

A division then took place on the second reading-Contents, 72—Proxies, 48—120—Non Contents, 90—Proxies, 69—159
—Majority against the Bill, 39.—Adjourned at half past three —Majority against ...
o'clock in the morning.
WEDNESDAY.

The English and Irish Bank Cash Payments Bills went through Committees.—Adjourned.
THURSDAY.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Beer Duties, the Innkeeper's Rates, the Irish Law of Treason Amendment, and several other Bills.

The London Institution Regulation, and the South London Gas Company's Bills were read a first time. The House then adjourned to the 1st of May.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

A New Writ was ordered for Orford in the room of J. Douglas, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The Usury Laws Repeal Bill was read a first time, and ordered for the second reading on the 14th of May.

Mr. M. A. Taylor gave notice of a motion for the 30th of May respecting the practice of the Court of Chancery, and Appeals in the House of Lords.

In answer to a question from Lord Milton on the subject of

the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Gooch replied, that a report would be ready soon after the Easter recess.

On the Order of the Day for going into a Committe on the Foreign Timber Duties Bill,

Mr. J. P. Grant moved to refer the subject to a Committee He contended for the principle of free trade, and objected to the Report of the Committee on the table. His object was to prepose a duty of 21. 15s. on Baltic timber—on American 15s. for the first year, and 5s. in addition for the second, and 10s. for the third.

Mr. Wallace objected to the mode proposed by the Hon. Mr. Wattace objected to the more proposed by the rion. Gent. as giving a menopoly to Norway. It was at length agreed to commit the Bill.

For Committee of Supply,

Lord Palmerston moved the sum of 5,6141. for the Medical Department, and allowance to Clerks, &c.

Colonel Davies suggested an amendment reducing the sum to 44141. The original motion was acressed to.

The Noble Lord then moved a grant of 10,5171. 18s. 9d. as allowances to the Officers in the Irish Departments.

Mr. Hume moved to reduce that sum to 7,0001.— For the motion, 99.—For Mr. Hume's amendment, 45.

The next item proposed was 27,824l. for the Medical Department of Great Britain.

Colonel Davies moved an amendment reducing it to 22,824l.

Sir R. Fergusson moved to postpone the consideration of the uestion in order that the charges might be examined by a Committee.—For the postponement, 59—Against it, 199.

The Committee then divided on the amendment—For it, 58

—Against it, 110.—The original motion of course passed.

Lord Palmerston then moved the grant of 170,0001. for defraying the charges of Volunteer Cavalry Corps.

Mr. Bernal opposed the motion as extravagant and unne-

Mr. Hume accused Ministers of having by their emissaries fomented disturbances in the country, and encouraged the prac-tices of Franklin. The placards which led to the disorders at Glasgow were sent down from London; and he only heard yesterday of an active embassy—a new Oliver—whom it may be necessary at an early opportunity to expose to shame.

Mr. B. Bathurst defied the Hon. Member to prove his asser

tion that Franklin had been engaged by Ministers.

Lord Millon said that instructions had been sent to the Magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire not to apprehend Oliver. This connection between the Secretary of State and

Oliver gave colour to other charges.

Mr. Bathurst admitted that Oliver was employed by Government—but only to ascertain the designs of the disaffected, and not to foment them.

The Lord Advocate said the placards alluded to had be

written in Glasgow, and printed there.

Mr. Brougham contended that against Franklin there was a case of vehement suspicion, nor was it less strong against Oliver and Edwards; it was clear that those persons were hired agents of Government.

Mr. W. Pole denied the insinuations of the Hon. Gentleman, namely, that the Secretary of State had been privy to the base es of Franklin.

Mr. Brougham here said- No! no! I said "employed" ge-

nerally.

Mr. W. Pole—Did he not insinuate that Government were implicated in the proceedings of this man, and that they sanctioned men in instigating others to commit treason?—If he did so, he insinuated that which was foul, falso, and base. If the Hon. Gent. had charges to make, let him speak openly, and not deal in insinuation.

Mr. Brougham (being called on repeatedly) at length arose.

and, raising his voice to the highest pitch, said.—Sir, after the Committee has listened to the scondalous charges which the

Right Hon. Gent. has dared to bring against me—
Mr. Robinson here rose to order, amidst the greatest confusion, cries of Chair! Chair! and Order! Order! resounding

silence, and after some observations from the Hon. Members,

Mr. W. Pole said he should be sorry if any thing he had said
could have given offence to the Hon. Gent. with whom he was too little personally acquainted to allow the supposition that

he and any object in view.

Mr. Brougham was ready to admit that he might have misunderstood the Right Hon. Gent. He (Mr. B.) never did charge Government with having wilfully abetted men who were instigating others to rebellion.

The original motion was then carried.—Adjourned.

# TUESDAY.

In a Committee on the Metropolis Police Act Mr. H. Clive obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the Improvement of the Police of the Metropolis.

A variety of petitions were presented in favour of Parlia

Mr. Lambton rose to move for an inquiry into the state of he Representation. He complained of the empty benches which he saw on a question of such importance, which he deed to introduce, though there were many Gentlemen better calculated to bring the subject forward. The different classes in the community were loud in their complaints of the bad system in returning Members to this House. The miseries of which they complained, were to be attributed to nothing but the gross corruption in the Representation of the people. The Hon. Gent. contended, that the state of distress to which he alluded was produced by heavy taxation—by a debt of 850 millions, with an annual expenditure of 53 millions—by a Sinking Fund, which was a mere mockery, and by commerce brought to the last degree of depression. All these facts shewed a system of corruption as glaring as day. It could not be denied, for in this Assembly seats were openly bought and sold. Treason and rebellion alarmed us; our gaols were crowded, our eyes are shocked with seeing barbarous executions, the consence of the defective state of the Criminal Laws. If be looked to our foreign relations with the south of Europe, he saw nothing to compensate for our bankrupt and calamitous situation at home. The Hon. Gent. after dilating on these topics, proposed to remedy all the evils of which he complained, by dispensing with corrupt boroughs, by recurring to triennial Parliaments. In the reign of Edward III. an Act passed, enjoining that Parliaments should be annual, which Act had its rise from the inordinate love of power on the one hand, and the total apathy on the other. By the 16th Car. II. Parliaments were rendered triennial, and in the 6th William and Mary, the Triennial Act was passed; in the 1st Geo. I. the Septembel Act was passed, which, he contended, was a gross departure from the principles of the Constitution, and cited a Pro-test from the Lords' Journals in support of his arguments. He quoted various authorities in support of his position of the necessity of restoring to the people, what the Hon. Gent. considered they were deprived of, their rights. He then stated the heads of a Bill, which he had drawn up, to remedy the evil of which he complained. It would be divided into two parts. The first part be would propose to allow householders the right of

versities in the Bill. He would propose to repeal the Septemial Act, and that Furliament should continue to sit for three years only, according to the precedents to which he had adverted. That the country should be divided into districts, including each a representation of 25,000 inhabitants, of whom 2500 would be electors. The qualifications required would be, that each elector had paid tages for six months previously to that each elector had paid taxes for six months previously to the election, had never been in a workhouse, or received parochial relief. Being a Bill of Enfranchisement, Roman Catholics were not included in its provisions. The next point was us to a proper returning officer, who was to have a deputy under him, to be a professional man, and to execute all the minor duties.—Having made some further observations, he concluded with moving the House to go into a Committee; to consider of the present state of the representation of the people in Parliament.

Mr. S. Whitbread seconded the motion.

Mr. Wilmot considered the plan now suggested so sweeping an alteration, that he hoped the House would not agree to it. The Han. Member vindicated the present Ministers for overcoming one of the most correlating despetisms that ever cursed mankind. He censured the devices resorted to for infaming the subtle minds and reachested the practice of talling the the public mind; and reprobated the practice of telling the people, that Reform would relieve them from all their embar-

rassments, and he objected in detail to the plan now proposed.

Mr. Hobbones maintained that there had been a great change in the Constitution; the present House of Commons, too, was different from any preceding House, it was a body independent of the people, and having no sympathy with them. He contended that at no period of our history did the people shew themselves unworthy of the elective franchise. The Parliament which took the lead in the rebellion in this country was composed of only 87 Mambars of whom 18 were souther the country was composed of only 87 Mambars of whom 18 were souther the country was composed of only 87 Mambars of whom 18 were souther the country was composed of only 87 Mambars of whom 18 were souther the country was composed of only 87 Mambars of whom 18 were souther the country was composed of only 87 Mambars of whom 18 were souther the country was composed of only 87 Mambars of whom 18 were souther the country was composed of only 87 Mambars of whom 18 were souther the country was composed of only 87 Mambars of whom 18 were souther the country was composed to the country was considered to the country posed of only 87 Members, of whom 16 were sent by the counties, 6 by the cities, and the remaining 67 by the beroughs.

Mr. H. Twiss deprecated the idea of making changes in the representative system.

Major-Gen. Wilson supported the motion

Mr. Abercrombie was friendly to the motion.

Mr. F. Palmer thought a reform necessary.
Mr. S. Wortley said the question was whether the Constitution could be improved by any innovation? He thought this House the most proper place for discussing the question of Reform; if it was discussed, he was sure the people would soon be tired of Reform. He was against the motion.

Lord Bury supported the motion.

Mr. R. Martin opposed it.

Lord Militar conceived this to be the most important question that could come under discussion. From all that be could learn, the middle classes in society were in favour of Reform, and the great majority of the yeomanry thought Reform was

Mr. Williams supported the motion.

Mr. Honeywood voted for going into a Committee, but did not pledge himself to support all his Hon. Friend's propositions. The debate was then adjourned.

# WEDNESDAY.

A new Writ was ordered for the County of Down, in the room of Lord Castlerangh, now the Marquis of Lordonderry.

Mr. M. A. Taylor obtained leave to bring in a Bill to give greater facility in the prosecution and abatement of nuisances arising from furnaces in steam-engines.

Mr. Harbord obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and mend the laws relative to the manufacture and sale of bread.

In a Committee of Supply,

Major-Gen. Wilson noticed a custom prevailing in Edinburgh of signing false half-pay lists, and asked whether it was necessary to continue it.

Lord Palmerston denied the existence of any such custom

the Army or Navy as that of signing false half-pay lists. A vote of 101,000l. for Widows' Pensions was then agreed to, were also votes for 20,000l. to Officers' Widows on the Esta-

blishment, 153,000l. for disbanded corps, and 157,000l. for the Ordnance Department.—Report received.

The debate on Mr. Lambian's motion for going into a Com-

mittee on the State of Representation.

Mr. Wyoill supported the motion for going into a Com-Mr. Serj. Onelow opposed it, and denied the usertion that a very considerable number of Members of this House were re-

turned by a certain number of Peers.

Mr. Sykes contended that the representation of the country

should be the express image of the feelings of the country, in contradistinction to the opinion of the Hon. Member for York-

ings of the Ministry. A complete change was necessary.

Mr. Bennett (Wiltshire) said, to many parts of the plan he could not accede. Any man anxious for the purity of Parliament could not refuse to go into the Committee. The House ought to exercise a strong control, over Minister, has it did in some measure exercise over the Crown and the other House of Parliament. It was notorious that corruption at present existed to a large extent; seats were openly sold, and difference of prices were fixed for boroughs, according to the freedom of voting which was allowed in them; he, therefore, must agree to the

Capt. Maberley opposed this motion, but he would give his support to any moderate plan of Reform which was founded on constitutional and practiced principles.

Mr. Ramsden would assent to that part of the plan which

proposed to shorten the duration of Parliaments; but he could not go the length of dividing the country into bodies, like the French electors.

Mr. Harbard declared he would not give his support to any

Administration that would not make the principle of Reform a

substantial and leading part of their policy.

Mr. Ricardo supported the motion, and regretted that the Bill contained no clause regulating the manner of election;—had the plan embraced a regulation, giving to the electors a right of voting by ballot, it would have been more acceptable.

Mr. D. Briwne opposed the motion.

Sir G. Robinson supported it.

Mr. T. Wilson declared himself to be no reformer, but still any case of corruption occurred, it ought to be attended to.

He should, however, vote against the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was relieved from stating objections to the plan of the Hon. Member, because not one Member approved the plan generally. He would rather, how-ever objectionable us it was, see it embodied in a Bill, than agree to a vague motion for reviewing the state of the repre-sentation. The people did not wish for Reform. He denied the assertion to be true, that this House did not represent the people. He considered Parliament the great regulator of optnions, and the press, which mixed up with much sound argument a good deal of misrepresentation, was corrected by it. voting for boroughs; and, secondly, to allow copyholders to vote for county Members. He wished to include the two Unique of the present constitution of the House of Commons. The question was loudly called for.

Mr. Canning rose and said, in the absence of the principal nembers on both sides, and in that of the Hon. mover himself, he should abrain from saying any thing, or interfesing with the general wish to go to a division at once.

The House divided a few minutes before eight o'clock, when

the numbers were, Ayes, 43-Nos, 55-Majority against the

Mr. Lambton rose to order. He saw some gentlemen laughing significantly at him, with reference, as he thought, to the fate of his motion; he wished those gentlemen would have the manliness to avow themselves.

The Speaker appealed to the Hon. member if this was a question he ought to put, unless be was capable of fixing it, and proving it satisfactorily.

Mr. Lambton said he had merely gone out to take some re freshment. On his return, he perceived the countenances of the Hon. Members for Chichester and Londonderry (Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Dawson) smile, in moving that the House do adjourn

The Speaker thought the dignity of the House would be hest consulted by dropping the subject.

Mr. Lambton said the issue of his motion was unfortunate, for the impression might go forth that the question was got rid of by surprise.

Mr. Huskieson and Mr. Dansen both disclaimed any idea of giving offence to the Hon Gent, for, in fact, they were in conversation, and their smiles were not directed against the Hon. Gent,—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The Speaker went to the House of Peers to hear the Royal

Assent to several Bills.

Mr. H. Sussner postponed his motion respecting the Orphan's

Fund till after the holidays. The Kensington, Hammersmith, and Brentford Gas Light

Lord A. Hamilton postponed his motion respecting the Scotch representation till the 10th of May.

Mr. M. A. Taylor brought in a Bill for regulating the use

and furnaces and steam-engines; read a first time; second reading Monday se'unight.

Mr. Harbord brought in a Rill to alter the Act of George III. respecting the making and sale of bread. Read a first time. Second reading this day fortnight.

Gen. Hart presented a petition from the county which he re-

presented, complaining of the grievances arising from the levying of fines under the Excise Laws, and praying relief.

Mr. Tennyson gave notice of a motion for the 9th of May. for a Bill to enable owners of extensive tracts of land (not being Lords of Manors) to authorize persons to kill and preserve game for their use.

Lord W. Bentinek gave notice that he would, on the 8th of

May, move for certain papers respecting Sicily.

On the motion of Mr. Bennet a variety of papers respecting the fees paid to Clerks of the Peace, on forfeited recognizances, were ordered to be laid before the House.

Mr. Hebbouse presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of the City of London, on the case of Davison, and complaining of the power assumed by Judges in fining persons before them. He alluded to some conduct of Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Surrey Quarter Sessions, in fining, and stated his intention to bring the subject forward on another day.

Mr. H. Sumner described the respectability of Mr. Harrison. and spoke to his conduct in the instance of the fine alluded to, which was imposed on a Mr. M'Creery for contempt of the authority of Court.

The Petition was laid on the table.

Lord Nugent gave notice that he would, on the Tth of May, move for the appearment of a Committee to inquire into the state of Courts of Justice in Tobago.

Mr. Hume gave notice of a motion, after the recess, for an

inquiry into the conduct of Sir Thomas Maitland, Governor of the Ionian Islas.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, a return of the number of Courts Martial since 1808 was ordered to be laid before the House.

Sir H. Parnell moved for the appointment of a Committee on the subject of the commercial intercourse between threat Britain and Ireland. His object was to do away with draw-backs; that Fereign and Colonial produce should be under the same-regulations, and, in short, that the trade of the two countries should be put on the same footing.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the necessity for some regulations of the kind proposed by the Hon. Bart., but the Session had too far advanced; he, therefore, moved, as an amendment, that Parliament take the subjection consideration next Session.—The amendment was carried.

On the question for the third reading of the Foreign Timber

Duties Bill

Mr. Monck opposed the Bill, which however was passed. The Irish Lunatic Asylum Bill was passed. Adjourned till Monday se'nnight.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Chantrey, the sculptor, has been for some time engaged in executing two whole length statues of the present lina-quis of Londonderry. They are intended, we believe, for pre-sents to the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

The Corporation of London intend to widen and improve the arches of London Bridge, in preference to a recommendation of a body of surveyors to build a now one: 90,000L is the estimated expense of the alterations.

was agreed, in a Committee of the House of Com on Tuesday, that the composition of 5 per cent. upon the amount of the amessment for windows and houses, should be continued for six years longer; and also to an extension of three years from 1822, as it regards the compounding for any

urree years from 1828, as it regards the compounding for any increase of carriages, horses, and servants, subject, however, to an additional 5 per cent, upon the present amount, which will make 10 per cent, upon that part of the assessment.

The King's Bounty.—On Thursday, being Maundy Thursday, the King directed the annual bounty to be given to a number of poor men and women, as usual during the late King's life. Fifty-nine persons of each sex (the age of His Majesty) were relieved at Whitehall, with bread, beef, and fish, very plentifully. In the afternson they assembled again in majesty) were relieved at Whitehell, with bread, beef, and fish, very plentifully. In the afterneon they assembled again in the chapel, and heard Divine Service, when, at intervals, shoes, stockings, and woollen and linen cloths were distributed to the men; to the women were given 11, 15s. On Tuesday each man and woman had a red bether bag containing a 11, bank note, and a white leather bag containing fifty nine silver pleces. The ceremony was vary interesting. The Bishop of London assisted at the performance of Divine Service at the Chapel Royal, and confirmed a number of the minor branches of the noblitity and gentry. nobility and gentry.

Yesterday the dispatches were closed at the East India

Yesterday the dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships:—Bridgewater, Capt. W. Mitchell; Windsor, Capt. T. Haviside; Bombay, Capt. C. Graham; Minerva, Capt. J. Mills.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This popular Theatre re-opens tomorrow Evening with the extraordinary performances of M. Alexandre, the French Ventriloquist. This Gentleman has already excited the greatest interest in the public mind, and, from his occasional displays before select companies, we augur the most complete success. the most complete success.

IRELAND.—At a moment when so many persons are con-

templating a visit to this interesting portion of the British dominions, we hasten to direct the attention of the Public, to the very interesting account of a Residence in the Island, recently published by Anne Plumptre.—The Literary Gazette speaking of this Work, says:—

"We heartily wish that this agreeable volume may be the

means of inducing our countrymen to visit an island which they are, for the most part, utterly unacquainted with: yet from which England fills one third of her granary with com, half her fleets with provisions, and a great part of her army

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Regulus will see, as well as all our other correspondents on the Catholic Question, the happy non-nocessity for their exer-tion. An anecdote very like Regulus's is to be found (we shink) in Hume's Essays.

Amphion must come in a more authentic shape, if he comes

A. B.'s Poem is very excellent, but we cannot as yet insert it; because we think there is too much fight about it for the bet. Should any thing more come of it we shall avail Ourselves of the communication; and, at all events, be happy

omestoes of the communication; and, at an evenis, ve nappy to hear from A. B. again.
We are obliged to "A Loyalist."
Honestus, about Wilson, is correct, and we took a little advantage of the observation in our last number; but we cannot tell the story, because it reflects upon him as a Memory Duddenset and in that counties me of course must camet test the story, occasion is rejects upon none as a member of Parliament, and in that copacity we of course must respect him. If he takes the Chiltern Hundreds, as it is confidently expected, for his own sake, he will do, we will immediately publish that anecdote and half a dozen more of the same natu

the same nature.

In answer to Cumbria, we can only say, that we never heard that Dr. Willis was sent for to Mr. Brougham, nor do we believe that he was.

The Address from the partit of Bow to Alderman Wood should have been headed "Bow to a Goose." Our thanks are due to our friend in the West for her pre-

We also thank the "Mutron of the Old School" for her

Book; we had sent a person to the place the day before.

The Letter of "More Majorum" was mislaid, or would

have been noticed, and made use of. -C. H. O. are received.

Candidus and others, on the subject of Postmody, are un avoidably delayed.

We think that the notices sent to us by Busebius might be We think that the notices sent to us by Busedius might so felt unpleasantly by the parties. Biography is arduous writing during the bioes of the persons treated of,—if we saften their failings we cease to do justice, and if we are impartial we wound needlessly. In this we refer to talents, genius, and accomplishments, to a recapitulation of which Busedius appears to confine his observations.

The M.S. is ready for Icon whenever he will send for it. Our best acknowledgments are due to him.

The store of the wound lade at Mrs.——'s Boarding.

The story of the young lady at Mrs. ——'s Bourding-school cating blue flee, and dying in consequence, we decline moddling with. We do not believe it,—blue flee, however

pleasant they may be, are not yet in season. From the unusual press of matter, we have been obliged to postpone till our next number the publication of many arti-cles: amongst others, our weekly hist of Clergymen who have

prayed for the Queen, and several of their explanatory Let-ters, Cot. Palmer's Letter, Go. &c. &c. We shall be obliged to Y. Z. for any information on the

subject he alludes to.

Our numerous correspondents must accept our excuses for it particularizing their favours, which we have not space to not <del>particularizi</del>n do in this number.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

Very little fluctuation has taken place in the Funds; indeed they seem to maintain a steadiness, which may be chiefly attributed to the present favourable aspect of affairs in Italy. The news of the advance of the Austrians upon Turin caused indeed a triding rise, which they have since maintained. The same confidence seems to be placed in the French Funds, which were by the last accounts \$1.80. Consols opened yesterday morning at 723 for Money, and 725 for the Account; the fluctuations during the day did not exceed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent., and left \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Money, and \$\frac{7}{2}\$ for the Account, which is fased for the \$\frac{7}{2}\$ for Money, and \$\frac{7}{2}\$ for the Account.

Reduced Ann... 71\$

Navy 5 per cent ... 107\$

Exchaquer Bills ...

Ditto Acct ... 72\$

India Bonds ...

Omnium ...

FRENCH FUNDS.

FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per ct. Div. 22 Mar. 81-60 Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan... 1642 50 Recon. Div. 22 Mar. .. 95-65 Ex. Lond. 1m 26-66 3m 25-45

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN Menchey, Virginius.—Tuesday, She Stoops to Conquer.—Wednesday, ob Roy Macgregor.—Thursday, Venice Preserved.—Friday, Guy Maniring.—Saturday, The Stranger.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Jane Shore.—Tuesday, a New Drama, called Mother & Son

On the 5th of May will be published. Number 1, price 6d.; ov stamped, and sent to Country Subscribers, free of pestage, price 1s. to be continued every Saturday.

The JOURNAL OF LITERATURE.

This Work will contain Reviews of new Books, Foreign as well as English; of new Musical Works; Criticisms on the Arts and the Theatre; Notices of all new Publications; of Discoveries and Inventions in Science and Mechanics; Advertisements on Literary Subjects; and a variety of every sort of information which can be acceptable to the man of tasts and senior

man of taste and genius. Published at the Office of "JOHN BULL," No. 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, to which Place all Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.

#### JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

in their favour, in the House of Lerds. It was (after an adjourned debate, carried on until half-past three o'clock on Wednesday morning) thrown out by a majority of 159 against 120.

If any thing can add to the satisfaction we feel at this most salutary measure, it is the fair, manly, and candid declaration made by His Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK, in the course of the debate. Such a declaration, made by a person standing in the situation in which he stands, is of the highest importance to our peace and

The gratitude of the people for his eminent official services—their affectionate esteem for his kind, generous, and amiable qualities—and their respect for the exalted station he fills, will all be enhanced by this last proof of His Royal Highness's love and veneration for the Constitution of ENGLAND as by law established.

Or all the bubbles that ever swelled and burst, large, shewy, thin, and empty, MR. LAMBTON'S Reform Bubble is assuredly the most shewy, the thinnest. and the emptiest.

We will not fatigue our readers with the details of a plan which were too futile and too tiresome for even the parental patience of Mr. Lambton himself. Our readers will see, by the Parliamentary Debates, that by a whimsical accident, we have obtained a little more insight into the necromancer's cell than the public, out of doors, is usually permitted to have.

We have no doubt that there are several grave personages in the country who, full of their classical recollections, imagine that our senators sit in their curule chairs, and support, with high and confident courage, a tedium worse than the inroad of the Goths; but, alas! we believe, that of all the Members of the Honourable House, the only one who can be likened to a Conscript Father in his curule chair, is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, with a patience and temper above all praise and all imitation, sits twelve hours a night to listen to the successive nonsense of DAVIES, WILSON, and HUME, in that alone military, that they know how, by a judicious relief of their picquets, to harass the enemy.

MR. LAMBTON'S notice for REFORM was introduced with more pomp and ceremony than any other we ever remember. It was prepared in the sober cabinet of the Whigs, and fiatted in the drunken festivity of the Radicals. Columns after columns of the Chronicle and The Times were filled with the proceedings of the preparatory assemblies; MR. LAMBTON's health tossed off in a second, and his thanks, which lasted an hour. Mr. Curwen, Mr. Hornouse, and Mr. Bennett, who be-toasted, be-thanked, and be-praised one another, - (the itch of vanity is infinitely more contagious than the common itch,)

"Gave promise of a goodly day te-merrow," and the high-begotten system of REFORM was accordingly brought forward amidst the pledges and acclamations of the affectionate partizans, who professed that they were ready to DIE for their country, which, indeed, may be the case, for the result has only preved that they would not fast for her.

Well!—the debate began, continued, and, one would have thought, might have ended; but no-crowds of patriots were impatient to express their opinions; the gasping House (full as an egg) needed a second discussion as a vent to the ebullitions of its virtues and its talents. Four hundred members were too few to express the public sentiment on an object which had concentrated public attention, not more by its intrinsic importance than by the abilities of the able, and the generous, and assiduous, and everlasting efforts of those who had undertaken to propose it.

An adjournment was moved and carried, and the hestile ranks separated, and withdrew to their respective tents, full of the ardour of battle, not unmixed with ruminations of the morning's danger.

Oh! what a glorious sight was now to be seen!-Refreshed with the repose of a night, and the thoughts of a day,-strong in their integrity,-stronger in their talents, strongest of all in the imminent urgency of their cause, the sacred phalanx of the Reformers marched down with the magnanimous Hobhouse and the gigantic Ossulston at their head, to renew the contest of glory, and win the wreath of honour for themselves, and of liberty for England.

At this awful moment a report reached the House that Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor's kitchen-chimney was on fire, which excited a prodigious sensation. Patriots have considered, in all after ages, that nothing could be more ridiculous and criminal than to sit fiddling in the capitol while the city was on fire, and accordingly several of the characters most prominent for public and private courage hastened to Michael Angelo's assistance!

It was, however, discovered that the alarm was false, though the smoke was true;—that Mr. TAY-LOR's cook had been extraordinarily expensive of his coals; that he had an excellent dinner in hand:-ALL our fears on the subject of the Catholies are happily set at rest by the rejection of the obnoxious Bill resist the savour;—the flesh-pots of Egypt entired the

back-sliding Israelites, (Mr. RICARDO will forgive us the allusion) and the Mover, the SECONDER, and, (as the Chronicle tells us) the PRINCIPAL ADVOCATE of Reform had the magnanimity to leave the fond question of their souls to its own fate, and to adjourn their presence and attention to TAYLOR's dinner: in this they were right, for they well knew that the question of Reform could not fail (like the Irish cats) to devour itself, and would be got rid of by its own inherent principle of decay; whereas, Ma. TAYLOR's dinner, if not eaten by them, ran little chance of being eaten by any body else, who might be somewhee nicer in their company.

Now, see how the matter stood,—the enemies of Reform had been either routed by disgust, or set asleep by weariness in an early stage of the debate, and of these there remained only Mr. CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Mr. PEREGRINE COURTENAY, Mr. RICHALDER OF THE EXCHEQUER, Mr. PEREGRINE COURTENAY, Mr. RICHALDER OF THE EXCHEQUER, Mr. PEREGRINE COURTENAY, Mr. RICHALDER OF THE COURTENAY. ARD MARTIN, and some steady veterans, who had already dined, and who were enjoying a Spanish sists on their respective benches;—on the other side were those

who never diae, or, as our Song mid,
"At least were never asked to dire,"
and whom Mr. TAYLOR does not favour with his invitations; for, as natural philosophers tell us, that infinite are the degrees of littleness,—and as microscopes inform us that the little animals which trouble children's heads are themselves pestered with vermin of their own, so, in the beautiful gradations of society, it turns out that there really are creatures that Mr. MI-CHARL ANGELO TAYLOR would not ask to dinner,

What follows is more delicate matter, for it relates to the proceedings of the Honourable the House of Commons. All we shall say upon that subject is, that the Rump of the Opposition (Rump, though an irreverent, is a Parliamentary phrase) either encouraged by Mr. VANSITTART'S slumbers, or angry at Mr. LAMBTON'S secession, and jealous of Mr. TAYLOR'S dinner, or all together, forced on a division; and the important the paramount—the vital question of REWORD. the paramount—the vital question of REFGEM was decided in a thinner House, and by smaller majorities. than Colonel Davies's motion to reduce fourteen shillings and ten pence three farthings from the allowance of coals for the Aid-du-Camp's room at the Herse-Guards.

We have heard (but, not having seen it, cannot believe) that when, in some hour or half hour after, Mr. LAMBTON, preceded by his groans, and followed by BROUGHAM, rushed indignantly into the House to complain, before the Grand Inquest of the Nation, of the strangulation of his new-born child—there was a general laugh !-which Mr. SPEAKER very properly reprimanded, in some of the grave common-places usual on such

Be that as it may, we know that nothing out of doors ever excited so strong a sensation of ridicule as the whole of this miserable affair; and, as if the thing were not sufficiently absurd in itself, the Morning Chronicle was malicious enough to enter into a grave defence of Mr. TAYLOR's dinner-party, who are represented (very wisely sinking the Taylor) as having "just stepped out into the House of Commons' Coffee-room," to partake of that short and scanty refreshment which their labours in the service of their country had rendered absolutely necessary. The dogs had been a mile off, eating Soup à la Reine, and fuddling themselves with little MICHAEL ANGELO's claret.

We are no great friends with the Courier—he calls himself well-bred as an excuse for dallness, and affects peliteness when he has nothing to say; but, to do him justice, his answer to this assertion of the Morning Chronicle is in a little better taste than the usual run of his lucubrations, and we shall therefore insert it, for the amusement of our Readers, being (as the Reviewers say) a favourable specimen of the author's style, and a succinct statement of the matter in discussion.

"The division of Wednesday night, however, was no less mexpected than laughable. The reformers thought they could carry their point by a coup de main, by instantly dividing the House, though in the absence of the mover of the question, the seconder, and nearly all those who had spoken in its support. The cry of "Question! question!" without one single exception, proceeded from the Opposition benches, and Lord Milton's raice, as we are informed, was particularly distinguished. They would not even hear Mr. Canning, who yielded to the impatience of the other side, and sat down. If, therefore, there was any "trick or management," as the Morning Chroniele complains, it was on the part of Mr. Lambton's friends, and

not on that of the Government.

"That this, indeed, was the real cause of the division is evident from these two facts, that the Chancellor of the Excheevident from these two facts, that the Unancettor of the excae-quer endeavoured to protract the discussion, and did in fact delay the division for at least a quarter of an hour—and Mr. Canning said, that he was anxious to deliver his sentiments, but that he could not do so in the absence of both the mover but that he could not do so in the absence of bour the mover and seconder of the motion, and of its principal supporters. So much fer the Chronicle's accuracy, as to the general state of the fact. Equally unlucky is it, in the details of this matter. It represents "Mr. Lambton, Mr. Hobbouse, Mr. Maxwell, and other advocates of Reform, as having gene up stairs for a few minutes, to get refreshment, and as being shut out." Now the truth is, that Mr. Lambton had gone, clean and clear away, and was dining at Mr. Mishael Angelo Taylor's with a party, ad hurried away, and pale and begone, like the man who

Drew Prim's curtains is the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd,
interrupted the festivities of the Members for Durham, with the
sad news that "their motion for Reform was lost."

Mr. Hobbouse was just gone up stairs, but it was up stairs in the King's Bench, where he was diving with his friend Br Francis Burdett; and pledging, no doubt, hearty toasts to

Herry and reform.

As to Mr. Maxwell, he also had just stapped out for refreshment; but it was, we believe, about six weeks ago; and the last time we heard of him, was certainly in a situation in which we should not have thought any gentleman would have placed himself by way of \*refreshment, for he was in the wair-of a public meeting at Lenark, at which Mr. Owen was making a speech which had lasted four hours when the last; advices come away, while we are not sure that Mr. Maxwell may not, at this very hour, be still in the same chair.

" As to the principal advocates,

"Acto the principal advocator, We suppose Mr. Mrougham is meant. This is as correct as all, the rest. Mr. Brougham was, like Mr. Lambton, at Mr. To'ylor's, partaking the elegant hospitalities of that noted Amplystrion, whose kitchen smokes, as we are informed, during the Session of Parliament, like a steam-engine, and rums a chronce of being indicate for a muistance under Mr. Taylor's own D'ill. It would, indeed, be a happy amendment to Mr. Taylor's Bill, if his guests were to be obliged to consume their own smoke."

After this long, prose, which, however, will appear short to any body who has read the debate, as we did, we bag leave, "pour egayer la matiere," to insert two or three little poetical observations, which have been dropped into our letter-box, upon the subject; a subject which, though the make a serious effect on the thinking hy, sannot fail to make a serious effect on the thinking part of the English pation, when they see that this part of the English nation, when they see that this question of Reform, in its lowest details, as well as its highest principles, is a MISERABLE HUMBUO!

No. I.

"Peppery Lambton is a devil,"

"Jaid our song,—'twas thought uncivil;
"But now the Radicals, turn'd railers,
Call him "The Devil among the Taylors!" No. 11.

The Radicals say, by some trick of debate,
That Lamaron contriv'd his own motion to smother;

For our parts we see nothing strange in its fate—
Begot at one dinner—it died by another!

Postschift.—The Morning Chronicle, admitting all the facts stated by the Courier the day before, (except that of Mr. MAXWELL's being still in Scatland), informs that Mr. MAXWELL's was actually in town beging travelled four hundred and fifty miles-

Oh, Jacky Maxwell! Jacky Maxwell, oh! 'Twas hardly worth your while to come and go A thousand miles, all-sleepless and all sore, Only to see—the wrong side of a door!

To which we beg leave to subjoin a new and excellent Ballad, to the tune of " Soger Laddie," on the same subject.

MICHAEL'S DINNER; OR, STAUNCH PRIENDS TO REPORM.

Para Reform -celestial maid! Rope of Britons!—hope of Britons! Calls her followers to her nid; She has fit ones!—she has fit ones!
They would brave, in danger's day,
Death to win her!—Death to win her!
If they met not by the way
MICHARL's dimer—MICHARL's dimer!

LAMBTON leads the petriot van ; Noble fellow—generous fellow! Quite the dandy of the clan— Rather yellow—rather yellow i
Of fair Liberty he tells
Tales bewitching—tales hewitching;
But they vanish, when he smells
MICHAEL'S kitchen—MICHAEL'S kitchen!

Lawyor Broots and is next in runk;
Prates like Babel—prates like Babel;
He has stover ent or drank
At Brib'ry's table—Brib'ry's table;
What, then; now one step his month,
In this hot age—in this hot age?
Fig. 49 he would tell the bruth;

MICHAEL's pologo MICHAEL'E pologe

HOBHOUSE who pretends to me Cur of BURDETT—cur of BURDETT;
Fir'd his pop-gun, but the House
Never heard it—never heard it;
He foresaw, from Canning's lash,
Stripes too cutting—stripes too cutting,
So he sneak'd away to hash

MICHAEL'S mutton-MICHAEL'S mutton.

Where was, on that famous night, Home the suggest f—He see the surgeon? Who pretends to set us right

By constant purging—constant punging;
No division yet expecting—
Fond of work, he—food of work, he—
At the moment was dissecting
MICHAEL's turkey!

Enneumen his place may whoese
In the beny—in the bevy;
He's the real Taylon's guest,
Het end heavy—het and heavy—
He'd out-do, with sword and flame,
SENNA-CHERIE.—SENNA-CHERIE. .What, that evening, made him tame? Migham's spere ris—Missaare's spere ris.

Thus the social round they form, In Privy-Gardens—Privy-Gard

And they came, about Revoam,
And they came, about Revoam,
Not three farthings—not three farthings.
To yawn and vote ket others stay,
Who can bear it—who can bear it;
They, much wiser, drink away
Michanic's clarify—Michanic's clarif.

While ye thus, in claret, Sirs, Lose your reason—lose your reason;

England will recover hers, Lost last season—lost last season! Faction's mobs—Sedition's bordes Must grow thinner—must grow thinner,
When plain Common Sense records MICHAEL'S dinner-MICHAEL'S dinner!!!

We present our Readers to-day with a new Song from an old Correspondent. He made it a condition. that as the tune is old, and, netwithstanding its vivecity, something obsolete, we should reprint it, for the benefit of our Female Readers; and we carnestly recommend those who have any taste for the united charms of music and pleasantry to accompany the words with the air. A song, as Dr. Johnson somewhere says, is made to be sung;—and whatever we may think of the postical monit of these with which we have been favoured, we are aware that they can be but imperfectly felt, unless our readers would be so indusent as to recollect that they are orbits. indulgent as to recollect that they are nothing but

MRS. MUGGINS'S VISIT TO THE QUEEN.



And who were your company —Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?

Who were your company, ho?

---We happen'd to drop in,

With Gen'men from Warring,

Ladder from Blownladden-Row. And Ladies from BLOWBLADDER-ROW.

What saw you at Brandensungh— Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?
What saw you at Brandensuron, ho?
—We saw a great dame,
With a face red at flame,
And a character spotless as snow——snow

And a character spotless as snow.

And what said her Majesty—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? What said her Majesty, ho? —What Landerstood's,

And who were attending her-Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? Who were attending her, ho?
—Lord Hoon for a man, For a MAID, Lady ANNE, And Alderman Wood for a beau-

And Alderman Wood for a beau. And the Alderman's family—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?

—The Alderman's family, ho?

— Yes—Groney, and Kirry,

One fat—t'other pretty,

And the son who was brought up at Bow—Bow

The son who was brought up at Bow.

And had she no Counteress—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? Had she no Countesses, ho? — O yes!—painted JERSEY, Who might have worn kersey,

Had folks their deserts here, below——le Had folks their deserts here below. And had she no other, Ma'am—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? Mad she no other, Ma'am, ho?

—There was one Lady Grex,

War no one from Choxvers there—Heigh, Ma'am, he, Ma'am? No one from CROXTETH there, ho? –Ob, 20—Lady Sz≠ton

Would sooner have left town Both her and her daughters—than go..... Both her and her daughters—than go.

And had she no Commoners—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? Had she no Commoners, ho? —I happen'd to look, And could find in her book,

Only Fergusson, Tation, and Co. Fergusson, Tation, and Co.

had she no son-in-law—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'em?
Liad she no son-in-law, ho?
—Yes; time-serving Lacrond,
A paper that we uphold,
Though neither for use nor fer show—show

Neither for our nor for show.

they moet tenderly.—Helgh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?
Did they meet tenderly, ho?
— They were both so intent, About taxes and reat.

That they never once thought of their wee They never once thought of their woe.

she no Counsellors—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? Had she no Counsellors, ho?

— Yes; one Mr. Brougham,

Who sneak'd out of her room,

Pretending the Circuit to go — go

Pretending the Circuit to go. How fared he at Lancaster—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? How fared he at Lancaster, ho? -They physical dand bled, And they blinter to his head, And kept him uncommonly low-lead kept him amcommonly low.

Had she no solicitor—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? Had she no solicitor, ho?
—Yes, one Mr. Vizano, Who being no winard,

She overboard hastened to throw -throw She overboard hastened to throw. sho.two.Chemberlains...Heigh, Ma'am, họ, Ma'am ?

Has she two Chamberlains, ho?

—Yes! both strapping fellows,
Would make a man joalous, With whiskers as black as a crow-With whiskers as black as a crow. And had she no beggar's brat - Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?

Had she no beggar's brat, ho?

—Yes, one, pale and silly,

Whom she calls Sir Billy;

But whose brat he is, I don't know—kr
But whose brat he is, I don't know.

And has she a Clergyman- Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?

Has she a Clergyman, ho?

—Yes, one Doctor Fellowes,
Who puffs like a bellows,
The coals of sedition to blow——blov The coals of sedition to blow.

And has she no General—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? Has she no General, ho?
—Yes, poor prating Wilson,
Who, if he e'er kills one,
"Tis more by a word than a Mos-

Tis more by a word than a blow. 

To whom she does nothing but owe.
To whom she does nothing but owe.

Has she a good table, Ma'am—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?
Has she a good table, Ma'am, ho?
—There is one Mrs. Willia,
Who her cook-maid is styled,

But they say that her soups are se-so. They say that her soups are so-so.

And what are her deinhables—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?

What are her drinkables, ho?

— It being but noon,
She said 'twas too soon
For any thing else but Noyeau.

Any thing else but Noyeau.

And has she a bed-fellow—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? Has she a bed-fellow, ho? -I asked one VASSALLI, Who said, "Fi-done, allez,

"Ma chere, you no business to know."
"You have no business to know." How spent she her time abroad—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am

How spent she her time abroad, ho?
—In hugging her valet, And dancing a ballet, And kissing Porm Pros's toe

Kissing Poru Pius's toe.

Was she at Jerusalem—Heigh, Ma'am, bo, Ma'am? Was she at Jerusalem, bo? —She borrowed an ass, To ride ou—but, alas!

ishe could n't get dankey to go

She could n't get donkey to go.

What din she in Arnica... Heigh, Ma'am, họ, Ma'am?

What did she in Arnica, ho?

—She set, at ALGIERS,
All the Turks by the ears,
Till they found she was Afty or as —
Till they found she was fifty or so.

What did she in LOMBARDY—Heigh, Ma'am, bo, Ma'am? What did she in LOMBARDY, bo? ---Her tradeomen abe pilfered, Bamboosled Long Guilmonn

And choused MARIETTI AND CO. And choused MARIETTI AND Co.

What did she at Narotz—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? What did she at Narotz, ho? -With sorrow I speak it, She went, Mother naked,

And laurelled the bust of Kine Joz.

And laurelled the bust of Kine Joz.

Will she have a drawing-room—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? Will she have a drawing-room, ho?

—Oh, yes, I presume,
That she might find a room,
If she could but find any to go—ge
If she could but find any to go.

Will she soon sail for ITALY--Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? Soon sail for ITALY, ho? She'll go there no more

Since what BARBARA swore, She fears German spies on the Po-She fears German spies on the Po.

Will she go to Switzerland—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am? Will she go to Switzerland, he? -She save that the Swiss,

Never tell when they kiss, So she's all for the Pays de Vaud-She's all for the Pays de Vaud.

In which country her Majesty has actually taken a house.

· Chair Little

TO THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. My LORD—Through the medium of JOHN BULL, I take the liberty of calling your Lordship's attention to the fact, that a new Liturgy is published in quarto, and small octavo, by W. Baynes and Son, Paternoster row, in which the name of the Queen appears in the Litany; and several alterations and interpolations are avowedly and pro-

fessedly made in the text.

I have been taught to believe, that disobedience to an Order in Council might be considered a crime, and a punishable one. JOHN BULL of last Sunday published a copy of the Bill, announcing the use of this Liturgy at a Chapel at Hampstead. I conclude with the view of attracting the notice of those who have the power to enforce obedience to the dicts of Government. I take the liberty of pressing the fact of the publication of this spurious Prayer-book upon your Lordship, in hopes that if the law cannot or will not interfere, the Church, for their own sakes as wellas ours, will take some trouble to check the open defiance of good order, orthodoxy, and morality.—I am, Sir, yours,
A LAYMAN.

### THE "ON DIT!"-(No. III.)

We have been requested to insert the following para-

graph:-In our Paper of last Sunday, we alluded to a report, said to have been pretty generally circulated, of the Queen's having nominated to the office of her Private Secretary account general leman residues in London. We have since learnt, from under the control of the said doubted authority, that the report is altogether false, and that it had been devised and propagated by persons actuated by feelings of a personal and malignant nature.—As we have been accessary to the circulation of this report, (which turns out to be as ridiculous as it is false) we think it right, thus publicly to make all the reportation of the gentleman whose to make all the reparation in our power to the gentleman whose character we had unintentionally misrepresented.

We can very readily enter into the feelings which Mr. Baxter has expressed upon hearing the report to which he alludes. Under the head of the On Dir, we profess to give our readers, not what we say, but what other people say, and say generally: we therefore inserted that which met and say generally: we therefore inserted that which met our ears in every club, and every other house we went into; but seeing the honest indignation with which Mr. Baxter repels the charge of having accepted a place under her Majesty, we very much lament that we added to the currency of the report. We admit the injury we have unintentionally done to that gentleman's character, by circulating so gross an appearing upon it, and we are most circulating so gross an aspersion upon it, and we are most ready to give a place to the expression of his gentlemanly

and proper denial of any such degrading connexion.

It cannot, we think, however, fail to mark the place the Queen occupies in society, and the estimation in which her favours and countenance are held, when an individual considers, that a simple report of his having been appointed to an office of the first trust and confidence about her Majesty's person, to be an injury to his character, for which he requires all possible reparation; and which, he thinks, could only have been propagated from feelings of personality and malevolence!

As for the story, we believe it originated with Lady

On dit, that the Queen, when she embarked for the Continent, took with her a young lady, two years younger than the late Princess Charlotte—that the young lady was brought up at Bath, and was conveyed to Worthing by the matron, under whose care she was reared. On dit, that a husband was ready for her on her arrival on the Continent, and that her father was a Prince, now dead. The On dit goes, that the Queen knows who her mother was, but that, as it would be breaking up new ground, it is not supposed she is likely to inform us. On dit that an application was made to her so long ago as November last, on the subject; and that the was then told, that if she on the subject; and that she was then told, that if she chose to publish the letter which was sent to her, she might know who it came from!

On dit, that most munificent and magnificent Nobleman THE EASI. OF FIFE, has, at his own proper charge, built a green-room in the Opera House, for the accommodation of the actresses and their friends, in which his Lordship is to be found, at all times, seated on an ottoman, and surrounded by the Ladies of the profession. He has presented to the Theatre, for the decoration of this classical apartment, a large mirror, reaching from the floor to the ceiling of the Sanctum, which the wags, who have no fun but laughing at his Lordship's folly, call the Peer glass.

On dit, Bergami's sister, the washer-woman, nick-named Countess of Oldi, is off to Switzerland, to get the Queen's Villa ready. Lady Jersey was unable to go, on account of her children.

The following Correspondence has appeared in the Morning
Post, addressed to the Editor.

Sir—Having only returned from Wiltsbire last night, I take

the earliest opportunity of redeeming the sledge I gave before my departure, in your Paper of the 18th inst. of making such a Statement as I consider necessary to the occasion, in reply to, and in explanation of, the extraordinary Correspondence given and in explanation of, the expressions of the expression in your Journal of the 12th, and purposting to be that of Colonel Palmer and myself. I therefore subjoin, with notes, the only letters that have passed between Locd Foley, Colonel Palmer, and myself, in reference to the subject of his Lordship's appliqued in to me of the 5th of this month: on which occasion and myself, in reference to the subject of his Lordship's appli-cation to me of the 5th of this month; on which occasion Colonel Palmer first did me the favour to call on Lord Foley in the capacity of my friend; and I have only to declare, upon my honour, that the following is the only correspondence with which I am cognizant; and whatever letters Colonel Palmer may have written these are the only ones which I have ever which I am cognizant; and whatever letters Colonel Palmer may have written, these are the only ones which I have ever recoived, or with the purport of which I was made acquainted previous to their publication.—I am, Sir, Jour obe tiest Servant,

J. WEBSTER WEDDERBURNE.

Tuesday, 17th April, 1821.

(Copies).

TO J. W. WEDDERBURNE, ESQ.

Hamilton-place, April 5, 1821,

Sir-Lord Potersham has just learnt that, an infamous report is in great circulation, and that a paragraph has appeared in the British Press of this day, misrepresenting a rencontre that took place between you and him, and which reflects upon his

took place between you and him, and which reflects upon his personal bonour; I am desired by Lord Petersham to state to the second of the second

The state of the s

you, that it is absolutely necessary that an immediate contra-diction of this scandalous and false report should proceed from The necessity of an immediate answer to this I need not point out to you.... I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, FOLEY.

TO LOBD FOLEY.

Thursday, 5th April, Nine, p. m.

Mr. Websier Wedderburne has this moment received Lord

Foley's note; in reply to which he has only to observe, that roley's note; in reply to which he has only to observe, that he does not hold himself responsible for the reports of public Journals; but begs to assure Lord Foley, that he is ready to receive any other communication which he may have to make on the part of Lord Petersham.

TO J. W. WEDDERBURNE, ESQ.

Hamilton-place, Thursday Evening.

Sig.—In reply to your note of this evening, in which you sto that you are willing to receive any communication from Lord Petersham, but that you are not accountable for the reports of the Journals; I have only to observe, that it is absolutely necessary that a direct contradiction of the paragraph alluded to should be immediately made. I have therefore drawn out the enclosed, which I trust I shall have your sanction to being inserted in the *British Press* of to-morrow if possible; if not, in the next publication .- I am, &c. &c. .

(Signed)

(Signed) FOLEY.

Paragraph which Lord Foley enclosed.

"We have the most positive authority to contradict a paragraph that appeared in our Paper of the 5th under the title of "Extraordinary Fracas in High Life:" in which it is stated, that in a rencontre between Mr. W. W. and Lord P. in the neighbourhood of St. James's, Mr. W. W. used his cane, as well as the most opprobrious epithets. The above-mentioned authority proceeds from both parties."

I had called an Colonel-Palmer some days before the receipt.

I had called on Colonel-Palmer some days before the receipt of Lord Foley's letters, and had some general and confidential conversation with him on my affairs. The above occasion, however, was that upon which I first requested him to call on lord Foley in the causaity of my friend. Lord Foley in the capacity of my friend.

If I had not convinced Colonel Palmer of the impossibility of my sanctioning the statement, as worded in Lord Foleys paragraph, the following letter would not have been agreed to mutually between us, and sent as the necessary reply to his

MY LORD—You are aware of the circumstance which has prevented my answering your Lordship's letter, received at a very late hour on my return home last night, till the present

moment.

With respect to the paragraph, contradicting that which speared in the Press of yesterday, to which your Lordship requests my sanction, I beg to observe that I can in no way interfere, without entering at once into a full and particular explanation of the circumstance, which might be equally unsatisfactory to Lord Petersham: but his Lordship is at liberty to correct any paragraph which may have appeared, as he thinks

tisfactory to Lord Petersham: but his Lordship is at liberty to correct any paragraph which may have appeared, as he thinks proper, holding himself responsible to me for the correctness of his statement.—I am your Lordship's obedient Servant, (Signed) J. W. WEDDERBURNE.

Colonel Palmer saw Lord Foley by appointment the following day, after which interview, and nuch discussion with myself, as to the impossibility of going the length of Lord Foley's request on the one hand, and of his Lordship's adherence to some explanatory measure that might be satisfactory to Lord Petersham's friends on the other, I determined on rence to some explanatory measure that might be satisfactory to Lord Petersham's friends on the other, I determined on placing my honour entirely in the hands of Colonel Palmer, convinced that I could not delegate a trust so dear to myself in better; and as I gave him a carte blanche to act upon, he did not hesitate to give me the following letter at my request:

DEAR WEDDERBURNE—As you leave your honour entirely in my hands, in the settlement of the affair betwist Lord Petersham and yourself, I do not hesitate to assure you, that in whatever way I conclude the business, I take the whole responsibility on myself, and consider your honour as my own.—Faithfully yours, (Signed) CHARLES PALMER.

J. W. Medderburne, Esq. 9c 9c.

Upon the receipt of such a document, Colonel Palmer was

Upon the receipt of such a document, Colonel Palmer was of course fully authorised to act as he pleased; and it would have been impossible for me to have called in question the course he thought fit to pursue, so long as the above please remained unredeemed.

The following paragraph was that which Colonel Palmer considered consistent with my honour to sanction, and it must be presumed agreed to by Lord Foley, as being satisfactory to the friends of Lord Petersham:

the friends of Lord Petersham:

"We have authority to declare upon the subject of a paragraph respecting an extraordinary Fraces in high life, which appeared in our Paper of the 5th instant, that the fact of one of the parties having submitted to any treatment derogatory to his honour or character as a Gentleman, is wholly unfounded.

We have the same authority to disnow any other statement We have the same authority to disavow any other statement

We have the same authority to disavow any other statement which may have appeared relative to the affair in question."—
(British Press, 9th April.).
Now, if this measure meant any thing, or if any object was to be attained by its adoption, I contend that further demand on one part, or accession on the other, was rendered impossible. It was however, with great surprise, that I saw the matter It was, however, with great surprise, that I saw the matter brought fully and unnecessarily before the public, in Colonel Palmer's Letter to myself, in The Morning Post and Brilish

Palmer's Letter to myself, in The Morning Post and Brillish Press of the 10th instant, in which he publicly redeemed the pledge he had given me in his private letter of the 8th instant.

I determined on replying by the same channel, immediately to this letter, and had sent one to the Press, on Tuesday the 10th, with as little intimation to Colonel Palmer as he used in first addressing me upon the subject. Almost verbatim to the first addressing me upon the subject, almost verbatim to that which appeared by his insertion on the 12th.

Colonel Palmer was very anxious that my reply (which be had not then seen) should be postponed, and in compliance with his solicitations, I accompanied him and Mr. Hawkins, (who had come purposely to town from 100 miles distance at the joint request of Colonel P. and myself) to the offices of the Morning Post, and Press, where I agreed "to modify any part which he could satisfactorly convince me would be inexpedient." Without, bowever, coming to this point, the opposition of Colonel P.'s wishes and my own was immaterial, as the effect of our discussions was—that the persons conducting the effect of our discussions was—that the persons conducting the Press actually refused to lasert my letter, and it only remained for me to assure Colone. P., that, convinced as I was, of the necessity of some reply, so public as he thought fit to make his address, no arguments should induce me to change my opinion.

The next (Wednesday) morning I received the following note from Colonel Palmer, which is the only one of any description. I received from him on Wednesday.—

Dear W.—I am so newell I cannot leave my bed—so pray come here as soon as you can, and if I am unable to satisfy your mind as to the propriety of my letter (that of Colonel P.'s published of the 10th), and that your answer is totally unnecessary, you must publish. As for any offence meant to

unnecessary, you must publish. As for any offence meant to

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you, is not showing it to you previously, I think my conduct throughout must convince you to the contrary. The only reason was, I knew you would not like it, and, therefore, as I considered it necessary to publish it, it was much less offensive do it without administration with me administration of the resident of the second of dered it necessary to publish it, it was indeal as obtained to do it without advising with you than a ngainst your consent. Come as early as you can, for if you are determined to write, the more time you have to consider it the better, and I hope you are convinced on reflection, that I could not have done better than in preventing it last night.—Faithfully your's,

Will you breakfast here? By the bearer of this note I sent the following reply to Colonel P. little imagining I was writing that, which in a few hours I was to see in the Public Papers:

DEAR PALMER,—I only cutrent we may have non petition of the unpleasant and endless discussions of last night, a or if I did the unpleasant and endless discussions of last night, t or if I did not solemnly and firmly believe some reply indispens vible, no power on earth could have isduced me to make one. You must therefore derive The Post and The Press to insert it to day; I shall modify any thing which could possibly be constrated as against poor Lady Frances, whose benour and feelings are, God knows, secred to me... The fraces of last night (for you wently made it one) will no doubt form matter for new paragraphs—nothing though, to be serious, can change my intaintios, and as you thwarted it last night, you must promote it now. I can't breakfast with you, but will call at ten. Evalyour's sincerely,

\*\*Model of the stress of the Wodnesday.

There is one word necessary in reference to the above sup-posed-fracas, and in reference to Colonel P.'s having then de-leated my wishes, and it is this—that of whatever cheracter our future intercourse may be, I own it to supposed to eater, my firms— felief, that Colonel Palmer's epposition on this occasion, and his zeal to promote what he considered the interest of those in whose cause he had so warmly embarked, emanated from the best motives, and an anticipation of the effects which any in-temperance on my part (that from my state of mind and excited feelings he had every reason to apprehend) might produce to the There is one word necessary in reference to the above supfeelings he had every reason to apprehend) might produce to the

contrary.

According to appointment, I called on Colonel R. on Wednesday forenoon, and then gave him the letter which I wished published that night, and which differed in no material point from the one which was withdrawn the preceding; and I suggested that it would perhaps as well attain the object in view; if he addressed one to me, explaining his reasons for having at first done so without my knowledge, and that either mode was immaterial to myself.

I dired that day with Col. Palmer in the Albany, when he expressed himself much satisfied with my reply, and had determined on publishing it, instead of a letter from himself, and for mined on publishing it, instead of a letter from himself, and for which express purpose be left me to go to The Marming Post Office after dinner. Under such circumstances," my asientishment" the next morning was certainly equal to Col. Palmer's expectations, on seeing the singular, and, to myself and friends, almost inexplicable correspondence which appeared on the 12th inst., in which my unfortunate letter is dignified by a place in the rear, and therefore made to appear as a reply to letters I had never either seen or received.

had nover either seen or received.

Now, in regard to those letters, and first, in reference to that in which Colonel Palmer makes a grantitious declaration "that no blow did pass between Lord Petersham and myself," I should certainly not have allowed any feelings upon this occasion to hetery we into an allusion of that rechesions director than betray me into an allusion of that transaction, further them this—that although from what has before been stated, and the this—that although from what has before been stated, and abaresult of Colonel P.'s negociation with Lord Foley, I did not, and do not consider either party were justified in again sefering to an event which secures three weeks ago, I most hold muself perfectly disentangled by the above public declaration, which I am at a loss to know on whose information Col. Palmer has made, and upon a transaction to which he was not a witness;—on that event, however, I shall not have a most required to the declaration on mer own personal remembilities as as public a declaration on my own parsenal responsibility as that which has been made by Golonel Pulmer.

Lastly, as far as my own feelings may be at issue with the documents which Colonel P., as my professed friend, has given to the world, I have only to observe, that if he means to openey any injurious reflections, I have too good an opinion of his candour to suppose be would have chosen an equivocal, and therefore an ungenerous mode of expressing them. If this conviction be erroneous, I am sorry that the course pursued was not made so plain and intelligible that no doubt could remain as to the

so plain and intelligible that no doubt could remain as to the feelings and intentions of either party.

Mr. Burke (I think) said "a man's situation is the preceptor of his duty;"—miles has forced me (God knows how unwillingly) before the public; but this is the bast occasion on which any thing, but the same necessity I have now to lament, shall induce me to obtrude.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, J. WEBSTER WEDDERBURNE.

Tuesday Evening, April 17, 1821.

The JOURNAL of LITERATURE, advertised in this Raper, has created a great sensation in the public mind, and we have little doubt that it will answer the expectations it has raised. No pains nor expense will be spared to procure the best Com-munications; and the Criticisms on Foreign as well as English Books, Strictures on the Pine Arts, the Pulpit, the Bar, and the Stage, will all be contributed by writers of acknowledged talent.—It is the intention of the conductors to review three Works (if possible); in each number; it will be evident, from the size of the publication, that they cannot be long or very elaborate, but they will be strictly Reviews-not Resays, having only the titles of works prefixed to them, but such candid and impartial remarks on Books, and such extracts from them as may guide the reader in his choice or purchase.

The Summer Theatres, to-morrow, display their wonted attractions, to draw in the holiday folks. Amongst them all, we have been told, that Sadler's Wells is likely to be pre-eminently successful this season. It is opened under the direction of Egerton, of Cavent Garden Theatre, and possesses a company of performers much stronger than the minor places of amusement generally bring into the field.

DESTINATION OF REGIMENTS .- 4th Dragoons and 18th Hus-DESTINATION OF REGIMENTS.—4th Dragoons and 18th Hossars; to India.—5th and 17th Light Dragoons, to come home from India.—ist Batt. Royal Scots, from Ireland to the Mauritius.—13th, 41st, and 44th, from home to India.—38th and 54th, from the Cape of Good Hope to India.—33d and 91st from home to the West Indies.—49th and 55th from home to Cape of Good Hope.—58th and 61st, come home from the West Indies.—68th comes from St. Helena.—6th to St. Helena.—75th from the Ionian Isles to Gibraltar.—51st and 58th from home to Mediterranean.—82d from the Mauritius to Infrom home to Mediterranean.—82d from the Mauritius to India.—17th, 53d, 59th and 65th come home from India.



## FASHIONABLES.

His Majesty will renew bis royal entertainments with a grand ball at the Pavilion, Brighton, to-morrow evening, to which a

wamber of the nobility and gentry are invited.

The celebration of His Majesty's birth-day, on Thursday the 3d of May, is to be observed in the same manner as the late King's birth-day was, when he was in the full enjoyment of his health. After the Drawing-room the King will give a Ball at his Palace in Pull-mall.

The Countess of Mansfield had a party at her house in Lower Grosvenor-street, on Monday, which was attended by a numerous assemblage of inshionables. Card-tables were laid, but it was intended for a conversazzione, and turned out, upon the whole, rather of the dullest.

The same evening, a Mrs. Peploe entertained a small party, who also visited Lady Mansfield; what the emertainment consisted of, which they left for her Ladyship's, we do not know, but the move was a rash one.

Lady Sandwich gave a dinner the same day; above forty refreshers joined the party in the evening.

The Marquess of Salisbury and family have left town for

Hatfield House. The Earl of Liverpool gives a full-dress dinner on the 3d of

May, in bonour of His Majesty's birth-day. Admiral Sir Alexander and Lady Cochrane have postponed the Ball they intended to have given to-morrow, in celebration

of His Majesty's birth day, to Wednesday, the 25th, that it might not interfere with the Annual Public one given on the

Sir Henry Wellesley is expected home from his embassy at the Court of Madrid very shortly; leaving Lionel Hervey, Esq. as Charge d' Affaires.

BETTING-ROOM, Thursday .- Odds on Races to come .- The 8st. 7lb. Stake is one of the most interesting of the next week, at Newmarket; betting as follows, with variations important to sportsmen:—5 to 4 agst Banker, 2 to 1 agst Antar, 5 to 1 agst Reginald, 3½ to 1 agst Stime, 4 to 1 agst Morel.—Derby:
4½ to 1 agst Reginald, 7 to 1 agst Gustavus, 9 to 1 agst Charm, 11 to 1 agst Jock, 12 to 1 agst Morel.—Oaks, 7 to 2 agst My Lady, 8 to 1 agst Augusta.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The public ought to be on their guard with respect to the shillings for 1820, as there are a number of counterfeits cur-rent. They may be known by the coarse manner in which the head is executed, or by an examination of the figures under it. In the genuine coin the lower part of the 2 in 1829 is formed by a straight line, in the false one it is curved; in the former also the cypher is of an oval shape, while in the false it is nearly circular, and of an uniform thickness throughout.

The discovery ships, under the orders of Capt. Parry, will sail from Deptford in about a week.

Canova has just finished a noble statue of a horse, which he prides himself upon as one of the very best works be has pro-

The Light Horse Volunteers held a field-day on Tuesday. The appearance of the regiment is much impreved by the adoption of the shakes in lieu of the belinet.

Sittings before the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Easter Term.

IN TERM. Middlesex. May 12 Tuesday - - May 15
18 Monday - - 21
Monday - - 28
June 1 Saturday - - June 2
AFTER TERM. - May 12 Saturday -Priday

Thursday -Friday -Toriday 5 | Wednesday Sit at 12 o'clock on the 12th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th and 28th

of May; and at half-past 9, on the 1st, 24, 5th, and 6th of June. The Clerkship of the Check at Deptford Dock Yord, now vacant by the promotion of G. Garner, Esq. to that of Chat-

tham, is not again to be filled up.

The Royal Marines are to-morrow to appear in their new dress and equipments which has been approved of by His Majesty.

Captain Parry gave a superb dejeune, on board the Fury, off Deptford, on Monday, to the Lords of the Admiralty, and many other distinguished personages, previous to his proceeding on his voyage to the North Pole.

An officer of the Guards, now stationed at Plymouth, has won a considerable wager, by having gone from door to door for a formight, selling matches, disguised as a female, without being apprehended. His address and appearance was exactly that of a woman who had seen better days. Tuesday the dispatches for China, by the ship Hythe, Capt.

J. P. Wilson, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

On Wednesday the Despatches for China, by the ship Here-fordshire, Captain W. Hope, were closed at the East India

House and delivered to the Purser of that ship.
On Wednesday, a ballot was tuken at the East India House for the purpose of determining the following question: viz.—
"That Sir Harry Verelst Durell, Bart, late of the Bengal Civil Establishment, be permitted to return to the kervice, under the provisions of the Act of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, sect. 70, with the Rank which he held when he quitted Bengal, agreeably to the Act of 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sect. 85." At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be carried in the affirmative.

ADVERTISEMENT.]-The following portrait will perhaps strike some of our meders; it may be found among others, in a
Poem, entitled "High Birth," published by Chapple, Pall-Mall:
But who is he, in robe of saffron hue,
Lac'd, frogg'd, and furr'd, to catch the gaping view?

thou lordly coxcomb, hail ! Come, let thy shaggy phix adorn my tale; Doff thy peak'd beaver, ruffle up thy crop, And bid thy buff-apparell'd gigster stop. What strange " recherche" essence-box is there? Some "dear, dear delightful" scent to fix thy fame, Whilst fops and females die to know the name. What plans of foreign travel hast thou more Nipp'd in the bud, and crushed at half-seas-o'er? The crew too vulgar, too uncouth the wind, Or thy best, happiest spuff-box left behind. Well—go thy ways, a mother wight than thou Ne'er smooth'd the pensive Jacques's wrinkled brow. Yet, some have told—oh, may the tale be true— That thou hast virtues with thy foibles too: A kind, warm heart, all praise, all price ab ve, Praught with fraternal, fraught with filial love. Then be the voice of sense, of reason heard, And let thy follies vanish with thy beard.

CAMBRIDGE, April 20 .- University Intelligence. Messrs. John M. Heathcots, of St. John's College, Edward Lawton, of Clare Hall, and Thomas Bates, of Queen's College, were on

Clare Hall, and Thomas Bates, of Queen's College, were on Friday last admitted Bachelors of Arts.

The Rev. Thomas Holmes, M. A. was on Friday last instituted to the Rectory of Holbrook, in Suffolk, on the presentation of S. Holmes, Esq. of Brooke, Norfelk.

The Rev. Wm. Ewin Girdlestone was last week instituted to the Rectory of Kelling with Salthouse annexed, in Norfolk, on the presentation of Zurishaddai Girdlestone, Esq.

The prefer in the late fauld dual at Paris were M. Marinet.

The parties in the late fatal duel at Paris were M. Marinet, a Polish Jew, and M. Beaumont, a Genevese, both Stock Bro-kers. The cause was, the former (who was shot through the heart) having satisfied himself that a criminal intercourse subsisted between his wife and Mr. B. The deceased was the father of six children by his offending wife

A Bill has been brought into the Legislature of New York, to tax bachelors over the age of twenty-eight years, and with the proceeds to create a fund for supporting female literature!

FINE ARTS IN SPAIN.—A gallery of paintings has been established at Madrid by the Government, consisting solely of the works of the most entinent Spanish masters. The number of pictures already amounts to 332, and it is to be still further appeared by acquaints. still further augmented by selections from the various Royal

True Bills have been found by the Grand Jury at the Middle sex Sessions against Robert Werdell, the younger, on two indictments; John Thelwall, Patrick Kelleher, and Thomas Dolby.—The London Grand Jury have also returned true bills against Mary Ann Carlile and J. L. Turner, all for the publication of seditious libels. The whole of these indictments were preferred by the Constitutional Association for opposing the

progress of disloyal and seditious principles.

Kennington Common.—According to custom immemorial, KENNINGTON COMMON.—According to custom immemorial, all the loose, idle, and disorderly vagabonds that infest the Borough, Westminster, and other parts of the metropolis, began to assemble on Kennington Common at an early hour on Friday morning, for the disgraceful purpose of devoting this sacred day to drinking, fighting, jack-ass racing, boxing, single stick, dog-fighting, gambling, foot-ball, and picking of pockets. Upwards of 200 Constables, arrived there at an early hour, seized upon several jack assess and gambling tables, and dispersed the rabble. It was dreaded they would be daring enough to make an attack on the Police. an attack on the Police.

## OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY.—Edward Mostyn Jones, a young man of respectable family, was indicted for a misdemeanor in making a false affidavit, in order to procure a licence for marriage with Charlotte Lovell, and by that and other false devices, in-veigling her from the home and protection of her natural guardians.

Mr. Adolphus described this as a case of the most gross fraud and this fraud, he said, had been followed up by conduct so base, that it was almost impossible to conceive that a person gifted with a liberal education, and moving in the circle of society which the defendant must have been accustomed to, could have been guilty of. The prosecutor in this case, was Peter Harvey Lovell, Esq. of Cole Park, Wilts; and the defendant a Captain in the North Gloucester Regiment of Militia. femdant a Captain in the North Gloucester Regiment of Militia. Mr. Lovell was blessed with ample property, and a numerous progeny, and his happiness never knew any diminution until the unhappy period, when the defendant became acquainted with the family. This took place at a review of the North Gloucester, at Circnesster, in June last.—After a short acquaintance, the defendant wrote to Mr. Lovell, requesting leave to address his daughter Charlotte, but met with a refusal. This, however, did not deter him; he followed her from one place to another, and finally, having, by falsely swearing that the lady was of age, and that he knew of no impediment, ob-tained a licence, he partly by force, and partly by persuasion, induced her to elope with him. The marriage, however, never took place. In consequence of the death of the Rev. Archdeacon Wills, (some time before this transaction, a near relation of the Lovell family,) who was reported to have left immense property, a rumour had gone abroad that the Misses Lovell would have fortunes of thirty or thirty-five thousand pounds. This the defendant, it was supposed, had heard. When he arrived is London with the young lady, he found, that by marrying her with the licence which he had procured, he should not obtain command over her fortune, and he therefore placed her in lodgings, and caused banns to be published. In the interval, be ascertained that the young lady's fortune was 1,0001. only, and that not to be paid to her until she was of age, and to revert to a relation in case of her death before that time. Upon this discovery, strange and unaccountable, the defendant de-serted the unfortunate young lady, leaving her in such a state, serted the unfortunate young lady, leaving ner in such a kare, that when at length her father found her, her clothes were detained by the landlady of the house, for the payment of rent which was due.—[Here a loud murmur of indignation ran through the Court, but was immediately repressed, with severe animadversions by the Learned Judge.]—Mr. Adolphus having,

with some further remarks, concluded his statement,
Messrs. Alley and Andrews took an objection to the form of
the indictment, which was argued at great length on both
sides, and finally reserved by the Court for more mature consideration.

The evidence having been gone through, Mr. Alley was heard for the defendant.—Verdict, Guilty.—Judgment respited.

# PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

-On Tuesday se'nnight, the bachelors gave a fancy hall at York House, at which nearly 300 persons of fashion were present. Dancing commenced at ten, and quadrilles continued until one o'clock; when the company retired to the upper rooms, where every delicacy was displayed which could be procured; the tout ensemble was truly magnificent. The ladies was really and the could be a second to the co ladies were particularly superb.

BRIGHTON.—It is now determined that the statue of His lajesty, which is to be erected here, shall be placed in the north inclosure of the Steyne, instead of the road between them.

Above forty skeletons have, within the last fortnight, been dug up on the Sussex Downs, by fliat-diggers: no doubt part of the slain in the battle that was fought there between King Henry the Third and his Barons, in the year 1264.

Bristot.—On Saturday ee'nnight, the Bristol Mail going to Glorcester was overturned at an elkow of the road, a short distance from Nubbis-Ash Turnpike, when the coach falling on the head of the driver, Samuel Wright, he was killed on the spot. Neither the guard, nor any of the passengers suffered spot. Neither the guard, nor any of the passengers suffered injury.— The poor coachman was a steady, sober man, and much respected.

CHATHAM .- A sad accident happened on Friday se'nnight at the Canal which is cutting through in this neighbourhood

by the falling in of a great quantity of earth, which killed three men, and broke both the legs of another: the latter has had one leg amputated, and it is feared must lose the other.

DEAL .- Extract of a letter-the Lapwing, Capt. Gentil, has arrived in the Downs, in 27 days, from St. Domingo:—"On the 2d instant, in lat. 36. 30. long. 50. 43. fell in with a vessel, water-logged, called The Three Brothers, Captain Hutchins, and took therefrom one person, James Munson, who says, that on the 2d March, being on the look out for Bermulat, and the says and the says of a heavy squall came on, upset the vessel on her beam-ends, carried away the fore-mast, and filled her with water, washing the Captain overboard. They had, at this time, a little beet-root, bread and flour, with a little water, but all soaked by the salt water. On this they subsisted for 17 days, and were then about to cast lots who should be killed, but the Mate advised they. should wait till one died, which the poor fellow himself did the next day; (there were left four hands, the Captain's son having died shortly after his father was washed overboard), when Munson took the heart, &c. from the body of the Mute, dried it, and existed 13 days upon it. The other poor fellows could not partake of this disgusting food, and died the day after the

GLASGOW .- We are sorry to learn that similar disturbances to those of Ross-shire last year, have broke out among some of the tenantry in Sutherlandshire; and a Field Officer's com-mand of the 41st Regiment has been disputched from Fort George to support the civil power.

HEREFORD .- Reduction of Poor Rates .- We have satisfaction in stating that it appeared to the Magistrates of the hundred of Broxash, at their Petty Sessions, held at Bromyard, on Monday, the 9th instant, that the poor rates in-that hundred were reduced more than 20 per cent. on an average within the last year. We have no doubt that a similar reduction will be

found to prevail in other districts.

Hull. About four o'clock on Thursday se'anight, in the afternoon, this town and its neighbourhood were visited by a tremendous thunder storm, accompanied by one of the beaviest falls of hail we have witnessed for a long time. The hails:ones were as big assmall marbles, and many of them augular pieces of ice; which cut the young leaves of the trees profusely, and we fear will have done considerable injury among the early fruit trees. The lightning was vivid.

LINCOLN.—A steeple race, for 100 guineas, was run last week from Sturton church to Wickenby church, between a celebrated mare, the property of T. Grant, Esq. and another belonging to Mr. Stephenson, a distance of ten miles, over a very heavy country, with between twenty and thirty leaps. The ruce was admirably contested, and won by Mr. Stephenson's mare by half

a minute. The ground was gone over in 45 minutes.

LIVERPOOL.—The equestrian statue of His late Majesty, which has been so long in hand, is at length nearly completed, and is to be erected at Liverpool the ensuing summer, on a piece of ground at the junction of the London and Penubroke

The bathing-house at Blackpool was, during the late high tide, completely washed down, leaving scarcely one brick upon another, from the irresistible force of the waves.

The typhus fever is unfortunately very prevalent in some parts of Lancashire. During the late Assizes many of the inhabitants died of this dangerous disorder.

MANSFIELD.—At the last market-day several baskets of

farthing loaves of bread were exposed for sale, the whole of which were soon purchased.

NORTHAMPTON.—Last week a remarkable and fatal accident happened at Keystone, to a girl about thirteen years of age, the daughter of Mr. Dines, farmer, of that village. She was amusing herself in a rope swing, which was put up in the brewhouse: near to the swing hung another rope, used for drawing up sheep after they had been slaughtered: as the young drawing up sheep after they had been slaughtered: as the young women swung backward and forward, she happened to disturb this second cord, and her head passed into a access formed by the motion of it, which pulled her out of the swing, and held her by the neck a considerable height from the ground, until the unfortunate girl died of strangulation.—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Accidental Death.

PLYMOUTH.—Royal Naval Club.—On Thursday our Royal Naval Club met at Whitten's Hotel, to celebrate the anniversary of Lord Rodney's victory over Count de Grame. Above sixty members and their friends being in the room. Major-Gen. Tench

members and their friends being in the room, Major-Gen. Tench took the chair at six o'clock. Cuptains Rotherham, (Vice President) G. Dashwood, and G. Sayer, were the only officers present, we believe, now among the surviving heroes who fought on that glorious occasion. Our late worthy Commissioner Pan-shawe, who commanded the Namur, and hore so conspicuous a part in the action, was invited, but was obliged to decline at-tending from age and infirmity. The Club since their last meeting have been honoured with the addition of our highly respected Port Admiral, the Honourable Sir A. J. Cochrane, G.C. B., and Vice Admiral Sir Manley Dixon, K. C. B. -The dinner, which was excellent, was served up in a style suitable to the occasion; and the Royal Marine band being in attend-ance, played some of the most favourite airs. The evening

ance, played some of the most favourite airs. The evening closed with great hilarity, and the utmost cordinlity prevailed. The first of August being the anniversary of the Baute of the Nile, was fixed for the next meeting.

SHREWSBURY.—Thomas Palin, who was condemned at these Assizes, for riotously assembling and remaining after the Riot Act was read, and for injaring the iron-works, &c. was executed on Saturday week. Not only the proprietors of the works, but saveral contlements to the vicinity. Interested thems. works, but several gentlemen in the vicinity, interested them-selves to save the life of this unfortunate being, and a petition was also transmitted from this town on his behalf.

WAKEFIELD .- A considerable quantity of clay moulds or matrices for the coining of Roman money, has been turned up within these few days at Lingwell Yate, near here. Thoresby, in his Ducatus, mentions a quantity of similar moulds, found at the same place in 1697. Several crucibles for melting the metal were found at the same time, and in some of the moulds there are coins yet remaining.

ADVERTISEMENT .- SPRING FASHIONS .- Curling the linit still continues to prevail, indeed, it may be called an universal fashion, the effect of a fine head of hair strikes every beholder with admiration, and has always been a favorite theme for the artist's pencil, and the poet's muse, and of all modern inventions for displaying it in the most fuscinating manner, Atkinson's Curling Fluid has long stood pre-eminent, by applying it after curling the hair, it counteracts the harshness which hot irons produce, makes it soft and glossy as silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in dancing or walking, or in dump weather. It also removes the dandriffe, prevents the bair falling off or turning grey, and is perhaps the greatest regenerator of hair in the whole areana of nature. It is sold by most respeciable Perfumers, but as there are some very near isnita-tions, the following signature is on the label of the genuine, "James Atkinson, 44, Gerrard Street, London."

SHIP NEWS

MARGATE, April 20.-Sailed the Netherlands frigate Melampus

HARWICH, April 20.—Arrived the Preeling packet with mails from

Holland.

PORTSMOUTH, April 20.—Wind E.S.R.—The whole of the outward-bound are now under weigh, with a light breeze from the E.S.E.

FALMOUTH, April 20.—Wind S.W.—Arrived the City of Bdinburgh,
Godby, from St. John's, New Brunswick, and Sellly, under jury masts;
and Sylph, Milne, from Landon for Naples.

COWES, April 20.—Sailed the Grace, Lethbridge, for New South
Wales.

WATCHES.—J. ACKLAM respectfully solicits the attention of those Persons in want of a good WATCH, to his extensive Collection now on Sale, of every description and price, both new and second-hand, which, on inspection, will appear to be little more than half the original cost. The particular attention he exerts in the selection of the best workmanslip, enables him to offer to Purchasers the peculiar advantage of 12 moinths trial.—J. A. has likewise for Sale a variety of Ladies' Gold Watches, from Three Guineas upwards.

Old Watches, Plate, or Jowellery taken in exchange, or purchased, 423, Strand, Corner of Bedford-street.

MAONEY advanced upon solid Securities.—A Gentleman

MONEY advanced upon solid Securities.—A Gentleman is ready to advance any sum of Money from 1891. to 20,0001. npo Notes of Hand, at long or short dates; the Bills must bear the most minute investigation, then they will be cashed upon honourable terms also with dispatch and secrety. Nose but respectable persons can be treated with.—Apply in person, or by letters, post-paid, to Mr. E. G. sole Proprietor, at his house, No. 2, Duke-street, Adelphi, between ten and five.—N. B. Cash also advanced by way of loan upon portable valuable property for any length of time.

A Fashionable light DENNETT, by a first-rate Builder, Baxes, Lamps, &c. in most complete and perfect condition, with an excellent Harness, and a atrong serviceable Horse, about 15; hands, its reary of the perfect of six years old, warranted sound, quiet, and to go pleasantly with Saddle or Wheels; travelled last Autumn with the same Gig about 50 miles for three days successively, and has frequently performed, with similar weight, 60 miles in the 12 hours; to be sold cheap, from peculiar circumstances to be explained by interview, on Monday, Weduesday, or Friday next (only) at Davies's Livery Stables, Carcy-street, near Chan cery-lane, where the Lot may be viewed.

Cery-lane, where the Lot may be viewed.

I ODGINGS, handsomely furnished, in the House of a propertable Family, where there is no other Lodger or Children, in a much-admired neighbourhood, in the County of Kent, five miles from the Bridges. The situation is most desirable, as it is cherrful and airy, in the vicinity of beautiful Walks and Rides, and combines the advantages of Town and Country. Stages pass the door to and from London every hour. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Bennet Allen, Esq. Selicitor, No. 2, New Inn, Strand; or to J. Soper, Esq. No. 6, Bt. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate street.

BETATES IN SURREY and BERKS.

TO BE SOLD, in Surrey, 34 miles, in a picturesque and fine Sparting Country, a FREEHOLD RSTATE, comprising a substantial Farm House, (convertible) with Rooms of large dimensions; walled Garden, Coachhouse, Water Corn Mill and Miller's House, with 146 Acres, Meadow, Pasture, Arable and Wood Land, price 4500l. Also, 27 miles, FREEHOLD ESTATE and MANOR, Tythe free, and Land-Tax redeemed, with Cottage-Ornees, superior Offices, and 28 Acres of Land, ahounding with Game.—BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 33 miles, FREEHOLD and TYTHE-FREE FARM, with House, Farm Buildings, and 47 Acres of Meadow and Arable Land, on a Turripike Road, price 1.500 Guineas. Other Estates throughout the Empire, with and without Manora, Inland and on the Casat, adapted to residence or profitable investment for incone, value 2,000l. to 150,000l.; a List of which will be published on the 1st of May, and forwarded gratuitously, on application (post-paid) to Mr. Siese, Landed Estate, Clerical, and Town and Country House Agent, 41, Soathampton-row.—Advowsons and Presentations, from 300l. to 1,500l. per annum, wanted to purchase. BOTATES IN SURREY and BERKS.

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&c. &c.—Just published, in 6vo, price 16s. in boards, TREATISE on GUN-SHOT WOUNDS, on INJURIES Re. &c. —Just published, in 6vo. price 16s. in boards.

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the Baily Newspapers are also taken for the accommodation of Gentlemen.

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#### LONDON MARKETS.

# CORN EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

Though the supply of Wheat since Monday has been very moderate, the trade is dull, and that day's prices barely supported.—Barley meets a heavy sale, except for the finest and Oats are rather cheaper than otherwise .- In Pease and Beans there is no alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE of GRA	IN, on board Ship, as under.
Essex Red Wheat (new)34s. 45s.	
Fine 54s. 54s.	White ditto
Old	Boilers
Resex White (new)40s. 50s.	Small Beans
Fine	Old40s. 41s. to
Superfine	Tick Beans (new)
Ryes. 30s. 32s.	Old
Old	Feed Oats6. 15s. 16s.
Barley	Fine17s. 19s.
Fine	
Superfine	Fine
Malt	Petatos ditte
Fine	Fine
Hog Pease	

PRICE of FLOUR.	
Town made Flour, persack	e 50s
Ditto, secondsper ditto	0 456.
Essex and Suffelk Flour, per sack on board ship40s. 1	0 456.
Norfolk and Stockton, ditte	
Bran, .re. to Ss. per Quarter Fine Pollard 200. to #40. per Qu	tarter.

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN per Quarter, for the Week ending
APRIL 7.

	j w	ht. I	К	ye.	184	arl.	Oi	ats.	Br	ans.	re	780.		at.,
Mar. Dist Inl. Counties Eug. & Wal.	8. 84 54 54	1 3	35 33 34	d. 14 44 113	24 23 24 23	10 61 61	8. 18 20 18	d. 23 5 43	50 32 30	d. 64 1	5. 31 32 31	d. 4 04 44	8. 19 90 20	4.788
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PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.											
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Prid.	Bát.					
Bank Stock	_	223	223}	224	ł	553 8					
3 per Cent. Reduced	712	714	713	714	l	714					
3 per Cent. Consols	72	72	72	72		72					
3f per Cent. Consols		8C §	81			1 -					
Consols for Account		72	72	727	Holiday.	725					
4 per Cont. Consols	814	891	89	894	유	894					
5 per Cent. Navy	1074	1074	197	1074	<u>~</u>	107 4					
Bank Long Annuities		181	183	183	4	189					
India Bonds	46 p	46 p	46 p	13 p	•						
Exchequer Bills, 24	6 p	5 p	6 p	49		_					
Ditto, 21d		-	_			-					
Omnium		, <del>-</del> 1		-							

On the 16th inst. in Montague-place, the Lady of Robert Luikin, Esq.
First Clerk of the War-Office, of a son, being her ninth child.
On the 13th ult. at Belfast, the Lady of Najor James Bunbar Towey,
31st Regiment, of a daughter. The infant lived only six hours.
On the 30th Jan. lest, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Lady of Major
Fitsgerald, of 3d Batt. 68th Regiment, of a daughter.
On the 12th inst. at Carrick-on-Shannon, County of Leitrim, Ireland,
the Lady of Capt. Edw. J. Priestley, 25th, the King's Own Berderers,
of a daughter.
On Saturday se'nnight, in Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the
Lady of Dr. Glare, of Jamaica, of a still-born son.

MARRIAGEE

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday se'nmight, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Rev. Wm. Pegus, to the Countess of Lindsey, widew of the late, and mother of the present, Earl of Lindsey.
On Saturday se'nnight, Sam Chas. Westen, Esq. to Blizabeth Wood Anderdon, eldest daughter of Ferdinando Anderdon, Esq. On the 12th inst. at Brill, Bucks, Edw. King, Esq. saurgeon, to Anne, relict of the late Thomas Smith, Esq. of Addingrove.
At Weymouth, the Rev. Jos. Gould, of Newton Blossomville, Bucks, to Lydia, only child of the late Nath. Gould, Esq.
At Cropedy, Mr. F. Amos, of Castle Thorpe, Bucks, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Win. Eagles, of the former place.

DIED.

On the 15th inst. at her residence in Cavendish-square, Mrs. Susannah
J. Dickson, relict of Calouel A. Dickson, and young there of the late
Sir Henry Moore, Bart. formerly Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica and Governor of New York.

On the 12th inst. at her house, at Chislehurst, Kent, Mrs. M. Townshend,
aged 86, stater to the late Lord Viscount Sydney.

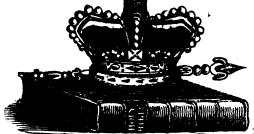
On the 12th inst. at Bath, aged 72, Thos. Stanhope Badecek, Esq. one
of the Magistrates for the County of Bucks.

On the 29th ultimo, at Exeter, Major George Foljambe, 8th Regiment of Foot, think son of the late F. F. Foljambe, Esq. of Gaberton,
Nottinghamabire.

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THESE LOZENGES have been highly approved, and confidently recommended for some years past, in lowness of spirits, and increased irritability of the nervous system, in the sick or nervous head-ache, inflammatory and putrid sore throats, thirst and dryness of the forence and palate, and in all cases where the Camphor Julep is advised, these Camphorated Lozenges may be taken with susperior advantage; they are also a powerful Antisceptie, and are therefore an admirable preventive against infection, and the effects of damp weather.

weather.

Prepared and sold by J. Shepherd, at his Warehouse for the true leecacuanha Lozenges, No. 176, Flext-street, London, in bettles, at 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d. and 10s. each.

I pecacuanha Lezenges, No. 176, Flect-street, Londen, in bettles, at 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d. and 10s. each.

COFFEE and CHOCOLATE made in ONE MINUTE, by D. DUNN'S ESSENCE of COFFEE and COCOA-NUT; sold by F. Graham, corner of the Belle Sauvage Inn, Ludgate-hill, in half pint bottles, from 3s 6d. to 5s. cach, and the Choceiate in pots at 2s. 6d. Directions for use:—Put a teaspoonful of either of these Essences into a cup, with the usual proportion of milk and sugar, and fill it with boiling water, and you have instantaneously a cup of Coffee or Chocolate of exquisite flavour. From the ease and expedition attending this invention, it becomes a valuable acquisition to the Public, and more especially to Officers in the Army and Navy, to Captains of Vessels, Travellers, I ankeepers, Public Assemblies, and particularly to Ladies or Gentlemen not keeping an establishment. Also, A. Dunn's Essence of Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Allspice Pepper, Cayenne, Coriander and Carraway Seeds, in glass bottles, It ad, each. These preparations will save much trouble in cooking, confectionery, &c. and in cases of illness are truly valuable, as a few drops poured into any liquid will instantly give its peculiar flavour. Of F. Graham may also be had the fine flavoured pulvarized genuine Jamaics Ginger, prepared from the internal part of the root, of superior quality, in quarter pound tin cases, Is. 2d. each. Real Pontefraet Liquorice Cakes. Original and sole manufacturer of the much-esteemed ginger flavoured Barley-sugar.—N.B. The trade supplied.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE: or, a Familiar Account of the Various Productions of Nature—Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal—which are chiefly employed for the Use of Man. Illustrated with namerous Figures, and intended as a Work both of instruction and reference.—By the Rev. WM. BINGLEY, A.M. Author of "Animal Bingraphy."

London: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy; Harvey and Darton; and F. C. and J. Rivington.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The Fifth Number to be published May I, will contain, besides the usual Varieties in Art, Schene, Literary and Dramatic Criticism, Politics, Commerce, &c.: Continuation of Mr. Campbell's Lectures—On the Poetry of the Bible—May Morning—On Epicarism, by an Amateur—IV. Walks in the Garden, No. 1.—On the Character of Socrates—Memoirs of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan—Grimm's Ghost, No. 2—Visit to Mont Blane, concluded—Jonathan Kentucky's Journal—A Call to the Bar.—Letters from Spain by Don Leucatio Doblado, No. 2—Scientific Amasements, No. 2—The Automaton Chess Player—Memoirs by James Barl of Waldegrave—Stanzas on the present State of Greece—Verses on the Death of a Child—The River Lara, Donnington Castle, Sonuets, &c.

To prevent disappointment, those who desire to commence with the New Series of this Journal are requested to send their orders without cleay to their respective Booksellers or Newsmen.

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Printed for Harry Colburn and Co Conduit-street. THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The Fifth Number

# TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 21, 1821.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Horthe Earl of Morton, K. T. to be His Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

BANKRUPTS.

AVERY, J. Barnstaple, Deconshire, shockeeper.
CONEY, T. Scuthorpe, Norfolk, miller and flour merchant.
CRUMBIE, G. and J. CARR, York, tobacco manufacturers.
DICKEN, J. Shrewshury, upholsterer and calinet maker.
HEBDIN, W. Leeds, A. O. HEBDIN, Parliament Street, Westminster, and J. BROWNE, sen. Leeds, merchants.
HENSHAW, J. Gloucester Place, Portman Square, bookseller and stationer.

stationer. LUBBREN, F. M. Newcastle-upox-Tyne, tronfounder. MENKE, D. T. Primrose Street, Bishopsgate Street Within, mer-

LUBBREN, F. M. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, trontounder.

MENKE, D. T. Primrose Street, Bishopsgate Street Within, merchant.

PHILLIPS, J. B. Bartlett's Buildings, jeweller.

WOOD, T. Lake Lock, Wakefield, Yorkshire, maltster.

DIVIDENDS.

May 5, T. West, Gracechurch Street, wholesale perfumer.—May 5, H. Hall, Nelson terrace, Kingsland, Threadneedle Street, and the Stock Exchange, broker.—May 5, C. R. H. Bailey, Swallowfield, Wittshire, dealer.—May 5, H. Jackson, Strand, vintner.—May 22, W. and J. Devey, Coal Exchange, coal and ship owners—May 15, W. and F. Derey, Albion Coal Wharf, Christchurch, coal merchants.—May 15, R. Sharpis, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, dealer in china.—May 15, R. Sharpis, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, dealer in china.—May 15, J. H. Lean, Fenchurch Street, and City Chambers, insurance broker.—May 16, T. Powell, Leominster, Herefordshire, butcher.—May 15, J. Kinz, Yeovil, Somersetshire, bookseller.—May 15, E. Fry, Homdsditch, uphoisterer and paper hanger.—May 15, R. R. Ward, Maiden Lane, Battle Bridge, mustard and blue manufacturer.—May 15, T. K. Creak, J. and J. Corphie, Durand's Wharf, Rotherhithe, must an Iblock makers.—May 19, J. Millard, Cheapside, linen draper.—May 15, S. Abbott, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, merchant—May 15, B. Am'uurst, Market Street, Westminster, and West Farleigh, Kent, copper and iron manuston, Manchester, silk mercer and haberdasher.—May 18, W. Peägam, junn. P. ymouth, tailor.—May 17, G. Bigland, Bigland Hall, Laneachire, iron master.—May 16, R. Lodge, Blackburn, Laneashire, butcher.—May 22, J. and R. Tankard, Birminzham, factors.

S. Noad, Birchin Lane, bill broker.—J. Richards, Deretend, Aston, Warvickshire, brewer.—J. N. Freeman, Newport, Monmouthshire, money scrivener.—E. Massey, Ecclesten, Laneashire, watch maker.—J. Ashford and E. L. Ireland, Birminzham, factors.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

# LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, 27th April, 1821.
2d Reg. Foot—Lieut. E C. Windus, from 35th Foot, to be Lieut. vice

Mariner.
WARD, J. late of Banbury, Oxford, Brewer.
WHARTON, R. and WHARTON, H. of Little Crosby, Lancaster.

WHARTON, R. and WHARTON, M. Johers.
DAWSON, R. Norwieb, Linen-Draper.
CLARKE, T. Gainsborough, Draper.
TATE, J. Liverpool, provision-merchant.
SMITH, J. Holderness, York, greer.
PAYN, T. and PAYN, D. J. Cateaton-street, London, warehouse
GLOVER, B. Watling-street, London, Manchester-warehouseu
COLLIN, S. Woodlesford, York, blacksmith. Manchester-warehouseman.

10 THE STATE OF TH

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### REVOLUTION AT BAHIA.

Letters were received on Friday from Bahia, dated the 12th of February, containing an account of the revolution accom-plished there in favour of the present Government of Portugal. The following is the copy of a resolution adopted by the persons who took the lead in bringing about this change:—

"The commanders and officers of the troops of the line, composing the garrison of the city of Babin, assembled in the Praza de Palacio, in the presence of the Governor, Capt.-Gen. Count de Palma, being anxious to avoid any effusion of blood, which unfortunately might be the consequence of commotions occasioned by the fears of the people, lest the desire they have manifested of adhering to the decisions of their brethren in Portugal (with whom they wish to be always closely united), and of participating with them in the advantages of the liberal constitution framing at Lisbon, should prove abortive, do all with one common accord resolve as follows:—

1. To swear obedience to the most high and powerful King, Don John VI., adhesion to his royal dynasty, and the

preservation of the holy religion which we profess.

"2. To swear to the constitution which shall be formed by the Cortes in Portugal, and in the mean time to that of Spain in the same manner as that constitution has been temporarily adopted in Portugal.

3. That the magistrates of the city shall propose for the approbation of the troops and the people, fit persons to form a provisional junta for the government of this province, until his

Majesty solemnly swears to the said constitution.

"4. That the junta, on being installed, shall immediately draw up, in the name of this province, an act of adhesion to the government of Portugal and to the new system there esta-blished, copies of which shall be transmitted to the said go-

nment, and to the King our sovereign.

5. That the provisional government shall also order the speedy election of deputies to represent this province in the Cortes of Portugal,

"6. That all the acts of public administration shall be held to be enacted and done in the name of our Sovereign Lord Don

"7. That this day shall be a day of general reconciliation for all the inhabitants of this province, whatever may hitherto have been their differences as to political opinions.

" Done at Bahia, in the Town-house,
"Feb. 10, 1821. (Signed) "CONDE DE PALMA."
Lieutenant-Colonels Manoel Pedro de Freitas and Francisco de Paula were the most active in promoting the revolution. Though we have as yet received no details, it appears that the change did not take place without a contest, for the letters state, that twelve of the military, including a Major, were killed.

When the account came away, all was tranquil.

PARIS, April 21.—It is said that in the month of July next, when the King of England proceeds to Hanover, he will pass through Paris; that he will stay in this capital eight or ten days, but that he will maintain the strictest incognito. - Consti-

We are assured, that at the baptism of the Duke de Bourdeaux four new Marshals of France will be made, and twelve Lieutenant-Generals. An extensive promotion is also spoken of among the Military Orders.

An apothecary in Paris had very nearly fallen a victim to his own imprudence. Whilst engaged in boiling a liquid for some chemical processes, on a furnace, he inequationally took off the cover; the liquid escaped, and in a boiling state covered the face and person of the unfortunate man. He was severely burnt, and will most probably lose his eye-sight; he is otherwise in a deplorable condition.

A great tumult is said to have occurred at Bologna, occa-sioned by the students of the University. The course of studies has been suspended, and the University has been occupied by

BRUSSELS, April 19.—His Majesty the King, by a Resolu-tion of April 16, has prohibited the importation of Negroes from those foreign Colonies where it is still allowed to import them directly from Africa, into any of the Colonies of the Netherlands, and especially into that of Surinam, upon the penalties attached to the importation of prohibited goods.

WARSAW, April 5.—According to intelligence from the fron-tiers of Moldavia, dated the 27th ult. Prince Ypsilanti has ere this left Jassy, at the head of an army 3,000 strong, and taken the route of Fokschany, a small town divided into two sec-tions by the Milkoff, one of which is situated in Moldavia, the other in Wallachia, and is celebrated for the battle which was fought there in 1789.
VIENNA, April 9.—The insurrection in Moldavia and Wal-

lachia occupies greatly all minds in this capital. It appears athat the Insurgent Chiefs having mutually concerted matters, are already acting with their respective forces. Theodore has marched upon the Danube, to seize upon Nicopoli. Prince Ypsilanti, on the contrary, has taken the direction of Hirsowa and Silistria, in order to occupy the ports of the Black Sea, and thus gain a communication with the Greeks of the Russian provinces bordering on this sea. The Greeks have, it is said, com-menced their movements in Bulgaria. Several of Theodore's friends are gone into Servia, to distribute Proclamations in that quarter. It is confidently asserted, that a Servian Corns is already organized in the vicinity of Nissa, and that troubles have broken out in Macedonia. It appears certain, that Ali, Pacha of Janina, has embraced Christianity, and that he has taken the name of Alexander.

An article from Vienna bints, that the Laybach Congress will not dissolve itself till some measures have been decided upon which may prevent such vexatious derangements of the political equilibrium, as have been produced by the abortive treasons of Naples and Piedmont. "It is possible," adds the writer, that the affairs of Spain will not be foreign to the assembly."

The same article mentions, that the first column of the Russian troops, 35,000 strong, was to enter Hungary about the 14th or 15th instant.

MADRID, April 7 .- In the Sitting Extraordinary of the Cortes, yesterday, the Minister of War obtained leave to speak. He announced the arrival at Barcelona of a brigantine, called the Virgin of Mount Carmel, having on board Colonel Lorenzo de Concillis, a Deputy of the Neapolitan Parliament, who left Naples on the 23d of March; he reported that on that day, the Austrian army was only seven miles from the capital, &c. &c.

The Minister afterwards read a despatch from the Spanish Ambassador at Naples, in which he recommends this Colonel

The Minister of the Interior—" I am charged, Gentlemen with making known to you, on this occasion, the sentiments of the King. His Majesty does not think it necessary to attach tary much importance to the events at Naples; and though circumstances favourable to the establishment of our liberty

may have experienced some alteration, his Majesty orders that his Ministers watch with more care than ever to repress the enemies of the existing system, if there are any; and desires that the Cottes propose such measures, as it does not belong to them to execute themselves. His Majesty is profoundly touched with the situation of the King of the Two Sicilies. The presence of a foreign army in his States must cause great calamities to his people. In fine, i.i. Majesty knows from himself how fatal it may be, not only for the people, but for those who govern them, that the Royal word, once given, should not be strictly kept; and it is from this conviction, that his Majesty charges me to declare to you, in his name, that he is more firmly resolved than ever to observe, and cause to be observed. the Constitution with which his throne and person are identified.

The President then returned thanks for this communication. Lisbon, April 1.—To-day, a Royal Salute was fired by the Castle of the city, to celebrate the happy union of the illustrious Island of St. Michael in our glorious regeneration. It is to be hoped that this example will induce the other islands of the

Azores to embrace the general cause of the Portuguese nation. The Regency of the kingdom, in the name of the King, Don John VI. announces, that the General, Extraordinary, and Constituent Cortes of the Portuguese nation, have decreed as follows

The General, &c. Cortes, desiring to manifest the spirit of good will which directs them in every thing compatible with justice and with the security of the public order now established, decree-

1. The Decree of the 9th of February, of this year, is extended, and declared to comprehend all those persons who, on account of their conduct and political opinions, up to the day of the installation of the Cortes, are under arrest, and restricted to reside in a certain place.

2. The persons included in the preceding Article, and in the Decree to which it refers, are restored to their liberty and the free exercise of their rights, and to the faculty of being able to justify themselves in Court, but not the exercise of the offices which they filled before the facts which caused their arrest.

Sitting of the Cortes, Murch 31.—In the discussion of the

project of a Decree for appropriating the estates (of the Church) to the payment of the public debt, a very long debate arose on the 4th Article, which ordains, that the revenues of the offices, benefices, dignities, &c. of the Patriarchal Church, be applied to the payment of the debt; the amount of whick revenue ought to be reduced to the half of what it now is, provided such half do not amount to less than 303,000 reas.

M. Borges Carneiro made a long speech against this esta-blishment, which cost annually above 200 millions of reas.

The debate on this subject was continued to a great length, both in this Sitting, and that of the 12th of April, of which the following was the result:—

The Committee of the Constitution then went out to draw up

a Decree; and returning with it, M. Percira do Carmo read it in the following terms:—The General Extraordinary Constitutional Cortes of the Portuguese nation, considering that he alone is member of a society, who is disposed to submit to the fundamental law of that society, declares, that every Portuguese who refuses to take the oath simply, and without any restric-tion whatever, to the Constitution and to the bases of it, ceases to be a citizer, and is immediately to quit the Portuguese territory. This was unanimously approved.

## INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The British sloop of war Bann, Bigland, sailed early on Saturday morning on her return to Jamaica; the day before she sailed a boat's crew belonging to her rose upon the officer, and made their escape, vociferating,

they passed along "Liberty for ever." The brig Superb, arrived this morning (28th March) from Port-au-Prince, left the 9th March, informs, that four of the chief ring-leaders of the recent revolt at St. Mark's were shot; one was a General, one a Major, and two were Captains. President Boyer had quiet possession of St. Mark's.

LOWER CARADA.—The following is an abstract of the Go-

vernor's Speech :-

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"Although I cannot by any means express my satisfaction in the general result of your deliberations, yet, it is with great pleasure I acknowledge your as iduous and zealous attendance in the discharge of your public duties, during the long and laborious Session which I am now to close.—You will see the administration of the Civil Government left without any pecunisry means, but what I shall advance upon my own personal responsibility. You will see individuals suffering under severe and unmerited hardships, caused by the want of that constitutional authority that is necessary for the payment of the expenses of the Civil Government.—You will see the interior improvements of the country nearly at a stand—You will see, in short, the Executive Government in a manner palsied and

The Mansion House Hotel, at Montreal, was destroyed by fire on the 16th ult.—12,000; was insured on the buildings, and 3,000! on the plate and furniture, at the Phoenix Fire Office.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mr. Antrobus, the late British Charge d'Affaires, left this city yesterday morning, to embark at New York, on his return to England, for the purpose of taking his sent in the House of Commons. It is but just to say of him, that his public deportment, during his residence here has been urbane and respectful to the Government, and polite and liberal in society.

Extract from a Letter, dated Sierra Leone, 12th February, 521: "The rainy season has been more favourable than usual, but the mouths of December and January have been particularly unhealthy: three or four white residents have died; the rest of the inhabitants continue much debilitated, and numbers intend returning to England before the rains com-mence. The merchant vessels have suffered severely, 65 men having died out of 85, in two months, and many are left without a man. Our Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Garnsey and family, Lieut. Olphants, of the 2d West India Regiment, and Mr. Wilson, merchant, have been obliged to return to England. Our Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, who arrived by the Tartar on the 1st of February, being seized with fever the day after his arrival, was forced to resign on the third day, and with Ensign Spence, of the 2d West India Regiment, Lieutenant Smith, of the Myrmidon, and Lieutenant Spratt, acting in the Snapper, sail this day in the Wilding—all much affected by the climate. Mr. Joseph Wright, late Admiralty Midshipman of the Tartar, and Acting Lieutenant of the Myrmidon, died here on the 5th of this month. The following Promotions and Appointments have taken place here since the arrival of Commodore Sir G. R. Collier:—Mr. James to be Lieutenant of the Pheasant; Mr. Evaus, Acting Lieutenant, and Mr. Cowley, Master, to the Snapper; Messis. Bingham and Edwin, Lieutenants; Mr. Aylen, Muster, and Mr. Mitchell, Surgeon, to the Myrnaidon."

### PARLIAMENT.

### BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 33—ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Conway
Bridge Bill, Second Reading—Jurors Attendance Bill, Report
—Audit of Accounts Bill, Second Reading—Supply, Committee. (Army Estimates)—Spoiled Stamps, &c. Bill, Further
Consideration of Report—Church Briefs Bill, Further Consideration of Report—Ways and Means, Committee—Steam
Engines Bill, Second Reading—Court of Chancery (Ireland)
Bill, Third Reading—Courts of Justice (Ireland) Bill, Third
Reading—Stealing in Shops (Ireland) Bill, Third Reading—
Prison Fees (Ireland) Bill, Report.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Bill to amend Acts for building Churches.

Bill to amend Acts for building Churches.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.—ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Insolvent Debtors' Court (Ireland), Salaries to Commissioners, Committee thereupon—Dublin Port Acts, Committee thereupon—Insolvency Court (Ireland) Bill, Second Reading—East India Prize Money Bill, Further Consideration of Report—Tithes Leasing (Ireland) Bill, Further Consideration of Report—Westmingter Improvement Bill Committee Court of Admi Westminster Improvement Bill, Committee—Courts of Admi-ralty (Scotland) Bill, Taird Reading—Courts of Session (Scot-land) Bill, Further Consideration of Report.

WEDNESDAY .- ORDERS OF THE DAY .- Hereditary Revenue (Scotland) Bill, Committee-Metropolis Police Bill,

Second Reading.
THURSDAY.—Notice of Motion. Sir John Newport, Collection of the Revenue in Ireland.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Coroners' (Ireland) Bill, Further Consideration of Report—Bread Bill, Second Reading—East India Private Trade Bill, Committee—Abduction of Women.

(Ireland) Bill, Second Reading. FRIDAY.—Onders of the Day.—Corn Average Bill, Second Reading—Forgery Punishment Mitigation Bill, Second Reading—Dwelling Rouse Robbery Bill, Second Reading—Navigable Rivers Robbery Bill, Second Reading—Attorneys and Solicitors' Bill, Committee—Bills of Exchange Bill, Com-

MONDAY, MAY 7 .- Notice of Motion -- Lord Nugent, Committee to inquire into Courts of Justice in the Island of

Tobago.
TUESDAY.—Notices of Motions.—Mr. Lennard, Repeal of Acts (60 Geo. III. c. 6. and c. 8.) against Seditious Meetings and Libels-Mr. Grey Bennett, Bill to amend the Law touching the Rescue of Prisoners-Mr. Scarlett, Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor-Lord William Bentinck, To move for the production of certain Papers respecting Sicily.

ORDERS OF THE DAY .- Warwick County Election Petitions; Ballot for Committee at three—Aldborough Borough Election Petition; Ballot for Committee at half after three—Members absent from the Ballot of the 11th April to attend—Juries in Scotland Bill, Second Reading-Witness in Foreign Parts Bill,

Second Reading.
WEDNESDAY, -Notices of Motions. -Sir John Newport, Motion relative to the Pr. ceedings of the Commissioners of Inquiry into English Courts of Justice—Lord John Russell, Resolutions on the subject of Corrupt Boroughs, and giving the Elective Franchise to large bodies of the Community—Mr. Tennyson, Bill for enabling the Owners of considerable Tracts of Land, not being Lords of Manors extending over the same, to appoint Persons to preserve and kill Game for their use.

THURSDAY .- Notices of Motions .- Mr. Irving, Claim of General Desfourneaux, in consequence of the Report of the Committee of last Session—Lord Archibald Hamilton, State

Ornmittee of last Session—Lond Artemate Training of the Representation of Counties in Scotland.

Orngrs of the Day.—Portsmouth Borough, Right of Election, Petitions; Ballot for Committee at three—Metropolis Roads Bill, Further Consideration of Report—County Courts.

Bill, Further Consideration of Report.

MONTH May 14. One of the Day.—Usury Laws.

MONDAY, MAY 14.—ORDER OF THE DAY.—Usury Laws Repeal Bill, Second Reading. TURSDAY.—Notice of Motion.—Sir Francis Burdett,

Transactions at Manchester in August, 1819.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Boroughbridge Borough, Right of Election, Petition; Ballot for Committee at three—Limerick City, Right of Election, Petition; Ballot for Committee at half after three—Land-Tax Commissioners Names Bill, Second Reading - County Rates Amendment Bill, Second

WEDNESDAY .- Notice of Motion .- Mr. Horace Twiss, Bill to enable the Court of Chancery to refer matters of fact controverted in Bankruptcy.

THURSDAY.—Notice of Motion.—Mr. Grey Bennett, Bill for better securing the Independence of Parliament.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.—CROER OF THE DAY.—Petersfield Berough, Right of Election, Petition; Ballot for Committee

WEDNESDAY, -Notice of Motion .- Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor, Bill for Regulation of Proceedings in the Court Chancery, and in Cases of Appeal to the House of Lords.

# NOTICES OF MOTIONS AFTER EASTER.

FOR WHICH NO PARTICULAR DAYS HAVE BEEN FIXED. Lord Viscount Milton, Repeal of Wool Tax-Lord Archibuld Hamilton, Detailed Account of the Expences of the Milan Commission, and to whom paid; also, Copy of the Commission itself—Mr. Brougham, Education—Mr. John Smith, Bill to alter and amend the Bankrupt Laws-Mr. Hume, Conduct of Sir Thomas Maitland, and the System of Government carried on in the Ionian Islands-Mr. Holme Sumner, Committee on the Orphans' Fund, and other Payments into the Chamber of the City of London.

# PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

The Bill for explaining and amending certain Acts relating to Stamp Duties, and for extending relief in cases of spoiled stamps, as amended by the Committee of the House of Commons, has been printed. The preamble states—

"Whereas it is expedient to reduce the Stamp Duties granted and imposed by an Act and schedule thereto, made and passed in the 35th year of his late Majesty, intituled 'An Act for Repealing the Stamp Daties on Deeds, Law Proceedings, other written or printed Instruments, and the Duties on Fire Insurances, and on Legacies and Successions to personal Estate

upon Intestacies, now payable in Great Britain, and for grant-ing other Duties in lieu thereof," "&c.

Then follow the enacting clauses, with the schedule annexed of the New Duties, from which the following is an extract:—

SRITLEMENT.-Any deed or instrument, whether voluntary or gratuitous, or upon any good or valuable consideration (other than a bona fide pecuniary consideration), whereby any sums of money, whether limited or unlimited in amount, and whether

theretofore charged or chargeable, or by such deed or instrument made, de novo, charged or chargeable on any lands, tenements or hereditaments or heritable subjects, or upon any chattels real or personal, or not so chargeable; and if so charged or chargeable, whether to be raised at all events or not; or whereby any share or shares (whether limited or unlimited in amount) in any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds, or in the stocks and funds of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or of the East India Company, or of the South Sea Company; or whereby any abnuity or annuities, reat charges, or other annual payment or payments, or any part or share thereof, shall be settled, or agreed to be settled, upon or for the benefit of any person or persons, either in possession or reversion, either absolutely, or conditionally, or contingently, or for life, or other partial interest, or in any manner whatsoever, or made liable to any trust or purpose whatsoever.

If such sum or sums of money, or the value of such share or shares in all or any of the said stocks or funds, or the value of such annuity or unnuities, rent charge or rent charges. or other annual payment or payments, or the part or parts thereof so settled or agreed to be settled (such value to be ascertained as hereafter mentioned), or both shall amount

to 1,0001. And if the same shall amount to 1,0001. and not to 2,0001. 3 And if the same shall amount to 2,0001, and not to 3,0001. 4 And if the same shall amount to 3,0001, and not to 4,0001. 6 And if the same shall amount to 4,0001, and not to 5,0001. 7 And if the same shall amount to 5,0001, and not to 6,0001. And if the same shall amount to 6,0001, and not to 7,0001, 9 And if the same shall amount to 7,0001, and not to 8,0001, 10 And if the same shall amount to 8,0001, and not to 10,0001, 12

And if the same shall amount to 10,0001, & not to 12,0001, 15 And if the same shall amount to 12,0001. & not to 15,0001. 20 And if the same shall amount to 15,0001. & not to 20,0001. 30 And if the same shall amount to 20,0001. or upwards - 45

And where any such deed or instrument as last men-tioned, together with any schedule, receipt, or other matter put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain 2,160 words, or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1,080 words contained therein, over and above the first 1,080 words, a further progressive

This clause is founded upon the practice which has prevailed of evading the duty by assignments of property to tru-tees, and by presents during life. The duty will henceforth attach to all such grant of property during life, as when regularly bequeathed by last will and testament.

## THE ARMY.

A return to an order of the House of Commons states the charge of a Regiment of Life Guards, consisting of eight troops of one farrier and 42 men per troop, and 274 troop horses, for one day's pay, 651. 5s. 5d.; total charge, including clothing, &c. for the year, 32,0001, 16s. 8d. The charge of a Regiment of Horse Guards, of eight troops, a farrier and 42 men per troop, and 274 troop lorses, for one day's pay, 811. 8s. 1d.; total charge, including clothing, &c. for the year, 30,1881.17s. 6d. The charge of a Regiment of Dragoon Guards, consisting of eight troops of 46 run's and file per troop, and 273 troop borses, for one day's pay, 491. 2s. 3d.; total charge, including clothing, &c. for the year, 24,8351. 12s. 11d.

FOREIGN SERVICE.—The following is the list of regiments on foreign service, and of regiments about to return home.

on loreign service, and of regiments about to return home.

4th and 18th Dragoons, to India, to relieve the 8th and 17th
Dragoons—6th Foot to St. Helena, to relieve the 66th—13th
ditto to India, to relieve the 2d battalion of the 1st Foot—38th
and 54th ditto, at the Cupe, to proceed to India—41st ditto to
India, to relieve the 59th—44th ditto to India, to relieve the
53d—2d battalion of the 1st Foot, 17th, 53d, 59th, and 65th
Foot, to return from India—33d and 91st ditto to Jamaica—
48th and 54th ditto to the Cape of Good Hope to relieve the 49th and 54th ditto to the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve the 38th and 54th-58th and 61st ditto to return from the West Indies—66th ditto to return to St. Helena—75th ditto to go to Gibraltar—51st and 85th ditto to the Mediterranean—82d ditto

to remove from the Mauritius to Calcutta.

The Rifle Brigade, the last division of which left Limerick on Tuesday morning for the County of Cork, are destined, we understand, for Corfu. - The four companies of the 40th, which arrived at Limerick last week, are stationed in the Castle Barracks in the old town.—The 19th Lancers are under orders for

A party of military is now stationed at Gore's-bridge, in the County of Kilkenny, on account of the late disturbances in that

Sir William Grant Keir is to be the new Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), in the room of the late Earl of Carhampton.

# SURREY SESSIONS.

This Court have been occupied for some time past with an enquiry into the truth of a memorial presented by Mr. T. Brad-field, complaining of the conduct of Mr. F. Bigg, the principal Coal Meter of the County of Surrey, charging him with mal-versation of duty, and praying that he might be dismissed from

The evidence having been gone through, and the case fully

beard, as well as Mr. Nolan in reply,

The Chairman said the Court had weighed the whole of the
evidence in this important investigation. The great duty of the
principal Coal Meter was to protect the public from fraud by the coal dealers. He had been charged with comming at these frauds, but that charge had not been proved; if it had, dismissal from his office must have been the consequence. The Court, however, were clearly of opinion that the charge of having failed to provide a sufficient number of labouring meters to do the duty of the office, had been substantiated; and the Court

The Chairman then made some observations on some minor irregularities which had been proved, and said, the Court had found that the negligence of Mr. Bigg, in not providing a sufficient number of men to do the duty of the station, had led to The leaving of tickets at the public-houses of the stations for the dealers, which did away with the security intended by the They were of opinion, that for the future he should be much more upon the alert in this particular, and that he should have the tickets materially altered, and the precise address of the office given upon them. The office itself was not such an the office given upon them. The office itself was not such an office as the Act contemplated, and also required reformation. —The Court then gave Mr. Bigg to understand, that any future complaint that should be proved would be fatal to him. With these observations the Court would leave the case, wishing it to be distinctly understood that Mr. Bigg was under the censure of

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER .- APRIL 25. The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Best, sat this day to hear the arguments of Counsel on points re-

served at the late Assizes, and on applications for new trials.

Pullen v. Tucker.—This case was tried before Mr. Baron Wood at the last Assizes for the county of Devon, and the fact tried was, whether the defendant had not committed an act of bankruptcy, by being party to a deed which assigned over to certain of his creditors a portion of his property, borrowing from them at the same time some money, for which, as well as for the original debt, the assignment was to be a security. There was a verdict for the plaintiff, on the grounds that the defendant not having property equal to the payment of all debts, the conveyance made to some creditors amounted to an undue preference, and would have the effect of defeating and avoiding the claims of his other creditors.

ing the claims of his other creations.

The application now made by the defendant for a new trial was founded on the improper summing up (as it was alleged) of the evidence, by the Learned Judge who presided.

The arguments of Mr. Moore and Mr. Bayley were heard in

support of the application.

Mr. Gaselee and Mr. Wilde appeared in support of the verdiet, but were not called on for any argument, the Court being satisfied that any other Jury would come to the same conclu-

Pitman v. Bridges.—This was an action of trover, tried before Mr. Justice Burroughs, at the Spring Assizes for the county of Suffolk. The defendant was an attorney, and it was to re-cover a deed which he held that the action was brought. It appeared that a woman named Scott had lent the sum of 8001. on mortgage, to a man named Lockyer. It was afterwards wished to assign the mortgage-leed to Pitman, and Mrs. Scott consented to the transfer. She then received 8211, and after the deed had been prepared by the plaintiff's attorney, it was, by her desire, handed to the defendant (her attorney) for his perusal, and he refused to give it up to the plaintiff till his charge for inspecting it had been paid.

These were the facts as they appeared on the trial, and the

Jury found a vertict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Williams had, on a former day, obtained a rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be had, on the ground that as Mrs. Scott was entitled to be borne free of all expence, the defendant, who had been employed by her, had certainly a claim for his charges.

The Rule was now opposed by Mr. Serjeant Pell, who contended that Pitman could not be liable to Bridges, as he had never given any directions to him on the subject; and, at all events. if Mrs. Scott was entitled to be borne harmless as to expence, she should have covenanted for it previously to taking

Mr. Abrams supported the Rule Nisi, and contended that as Bridges had, in the perusal of the deed, discovered an error, which would have been prejudicial to Pitman, he was on that account entitled to claim against him.

The Court held that an attorney could only have a lien on papers where there was a contract, either express or implied, between him and the principal, and in the present case there was none. The error which he had discovered in the deed was gratuitous to the plaintiff.—Rule discharged.

#### IRELAND.

LIMERICK, April 11.—At twelve on Sunday night the 8th instant, about 30 desperadoes assailed the house of John Torrance, Esq. at Cunnigar. They forced in the parlour windows with sledges and large stones.—Mr. Torrance went to his bed room window and attempted to fire on the party, who were then just under him, but missed fire. The robbers having got into the house, rushed up stairs, and throwing a large stone Mr. T.'s door, one of the upper punnels of which they broke in, they demanded his arms, and asked if he would promise to the door at Mr. Torrance, which he returned, Mrs. Torrance rendering every assistance by charging the arms and handing them to her husband. They then with a sledge endeavoured to break through a partition wall, which, had they effected, would have placed Mr. T. between two fires, but he taking deliberate aim at the person so employed, disabled him, and he was dragged into the servant's room. The firing now ceased, and the party ordered two large bundles of lary, which they land brought into the parlour, to be set on fire. Mr. T. said if they did so, some of their companions should also suffer: he knew he had killed one, and the rest should never go down stairs alive, but that he would let them away quietly, if they promised to leave the house, and also one man neight come up stairs; this being agreed to, the man did so, and a ladder being put to the servant's window, the whole of which was forced out, they dragged the man to it, and carried him down that way, and having taken a door from the premises, on which the man to it, and carried him down that way, and having taken a door from the premises, on which it is supposed they placed the body, they went off. Mr. T.'s face and legs were burnt with the powder of his assailants, whose guns were fired off quite close to him. A number of balls have been picked from the walls of the bed room, and a very handsome pistol was left behind by these desperadoes, who broke every article of furniture, including looking glasses, chairs, tables, and ckina.

On Wednesday night about twelve o'clock, upwards of fifty armed men attacked the house of Charles Sullivan, near the lands of Lifford, and having broken the thatch, gained an en-trance; others of the party broke down the wall of the house, and fired several shots through the windows and doors. Sullivan was dragged out and much beaten in the head, and the party having taken a pistol, sword, and bayonet, with above five pounds in money, left the house, and proceeded in search of fire-arms to other places in the same neighbourhood.

The same gang visited the house of Mrs. Bennet, at Rutland, and after searching all the rooms for arms they went off without doing any mischief. Some other houses on the Ballinaurra ere also entered in search of arms the

On Thursday night, two farm houses, in the neighbourhood of Coolyhenan, occupied by a herdsman and dairyman, in the employment of George Gloster, Esq. were attacked by a gang of men in search of arms; from the herdsman they took a bayonet, and at the dairyman's house, not finding arms, they left an injunction for him to quit or prepare his coffin against Sunday night, as they were determined no intruder or stranger should be permitted to remain there.

WENFORD.—A few days since, the body of J. Gowan, Esq. a Lieut. of the 30th Foot, was discovered lying dead on the road from Goree to the seat of his father, J. H. Gowan, Esq. without any marks of violence on his person; but his baving had a silver hunting watch, a morocco pocket-book containing notes, and a purse with several gold sovereigns, which were not in his pockets when found, and his pockets being turned inside out, there is no doubt he was robbed and murdered,

#### FASHIONABLES.

THE KING'S BIRTH DAY.—On Monday, being St. George's Day, and appointed for the celebration of his Majesty's birthday, the morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells; flags and the standard of England were displayed during the day; the Park and Tower guns fired a double royal salute. The King gave a ball at Brighton, and her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta left town to be present at it. All the public places, and the different tradesman's houses were illuminated, and the mail couches paraded as usual.

BRIGHTON, April 28.—The Princess Augusta, accompanied

by Lady Mary Taylor, arrived at the Pavilion at half past five o'clock on Monday afternoon. Her Royal Highness was received by Sir B. Bloomfield and Lord St. Helen's, in the vestibule of the grand hall.—The following distinguished personbute of the grand half.—The following distinguished personages had the honour of being entertained at the Palace on the evening of her Royal Highness's arrival, viz.: The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Tavistock, the Marchioness of Bath and Lady T. Thynne, the Earl and Countess Cowper, the Dowager Countess of Mexborough, Lord John and the Hon. Miss Townshend, Lord Sandon, Lord Viscount Melbourne, Lord Grenville Somerset, Lady and Miss Middans. Lady Openhaton, M. Charles and Lady Counter. Miss Mildmay, Ludy Ossulston, Mr. Charles and Ludy Caven dish, Mr. Laboucher, Miss Lake, Miss Lowther, and Captain and Mrs. Cliffords. His Majesty and her Royal Highness were in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. On Tuesday her Royal Highness took a carriage airing, attended by Lady Mary Taylor. The King this week has confined his exercise to frequent promenades in the Palace gardens, yesterday excepted, when His Majesty took a carriage airing

with the Princess Augusta.

THE CORONATION.—The orders of the Board of Works bave been executing with more than ordinary energy, in Westminster Hall; and to that circumstance, more than to any other, are we disposed to trace the revived rumours respecting the coronation of his Majesty. The galleries and passages, and the servants' glass pantries behind (and ingeniously hid from the passages), for the different articles required during the grand festival, are all completed in Westminster Hall, except the mere covering of the sents and fresco ornaments in front, which it is estimated could be finished in a fortnight; and these being mere super-ficial ornaments, it is not necessary they should be laid on until the last moment; but the gilding and stucco work materials are all on the spot, and every thing indicates the truth of the rumour that the coronation will take place in the ensuing summ The great alterations now carrying on in Westminster Hall by The great alterations now carrying on in Westminster Hall by the Board of Works, are in the repairs of the ancient roof, many parts of which, upon perforating the timber for suspending the chandeliers for the coronation, were found so rotten, that the safety of this noble roof, which, for its mechanism and antiquity, has become so justly celebrated, required an immediate separation of the decayed parts, and the fitting in of substantial joinings to complete the frame-work. A general surprofession was the fitting in the decayed parts, and the fitting in of substantial joinings to complete the frame-work. A general surprofession was the fitting in the decayed parts of the second surprofession was the decayed parts. vey of the roof lately took place, in consequence of the discovery of this decay, and the oak (which, according to the popular tradition was first imported by William Rufus), was found mostly sound, but the cherry-tree rafters were worm-enten; they have been in consequence all taken down and renewed.
It was deemed right in the progress of the work to take down the old lanthorn, which illuminated the Hall from the top of the roof. Its weight was found to have made an impression on the roof, and the taking it down was a difficult and rather perilous work, from the enormous quantity of lead which was clumsily used in its original manufacture. A new lanthorn is now erecting in its stead, of a light and more useful form. In-stead of lead, sheet iron is used with the timber frame work, still preserving the Gothic form, so essential to the unity of the structure. In three weeks it is calculated that the whole repairs will be finished, and then the uphoistery part will alone remain for completion. Six weeks notice will be necessary between the issuing of the Proclamation and Coronation; and it is said, that if it shall occur during the sitting of Parliament, the Commons, as of ancient courtesy, will be entitled to seats in the Hall.

The Earl of Liverpool gives a full-dress dinner on the 31 of May, in honour of His Majesty's birth-day.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop of Winchester has, it is said, had an estate of 1000l. a-year devised to him by a gentleman, with whom he was not acquainted.

A return to an order of the House of Commons states the number of persons admitted to view the British Museum, from the 27th of March, 1820, to the 25th of March, 1821, at 62,543. The days of public admission are the Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in every week, when, between the hours of ten and two, visitors are admitted immediately upon their application.

It has been remarked as a curious coincidence, that the number of the majority of the House of Lords who voted against the Catholic Relief Bill, corresponded with that of the Articles of the Church of England-thirty-nine.

The Methodists are now raising subscriptions to convert the gypsies to Christianity. In a late report, they say, "We have been running to the ends of the earth to convert the heathen. while this body, which has subsisted among us for 400 years, and now amounts to 18,000 souls, has escaped our notice."

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East

India House, when the following commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destina-tions, viz.—Capt. W. Manning, Thomas Grenville; Captain J. Blanchard, Marquis of Wellington, for Madras and Bengal.

A contest was carried on on Monday and Tuesday, in the

Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, for the election of church-warden. The candidates were Mr. Skelton and Mr. Wilson.

warden. The candidates were Mr. Skelton and Mr. Wilson. At the final close of the poll the numbers were, for Mr. Skelton, 201—Mr. Wilson, 167.

The Royal Marines appeared on Monday in their naw dress and equipments, which have been approved of by His Majesty. The Corporation of London have resolved upon widening and improving the arches of London Bridge; the expence is estimated at 90,0001.

On Easter Tuesday, the Christ's Hospital and Bridewell Boys, to the amount of 700, walked in procession to the Mansion-house, where they were admitted, according to ancient custom, to see the Egyptian Hall, with all its ornaments and decorations, as fitted up for the entertainment of the day before.

After this ceremony, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and all the City.

Officers, having previously partaken of an excellent cold collation, proceeding irand state to Christ's Church, Newgatestreet, where the Spital Sermon was preached by the Rev. Or. Barrow, of Soho-square, who took his text from the 29th chapter of Proverbs, 15th verse. The company afterwards returned to the Mansion-house to dinner.

ADVERTISEMENT.]—The splendid Drawing Room, to be held the first week in May, in honour of the Birth-day of the Sovereign, will exhibit a display of Benuty and Fashion equal, if not surpassing, any former Drawing Room. The British Ladies render their hair exquisitely beautiful by the use of Rowland's Macassar Oil.

## COURT OF CHANCERY, FRIDAY.

MURRAY v. ELLISTON .- An injunction was obtained in this Court to restrain the Defendant, the proprietor of Drury-lane The-

atre, from performing Lord Byron's tragedy of Marino Faliero.

The Attorney-General was heard on Friday on behalf of Mr.
Elliston, to dissolve the injunction. The grounds on which the Learned Gent. went were these :- that all published works, being a species of general amusement, were as much the pro-perty of the purchaser as of the bookseller who sold them: that every published poem that was a trugedy was open to be dramatized, which was all that had been done in this case, and that if this injunction could be sustained, every performer who had a retentive memory might be prevented, by injunction, from performing, and the principle might be extended even to private reading rooms. All that was now complained of was, that Mr. Elliston had not the permission of Mr. Murray to perform this piece.

Mr. Shadwell, for Mr. Murray, denied that all poems written in the style of tragedy were open to performance on the stage; besides, in this case, Lord Byron did not chuse to have his noems performed in playbouses; even the hand-hills appounced that several of the most beautiful incidents had been omitted: thus Mr. Elliston was to be allowed to cut and back, for his own purposes, what he allowed to be a beautiful work, and then send it forth to the world as the Tragedy of Lord Byron. In the case of Macklin v. Richardson, an injunction issued to prevent the defendant from performing Love a la Mode; and on various occasions the Court had interfered to protect authors from these dilapidations of the interested. He had, however, no objection to make it a question of law.

The Lord Chancellor seemed to be of opinion that it would be better to make it a case of law, but said he would prepare his decision, and the parties might send for it.

On Friday night Patrick Kelleher was taken into custody on a Judge's warrant, by Gibbon, the tipstaff, for publishing a libel on the King.

The American ship Ophelia, Capt. Dewson, has arrived at Cowes from Canton, whence she sailed 12th Dec. All the Company's ships at that place had been for some time detained by the Chinese Government, in consequence of a Chinese having been accidentally shot. The Chinese laws enact, that blood shall be paid by blood, and, in consequence, the affair was considered very serious; but it was reported, at the time was considered very seatons, but I had been compromised by the payment of a large sum of money by the offending party, and, of course, the ships would be released.

WANTED, by a Gentleman in extensive Medical Practice at a short distance from Londen, as APPRENTICE, a Yeuth of good education and respectable connexions, who will be completely domesticated in a small genteel Family, where every comfort will be afforded to him, together with the strictest attention to his general conduct and manners, as well as to his professional improvement. As the Situation new offered embraces many advantages, it is particularly recommended to the attention of Parents and Guardians. A handsome Prenium will be required.—Application may be made at Messrs. Corbyn and Co. Chemists, 300, Holborn. Letters to be post-paid.

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2. ODES of ANACREON, translated into English Verse, the Tenth Edition, in 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. price 14s. in boards. Ditto, on large paper, price 18s. in boards.

3. The POETICAL WORKS of the late THOMAS LITTLE, Exq. Fourteenth edition, price 7s. in boards.

4. CORRUPTION and INTOLERANCE: Two Poems, with Notes; addressed to an Englishman by an Irishman. The Second Edition, price 2s. 6d.

5. The SCEPTIC; a Philosophical Satire, price 1s. 6d.

6. A LETTER to the ROMAN CATHOLICS of IRELAND, price 2s. Printed for James Carpenter, Old Bond-street.

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"They'll sit by the fire, and presume to know what's done i' the Caylot.—Saakespeare,
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EXHIBITION of the BATTLE of WATERLOO, in an Allegory painted for the Directors of the British Institution, by JAMES WARD, Esq. R.A. Size 35 feet by 21 feet, will be OPENBD TO-MORROW, at the Egyptian Hall, Piecedilly—Admittance la. Catalogue, 6d. Description, do. With etched outline, 2s. 6d.

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE of CHRIST'S AGONY in the GARDEN, with Solomon, Maebeth, Dentatus, Romeo and Juliet, his Drawing's from Eigin Marbles and from Nature, and the Drawing's chis Pupils from the Cartooris, with some of their FIRST ATTEMPT'S in PAINTING, are NOW OPEN at the Gallery next door to the British Institution, Pall Mall, from 10 till dusk.—Admittance, is. Catalogues, 6d.

# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

At the suggestion of many of our correspondents, we are induced to re-publish, next Sunday, with the music, the eele-brated Song of "THE ASSES," which appeared in our first Number. In announcing this, we beg to inquire of the author of the four supplementary verses, published subsequently, if he will have any objection to our now adding them to the original ones—if we hear nothing to the contrary, we shall con-

BARNABY from CHICHRATER is rather too plain-spoken. Our thanks are due to SAM and MINIM, both on the sam sbject. They will see we availed ourselves of their hint. Vox Amiconum calls for atonement to Lady Manufield,

for an account of her party which appeared in our last num-ber; what does he mean? We were there, and we repeat, it was uncommonly dull; which we should not have thought it necessary to say had it not been paragraphed in the Post as uncommonly pleasant. The system of puffing their own parties in the newspapers, by ladies and gentlemen of ton, is become so ridiculous that it ought to be checked; and therefore, whenever we see an advertisement on such a subject, which, by experience, we can contradict, we shall do it. the same time it throws no reflection upon a lady's goodness, excellence, virtue, character, or accomplishment, that her party turns out a flat shine. We profess to speak truth on all subjects, and when fashionable folly gets to a too great height, we consider it quite in our province to get it out of fashion as fast as we can

The new case of Frederick White and Alderman Waithman shall be sifted.

The Letter to Major-General Wilson is received; but if it has been sent to him we do not know upon what ground could publish it.

We would advise MARY ANNE to get married as soon as she can: as for printing her verses, it is out of the question. Clericus is right. The Rev. D. Ashe, who believes in the Queen's innoconce, and prays for her, is the same who believed in JOANNA SOUTHCOTT, and prayed to her.

We are obliged to PIGEON. MICHAEL ANGELO is come to hand, but the dinner is cold

The Copy of Mr. Brougham's note to \_\_\_\_\_ is invaluable. B. D. may rely on our not publishing it, but the information it contains is in the very highest degree satis-

We are really obliged to Quiz. Why does he not send earlier in the week!

We have been deprived, by an unavoidable accident, of a most promising piece of poetry; the absence of which we beg L. D. and our readers to excuse.

G. P. must be wrong, we think, in stating that the DUKE or Sussex gave the Queen, with three times three, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday. We will enquire further into il, and, if he did, lake some more particular notice of it.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

5 per ct. Div. 22 Mar. 81-80 | Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan... 1542 50 Recon. Div. 22 Mar. .. 95-65 | Ex. Lond. 1m 25-65 3m 25-45

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN Monday, Romeo and Juliet. - Tuesday, The Slave. - We Henri Quatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Macbeth.—Tuesday, Wild Oats.—In the course of next week
ill be produced, a new Operatic Drama, founded on "She Would and
ould Not," entitled "The Kind Impostor."

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

On the 5th of May will be published, Number I, price 8d.; or stamped and sent to Country Subscribers, free of postage, price ls. to be con tinued every Saturday,

THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE. This Werk will contain Reviews of new Books, Foreign as well as English; of new Musical Works; Criticisms on the Arts and the Theatre; Notices of all new Publications; of Discoveries and Inventions in Science and Mechanics; Advertisements on Literary Subjects; and

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a variety of every sort of information which can be acceptable to the

# JOHN BULL.

# LONDON, APRIL 29.

Nothing of any importance, either foreign or domes tic, has occurred during the week. The King's birthday was observed with an enthusiasm we hardly remember to have witnessed on any former occasion, and we lament to observe, by letters from Edinburgh and Glasgow, that the rejoicings in those places terminated in disorderly riotings. The Old Times of yesterday makes an observation upon those events, of which we hope we mistake the meaning. The truth, however, is, that they originated with a herd of idle boys, who thought it a fair opportunity for playing their pranks, and, as is usual in such cases, men (who are but children of a larger growth) were found ready to enter into their unseemly sports.

Another revolution has taken place in Bahia!— Such a revolution as even Wilson himself, we should think, would be ashamed of; but it is very cheering to the Morning Chronicle, who immediately discovers and points out the great importance of the place in which it occurred. The pleasure, however, which this little meeting (for it is nothing else) has afforded the amateurs of insurrection, is, in a very great degree, conterbalanced by the arrival of the Piedroontese Gazettes up to the 18th, by which we find that all revolutionary feeling in that quarter has subsided. As usual, with loyalty public confidence has returned, and the people having conquered the efforts of their friends, are now perfectly at peace. The following extracts are highly satisfactory:—

TURIN, April 17 .- On Sunday, at fix o'clock, his Excellen Count de Latour, General-in-Chief, and Governor-General of Piedmont, accompanied by his whole Staff, proceeded to the Metropolitan Church of St. John, to attend the solemn thanksgiving to the Almighty for deigning to restore tranquillity to this country. He was preceded by the Magistrates of the Se-nate, of the Chamber, the Municipal (Decurionale) Body, the Professors and Seniors of the Faculties of the Royal University Degli Studii, and a great number of persons of distinction.

The Church, notwithstanding its vast size, was crowded with people, to whom the celebrated preacher, Father Frineli, addressed, before vespers, a most eloquent discourse, shewing the visible predilection of the Almighty for these dominions, which has been manifested in the late event, as well at in former rehas been manifested in the late event, as well as in former re-

The Archbishop then chaunted the Ambrosial hymn, which was performed by the musicians of the King's Chapel; who afterwards sung Domine salvam fac Ducem Carelum Falicem. After which, the priest gave the benediction, with the holy sacrament.

The cannon of the citadel, and the brigade of Piedmont, drawn up in the square, fired three salutes in honour of this joyful day, the forerunner and harbinger of the happiest future

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM PIEDMONT, TURIN, &c.

TURIN, APRIL 16.—The following was published yesterday evening:—

"ORDER OF THE DAY."

"We hasten to make known to the Royal Army the following Rescript of his Royal Highness the Duke of Genevois, addressed to us, which has just arrived from Modena.

"Count SALTIER DE LA TOUR-The signal services performed by you, in the present serious and critical circumstances, have entirely justified the opinion which we had conceived of your talents and your zeal. We take pleasure, therefore, in giving you, by these presents, a public testimony of our esteem and our thanks. It is, besides, our intention that you should make known to that part of the royal army, which, notwithstanding the insidious intrigues of a few factious persons has continued to preserve entire the honour of our arms, the particular satisfaction with which we shall not cease to call to mind both the loyal sentiments displayed by various corps stationed in the different parts of the royal dominions, and the firm and honourable countenance shewn on the 8th of April, by the army assembled at Novara, which, with that confidence, and that superiority, which arise from the consciousness of doing well, vigorously opposed the mad threats of a body of desperate rebels, and maintained in this manner, in the presence of our Allies, who had generously come to our aid, the ancient reputation of the royal armies. This glorious example will be gratefully remembered by posterity, and will serve at all times to confirm in the breasts of our warriors those sentiments of fidelity, of honour, and of obedience to legitimate authority, without which, the noble profession of arms, destined to be the ornament of society, becomes it scourge and its opprobrium. "CHARLES FELIX." becomes its scourge and its opprobrium.

" Modena, April 11, 1821.

"DE LA TOUR.

"General in Chief, Governor-General."

# PRINCE LEOPOLD.

We have received the following letter on the subject of Prince Leopold :-

SIR-! have been a constant reader of your Paper. ever since its first institution, and have taken considerable pains to promote its circulation. It is a publication that has done much good: it has unmasked the wicked and designing; it has dispelled the mists of error and delusion, and has essentially served the cause of morality, religion, and civil order.

But I lament that in some few points it is very reprehensible. There is a Personage in this country, who has hitherto stood deservedly high in public estimation. This Personage is the constant object of the melevolent attacks of the Editor of John Bull.

Is an error in judgment a crime never to be forgiven?

Is it to subject the unfortunate person to perpetual censure—to hold him up as an object of ridicule—and to suppose him capable of every base, ungrateful and disingenious feeling?—In the case of Prince Leopold you have not had the accurate information which you have to beast of on every other point. If you had had this, you must have known that the Prince's visit to the Queen arose from feeling that it was an act of duty to the memory of his dear departed wife. It was not owing to any party consideration whatever. The visit he paid on the second day was owing to his being refused

admittance on the first day.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Brougham, the Queen sent to apolegise to the Prince for refusing to see him, and entreated him to call upon her.

The third visit the Prince made to her was, in consequence of his having heard that she was negociating for the purchase of Marlborough House. This he took great pains to dissuade her from, urging, how rude and offensive it must be to the King—and assuring her, that though she might succeed in purchasing the house at the expiration of his term; yet, that nothing should ever induce him to resign any part of his term to her.

It has been urged as matter of blame against Prince Leopold, and as a proof that he espoused the party of the Queen, that he was intimately acquainted with Sir Robert Wilson, who dined with him three or four days in the week, privately. The fact is not so. It is true, that Sir Robert is seen frequently coming from Marlborough House, but his visits are to one of the Prince's household. He has never been admitted into the presence

If you will take the trouble to make the enquiry, you will find what I have asserted to be strictly true;

and, therefore, for the credit of your Paper, you ought to take the earliest opportunity of correcting your error, and ceasing to speak disrespectfully of a

amiable and deserving man.—1 am, Sir, your admirer and constant reader,

From the great respectability of the writer, and the mildness of his tone, we should have been induced to have given this letter a place in JOHN BULL, even had it told against us; but as it corroborates every assertion or insinuation we have ever made or threwn out respecting His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, we feel the greatest satisfaction in publishing it.

With respect to the first visit of Prince Leopold to the Queen, if it "were from feeling that it was an act of duty to his dear departed wife," why was that visit not paid immediately on the Queen's arrival in England? If it was not "owing to any party con-sideration," why did Prince Leopold wait to pay that visit of condolence till after all the charges had been brought against the Queen, and before she had made any defence or reply to them, thus declaring his opinion on the subject, and giving her his support and countenance at that particular juncture?

With respect to the second visit, (or, as our correspondent puts it, the third) it was, he says, "in consequence of his having heard that she was negociating for the purchase of Marlborough House." Well,—at this visit he assured her "that though she might succeed in purchasing the house at the expiration of his term, yet that nothing should ever induce him to resign any part of his term to her." Well,—what have we said? We have given as fair an account of the thing as possible.

Did they meet tenderly—Heigh, Ma'am, ho, Ma'am?
Did they meet tenderly, ho?

They were both so intent, About TAXES and RENT,

That they never once thought of their woe."

Which appears to be precisely the fact, according to

our correspondent's own statement,
As to an intimacy with Major-General Wilson, we
never accused his Royal Highness of such a thing. It
is, however, very edifying to see with what anxiety every body repels the charge of any connexion with that unhappy Knight of Saint Caroline.

In conclusion, with respect to Prince Leopold, when-ever we shall happily find that we have been deceived in his character, we shall be most ready to admit our error, and change our tone; but at present we confess, however liberal, amiable, charitable, and affectionate he may be in PRIVATE LIFE, we see no reason to alter our opinion of his public conduct in the affair of his depraved Mother-in-law, and most certainly not from any thing contained in our Correspondent's Letter.

## ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

It having been stated in the public newspapers, that an Address to the Queen, from the Inhabitants of Hamstead Norris, in the County of Berks, had been presented to her Majesty by John B. Monck, Esq. M. P. We, the undersigned Churchwardens and Overseers of

the parish of Hamstead Norris, in the county of Berks, in behalf of ourselves, and a large majority of parishioners, do hereby publicly disavow the said Address; and take this opportunity of expressing the veneration with which we regard our unrivalled Constitution; the esteem and affection we entertain for our excellent Monarch, whose universal benevolence and regard for the liberty of his subjects has not been surpassed; under whose auspices falling nations have been upheld and supported, and old England placed on the highest pinnacle of glory.

ISAAC MATTHEWS, Churchwardens. RICH. WELLS, JAMES MATTHEWS, Overseers.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-Prompted by curiosity, I attended, last Sunday week, at the Red Lion Hill Chapel, Hampstead; and, according to the announcement in the hand-bills, I found, exposed for sale at the doors, books, containing a new arexposed for sale at the doors, books, containing a new arrangement of the Public Liturgy, &c. a man being stationed there for the purpose, in true business-like style. The appointed form of Evening Service was entirely altered, the Creed, and all the principal Prayers being omitted, particularly those for his Majesty, the Clergy, &c.; and, in a New Liturgy, which seemed to have been composed for the occasion, the Queen's name was introduced. The principles of the Reverend Gentleman officieting on this occasion appeared to me, purely Decitical cizting on this occasion, appeared to me, purely Deistical. He told his congregation, (consisting of between fifty and sixty persons!) that Religion did not consist in ceremunies, or in any particular form of worship, nor yet in debarring ourselves of the pleasures of the world; and he declared that, according to his opinion, no person could be truly religious, who believed in a future state of punishments. At the same time, he stated his belief that these doctrines were new to many persons, but earnestly recommended their adoption, as affording the only sure means of enjoying pleasure and happiness in this world; advising, at the same, that all forms and ceremonies relating to public worship, and attending divine service, should be dis-regarded, as being wholly useless. After the sermon, which was listened to with some impatience, the Prayer, which I have before alluded to, introducing the name of her Majesty, was read. This was a palpable manœuvre, resorted to for the purpose of preventing persons from leaving the chapel on the mention of the Queen's name, which, I am confident, many would have done, had this

Prayer been introduced at any other part of the service.

I forbear making any comments upon the above, convinced, as I am, that you will follow up the subject in a much abler manner than I am capable of doing .- I am, much abler manner than Sir, your most obedient servant,

An EPISCOPALIAN.

REV. MR. PRICE, Loudwater, near High Wycombe. REV. G. J. FREEMAN, Lamerton, near Tavistock. REV. WM. POWELL, Vicar of Abergavenny.

REV. CHARLES POWELL, Rector of Lanforit.

Both these Clergymen are at present in the commission as Magistrates. We recommend these gentlemen most particularly to the notice of His Grave the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Doctor Van Mildert, the Lord Bishop of Llanders

REV. ROBERT DOUGLASS, Ellor, N. B. REV. MR. CRUDEN LOGIE, Buchan.

RRV. MR. THOMPSON, St. George's, Edinburgh.

REV. JOHN FALCONER, Fynie, N. B.

REV. L. GRANT, Methlick, N. B.

REV. DR. KIDD, Aberdeen.
REV. NICHOLAS DVER, Vicar of St. Allen's, in Cornwall, and Perpetual Curate of Landkeg and Swimbridge.

Of this Gentleman and his conduct we shall take further notice next Sunday.
(To be continued.)

#### TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR,-On perusing your Paper of the 14th inst. I was surprised to find my name placed amongst those who "prayed for the Queen." I never prayed for her Majesty, and I consider myself insulted by placing me there; and I think it only doing me justice to insert this contradiction, and the name of your lying author, in your next Paper. I am, yours, &c. Skirton, 23d April, 1821. J. R. WILKINSON.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sin,-At the time her Majesty came forward in so daring a manner to repel the accusations alleged against her, I freely coness myself to have been in the number of those who admired the loftiness of her spirit, and who mistook boldness for inno-cence. As facts, however, were developed, and ere the exami-

cence. As facts, however, were developed, and ere the examination of witnesses had closed, I perceived my error, and no longer mentioned her name in the Liturgy.

I am proud to state to you that the members of my family are, without exception, of well-known and undoubted loyalty. How great then was my concern to find mine impeached, by being ranked in the list of Radical clergymen given in your useful Paper. I do not say that you have so designated them, but they are so styled. Sir, I consider myself truly happy in living under such a constitution as this country is blessed with; I utterly disclaim all connection with Radicals, whose principals. I utterly disclaim all connection with Radicals, whose principles I abhor; and as you have made free with my name, I hope you will now do me justice by giving publicity to this letter. I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

REVETT SHEPPARD.

Wrabness Parsonage, Essex, April 16, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL. SIR,—A statement has, I understand, appeared in a late number of your Paper, which is calculated to mislend, and which, I therefore presume, you will correct ou my authority. I am there ranked, it seems, among the Clergymen who "prayed for the Queen;" and this without any qualification or explanation. The fact is, that until the publication of the order regulating the Liturgy, I conceived it as much my clerical duty to pray for her, as I did to desist after that period; and in this conception I cannot suppose myself to have been simples.

singular. I am, Sir, obediently yours,
GEORGE JONES BEVAN, Vicar of Crickhowel.

THEATRES.

# April 13, 1821.

THE vast influx of novelty into the theatrical circles, during the last week, calls for some observation; and though we do not profess to have passed all the hot afternoons of the Easter week in the vapour of gas or oil, we have gleaned enough to give our readers a pretty fair estimate of the pieces which have been produced.

At COVENT GARDEN, a spectacle called "Undine," made its appearance on Monday, and certainly we never saw any thing more splendid than the scenery and decorations, this is all which is required in such performances, and a Covent Garden audience is sure to be satisfied with the liberality of the Managers in that

respect.
At DRURY LANE on Tuesday, a play called "Mother and Son," was represented for the first time. This piece is, in its construction, very like the Queen's tent, in which she slept every night for six weeks with her footman, on board the polacre—at least as it was described in the Old Times, which paper says:—" It had neither top, nor bottom, nor sides." Mother and Son, has neither beginning nor middle—that it had an end we sincerely congratulated ourselves; to endeavour to trace any part of its story would be vain and hopeless, and as, like most Drury Lane novelties, it is not very likely to be seen much more, probably the effort is not worth making It is written, they say, by a Mr. Moncrieffe, who is, we believe, the author of Giovanni in London, a farrago of the grossest vulgarity, indecency, and immorality, transplanted from the Olympic Theatre to Drury Lane, which, owing to the fascinating display of Madame Vestris in the character of a demoralized libertine, and unprin-cipled successful swindler, has been repeated more than a hundred times to the admiration of single gentlemen, and ladies of the upper boxes, and to the disgust of every person who has the smallest pretensions to decency, morality, or religion.

At this theatre it was also thought expedient to produce Lord Byron's Marino Faliero-but the experiment failed, for the play having been so recently published, had not excited the attention of the town sufficiently to render it attractive on the stage. The audience was thin, and the piece went off flatly. At the latter we are not surprised—at the former not displeased.

Nothing but a base, sordid, mean desire to get money could have induced the Managers of Drury Lane to act this play. The domestic misfortune which afflicts Mr. Elliston, as it must necessarily exclude him from any have excluded it entirely from the public eye.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE PRAYED active participation in the executive of the theatre, shelters FOR THE QUEEN. him from any animadversion from us; but be it upon whose head it may, nothing can more plainly evince the thirst of lucre, at the expence of every thing like fair and gentlemanly consideration of my Lord Byron's feelings, than dragging forward this poem in defiance of his Lordship's wishes and intentions.

We have had occasion before to notice the injury done to the novels attributed to Sir Walter Scott, by the em-bodying and actual personification of his highly finished characters on the stage. This is, however, an injury which grieves, rather than irritates us, because, previously to the representation of the dramas founded on those novels, we have had the pleasure of reading the original works; and in comparing Di Vernon, and all her glowing elasticity of mind—all her hounding healthful animation of character and countenance, with the calm, fixed, and unvarying attributes of Miss Stephens; or in bringing into competition the gentlemanly, spirited Henry Bertram of the book, with the little inanimate John Braham of the stage; we know what we have lost, and only sigh to see the bright visions, which the Magician has conjured up, reduced to mere every day men and women But the injury done to Byron's genius is more serious; his play has not yet been generally read, and the audience, instead of grieving at the deterioration of the author's work by the acting, would be apt to attribute the dulness in the play to a falling off in his powers; for, from not having perused Marino Faliero, they could not have had an opportunity of comparing the author's design with the actor's exe-

Let any one conceive the hasty, impetuous Patriarch Marino Faliero of Byron, enacted by Mr. Cooper, a smart, smock-faced Haymarket subaltern, promoted by brevet to the rank of hero at Drury-lane. Bertuccio Faliero shewn to us in the shape of Mr. Thompson; the aristocratic Lioni personated by Mr. Foote; and Dayolino, a conspirator, full of energy and enthusiasm, represented by that most exquisite droll Mr. Merrydeath, or Meredith, who, during the summer, not only is prompter at the little Theatre in his own proper person, but who, by favour of an alins, enacts, at the same place, as Mr. Martin, stewards, butlers, and aldermen, in three act farcesmagicians in pantomimes—and the cow "larger than the largest size" in Tom Thumb! To do him justice, however, in cows, aldermen, and devils, he has his merits; but in regular tragedy he is abominable.

These, however, are the gentlemen to whom the dragging the poor Lord's play before the public was consignedwas worrying a lion to death with turnsples, and the attempt met with a just repulse.

The magnificent figure of Virtue, which "Stands like the sun, and all which rolls around "Drinks life, and light, and glory from her aspect," was instantaneously applied, with its context, to the sen-

sual profligacy of the Queen, and received three distinct rounds of applause, and this was almost the only effect produced.

We shall not here enter into a consideration of the merits of Marino Faliero as a poem, because most of our readers will find it amply reviewed in the first Number of "THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE," to be published next Saturday. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with simply protesting against the measure of producing the Tragedy at the Theatre, cut, mangled, and garbled as it has been to adapt it—(fellows, who can neither write nor spell, adapting Lord Byron's poetry!!!)—to scenic representation; and declaring to the few people who witnessed its degradation on Wednesday, that Marino Faliero, acted by His Majesty's Servants in Drury-lane, is no more like the Marino Faliero of Byron, than the novels of GUY MANNERING, THE ANTIQUARY, or ROB ROY are to the lucubrations of Messrs. TRRRY, POCOCK, and Co.

SADLER'S WELLS produced a whimsical thing called Johnny Newcome's Hunting; illustrated, we were told, by "local views taken on the spot." All views taken on a spot we conclude to be local, therefore the distinction, however nice, was needless. We had, however, neither of the peculiarities of this place offered to us, either of which are well calculated to produce an overflow—the Clown and the Water; and we wonder, that with such striking features to distinguish it from all its contemporaries, we were not favoured with one or the other; indeed, we lament to see all these places growing fine: we are quite convinced that the policy is bad. In simple burlettas and good pantomimes, interspersed with rope-dancing, tumbling, and all the absurdities, to the display of which these places are so admirably adapted, and used to be specially devoted, the grave and sober can find food for mirth, and the wisest give himself up to laugh uncon-trolled by any of the rules which guide him in more classical scenes. But the affectation of playing serious spectacles, and being actors in carnest is abouninable.

Not one of the Summer Managers, except Astley, has iven us a real genuine pantomime. We applaud his taste, and we are quite sure that his horses and his good fun will be found better worth seeing than all the trash and folly of chains, masks, and daggers with which the other houses are infested.

THE Circus claims to be excepted from this remark, because in the hands of a man of certain talent and longtried genius, the arrangement of the thing is widely different; and the pen which has amused us highly in the regular theatres, cannot fail to entertain us though re-moved from their immediate sphere; yet even there we would have had a pantomime for this season.

The only place where there is real tumbling, and where a fellow walks with his feet on the ceiling, and performs innumerable monkey-tricks, is in the national theatre of Covent Garden, being, by the converse of the usual rule of such things, the only place in or near London where such an exhibition should not be. The disgusting and frightful nature of this particular performance, however,

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—The subject to which, under the title of "Psalmody," the Letter of "Orthodovie" in a late Novel mody," the Letter of "Orthodoxus," in a late Number refers, is at the present period of great moment. The object of the suit in question, having been "in reality to know how the law of the land stood on the subject of introducing Psalms and Hymns, other than those of the authorized Old and New Versions of the Psalms of David," it is most extraordinary, that the parties should at last rest satisfied without the knowledge which they sought; and whether the mediation of the Archbishop of York, were recommended by the judge in consequence of a previous know-ledge of His Grace's opinion and biase, or of any supposed difficulty in the solution of the question itself, I cordially agree with your correspondent "Orthodoxus,"

that dangerous consequences may be expected to ensue.

The order for divine service in the Church of Engiand, has been established by law upon the authority of a comination of human wisdom at various times convoked.

"The Book of Common Prayer" has been, at five distinct periods, submitted by royal authority to the consideration of the Bishops and Clergy, and by them solemnly reviewed and maturely examined; and the Liturgy now in use is, with some additions, in the form prescribed by the last act of uniformity, which passed shortly after the Restoration.

Queen Elizabeth in her injunctions prescribes, that "there shall be a modest and distinct song, so used in all parts of the Common Prayers in the Church, that the same may be as plainly understood as if it were read without singing." In these injunctions, the word "song" has, I apprehend, been misconstrued; it does not intend what the usual acceptation of the term implies, a number of verses, or rythmical lines, but a singing or piece of vocal music.

The professed object of the Act of Uniformity is well expressed in the Preface to "The Book of Common Prayer," annexed to that statute, and distinctly proves, that the singing as well as the prayers to be used in the Church, was in contemplation of the Legislature, and was intended by that Act to be corrected and made uniform. This preface contains the following language; " And whereas heretofore there hath been great diversity in saying and singing in Churches within this Realm; some, following Salisbury use; some, Hereford use; and some the use of Bangor; some of York; some of Lincoln; now, from henceforth, all the whole realm shall have but one use." Here the "singing in Churches" is distinctly recognised; and Lindwood, in explaining the "uses" of the several Episcopal Churches, says, "that the Bishop of Salisbury is Precentor in the College of Bishops, and governed the Choir when the Archbishop of Canterbury performed divine service in the presence of the College of Bishops; and that, therefore, the use of Sarum was followed almost throughout the whole province of Can-terbury." Now, the Precentor is the Chaunter, who has the chief care of the Choir, and presides over the organist, singing men, and choiristers.

In this Act of Uniformity, it is also said, " now, in regard, that nothing conduceth more to the settling of the peace of the nation, ner to the honor of our religion and the propagation thereof, than an universal agreement in the public worship of God: and to the intent, that every person within the realm may know the rule to which he is to conform in public worship, &c." Whence it is fairly to be inferred, that throughout divine service, as well in "singing" as in "saying," one uniform course should be observed.

The King, as the Supreme Head of the Church in England, has the power with the advice of His Council, to add to, and in some instances, to alter the Liturgy; and this power was exercised by His late Majesty, soon after his accession, by the addition of the four forms of prayer directed to be used on the 5th of November, the 30th of January, the 29th of May, and the 25th of October. The same authority, as I have before observed, legalised the two Versions of the Psalms, and other examples of its exercise may be produced.

If, therefore, the order for public worship have been, with infinite care, prepared by the wisdom of the Reformers and Fathers of the Church, and established by law; if it be apparent that the whole of the divine service have been under the purview of the Legislature; if church music is to be according to custom, and public worship in churches universally the same throughout all the realm; and, if the law of England have vested in His Majesty in Council the superintending care and controul of the Liturgy, and which has been shewn to extend to singing in churches; upon what authority does his Grace the Archbishop of York found his recent decision?

I am convinced that every innovation in the service of our Church ought to be viewed with jeaiousy; that the maintenance of her tenets and doctrines, pure and undefiled, is her surest safeguard; and that the indiscriminate use of unauthorized Psalms and Hymns ought to be forthwith universally abolished.

'Anglia sic stabit ; Christique arx alta manebit!"

REGULUS.

PROPHECY.—Anecdote of his present Majesty.—In a periodical work of the year 1710, the following article appears:—
"When the Birth-day Ode in honour of her Majesty's brother was performed at the Lodge, the Prince of Wales (his present Majesty) ran to his Royal Father, and said, "When I am a man and a King, I won't be married!"—"Why so?' inquired his Majesty.—"Why, because this song which Signor Tenduce and the said of the latest the said of the sa has been singing, says, if I do I shan't have a good wife—as you have, Papa.'"—That the criticism upon the poem, which the young Prince so quickly and pointedly gave, proved too prophetic, has been amply exemplified.—The following is the verse that gave rise to the arch allusion. Speaking of her late Majesty:

" Never shall thy like have birth

"In the regions of the earth;
"Ne'er again perfection blend
"Sister—Mother—Wife—and Friend;"

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A detachment of Royal Artillery, from Ceylon, under the command of Major Skinner, landed from the Star, at Portsmouth, on Thursday, and marched to Woolwich.

EGYPTIAN TOMB.—We have had an opportunity of viewing

the model of the Egyptian tomb now exhibiting at the Egypthe moder of the right to make the shores of Egypt by the enterprizing traveller, Belzoni. It was discovered about three miles from the Nile, to the west of the ancient city of Thebes, in the excavation of a rock, and forms two chambers. The whole length of the tomb is about 309 feet; the dimensions of the entrance-hall are twenty-seven feet six inches. inches, by twenty-five feet ten inches, containing four pillars, each four feet square. The colours are rich, and extremely vivid.—The group consists of four figures, representing the reception of some distinguished personage (thought to be King Psammis) by Orisis, the great divinity of the Egyptians. There are a variety of figures equally entitled to consideration. The most interesting of these curiosities is a manuscript on papyrus, measuring 23 feet, the largest known. On one side of the room stands several cases of miscellaneous Egyptian curiosities, consisting principally of idols, of stone and porcelain, and fragments of figures in alabaster; and comprises two

munimies, one of them an Egyptian priest, a singular curiosity.
ORDINATIONS.—List of persons ordained by the Lord Bishop of Ely, at St. James's church, London, on Sunday the 15th of April :-

15th of April:—
DEACONS.—J. Dewe, B. A. Queen's college; W. Greenwood, B. A. Bene't college; J. Roberts, B. A., R. A. Denton, B. A., and R. Okes, B. A. King's college; G. Skinner, B. A. and J. Studholme, B. A. Jesus college; J. Hindle, B. A. St. John's college; M. Cantis B. A. Emmanuel college; J. Husband, B. A. Magdalene college; W. Twigg, B. A. Trinity college.— By Letters Dim. from the Bp. of London—W. Walter, B. A. Sidney college; R. S. Dixon, Trinity-hall; F. W. Gray, B. A. Balliol college, Oxford; H. B. Lennard, B. A. Merton college, Oxford; M. Newport, B. A. Trinity college, Dublin; T. C. Parsons and T. Hassell, Literate.—By Let. Dim. from the Bn. of Winchester.—W. Thresher, B. A. St. John's om the Bp. of Winchester-W. Thresher, B. A. St. John's

PRIESTS .- R. Gwatkin, M. A., G. M. Cooper, B. A. and W PRIESTS.—R. GWAIKII, M. A., G. M. Cooper, B. A. and W. Peach, B. A. St. John's college; T. Shelford, M. A. Bene't college; F. C. Tyson, B. A. Catherine-hall.—By Let. Dim. from the Bp. of London.—S. B. Dowell, B. A. St. Peter's college; H. Clissold, B. A. Exeter college, Oxford; D. Daniel, B. A. Jesus college, Oxford; I. Wilson and W. Giron, Literate.

Mr. Alexandre has been exhibiting his wonderful powers of Ventriloquism, during the past week, at the Olympic Theatre.

We confess we were surprised to see this gentleman at this theatre; nevertheless, he drew some trouded audiences, who testified their approbation of his extraordinary talents by unequivocal proofs of his abilities.

The Star transport arrived at Spithead, from St. Helena, seventeen or eighteen days ago. On board of this vessel an Italian, named Gentilini, a native of Elba, came passenger. He went out to St. Helena as Valet de Pied to Euonaparte, and having saved a little money, and finding his health im-paired, has returned to Europe in order to join his wife and

Return of the Number of Convicts who have been sent from Great Britain to New South Wales, from the 1st of January, 1817, to the 1st of January, 1821 distinguishing each year, likewise the males from the females; and distinguishing the Transports for Life, for Fourteen Years, and for Seven Years

	Tumber onvicts.	Number of Convicts.	Terms for which they have been Transported.							
Year.	Total Nur of Male Conv	Total Nu of Female Cor	Life. Male,	Life. Female.	14 Veers. Male.	14 Years. Females.	7 Years Male.	7 Years.		
1817	1720	101	- 589	13	279	30	852	58		
1818	2181	126	663	18	376	15	1142	93		
1819	1932	148	636	27	289	46	1008	75		
1820	2737	121	912	18 27 <b>22</b>	596	49	1319	93 75 50		
Total	8570	496	2890	50	1449	140	4321	276		

March 6, 1821.

JOHN HENRY CAPPER. Superintendent of Convicts

Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 9,482,000 inhabitants. Of this population the Turks do not amount to one-third part, and the Greeks alone amount to about five millions. But part, and the Greeks alone amount to about five millions. But then the population professing the Greek religion amounts to a much greater number than five millions. For instance, the Belgarians, about 1,500,000, a Schavonic people, are partly of the Greek and partly of the Mahomedan religion. The Servians, about 960,000, another Schavonic people, are all of the Greek religion. The Bosnians, about 850,000, are also of the Greek religion. The Albanians speak Schavonic and the old Illyrian than the greek and are partly of the Greek and partly of the Mahomedan religion. anguage, and are partly of the Greek, and partly of the Mahomedan religion.

ADVERTISEMENT.]-The Literary Gazette of Saturday, the 25th inst. contains a Review, and copious extracts from Lord Byron's Tragedy, with examples of parallel passages from other authors—the Hon. Keppel Craven's Tour in Naples, interesting account of Murat's Court and Death—Cox's Burmban Empire &c.—Essay on the Cure of Insanity by an eminent Physician-Original Letters in Praise of Lying—Letter from Paris, with an account of Mr. Rothschild's Fete, and a Report of Cuvier's Euloge on Sir Joseph Banks—Full description of Belzoni's in-teresting Exhibition—Account of the Jews in Russia—various articles in Science, the Arts, Literature, Varieties, Original Comic Poetry, and Critiques on the Drama, &c. &c. Literary Gazette Office, 362, Strand.

# SPORTING.

MONDAY, April 23 .- Newmarket Craven Meeting, 1821 .-

Mr. Crockford's b. c. Sultan, 4 yrs old.....

10 to 1 agst Sultan.

Mr. Udny's c. by Election, dam by Stamford, 8st. 4lb. beut Ld. Jersey's c. Oracle, by Soothsayer, 8st. 5lb. D. M. 100gs, h. ft.—2 to 1 agst the winner.

The First Class of the Seventh Riddlesworth Stakes of 200gs each, h. ft. for colts, 8st. 7lb. Ab. M. Those by untried stallions, or out of untried mares, allowed 3lb. if both, 5lb.

In reading the March Number of the EDINBURGH MONTHLY REVIEW, a work conducted with much skill and boldness, and established upon the most loyal principles, we found the following remarks (forming part of a well-written article) upon the present state of the press, which we lay before our readers, as a fair specimen of the style and politics of the publication, which we recommend to their notice. - The reviewer alludes to the means, which are still in our own hands, of counteracting the evil, and which it has been our constant endeavour to apply, in these words :-

" Coercion, after all, however, is not the best mode of putting down this nuisance; and it is plainly in the present time. inadequate to the object proposed by it. There is a great and liberal jealousy abroad on this subject, not confined to those who have sucked in the proffered poison, and thus renounced the neutrality of fair judgment, but extended over the whole spirit and intelligence of the land, which must make any scheme of despotic abridgment of free discussion, not only abortive, but eminently prejudicial. It would league upon the single ground of generosity, with the felon polluters of the public mind, those who, on every other principle, detest their practices, and loathe their alliance. The true secret of effective resistance is to be found in the keen and close intellectual array of those who have made up their minds to an eternal warfare with this base system, and who are prepared, in every shape, to encounter the hazard and the obloquy of the adventure. There must no longer be any symptom of supineness among the lovers of moral truth and of social order; but a rapid simultaneous and embodied rush towards the breach which the enemy has been permitted to open in coward security; and so fur as the vigour of genius, and the force of argument, and the sharpness of merited satire will go, the assailants must be promptly and decisively repelled-while it will be the imperative duty of those whom neither talent nor inclination lend to take an immediate part in the conflict, to abet, by all the means in their power, this most hallowed warfare, and to succour, at all points, the champions of the constitution and the honour of their native lund. It gives us sincere pleasure to observe that this view of the matter has been taken by a respectable association in the metropolis, which has set an example of watchfulness and abactity that, we trust, will soon be followed throughout every district of the country; and we have only to express our firm reliance that, if the spirit of loyalty only to express our firm remained that, it we spirit of 109 and religion shall thus generally shew itself in the fortitude which belongs to it, and bring out into light and vigour its slumbering powers, the squalid skulking bands of impiety and rebellion will soon be forced to re-enter their native caverns; and the country will speedily resume its wonted aspect of de-corum and of peace."

#### POLICE.

Bow-Street.- On Tuesday, Henry Smith, a private soldier in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, was brought before Sir Robert Baker, on suspicion of exciting a boy to rob his father, and participating in the produce of the robbery. The boy confessed that he had left his father's house, on Sunday last, after purloining 151. of his property; that he had given two 51. notes of it to a lad named Green, to take care of for him; and that the remaining 51. he had spent at Stepney fair. Green was easily found, and he declared that he had deposited the two notes with the soldier quartered at the Black Lion (the prisoner), desiring him to keep it safely till he (Green) wanted it; and giving him to keep it sately till be (Green) wanted it; and
giving him a shilling for his trouble in so doing.—The soldier,
in his defence, said, he received but one 51 note from Green, instead of two; that not knowing but it had been honestly come
by, he thought he was right in taking care of it for them.
On Wednesday, the prisoner was brought up again, when he
readily acknowledged, he had received of the boy Green, two

51. notes, and that he had spent the greater part of one of them.

He and the boys were remanded to prison.

Mansion-House.—On Wednesday, Thomas Casher was charged by Mr. Sleet, a confectioner, in Cheapside, with having come into his stop, and requested change for a sovereign, on counting the change he said it was short 5s. Mr. Sleet was astonished, and, on looking attentively at the prisoner, recognized him to be a person who had, about a month before, come into his shop and requested change for a sovereign in the same. into his shop and requested change for a sovereign in the same manner, and insisted so positively that he had been given but 16s, that Mr. Sleet, on that occasion, gave him four more. Mr. Sleet, on this recognition, sent for an officer, which when the prisoner saw, he shook the 5s. out of his sleeve, into which he had, by a dexterous slight of hand, conveyed them, while he appeared to reckon them on the counter, saying, with counterfeit surprise, as they fell from his sleeve, "Oh! here they are." was committed for trial.

MARLEOROUGH-STREET.—On Thursday, two men, mamed Mackenzie and Garland, were charged by an elderly lady, named Gurgeot, with having robbed her on the highway. The prosecutrix had lately arrived from Madeira, and as she was proceeding along Crown-street, Soho-square, she was hustled and robbed by a gang of fellows of her reticule, containing 51. and robbed by a gang of fellows of her reticule, containing A. in Bank-notes, some silver, and several duplicates of valuable property. She immediately went to Mr. Harrison, the pawn-broker, of Wardour-street, where the articles had been pledged, for the purpose of detaining whoever might come to, redeem the articles. Soon after Garland came to the shop, and tendered a duplicate for a shawl, and offered a one pound note in payment. Nothing was found upon him; and he stated that he had bought the duplicate that morning, in St. James's-park, for eight shillings, from a stranger. Mackenzie was chastved loitering upout and suspective him to be concerned by wards. for eight shillings, from a stranger. Macketzar was superved loitering about, and suspecting him to be concerned, he was apprehended. On taking him into the Mariborough Head, opposite the office, and searching him, the remainder of the duplicates were found in his possession, and three one pound notes. They were remanded for further examination.

No less than eight persons are under examination at this Office, charged with sheep stealing; the principal of whom is a man named Dennington, a butcher in Chick lane, where the town trade has been carried on: Eight sheep were stolen in the night from the slaughter-house of Mr. Garment, butcher in South-Audley-street, and they were traced to Dennington's house, where they were killed, and afterwards sold much under the value. The said eight prisoners are also charged with stealing fourteen sheep from the neighbourhood of Nottinghill. These sheep were also traced to the wholesale market, Denaington's house, where they were killed, and afterwards disposed of. The prisoners were all remanded, as the others concerned are not yet in custody.

#### OLD BAILEY.

-George Crawley and Thomas Head, two boys, were indicted for stealing a pelisse value 21. the property of Charlotte Thomas, widow, from the person of Anne Blunt, and Elizabeth Ward, alias Bray, for receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen.

Anne blunt, a little girl, aged 13, deposed, that on the evening of the 22d of February last, she was sent by her mistress to take home a pelisse to Mrs. Thomas, at Islington; and while on the road leading to Sadler's Wells, she saw the prisoners, Crawley and Head, watching her. She hurried on, and lost sight of them, but they, it appeared, went round a shorter way, and met her just by the New River Head, and snatching

the pelisse from her hand, ran away with it.

A Police Officer stated, that hearing of the robbery, and having had a description of the offenders, he apprehended the two male prisoners, at the house of the prisoner Ward, in Frying-pan Alley, I lington; the pelisse was in the room. The two boys were sitting by the fire, with their coats off, singing a flash song. The woman on being questioned about the pelisse,

declared that the boys had just brought it in.

Crawley and Head were found Guilty, and Ward acquitted. The Common Serieant asked if the boys were known

The Police Officers said they were well known, (Head, who is only 14 years of age), having been six months in confinement under sentence of Death, and Crawley having been several times tried in this Court

The Common Serjeant said, that they must both leave the country for life. They conducted themselves with the most hardened indifference.

Mary Simmonds, aged 17, and Sarah Evans, aged 18, were indicted for stealing a pocket-book, and one 30t. one 10t. and ten 11. Bank Notes, from the person of William Sallett.

The prosecutor was a boatswain's mate, belonging to the ship Younghusband, lying in the River, and on the day stated in the indictment he came ashore, and received 501. in the notes above described, at a banker's near the Exchange. He had got a little typsy towards evening, and on leaving the public-house where he had been drinking, he went to a chandler's shop to buy some tobacco, and while he was paying his money the prisoner, Evans, came in, and, accosting him with "how d'ye do, sweetheart," invited him up stairs to her spart-ment. When he got up stairs he saw the other prisoner in the Evans having introduced him quitted the room. Simmonds then said that was not her room, and requested him to accompany her to another house in George-yard, an obscure court, well suited for the purposes of plunder. Here he went up stairs; but had not been there many minutes before they were joined by Evans. After some conversation he sat down by the side of Evans, and while he was there the other prisoner came behind him, put her hand over his shoulder, and in a very dexterous manner snatched his pocket-book from his insidecoat pocket, with which she ran down stairs. He pursued, but she escaped. The prisoners were apprehended about ten days

The prosecutor underwent a long and severe cross-examination, but did not vary in his testimony. He admitted that he was drunk, but not insensibly so.

The Jury, however, found both the prisoners Not Guilty.

WEDNESDAY.—Thomas Smith, aged 22, was indicted for stealing 170lbs, weight of lead, the property of Thomas Cromwell, of Hammersmith.

The prosecutor, who is a brewer, stated, that on the 10th of March last, the lead was all safe affixed to a barn near his house, and on the 12th ult. it was gone.

Thomas Close stated, that, on the night of the 10th of March, he was proceeding with his horse and cart to Windsor, and at opped at the Horse and Chaise public-house, at Hammersmith, to refresh, when he was accosted by the prisoner Smith, who asked him if he had any objection to earn five shillings; and that, if he would, he was to be ready with his cart to carry some lead to London. Witness consented, and a bed was provided for him. About four o'clock in the morning he was awoke by the prisoner, and proceeded with him down a bye-lane. where saw a quantity of lead under a dung-hill. He returned for the horse and cart, into which the lead was put, and then drove on to London, but had not got farther than Kensington, when he was stopped by the officers, and taken into custody.—The pri-

soner was found Guilty.

The Learned Judge then inquired of the officers whether the prisoner was known; when it appeared that he had formerly been in custody, and tried in this Court.

Close, the witness, was then called up, and admonished on his way of life. The Recorder humanely cautioned him to be circumspect in his conduct, for if he appeared in that Court again, he would be remembered.

THURSDAY.—Thomas Gunter, aged 16, was indicted for stealing from the person of Sir H. Dalrymple Hamilton, a silk pocket handkerchief.

The prosecutor was called three times on his recognizances, but did not appear. It was stated that he was in the country.

By the evidence of Hewer, Wren, and Cooke, three officers,

it appeared, that on the 27th of February, the prisoner was seen in New Bond-street, and being suspected, the above officers watched him; shortly afterwards an alarm was given of the prosecutor having been robbed, and the prisoner was taken into custody, with the hundkerchief near him on the ground, which was afterwards sworn to by Sir H. at the Police Office.

The Common Sergeant said, that in the absence of the prosecutor, the Jury must acquit the prisoner, there being no proof

that he took the handkerchief from the person.

The Jury accordingly returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Learned Judge then admonished the prisoner on his way of life, and observed, that if Sir H. D. Hamilton had been in Court, he must have been convicted, and would have been sentenced to transportation for life.

The above was the last case on the calendar, and the Jury were then dismissed, the Common Sergeant thanking them for eir attention during the Session.

The Recorder then took his sent on the Bench, and sentence of Deuth was passed on the following twenty unhappy

Julia Cochet D'Ocrane, for stealing in a dwelling-house Richard Jackson, Thomas Brooks, John Rees, Thomas Lee, and Thomas Langton, for burglary; James Jordan, William Donald, Thomas Steers, and Abraham Isaacs, for house-breaking: Jabez Pickering, Henry Hewings, George Davis, and William Pavely, for stealing in a dwelling-house; William Chosely, for horse-stealing; Matthias George Driscoll, for stealing from the person; John Smyrke, for a robbery on the King's highway; John Childs, for sheep-stealing; Cephas Quested, for illegally assembling with fire-arms; and John Snape, for forging the signature of the Captain of the Spartan, \_ and other persons.

The prisoner, who is a most respectable looking man, on being put into the dock, read a long written paper, in which contended that no fraud had been committed, and prayed

for further inquiry into his case.

Transportation for life—Mary Webbe.

For fourteen years—Elizabeth Vincent, Henry Miles Eastgate, William Sears, Henry Stevens, John Frederickson, and John Knight.

For Spren Very—James Davier, Devil Donglas, Joseph

For Seven Years—James Dwyer, David Douglas, Joseph Sanderson, Abraham Donier, John Taylor, George Hughes, William Adams, John Bird, John Brooks, Charles Wildy, George Ellis, William Barnet, James Goodwin, William Harlton, Thomas Newton, Henry Sanderson, Thomas George, Timothy Caton, Thomas Platt, John Williams, Michael Twycross, Eleanor Edwards, Margaret Murphy, John Hart, John Fell, George Crawley, Henry Allen, James Pavne, William Gulten, There Carith Thomas Carity, Thomas Car Thomas Smith, Thomas Connell, John Tiblims, Joseph Peeling, John Billett, William Appleby, Isaac Crawley, Robert Callone, Joshua Jones, Thomas Jones, James Lacy, Henry Newland, Benjamia Sievenson, William Sack, George Smith, Ann Williams, John Smith, and another

A great number of prisoners were then sentenced to receive imprisonment for a short time, others to be whipped, and some were fined one shilling and discharged.

The Sessions were then adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th of June next.

#### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CANTERBURY .- On St. George's Day the bells of the cuthedral and the various parish churches were rung throughout the day, in honour of its being appointed for celebrating the birthday of our King. In the evening, about seventy gentlemen, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, and other members of the Corporation, dined at the King's Head Tavern. The usual

CHESTER.—Monday being the day appointed for keeping the Anniversary of Our Gracious Sovereign's Birth-day, the hells in the different churches of this city were rung early in the morning, and continued to sound in merry peals, at intervals, during the day. That part of the 88th Regiment, now in garrison here, was called out about twelve o'clock, and fired several voilies, and the great guns at the Castle were also fired in honour of the day.

EDINBURGH.—A fishing-boat belonging to Cockenzie, while hauling her lines at the mouth of the Frith, on Monday forenoon, 16th inst. about eleven o'clock, during a heavy squall of wind and rain, was sunk by a sea breaking on board of her, when all the crew, consisting of six men, were drowned.

ATTACK ON THE MILITARY AT EDINBURGH .- His Majesty's birth-day was celebrated at Edinburgh by a grand military field-day. The troops afterwards marched to their several private parades, to be dismissed; and the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers proceeded down High street, and along the North Bridge to the Lord Provost's house, in Abercromby-place, and there deposited their colours, and were afterwards dismissed. We regret to add, that on their way to Prince'sstreet, the fine martial appearance of the Volunteer corps did not rescue it from the derision of the mob, which consisted principally of idle boys, who pelted them with dirt. A porter's basket, commonly called a creel, was frequently flung into the midst of the band, whose music was obstructed by it several times. As a party of the Volcateers, who belong to Leith, were returning to their homes, in company with the Leith Riflemen, after being dishanded, they were again outrageously assailed, when a rigular encounter took place, and several of the mob were seized. On their way to the George-street Police Office, to deposit their prisoners, the soldiers were pursued and pelted, which exasperated them to such a degree that a file of the military faced about and charged upon the mob, who stood their ground, and in coming in contact with them, the Volunteers unfixed bayonets and cudgelled them with the but-ends of their muskets. Many were much hurt in the scuffle; several of the Volunteers were lacerated on the face and hands by blows from stones bruised and disfigured. Only about 20 of the military maintained the conflict to the last; and these, on having succeeded in conducting their prisoners within the gates of the Policeoffice, proclaimed their victory in several cheers of defiance. In the whole, eight or nine of the mob who made this attack are now in custody at the Police-office.

GLASGOW.—The proprietors of ten cotton-mills in this neigh-bourhood have dismissed their spinners, in consequence of their refusing to sign a declaration, disavowing combination or connection with any secret society. The operatives in Renfrewshire, and one or two mills in this neighbourhood have signed the declaration, and are at work.

On Monday the birth-day of Our Most Gracious Sovereign George the Fourth, was celebrated in this city, with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.—The Glasgow Light Horse, two squadrons 5th Dragoon Guards, one Gun Royal Horse Artillery, 41st Regiment, Glasgow Sharpshooters, one Gun Royal Horse Artillery, two squadrons 5th Dragoon Guards, were under arms. The whole had a very fine martial appearance. Sir Thomas Bradford, Commander in-Chief of Scotland, appeared on the ground, and the whole of them fired three feu de joic, and afterwards went through various military evolutions in a masterly style.—As the evening approached the streets were very much crowded, and squibs, crackers, and rockets, became numerous and announcing.—About nine o'clock, a large bonfire was placed opposite the guol, formed by one or two tar barrels, which had been carried in procession; and the business of plundering the adjacent paling of the Green, or any thing that could increase the fire, was carried on with great activity.—By and by the Magistrates appeared, with a company of infantry. The crowd were driven back; but they renewed the conflict with sticks and stones, and severely wounded some of the soldiers. A serjecus and private were un-borsed. The Lord Provost and the Head Gaoler were struck on the head. Several gentlemen near them were also wounded more or less. In endeavouring to avoid the military, an immense crowd, who were on the wooden bridge, owing to the breaking of the arches, was precipitated into the river, and many of them severely hurt; four persons had their legs broken, and one a broken arm, and were carried to gaol; seven were taken to the Infirmary with fractured arms and legs. In the Town's Hospital are eleven persons, men, girls, and boys, and a vast number were taken to private houses. One man, a shoemaker, named Andrews, expired.

LIVERPOOL.—A vessel, lately arrived here from America brought gold coin to the amount of 20,0001.; and a sum of 10,000 guineas was paid into one of the banks there a few days ago.

-The celebration of the King's birth-day was observed here with the most characteristic rejoicings - ringing

of bells, standards hoisted on the top of the church and the Town-hall. The troops of the cavalry depôt had a grand field day, and the officers gave a most sumptuous dinner afterwards, in their mess-room, to the officers stationed at Chatham, also the staff of the West Kent Militia, and several of the neighbouring gentry. The most respectable inhabitants dined at the Star Hotel, the Mayor, John Wise, Esq. in the Chair.

MANCHESTER.—The military in this town, under the com-mand of Major.-Gen. Sir J. Lyon, assisted by the civil authorities and their officers, moved on in grand procession from St. Ann's-square to Ardwick-green, to celebrate the King's birthday, where they fixed feu de joies amidst the huzzas and acclamations of the tens of thousands who filled the green and lined the windows and tops of houses in the neighbourhood. returned in the same order. In the evening a public dinner was given in the Exchange dining-room, James Brierly, Esq. Boroughreeve, in the Chair .-- Major Robert's company of Royal Artillery, stationed here, were inspected by Major-General Sir James Lyon, in the Barrack-yard on Thursday last (the 19th inst.) The company, and the pieces attached, were in perfect order. The Artillery exercise was gone through with grent precision.—A troop of Royal Horse Artillery passed through this town last week from Pontefract on its way to Ireland, under the command of Major-General McDonald, to replace Colonel Sir. John May's troop, ordered to Woolwich.

tinder the committee of importenent accounting terrace Colonel Sir John May's troop, ordered to Woolwich.

Portsmotth.—The King's Birth-day was celebrated here on Monday, with every demonstration of joy. At twelve, an immense concourse of people assembled to witness the firing of the troops in gargingh, consisting of a metry of Sampers and of the troops in garrison, consisting of a party of Suppers and Miners, under Major Blanchard; the 51st (King's own Light Infantry), Colonel Rice; the 84th Regiment and Royal Marine Troops; who, after firing a few de foic, gave three hearty cheers, in which they were joined by a numerous assemblage of well-dressed people. The King's Own Light Infantry Officers immediately after assembled at their mess room, where they partook of repeated bumpers of Madeira to the King's

ROCHESTER, CHATHAM AND STROUD .- Monday being the Anniversary of Our Most Gracious Sovereign's Birth-day, it was observed with the usual demonstrations. At twelve o'clock a royal salute was fired from the guns on Caatham-lines. In the evening there was a splendid Ball at Rochester, which was

numerously and elegantly attended.

Swappham, Norpolk.—The loyalty of the respectable inhabitants of this place was evinced on Monday last by the usual demonstrations of joy. In the evening an excellent dinner, consisting of every delicacy of the season, was given at Mr. Moor's, the Crown Inc, John Morse, Esq. in the Chair, which he filled very ably; and was supported by W. Yarington, Esq. The evening passed with the utmost conviviality: many loyal and constitutional toasts were given. Among the company present were F. Bloye, E. Sewell, G. Crown, T. A. Ward, C. Gosnold, W. Dunthorn, J. Morse, J. Fariby. E. Seppings.

sqrs. &c. &c. &c.
Windson.—The inhabitants of this town, willing to testify their loyalty to our present Most Gracious Majesty, in honour of his birth-day, had a grand dinner at the Town-hall, which was attended by the two Members for the borough, John Ramsbottom, Esq. and Sir Herbert Taylor, and nearly two hundred of the most respectable persons of the town and neighbourhood. The houses were generally and brilliantly illuminated. Among the houses were governly and oritinantly lituminated. Among those most prominent in this respect we noticed the Original Coach-office of Messrs. Moody, Lillewhite and Co. carriers to His Majesty, who evinced their respect by a very handsome display; the horses were decorated with ribbands, and the motto "God save the King" was placed on each horse's head: the coachman and guard wore scarlet coats. A great crowd assembled to see them start from the office.

# ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Tuesday an Inquest was held at the Waterloo Tavern, at the Surrey side of Waterloo Bridge, on the body of William Minchull, aged 30, who precipitated himself from the above Bridge into the River Thames on Sunday last. His uncle proved that the deceased had been desponding for some time past, and he had not seen him at home for a week together. He was a horse-dealer, and resided on Bank-side. He left a wife and three children. The Coroner said, that as there was no evidence before the jury to prove whether the deceased had actually thrown himself from the Bridge, they would not be war-ratted in returning a verdict that the deceased had committed the act in a state of decangement. The Jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned.'

DEATH BY FIGHTING.—A young man, of the name of Cod-rington, was killed at Newington on Saturday se'nnight, in a boxing match with a man of the name of Cullington. They had been fighting two hours, without doing each other much mischief; but it ended by the deceased getting an unlucky fall upon the side of the head, which stunned him; and although medical aid was quickly administered, be died of a rupture of one of the vessels of the head.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- Friday se'unight, the inflammable in the Colliery behind the North-wall, called William-pit, at Whitehaven, suddenly caught fire, carrying death and destruction to almost every living creature within the range of its explosion. Six men, two boys, three girls, and five horses, fell victims to the fury of the blast! and three more pit men were so severely scorehed and wounded, that but faint hopes are entertained of their recovery. This skocking catastrophe was occasioned solely by the imprudence of one of the work-men, who, in order the more readily to find a pick which he had mislaid, unfortunately opened his safety lump; the poor man lived long enough to acknowledge his error, and to repent

		HIP	NEWS.		
Arrived Ma	ils	Due	Arrived	Mails	Due
2Dultin			<b>—</b>	.Malta	1
2Water	ford	. —		. France	
Gnern			·		
Hollan			<b>—</b>		
Gotten					
Lisbor				.St. Thom:	
DEAL, April 2	27. Wind S.	W. A	rrived and sai	led again,	the Albion,
Smith, from St. 1					
for St. Petersbur					
orders; and Na					

orders: and Navigator, Logan, from Jamaica, for London. Came dawn from the River and remain, the Mariner, Herbert, for Quebec; Minerva. Mills, and Bridgwater, Mitchell, for China; the Bombay Indiaman also remains.

COWES, April 27. Arrived the American ship Ophelia, Dewson, from Canton in 136 days.

PLYMOUTH, April 28. Wind S. E. Arrived off this port the Harmeny, Hennan, from Charleston, for Havre, in 28 days; Meridian, Brocking, from Smyrna, for London; and Gute Hoffnung, Meyer, from Bourdeaux, for S. Petersburgh.

PADSTOW, April 25.—Arrived the Concordia, Horsekholm, from Schien; she experienced very bad weather during her passage, and was obliged to throw her boat, deck insuber, &c. overboard.

FALMOUTH, April 25.—Wind S.S.E.—Arrived the Hope, Stickens, from Almeira.

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The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the King's Concert Rooms, in the Harmarket, on TUESDAY, May 8. The Chair will be taken at twelve o'clork precisely. Tickets of admission will be sent to all the Members of the Society in and near London. Members residing in the country, who purpose to-strend the Meeting, will please to appoint some friend to receive their Tickets. Applications for Tickets may be made at the Committee-room, No. 113, Jernya-street, on crafter Wednesday, May 2, between the hours of twelve and four on each day (Sunday excented.)

By order of the Committee,

JOHN PAKENIAM, Captain R. N.

Secretaries,

12th April, 1821.

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#### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

Though we have been very moderately supplied with Wheat since Monday, a considerable part of that day's arrival remained over on account of its inferior quality, and what few sales were effected this morning were on lower terms.— The Oat trade is particularly dull, and rather lower than otherwise.—In Barley, Reans, and Pease, we have no variation

RETURN PRICE of GRA	IN, on board Ship, as under.
Essex Red Wheat (new)35s. 48s.	Maple
Fine	White ditto
Old	Boilers
Essex White (new)40s. 49s.	Smail Beans a. 30s. 32s.
Fines. 56s. 58s.	Old
Superfine	Ti k Beans (new)s. 24s. 29s.
Rye	Old36s. 38s.
Old	Feed Oatss. 15s. 17s.
Barley	
Fine	Poland ditto
Superfine	Fine
Malt	Petatoe ditte
Fine 56s. 60s.	Fines. 24s. 25s.
Hog Pease26s. 28s.	
WIND COMMENT AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN per Quarter, for the Week ending APRIL 14.

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STOCKS. Bank Stock	Mon.	Tucs.	Wed.	2434	Frid. 2234	Sat.
3 per Cent. Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols				713	713	714
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4 per Cent. Consols 5 per Cent. Navy	Holiday.	Holiday.	Holiday.	89 <b>8</b> 108	89} 107}	694 <b>1</b>
Bank Long Annuities India Bonds	4.	y.	<b>,</b>	189 13 p	182 40 p	183 43 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d Ditto, 21d				6 p	<u>е</u> ь	4 5 1
Omnium				:		_

BIRTHS.

At Norwich, on the 20th inst. the Lady of Captain Campbell, of the 9th Lancers, of a son.

On the 24th inst. at his house, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the Lady of Jas. Alex. Hodson, Esq. M.P. of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. at Avoley, the Rev. H. B. Lennard, fourth son of Sir T. B. Lennard, of Bell House, Essex, to Hebe Dorothy, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Edmund Prideaux, late of Hexworthy, in the county of Cornwall, Esq.
On the 25th instant, Charles William Smith, Esq. to Miss Caroline Lancilla, fourth daughter of the late Lancolot Shadwell, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

coin's lim.

On the 24th linst. Richard Berry, Esq. to Phobe, daughter of the late Joseph Devey, Esq. of Bankside, Southwark.

Yesterday, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Francis Ricardo, Esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street, to Mis-Eliz, Lucy Alexander, of Cork-street.

On Monday last, by special license, at St. George's Church, Hanoversquare, by his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Right Hon. Heneage Earl of Aylesford, to the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Sophia Greville, sister to the Earl of Warwick.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 25th instant, at his house in Bruten-street, at two o'clock in the morning, in the 78th year of his age, Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, Viscount Carhampton of Cartlellaven, Baron Irnham of Luttrelstown, Governor of Dublin, Patent Customer at Bristol, a General in the army, and Colonel of the 6th regiment of Dragoon

Guards.
On the 24th inst. in Bennett-street, St. James's, after a very long and severe illness, Jehn Wood, Esq. late Commander of the Hon, East India Company's ship Marquis Wellington.
On the 23d inst. at his house in Gloucester-place, Pottman-square, Henry Churchill, Esq. many years in the East India Company's service.
On Sunday the 22d inst. at Batk, after a long illness, Julia Henrietta, sixth daughter of the late Rev. Robt. Watts, of the county of Waterford.
On Friday last, aged 24, Maria, wife of the Rev. Joseph Hurlock, M.D. Curate of Roxwell, Essex.
At Berlin, in the house of his Majesty's Euroy, on the 12th April, Miss Frances Jennings, only surriving daughter of the late Sir Philip Jennings

At Berlin, in the house of his Majesty's Euroy, on the 12th April, Miss Frances Jennings, only surviving daughter of the late Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, of Poxlease, Hants, Baronet
At Milan, on the 7th inst. the Rev. W. H. Campion, Rector of Westmeston and Street, Sussex.

On Saturday last, at Prince's-place, Lambeth, Mrs. Mary Rebins, widow of the late Mr. William Robins, of Fleet-street.
On Sunday last, at this father's house, the Rev. John Graham, Vicar of Windsor, and one of H. R. H. the Duke of York's Domestic Chaplains.
On Monday last, at his lenies in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square Henry Edridge, Esq. Associate of the Royal Academy.
On Tuesday last, at Hallow Park, Worcestershire, Alfred Ellis, youngest son of Samuel Wall, Esq.
On Tuesday, the 24th lust, in London, George Ede, Esq. of Merry Oak, in the county of Southampton, in the 29th year of his age.

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SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, APRIL 28.

DIVIDENDS.

May 26, R. Simson, Crown-court, Threadneedle street, merchant.—May 19, J. Lewin, Holloway, carpenter.—May 22, W. Simcox, Birmingham, thimble-maker.—May 22, W. Poole, Leicester, hosier.—May 22, Little, Elliott, and Co., Heley-Field, Durham, lead-miners.—May 21, Foulke's and Daraton, Manchester, cabinet-makers.—May 23, T. Barnett, Kendal, Westmoreland corn-merchant.—May 19, H. Schroder and Sons, College-lift, and Chessington, Surrey, sugar refuers.—May 19, R. and J. Grimshaw, Gorton, Lancashire, and Manchester, merchants.—May 19, J. Rose, St. Michael's alley, Cornbill, provision-merchant.—May 21, W. Reynolds, Bristol, soap-maker.—May 19, T. and J. Dowley, Willow-street, Bankside, corn-merchants.—May 19, T. X. Keppell, Alford, Surrey, builder.—May 19, C. Beakburn, Turnehapel-Doek, Plymouth, and Bloomsbury-square, build-er.—May 19, W. Sherwood, Liverpool, soap-manufacturer.—May 19, C. Beeher, Lothbury, merchant.—May 21, J. Newbold, Leanington-Priors, Warwickshire, butcher.—May 19, T. Inchbold, Leeds, book-seller.

CERTIFICATES—May 19.

seller.

CERTIFICATES—May 19.

P. Butcher, Braintree-Heath, Essex, horse-dealer.—A. Smith, Lime-street-square, merchant.—J. Harrison, Sandwich, Kent, weolstapler.—J. Guy, Blackfriar's-road, dealer and chapman.—W. F. Page, High-Helborn, linen-draper.—L. Ingram, Cheapside, hatter.—J. Whaley, King's Lyan, Norfolk, watchmaker.—T. Bradshaw, Miles's-lane, and Crooked-lane, warehouseman.—J. Farrell, Prospect-place, Newington-Causeway, merchant.—Newstead and Cooke, Kingston-upon-Hull, soap-manufacturers.—R. Fox, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, wine-merchant.—T. Alder, Prestbury, Gloucestershire, victualler.—W. Wheeler, the younger, New Kent-road, timber-merchant.

### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, May 1, 1821.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.

Borough of Orford.—The Most Honourable Robert Marquis of Londonderry, in the room of John Douglas, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Commission in the Tyne Yeomanry Hussars, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Durham.

George Rippon, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Lockey, deceased.

PARTERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Napier, Douglas, and Hannay, Castle-Douglas, bankers.—J. Tennaut and Co. Trinity Square, wine and brandy merchants.—M. M. Pattison, J. Pattison, jun. Old Jewry, silk merchants.—Watsen, Mardoch, and Watson, Greenock, merchants.—Milgrove and Culbertson, Bristol, timber dealers.—Large, Jenkins, and Paine, Birmingham, wire workers.—Back, Everitt, and Lowden, Compton Street, back 'makers.—Shipway and Dunn, jun. Trowbridge, hatters.—Moore and Parkin, Barking, surgeons:—Standen and Wallace, Lancashire, stone masons.—Coote, Wisbech, St. Peters, and Coote, St. Ives, merchants,—Birch, M. and J. De Jongh, and Birch, Manchester, twist merchants.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

BENZIES, A. St. Martin's Laue, baker.

CROFT, T. Chatham, Kent, hair dresser.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

LOVE, B. L. Norwich, manufacturer.

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LOVE, B. L. Norwich, manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

BANKE, R. sen. Newark-upon. Trent, miller.

GREENWOOD, T. jun Preston, Lancashire, upholsterer.

SHEPHEARD, J. jun. and HOUGHTON, R. Bastey, Worcestershire, dealers.

TURNER, D. Whitechapel Road, timber merchant.

GREENWOOD, T. jun Preston, Lancashire, upholsterer.

SHEPHEARD, J. jun. and HOUGHTON, R. Badsey, Woreestershire, dealers.

TURNER, D. Whitechapel Road, timber merchant.

WALLER, M. Stone, Staffordshire, victualler,

WELSH. J. High Helborn, master mariner.

WESTERWAY, J. Exeler, watch maker.

JERRY, J. Kirton, Suffolk, maltster.

DIVIDENDS.

May 22. J. Maenair, jun. and J. Atkinson, Cornhill, merchants.—May 22, J. Lay, South Moulton Street, hatter.—May 26, W. Vaughan, Pall Mall, tailor.—May 26, J. Hill, Rotherhithe, merchant.—June 2, M. Haffner, Caunen Street, St. Geerge's, carpenter.—May 23, E. Cattell, Milverton, mealman.—May 22, J. Davies, Skrewsbury, flax spinner.—June 6, R. and 6. Panter, Heyrod, Lancashire, dealers.—May 29, J. Thomas, Llanbrynmair, flannel manufacturer.—May 30, T. Powell, Leominster, butcher.—June 5, T. Ryder and J. Nasmyth, Fenchurch Street, sugar refiners.—May 26, N. Bell, Boreham Park, Hertfordshire, hay jobber.—May 29, W. Bewley, Manchester, tailor.—May 22, W. and A. Copp, Exeler, linen drapers.—May 22, W. Burn, Exeter, draper.—May 29, J. Dobell, Staplehurst, tailor.—May 22, J. Lee, King Street, Cheapside, warehouseman.—May 22, W. Hodge, Great Hermitage Street, ship owner.—May 24, T. Cassity, Liverpool, feather merchant.—May 22, J. Williams, Bishopsgate Street Wibin, linen draper.—May 22, M. B. Schlesinger, Church Court, Clements Lane, indigo merchant.—May 22, J. Williams, Bishopsgate Street Wibin, linen draper.—May 12, J. Bourke, Albemarle Street, wine and brandy merchant.

CERTIFICATES—May 22.

T. Jarratt, Shrewsbury, victualler.—J. Riebards and W. Badham Bromyard, Herefordshire, corn dealers.—J. Canney, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, ship owner.—S. Levy, Rosemary Lane, slopseller.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTB.

# LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, 4th May, 1821.

2d Regt. of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. G. A. Reid to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Grieve, superseded.
6th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—General Hon. R. Taylor, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Colouel, vice Lord Carhampton, deceased.
16th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. J. Walton to be Captain, without purchase, vice Thurlow, deceased.

I6th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. J. Walton to be Captain, without purchase, vice Thurlow, deceased,
55th Ditto—Capt. J. Fisher, from half-pay 15th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Goddard, who exchanges.
73d Ditto—Lieut. C. Anber, from half-pay 67th Foot, to be Lieut. Without purchase, vice Campbell, deceased.
Staff—Lient.-Col. J. Bell. on half pay as Permanent Ass. Quartermaster-Gea. to be Pep.-Quartermaster-Gea. at the Cape of Good Mope, vice Warre, who resigns.
Hospital Staff.—Staff-Surg. D. M Diarmid, from half-pay, to be Surg. to the Forces, vice Macleod, who exchanges.—T. Allan, Gent. to be Hosp.-Ass. to the Forces, vice Moon, deceased.

Other of Ordnance, May 2, 1821.

Rosp. Ass. to the Forces, vice Moon, deceased.

Office of Ordnance, Man 2, 1821.

Royal Reg. of Artillery.—Sec. Capt. R. C. Molesworth, from half-pay, to be Sec. Capt. vice Cartis, retired on half pay.

Commission in the 2d or Eastern Regiment of Norfolk Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk,

Ensign W. Sharpe to be Lieut. vice Hogg, deceased.

Commission in the North Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavairy, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby,

J. O. Sweetenham, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Andrew, promoted.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

GATTERSON, J. Kingstön-apon-Hull, leather-seller.

BIGSBY, J. Deptford, brewer.

RITCHIE, R. Mill-lane, Deptford, brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

BUTTERY, S. West Stockwith, Nottingham, malister.

THOMAS, H. W. Welverhampton, upholsterer.

GORTON, J. Henry-street, Hampstead-road, smith.

HALL, H. and HALL, J. Sun-Wharf, Upper Thames-street, irons
recharts.

ercliants.
TURNER, S. Stock Exchange, Capel-court, stock-broker.
CURWEN, J. Great East Cheap, tea-broker.
AMBROSE, W. Clapton, Middlesex, carpenter.
DRIVER, J. and DRIVER, M. Thomas-street, Bristol, cabinet

inkers.
COPLAND, S. the Younger, Blackbeath-hill, victualler.
WOODCOCK, C. Norwich, coach-maker.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

Lord Helland presented two petitions, one signed by 200 respectable inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, the other from a district in the same island, both complaining of the manner in which the laws were administered, and praying the House to adopt some measure to regulate the government of that colony, and to place it on the same footing as other British Colonies.—The petitions were laid on the table.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY. Counsel were heard, and evidence examined, in support of the second reading of Glerawley's Divorce Bill.

The African Company Regulation Bill was passed.—Adj.

FRIDAY.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the rending of the Cash Payments Bill. The Noble Earl stated that the object of the present Bill was not to alter the principle of the law with respect to cash payments, but merely to vary its operation, by enabling the Bank to do that in May 1821, which they could not other-wise do till May 1822. It was the intention of the Bank to pay off all their Il. notes.

The Marquis of Lansdowne observed, that by this measure the Bank would be enabled to promote the convenience and advantage of the public, and throw into circulation the specie which they had accumulated. He saw no reason to change the opinion which be had all along maintained, that when once the currency of the country should be established on durable principles, the less of the precious metals which might remain in the the better. No one doubted the capability of the Bank to pay all demands upon them. It was a question, he observed, whether, after a paper currency had received all the improvements of which it was capable, it was probable one system would rise to forgery to a greater extent than the other. In the course of the last twenty years the convictions for coining amounted to 3,191, whilst the convictions for forgery in the same period, with all the facilities afforded to the commission of that crime, by the defective state of the existing notes, amounted only to 1,581. Thus the convictions for coining nearly trebled the other. It might be said most of these convictions were for coining silver, but he was sorry to say, that in the opinion of the best informed, the facilities for coining gold were very great in consequence of the introduction of platina. For his own part, if the advantages of a metallic currency over a paper one could be shewn. he should prefer the latter, as the most economical machine for carrying on the circulation of the country. After the passing of a Bill, the principle of a metallic standard without a metallic currency would still continue, and therefore be thought the Bank should be compelled to purchase gold a fraction below the Mint price. The noble Marquess then enforced the necessity of reducing the expenditure, by economy and retrenchment below the revenue.

The Earl of Lauderdale thought the Bank ought to be cautious in their proceedings under the Bill. He observed, that gold had continued at the same price for the last six months, which was, in effect, saying, that it did not come fairly into the market, for the law of supply and demand would prevent the standard price being invariable. The nominal price was 31. 17s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., the price of foreign gold was 31. 14s. 6d.; comparing it with the foreign metal it ought to be 31. 19s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. or 31. 19s. 7d. With respect to a paper currency, he was not satisfied it was the most advantageous. He thought no coun satisfied it was the most advantageous. He thought no country beld out such advantages to the coiner, as this; he might gain by his operation (the price of silver being 4s. 1014) 4s. 11d. per oz., and considering the number of shillings into which an oz. might be coined) 14 per cent.

Lord King considered a reduction of the expenditure neces-

sary for all wise purposes. He thought the purchases of the Bank in gold tended to carry the price beyond its proper value, and they had been too eager in collecting gold.

The Earl of Liverpool admitted, that the Bill would have

the effect of increasing the difficulties of other principles. The Bank were of opinion, it would be prudent to pay their II. notes without delay, now amounting to between 6,000,0001. or 7,000,0001. and to issue gold instead—it was obvious after considering the question; at least, it appeared to his mind, that the metallic currency was the most advantageous of the two. He seared the evils attendant on paper circulation were suffi-cient to counterbalance the advantages which had been described, the extent of forgery was one very serious objection, particularly with respect to one pound notes. With respect to the price of gold, the market price he believed was below the standard price, large quantities of bullion to the amount of standard price, large quantities of button to the amount of 500,0001. monthly now entered the country, the price of gold was consequently on the decline, and now probably did not exceed 31. 15s. or 31. 16s. The Noble Lord then alluded to the reduction in the taxes and said, that since the termination of the war 16,000,0001. of taxes had been reduced. the war 16,000,000l. of taxes had been reduced. He was one of those who had advised an addition to the Sinking Fund two years ago; and he thought it desirable that a Sinking Fund of 5,000,0001. should be established. Some considerable retrenchments had been made in the expenditure, the greatest burthen at present was the half-pay of the Army, the Navy and the Ordnance, but that was a source for expenditure which could not be touched. He thought the best mode of reaching and comprehending all the improvements of which the system was capable, would be to give the present experiment the trial at least of one year.

After some further observations from the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Darnley, and the Duke of Wellington, the Bill was passed.

—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

The Marquis of Londonderry took the Oaths and his Seat for the Borough of Orford.

A New Writ was ordered for Ludgershall, and another for Stirling, the former in the room of the Earl of Carhampton, deceased, and the latter for Stirling, in the room of Sir C. Edmonstone, deceased.

The second reading of the Assize Bread Bill was discharged, and fixed for the 7th of May.

Lord J. Russell gave notice of a motion respecting Corrupt

Boroughs for the 9th of May.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House to go

into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Creevey objected to the motion, and wished the House to pledge itself to a resolution to reduce some of the salaries in the higher offices. He moved an amendment to that effect: viz. In the Paymaster's Office, 1,5001, to an Accountant, 1,0001. to a Cashier, and in other offices, Comptroller's Department, 1,4001. 1,0001. 2,0001. 1,5001. &c.

Lord Palmerston thought the motion extraordinary, because

the House as yet did not know whether such sums had actually

Mr. Creevey said, his motion merely pledged the House to

consider the subject at a proper time.

Sir C. Long said, the motion was founded on the assumption, that several clerks were about to be discharged, which was not the fact.

Mr. Bennett verily believed, if the Government wor for a vote of 4,000l, and sixpence halfpenny, and a Member were to shew the necessity of taking off the odd sixpence halfpenny, the House would, nevertheless, vote it, if the Noble Lord and his friends opposed the reduction.

The Marquis of Londonderry made some observations, and the House divided.—For the original motion, 55—For Mr. Creevey's amendment, 22—Majority, 33.

The House then went into a Committee.

Lord Palmerston moved a resolution for granting a sum of 20,0001, for certain military services connected with the East India Company, which was agreed to.—The Noble Lord then moved a grant of 16,000l. for the support of the Royal Military College, at Sandyhurst.

Mr. Hume objected to paying for the education of young men, who could not afterwards enter the military service expence of the establishment for the last five years, had cost the country 115,0001.— of 400 cadets, who ought to have been admitted, only 164 had found admission, the sooner the institution was done away with the better; but at all events the number of cadets ought to be reduced. He moved a reduction of 7,0001.

Lord Palmerston said, that the fact was, out of the number of cadets who had passed their examination, only 14 were unprovided for. The expense differed very little from other institutions.

Colonel Davies said, that in nineteen cases out of twenty, the education given at those Colleges, was totally lost.

Sir L. Cole bore testimony to the more serious exertions of

the present Governor, Sir George Murray.

Mr. Hume contended, that the keeping up of this immense establishment, was like drawing a cork with a ten horse power boys did not require such an establishment—a Governor or

Lieut.-Governor were altogether superfluous.

Lord J. Russell objected to the practice of bringing up young men exclusively for the Army. He really could see no use for four professors of the French language at the College—the did not see the urgent necessity for a British officer knowing that language.

Lord Palmerston could not agree with the Noble Lord in ishing to see the Army in a state of Constitutional ignorance. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Williams, supported the aniendment.

Colonel Wood quoted the opinion of a distinguished Commander, as to the necessity of a good classical education in a military man—the late General Wolfe writing on the subject to a friend, whose brother was about to enter the Army, suid, "Your brother no doubt is master of Latin and the French language, and also understands fortification, and the attack and defence of fortified places." The House would recollect, that it was between the ages of 14 and 18 that these things were to the was between the ages of 14 and 18 that these things were to be acquired, if at all. The General concluded his letter in these words: "In these days of scarcity and unlucky times, it would be well for young men of fortune to follow your bro-ther's footsteps, and to qualify them for the important situation of a military command; if this be not done, we must sink under the superior education of our restless neighbours." This was the opinion of a man well able to judge, and given without

was the opinion of a man went note to judge, and given without prejudice in favour of any future views of the Government.

Sir H. Hardinge said, that the system pursued at the Military College, at Sandyhurst, was superior to that of any other institution in Europe. This was so well known in foreign countries that the Europe. tries, that the French Minister at War had actually established a College in Paris on the same plan, having sent to this country for the late Professor of Fortification, at Sandyhurst, to go over and superintend it.—The House divided—For the original resolution, 32-For the amendment, 23-Majority, 9.

The following sums were then voted:

For the pay of General Officers not being Colonels of Regi-nents 172,8501.—General Officers on the Irish Establishment 30,0001.—The Irish Staff 1,2531. 9s. 2d.

On the question that the sum of 28,2041. be granted for the Governors of Garrisons on Foreign Stations,

Mr. Hume wished to know whether any reduction was to take place in Foreign Garrisons; Gibraltar, he considered a sinecure, and desired to know what services Lord Chatham had rendered the country to entitle him to take a sinecure place with a large salary annexed to it.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, it was not the intention of His Majesty's Government to make any reduction in that part of the military establishment, which related to foreign garrisons. His Majesty's Government tooked upon the government of these garrisons as rewards due to meritorious officers. With respect to the observations of the Hon. Member on the name of Chatham, he thought that name was entitled to a little more respect—the Earl of Chatham he could assure the House, did not take the situation as a sinecure; but with the full intention of doing his duty, by discharging the duties of it in the most effective manner, and he was now on his way to Gibraltar—the Hon. Member had not taken any exceptions to the appointment while the Duke of Kent held it, and he received 6,500l. a-year—the salary of the Earl of Chatham is

only 4,4001.

Mr. Hume denied that he meant any thing invidious in what he had said on the subject of the Rarl of Chatham's appointment—the Duke of Kent had received the government of Gibrattar from his father, as a reward for ten years foreign service as a soldier with his regiment. General O'Hara, his predecessor received 9,000l. a-year, and if the Duke received a less sum Government had defrauded him.

The Marquis of Londonderry appealed to the House, whether any word be had said, could be construed into a complaint against the Duke of Kent.

Colonel Davies remarked on the baste with which the appointment had been filled up Kent - he was sorry that the Earl of Chatham was on his way to Gibraltar to cut out work for himself.

Mr. Hume moved an amendment, that the sum of 2,4491. be deducted from the grant.

Lord A. Hamilton regretted that Ministers held out no relief, or that the government of Gibraltar was not to be held in

Mr. Bennett complained of the establishments kept up at

Inverness, Hull and Stirling.

Lord J. Russell wished to know, if Lord Chatham was permanently to reside at Gibraltar, and whether it was intended

to abolish the office of Lieut.-Governor.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, when the appointment was made out, it was with the understanding that the office was not to be a sinecure, and that Lord Chatham would pro

ceed to Gibraltar to perform the duties of the situation.—The House divided—For the resolution, 87—For the amendment, 27—Majority, 80.

The following grants were then moved:

For Garrisons in Ireland 20,2281.—Retired Officers on full

Mr. Hume complained of the practice of admitting retired officers into the Veteran Corps, and moved a reduction on the grant of 18;8701. The amendment was negatived, and the original proposition was carried.

The next grants moved were:

For Irish retired Officers 14,7421.—Hulf-pay of Foreign Officers, 121,2751.

On the second of these grants, Mr. Hume complained of the advantages which the Foreign Officer received in our establishments in preference to the British. He moved a reduction of

Mr. Bennett moved to reduce it 2,000l. only—For Mr. B.'s amendment, 35—For the original motion, 89—Majority, 54.

The grant as originally proposed was then carried.

A sum of 47,096i. was granted for defraying the medical expences of Chelsea Hospital.

Colonel Davies could not see what duties there were for six

medical officers in the Hospital—one Surgeon and an Assistant-Surgeon was all that the service required. The resolution was agreed to. e sum of 94,000l. was voted for the out pensioners of

Chelsen Hospital, and 15,2321. to defray the out pensions of Kilmainham Hospital.

It was then proposed to vote 32,1261, to defray the expense of the Royal Military Asylum.

Mr. Hume asked, if it was the intention of Government to keep up the establishment, which could not then be supplied with the objects for which it was intended; namely, the children of parents who lost their lives in the service of their country

Lord Palmerston said, it was not desirable to increase the Army in time of peace, nor to increase the number of children in the Asylum—to reduce it only orphans had been received.

The resolution was agreed to.

The sum of 31,510l. was voted for persons superannuated in civil offices.

This resolution was ultimately withdrawn on account of the lateness of the hour, and the Committee reported progress .- Adj. TUESDAY.

Sir J. Graham presented a petition from the inhabitants of Mary-le-bone, complaining of the nuisances arising from the hawking of articles for sale, the blowing of horns, &c.

Mr. S. Rice presented a petition from the Chamber of Com-merce, in Limerick, respecting the right of certain persons to vote for Members in Parliament for that city.—Ordered to be taken into consideration on the 15th of May.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of Supply was read. On moving the first Resolution, Mr. G. Bennett expressed the determination of himself and his Hon. Friends to discontinue the discussion on the Army Estimates; but after the whole of the Ordnance Estimates should be gone through, he, or some one else, would then move a series of Resolutions, on the whole amount and expenditure of

our Army Establishment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that His Majesty's Ministers merely proposed the Estimates, and the House either adopted or rejected them, therefore, the Army Establishment was voted by the House, and thus shewed the confidence of Parliament in the Government.

Col. Davies was convinced, that the same majority would

have voted 1,0001. for every 1001. if Ministers had desired it.

Mr. R. Martin rose to order. He considered the Hon. Member highly indecorous and disorderly, when he charged the majority of that House with such criminality and profligacy, as to vote 1000i. instead of 100i. if desired. He was sure the Hon. Member would not prefer a charge in that House, which he would not maintain outside the Bar; at least, he would not use such language to him.

The Speaker could not see the Hon. Member had been at all

out of order. Col. Davies was sorry the Hon. Member had misunderstood him; but he begged leave to say, that whatever fell from him in that House, he would support elsewhere. The Resolution

was agreed to. On the Resolution respecting the pay of General Officers

being read

Sir R. Fergusson complained of the hardships which many Major-Generals suffered, who received only the pay of their regimental Commissions. He alluded to one case in particular, of a Major-General, who had served 41 years, and broken up his constitution, in a foreign climate, and only receives, at present, the pay of Major.

The Marquis of Londonderry, in the absence of the Noble Lord (Palmerston) could say nothing on this point; but he had no doubt, the case mentioned by the gallant officer, would receive attention.—The Resolutions were agreed to.

On reading the Resolutions for the half-pay,

Col. Davies offered some observations. The number of officers on half-pay, was 8616, and the expence was 765,7811.

From the 1st of Jan. 1816, to the 1st of July, 1820, the total rom the ist of Jan. 1810, to the ist of Jury, 1820, the total number of new appointments, was 1105; out of which, 54 only were made from the half-pay list; all the rest being filled up by favour. A great saving might be made to the public, if only one half of the Commissions which had been filled up had only one nail of the Commissions which had been false up had been taken from the half-pay. The total of the Estimate was 206,3531. He, therefore, would give notice of his intention to move for an Address to His Majesty, similar to the one passed in 1740, nem. con.—"That he would be pleased to employ any such persons who might remain on half-pay, who were com-

petent to serve in the army."

Lord Pulmerston could assure the Hon. Member that it was the auxious wish of the Commander-in-Chief to satisfy the claims and wishes of the half-pay officers of the army, as far as could be consistently done with justice to the other classes of the nation. The number of first commissions granted from January 1816 to January 1821 was 1105, of which 508 were without purchase; 114 were cadets from the Military College, and 80 half-pay officers, leaving 314 appointed, as it was termed, by favour: the average was 62 commissions to persons not before in the army, and 38 to cadets and half pay officers. was of opinion the plan of filling up vacancies, other than from the half pay, would have a most pernicious tendency.

Mr. Hume moved an amendment to the resolution to the following effect:— That from the 25th January, 1816, to the same date 1821, there were 1105 commissions filled up by the Commander-in-Chief, in the cavalry and infantry of the line, in favour of persons never before in the army, 597 of that number with purchase, and 508 without; that there were a great number of cornets and ensigns on half-pay who might have



filled up the appointments, and created a saving thereby of 29,6001. a year, or a total at 12 years purchase of 348,0001.

Gen. Gascoyne thought the Hon. Gent. ought to take into consideration, that after so many long and bloody contests the country had been engaged in, there were many meritorious officers whose claims in behalf of their children were entitled to the attention of the Commander-in-Chief.

Sir H. Vivian called the attention of the House to the case of Major-Generals in consequence of existing regulations. He stated an instance in which the officer had expended 5000l. in the purchase of his commissions, and was now placed upon a re-tired allowance equivalent to the helf-pay of a Lieut.-Colonel, and not equal to a life annuity, which his money would have

Sir H. Hardings supported the suggestions of the Hon. Officer (Sir H. Vivian), and hoped the case of Major-Generals would be taken into consideration.

The resolutions were then agreed to. It was agreed that the Ordnance Estimates should be taken on Monday.

The Scotch Court of Admiralty Bill was passed.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Byng presented petitions from the parish of St. James's and the Vestrymen of St. Martin's, against the practice of bawking goods for sale in the streets.

Lord A. Hamilton presented a petition from a person named Turner, residing in Glasgow, complaining of an outrage sanctioned by the Lord Advocate of Scotland. The House of the petitioner was entered, on the night of the 9th of April last at eleven o'clock, by an armed force in search of arms, as he

supposed, but, as they said, under a warrant issued by the Lord Advocate, charging him with high treason. He was hurried off to prison, and placed under a military guard, and kept in soli-tary confinement for 15 days, and at length was allowed to go at liberty on bail, and no charge had been since made against him.

The Lord Advocate said the warrant was issued on grounds which it would be imprudent to state to the House; perhaps they might not be grounded in truth; and if so, why did not the

petitioner complain in a Court of Law. As to being kept in solitary confinement, he could only say that the Glasgow Bridewell was a very comfortable prison. Glasgow was in a state of open insurrection, in consequence of a placard being stuck up, calling upon the people to form a provisional government, and it was in consequence of the state of Glasgow that it was found necessary to arrest this individual.

Mr. Maxwell supported the prayer of the petition.
Mr. Monteith described the state of insurrection and alarm in which Glasgow was placed. In consequence of the informa-tion which he had received, he sent to the Lord Advocate and his Colleagues.

After some observations from Mr. Hume, &c. the Petition was ordered to be printed,

A Petition was presented from John Wheeler, confined in Ilchester Gaol, (described by Mr. Bennett, who presented it, as a poor friendless boy thirteen years old) complaining of great

Mr. Alderman Wood stated, that from enquiry going on great abuses in this gool were proved to exist. Two pair of stocks were kept at work in the prison, and that women were sometimes placed in them.—The Petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow, in the absence of Mr. H. Sumner, gave notice that the Hon. Member would, on the 22d inst. move for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the state of

On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply,

Col. Davies moved an address to the King, to employ in his army such officers, now on half-pay, who were qualified to serve His Majesty. The motion was a verbatim copy of one submitted and agreed to by the House, in 1740. He would suggest that half of the commissions which might fall vacant should be filled up with the names of officers who were at present on the half-pay list.

Lord Palmerston objected to the motion as being unrained for by the course adopted of late years, and, by implication, conveying an unmerited censure upon the Commander-in-Chief. He could assure the House that his Royal Highness was disposed to place as many of the officers, now on the half-pay list, on full pay, as could be done consistently with other claims, which ought not to be overlooked. Between 1811 and 1816 there had been placed on half-pay 2,712; between 1816 and 1821 there had been added to the list, by exchange, 1,762, making a total of 4,474. From 1816 to 1821 there had been brought from the half-pay list to full pay at the rate of about 400 a-year, so that, in the course of nine years, 3,600, remaining on the half-pay list, would be placed on the full pay.

Major-Gen. Wilson contended, that the resolution did not intend to convey any censure on the Commander-in-Chief. Capt. O'Grady thought that the situations of barrack-masters

and militin officers should be given to half-pay officers. Mr. Hume and Mr. Hutchinson supported the motion The House divided. For the Motion, 14-Against it, 45

Upon the motion for going into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Hame moved, as an amendment, a resolution to this effect,—that as there were individuals in perfect health, and in the performance of the duties of other lucrative situations, who received allowances from the superannuated and retired lists, it was necessary to refer the Estimates under those heads to a Committee to make enquiry thereon.

Lord Palmerston defended the allowances to superannuated

and retired officers, and so id that they were the well-earned re-

ward of long and meritorious services.

The House divided. For the Amendment, 22—Against it. 63-Majority, 41.

In a Committee, Mr. Bankes moved, that a sum not exceeding 8,4751. should be granted to the British Museum.—Agreed to.

Lord Palmerston moved a grant of 34,5201. for defraying
the charge of superannuations and retired pensions in England. The resolution was agreed to, as was one for granting the

sum of 8,6861, 6s. 4d. for the service of Ireland.

A sum of 35,000l, was moved to be granted for the payment of Exchequer fees. This sum, together with 269,500l. for the disembodied militia of England, and 25,300l. for that of Ireland were then proposed and agreed to, and the Report was

brought up.
On the Second Reading of the Metropolis Police Bill, Mr. Bennett opposed it, as being brought forward without the sanction of the magistraey. The chief mischief, as the Bill affected Police officers, was this, the temptation was great, and the pay was small. The Hon. Gent. went over the defects in the Police Establishment, and stated the necessity of some

revision. Mr. H. Clive did not see the necessity of sending the Bill to

a Committee,
After some further conversation between Mr. Denman, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Alderman Wood, the Bill was read a second time, and committed for that day fortnight.

The Irish Court of Chancery Bill was passed.—Adj. till Friday.

FRIDAY.

A new Writ was ordered for Andover, in the room of T. A.

Smith, Esq. vacated.

A variety of Petitions, from divers places, praying for a revision of the Criminal Code, against hawking goods for sale in

the streets, &c. were presented.

A Petition was presented from an Officer (not named) complaining of being appointed to a situation in Greenwich Hospital, which precluded him from pensions to the amount of 7001. a year, which his severe wounds entitled him to. The emoluments of his present birth being only 2201.

Mr. Croker said, as a matter of favour this Officer was anpointed to Greenwich Hospital before he was entitled to a pension.— The Petition was laid on the table.

A Petition was presented from the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in Manchester, against the encreased duties on East India Sugars.—After some conversation between Mr. Vansittart, Lord Stanley, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Barham, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Gordon, Dr. Lushington, &c. the Petition

was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of the Marquis of Londonderry, that the

House do go into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Hutchinson rose to submit a motion to the House on the state of Europe. He alluded to the situation of Italy and the continent generally, and contended, that it was the policy of this country to prevent the ambitious views of Russia and Austria from taking effect; that the peace of Europe, as well as the security of England, depended on such timely interferences to preserve civil liberty, which it was the object of the Allied Monarchs to destroy. He moved an amendment to that effect.

\*\*Major-Gen. Wilson seconded the motion.\*\*

The Magazine of Londonton considered the providered the provi

The Marquis of Londonderry considered the amendment quite foreign to the present question. The noble Marquis was not prepared to enter into a discussion on the state of Europe when the question was a Supply of Navy Estimates. No circumstances had occurred to call on this country for its interference; at present, our soundest policy and our best interests were consulted by not meddling in the proceedings on the continent. Gentlemen on the other side of the House should not be so ready to give their advice. The Hon. Gent. had offered many salutary instructions which were quite thrown away upon Ministers. He must excuse him if he did not call mon the House to your proper for interfering with Roysign call upon the House to vote money for interfering with Foreign With respect to the Russian army, he begged to be understood not to say that it is not in motion, nor would be prophecy that it would not advance further. How it came to be out in motion he would state; the King of Sardinia had applied to Austria for assistance in putting down the insurrection of his subjects, and Austria applied to Russia for forces to support her against the attack threatened by the Piedmontese; consequence of this Russin ordered troops to march from the Turkish frontiers, and part of them, he believed, entered the Austrian dominions. It did not follow, once having marched, they must continue to march.

Maj.-Gen. Wilson supported the motion.
Col. Davies was happy to hear the Russian army had stopped

The amendment was negatived without a division on the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair.
In answer to a question from Mr. C. Hutchinson,

The Marquis of Londonserry stated, without reserve, that the movements of the Russian troops had no reference whatever to Spain; the events in Piedmont were not of sufficient importance to call for the interference of Russin.

The question was again put for the Speaker's leaving the Chair, when

Mr. Hyme entered into a comparative statement of the Navy Estimates with these of 1792, which he wished to place on the journals. The number of mariners, he observed had been increased, and the wear and tear of the ships. This year it amounted to 6,352,7881. Though it was fair to admit that it was less this year by 390,0001. than the last. He then entered into his comparison of the charges with those of 1792, enumerating the various items, and moved an amendment to this effect, that in 1792, when there were 144 ships in commission, 257 in ordinary, and 16,000 seamen and marines, the expence was 58,7191.; that in 1813, when there were 606 ships in commission, 355 in ordinary, and 140,000 seamen and marines, mission, 355 in ordinary, and 140,000 seamen and marines, the expences were 169,2371.; and in 1821, when only 119 ships were in commission, 582 in ordinary, and 22,000 seamen and marines, the expences were 185,0501., being only a reduction in expence of 4,1771. (In the sixth year of peace) from that of 1813: that the expence of the dock-yards in 1792 was 25,3521.; in the year 1813 it amounted to 212,1431., and in 1821 the estimate was 210,4751., being only 1,3981. less than 1813: the estimate for 1821 is 53,9511., being 1,5911. more than in 1813; that the ordinaries in 1821 is 726,6721. more than in 1813, and the total supply is 4,407,3041. more in 1821 than in 1792. then in 1792.

Sir George Warrender would be happy in the Committee to correct some of the errors into which he had fallen,—the Reso-

lution of Mr. Hume was negatived without a division.
In a Committee of Supply,
Sir G. Warrender then brought forward the Navy Estimates. in doing which be referred to several reductions which had taken place in the different yards, by discontinuing one fifth of the men employed in the Dock-yards, and further reductions were in course. The Hon. Bart, then proceeded to detail the different items in the estimates, and stated, that the increase of 11,000l, in the salaries and contingencies of the Admiralty Office, was occasioned partly by the reward given to the crew of the Heela and Griper. With respect to grants he should ask for 32,000l. to Greenwich Hospital, 8,000l. for the Naval Asylum; last year he had taken 14,000l. for the latter esta-blishment, but now several offices would be reduced. The Hon. Bart, then moved, that a sum not exceeding 2,484,5991. 11s. 5d. be granted for defraying the amount of the Navy and Victualling Ordinary Estimates for 1821.

Mr. Bernal objected to grant so large a sum in a single Re-

solution.

Sir G. Warrender said he followed the usual course. Mr. Bernal repeated his objection, as those with whom he ing to vote the sum in gross could not object after co

to the items in detail. The motion was then withdrawn, and a sum of 70,5961.5s. 1d. was moved for salaries, allowances, and contingent expences in the Offices of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Mr. Bernal moved a reduction in this grant of 35001. objecting to six Lords of the Admiralty, and contended that four were competent to fulfil the duties. He also objected to the continuance of the Vice Admiral of Scotland.

Sir G. Cockburn defended the grant, the public business could not be transacted without a full Board at the Admiralty. The Gallant Officer said, it was necessary there should be three civilians to compose the Board.

Sir J. Yorke thought the business could as well be transacted by reducing the number of Lords. The Hon, Member

served, that though the great first-rate ships, the Britannia Caledonia, and Hibernia, were not absolutely water logged, they had six feet water in their hold, and it was necessary for the officers and crew to join to steer her—if he might call His Majesty's Ministers the Officers, and the Members of this House, the crew. With respect to the Admiralty Board, he could only say, that during the eight years he was at that Board, he had not been able to discover what these Civilian Lords did, they were dumbies. As to having Lawyers at the Board, there never was such an apple of discord thrown—the first Lord was a Lawyer, he was bred up in the calling of an advocate. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Croker) was bred a Lawyer, and talked on matters of law with sufficient flippancy—so there was a lawyer at the top and one at the bottom of the table. From the respect he bore to the persons composing the Board, he should be sorry to reduce their salaries; but he believed the efficiency of the Admiralty could not be diminished, if the number of Lords was reduced to five. His relation (Mr. C. Yorke) had given up 2,000l. a-year, but not a word was said on the matter.

Mr. F. Robinson and Mr. R. Ward defended the grant.

Mr. Creevey supported the amendment.

Mr. Hume alluded to the matine establishment, which was divided into four divisions—Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. There was a paymaster to each division, so that the expence altogether was 5,0001. for paying 8,000 men. He objected to the appointment of private secretary to the First Lord, and to the paymestership of widows' pensions.

Mr. Croker stated his own firm opinion that the present constitution of that board was not only highly useful to the service, but almost indispensable. He must say, that if there was an individual in that House who would readily spurn at office, it was his Hon. and gallant friend, who had frequently voted with those who thought that the present number of the Lords of the Admiralty ought not to be diminished, and be (Mr. C.) always thought that vote was dictated by an unbiassed judgment. Upon the subject of the marines he would not say much, because the marines had been already voted, and secondly, because a more appropriate occasion would offer. But as to the commissions of General, Lieut.-General, and Major-General of marines, with the four Colonels of the corps, there was no instance of the grant of any of these appointments having been made on any other ground than real service, neither favour, influence, patronage, nor connexion influenced the appointment. Lords St. Vincent and Nelson, Admirals Kentes, Bickerton, Duckworth, Saumarez, and others, were among those who had achieved the most services, encountered the most danger, and suffered the most trials, and of course were entitled danger, and suffered the most triais, and of course were entitied to the rewards of their distinguished services. As to the Private Secretary, it had been usual for the First Lord to appoint his Private Secretary to the first vacant Commissionership of the Navy or Victualling, as in the case of Mr. Hay, who had only 3001, a year. The Hon. Gent, was mistaken as to the duties and labour of the office of Payin ster of Marines; the demand for the Commissionership of the office of Payin ster of Marines. for that Officer's attendance was frequent, for he was not only Paymaster, Inspector of Marines, and Quarter Master and Barrack Master also, and he gave bail to the amount of 20,0001. He could say this from thirteen years' experience, and be thought the present constitution of the Board should not be altered As to the Law and Naval Lords, the Lay Lords, if a comparative value could be made, were the more efficient of the two. With respect to the appointments of the marine officers, those were made to gallant officers for moritorious

After some further discussion, a division took place. For the Original Resolution, 115—Against it, 77—Majority, 38.

A proposition was then mede for reducing the sum to 10091. instead of 30001.—For the original motion, 118—Against it, 55

Majority, 63.

The next Resolution proposed, was for a sum not exceeding 38,9241. 1s. 6d. for salaries and contingencies in the Navy Pay

Mr. Hume moved a reduction in this vote, to 28,9241.

Mr. Hame moved a reduction in this vote, to 28,8741.
The amendment was not pressed.
The next Resolutions were for a sum not exceeding 75,5291.
18s. 6d. for defraying the expences of the Navy Office for 1821;
45,4881. for the Victualling Office, and 28,7311. for Deptford Yard; 29,8021. for Woolwich Yard; 35,4381. for Chatham Yard; 24.0781. for Sheerness Yard; 49,1251. for Portsmouth Yard; 23,5281. for Plymouth Yard; 10,3251. for the Out-ports;
43,6261. for payments of Poreign Yards.—Agreed to.
A sum of 1,000,009 was granted to defray the interest of Exchequer Rills. -Agreed to.
Another Resolution was agreed to for 290,0991. being the lun-

Another Resolution was agreed to for 290,0991, being the hundredth part of 29,000,0901, standing in the names of the commissioners for paying off the national debt.—Adjourned.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ANECROTE OF THE KING .- We take great pleasure in recording the following instance of the kindness and condescension of his present Majesty. A poor woman, who had been patronized by the late Queen, and allowed to sell mats for the use of the establishments at Windsor and Frogmore, and was his write in the receipt of a small county from health. likewise in the receipt of a small amount bounty from her late Majesty, became in consequence of the demise of the Queen much distressed, her annual income ceasing. She was advised to petition the present King, and accordingly watched one day to petition the present King, and accordingly watched one day as the King was coming down the grand staircase, but the attendants desired her to remove. She exclaimed, "Pray, let me see the King!" His Majesty, hearing her voice, asked, "Who is that wants to see me?" Pressing forward with her petition, she presented it, with her mets hanging to her shoulders. His Majesty attended to it, ordered all her mats to be purchased, directed Sir B. Bloomfield to see that she was allowed to supply the household as usual. and that she should receive the same urrected SIT B. Bloomneid to see that she was allowed to supply the household as usual, and that she should receive the same allowance annually that his Royal Mother had granted her. On Thursday morning his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by a number of Field Officers, inspected the 2d and

3d Battalions of the 1st Regiment of Guards: the former took the Tilt-yard duty and the minor Guard; the latter the King's Guard, and formed the Guard of Honour at Buckingham-House. They were all dressed in their new clothing and white gaiters. The hand of the Regiment played several select pieces of music in honour of the day.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons charged to inquire into the existing regulations in the price of bread, do not recommend any alteration in the weight or denomination

of loaves, for one year, at least. The Committee of the House of Commons sitting on the Vagrant Laws, have collected a mass of valuable and important grant naws, nave confected a mass or variance and important evidence, from magistrates and others conversant with the subject; the examination of Mr. Bodkin, of the Mendicity Office, occupied two days, and some practical measures are expected to result immediately from their labours.

Thursday, a Court of Directors was held at the Past India House, when Francis Warden, Req. was appointed a Proving sional Member of Council at Bombay.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z. befores he writes poetry, should learn his A. B. C. B.'s suggestion about the Cleryymen who have grayed for the Queen shall be attended to; at a certain period the whole list shall be printed alphabetically, so as to be more convenient to Bishops, and others whom it may concern, for reference.

A "JOHN BULL MAN" shall have the names published

which he requires; but would it not be more effective to print them whenever a general election appears more probable than

at present? SLy's observations on a recent sudden death are much too serious for us to meddle with. We know nothing of the politics of the place alluded to, but we will keep a scrutinizing eye upon the other party, and should the event justify the reports, we promise SLV not to be lax in our exertion in cause of morality. Wa are obliged to T.S.C.

Observer shall be attended to; he must be aware that his

communication is of the longest for a paper like ours.

Owing to the lengthemed account of the Royal festivities on Thursday, and the Dobate of Friday, our promised Song, and several other original communications, are unacoidably

CRITO is very funny, but his communication is better suited to his own class, than to our Paper.

G. H. is informed that the person he alludes to, is not

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of Misocilanies, we can speak in terms of the warmest approval. He must
indeed, be 'Surdior I caro,' and blind to the fascinations of Poesy, who
can fail to perceive the tenderness and delicacy of the Ode to the 'Evening Hour."—Vide Geld's London Magazine, May, 1821.

"A new volume of her elegant and interesting poetry, has been some
time before the public. The editor, conscious of the merits of her volume,
regrets, that a critique on her poetry, which he is convinced will be
very different from the public impression respecting her talents; and is
certainly quite opposite to his own. As to the hint of her name being
assumed, the editor is equally conscious of its injustice."

Vide New Monthly Magazina, May, 1821,
For a high character of these works, vide, also the Literary Gasette,
No. 215—British Stage—La Belle Ausenblee—and other periodicals,
for Apill, 1821, and the present month.

No. 215—British Stage—La Belle A for April, 1821, and the present month.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. A considerable portion of business has been transacted in the Funds during the past week, but especially in money Stock, for which there has been much demand. Rumours have been afloat during the week, that the two great powers, Austria and Russia, have determined to commence military operations against Spaia, with a view to restore the former order of things. This rumour does not appear to receive credit from those who are peculiarly interested, the fundholders, as large bargains have been taken in the course of the week: some, however, attribute this to the abundance of money in the market. Consols opened on Menday merning at 72½ to § for money, and 72½ of the account. Tuesday was a holiday; but on Wednesday a rise took place, and they have since reached 72½ for meney, and 73½ for the account, making a rise of nearly one per cent, during the week. They opened on Friday meetings at 72½ to 75 for the account, and left off at 73 for money, and 73½ for the account, buyers. It has been reported, that in consequence of the Bank being about to pay in specie, that there would be a great carriety of money in the City for some time; but the contrary is new asserted.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

nday, by command of Ris Majesty, She Stoops to Conquer.—

ay. Don John; Second Violetta, Miss Stephens.—In the course of Tuesday. Don John; & the week, the Tempest.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
Monday, the Duenna,—Tuesday, the Kind Impostor.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

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Published at the Omes of "JOHN BULL," No. 11, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, to which Place all Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.

# JOHN BULL.

The Paris Papers of Tuesday and Wednesday have arrived, but their contents are not very important. It is stated, under the head Paris, May 2, that the Chevalier Bardaxi d'Azara, Spanish Minister Plenipotentiary in France, set out on Monday morning for Madrid, where he is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Private letters from Trieste state, that the Austrian and Neapolitan squadrons were assembled in the Port of Lusia, in Dalmatia, and that they were to convey to Tarentum a Russian column destined to occupy Apulia

and Calabria. It is hoped that the presence of the Russians and Austrians in Italy will give to the oppressed majority in Spain sufficient energy to render all foreign intervention superfluous.—(Gazette de France.)

The Journal de Thoulouse has a report of a new Congrees of the great Powers of Europe, to be held at Blois.

In an article dated Naples, April 14; it is stated, that a Royal Decree has been published, establishing four Juntas of Censure, for the purpose of examining the conduct of the Ecclesiastics, secular and regular, and of the Pensionaries and Public Functionaries, whatever may be their rank or employ, to authorise the printing of works, to examine the conduct of persons publishing works, and that of the instructors of youth, and the maxims taught in schools.

The private advices from the North and South of Spain state, that discontent prevails in almost every province in Spain, yet it does not appear that in Biscay, or in any other northern situation, that the maleontents have assembled to the extent alleged. From Barcelona we learn, that there is yet more irritation than in Biscay; but the late arrests of obnoxious individuals have been attended with the beneficial result of intimidating those from committing any fresh acts of violence, who would otherwise have been inclined, from no motive but views of selfinterest, to create disorder.

Letters from Corunna are to the 15th ult. They give no account of any tumult or insurrection in that quarter, and as the mail which conveyed these letters passed through Burgos (which is in the centre of the disturbances mentioned in the French Journals) without interruption, it may be concluded that at least there was no serious interruption to public tranquillity at that moment. The letters by the mail from this country and France, to the North of Spain, have been, however, intercepted, and every one of them burnt, both French and English. The greatest agitation prevails at Corunna, lest the Russians should invade their

In the House of Peers, the Bank Cash Payments Bill was read a third time and passed. The Bill is to receive the Royal Assent by Commission on Monday, but at too late an hour to allow of its beginning to operate on that day, so that the Bank will not be able to resume Cash Payments till the morning of Tuesday next.

Neither SILLY BILLY nor the DUKE OF SUSSEX were at Court :- the last mentioned Duke has been somewhat indisposed ever since Saturday se'nnight, when he ate too much stewed carp in the King's Bench Prison, where he dined with Burdett, who is, as our readers know, in that gaol (by the verdict of a jury) for writing inflammatory and seditious libels against the King and Government.

It may not be unpleasant to our readers, to observe, that the Queen's last remaining acquaintance, the Countess GREY, was (with her three daughters) at THE KING'S Drawing-room!

The LADY HOLLAND, whose dress is mentioned in the list of those who were at Court, is not LORD HOL-LAND's wife. This the generality of our readers know; but, lest there should be any mistake, it is quite necessary to state the fact distinctly.

We once more loudly call upon the Magistrates to interfere with the present system of what are called cheap coffee-houses: nor will we rest till we find that our clamour has had its effect. It is not the lateness of the hours at which they are open we so much complain of, as of the propagation of sedition and blasphemy, which goes on within these sinks of vice. THE TIMES, THE BLACK DWANS, THE EXAMINER and THE NEWS, are the favourite Papers with the keepers and visitors of these dens; the most hardened miscreants of every description are among the latter, and the former are chiefly persons employed by the factionists to keep up a spirit of discontent, which, without such aid, would die away entirely. Surely, these pests would come within the grasp of the Loyal Association, to which too much praise cannot be given, for the exertions they have already made in the cause of good order and morality.

# LADY JERSEY.

We have received a great many communications about Lady Jersey, with some of which, we shall, from time to time, amuse our readers. One or two we shall venture for this week's espouse.

But let us begin by an explanation, necessary to our feelings, and the cause which we support.

Every one must have seen that we had a kindness for Lady Jersey-that we have spared her; and we should have continued to do so, if she would have allowed us. But this foolish woman (and a person of " forty er so" cannot plead youth or inexperience) has made herself so notorious, and offensively indecent, by taking up-when every body else had dropped her-the paramour of Bergami, that she forces herself upon our notice: and, with the blessing of Heaven, she shall have enough of it. FERGUSSON, TAYLOR and Co. will call us infamous—BROUGHAM will rave about our invading

female character; -we shall be threatened with tions, which we despise; and accused of a was manly feeling, which (from other tongues) we should it gret. But, it is all in vain: we are before the public; and the public knows that WE have never dragged a woman forward-WE have never broken in upon domestic privacy; no temptation of fun-no bitterness of party-nay, not even the interests of morality and decency have induced us to allude to, much less to mention, any lady who has not, by herself, or her relations, been brought before the public, as a companion, or witness, for the modern Messalina.

To this assertion there is one exception, which we beg to acknowledge, and even apologize for. We hitched into rhyme, in No. 19, the name of Lady Sefton. We did so to her praise, and we meant it to her honour; but on consideration, we perceive that an English Lady's glory and happiness consist in not being mentioned at all-" ni en bien, ni en mal"-beyond the sphere of her domestie duties; and, as no Lady has less obtruded herself on the public than LADY SEFTON, we apologize to her for having, even with laudatory intentions, alluded to her. Our fault, such as it is, was occasioned by some "loose talk" of LADY JERSEY'S; but, in future, we shall know better how to appreciate LADY JERSBY's " loose talk."

Now for her Ladyship herself.

The EARL GREY, ashamed and afraid to buy JOHN BULL, yet unable to resist his curiosity, sends, every Sunday, as soon as Lady Grey is gone to church, to borrow it from a friend, who is obscure enough, or candid enough, to confess that he takes it in. As neither this friend, however, nor his Lady have invited CAROLINA-Co-LUMBINA, we, upon our own principle, shall not mention their names. Their stolen embraces, however, (this Crim, Con. of LORD GREY's with JOHN BULL) having by accident reached LADY JERSEY, who is a real busy-body thankless, she insisted on knowing who it was that lent LORD GREY that INFAMOUS PAPER!

When the delinquent was discovered, LADY JERSEY, in her own imperial style, formally declared war on the offenders. Many notes, and much correspondence has already taken place, and more may be expected. In the meanwhile, her Autocratic Majesty, LADY JERSEY, has published a strong manifesto, that she will not ask to her assemblies, any one who subscribes to JOHN BULL; and she advertised two parties last week, in order to accomplish her threat: but, oh! the short-sightedness of an angry Lady; -he who writes this was at one of them, and thinks, if there had been a second, he should have been there too; for being a little hard of hearing, he is become a great favourite with her Ladyship, and is honeured with. a share of her conversation, which, but for his infermity, would doubtless be very agreeable.

In addition to this, we have a much more important article of intelligence to lay before our readers.

We little thought that any thing relating to Lady Jersey could ever become a subject of public interest; but after the part she has chosen to take in behalf of the Queenafter the public protection she has vouchsafed to give that disconsolate Princess—after the pledge and promise of countenance and support, with which she has endeavoured to uphold her, the public will learn, with no littlesurprize, that-

LADY JERSEY IS GOING ABROAD IMMEDIATELY.

If we were vain, we might, perhaps, pretend to some little share in this determination; and we think it highly probable, and quite natural, that the embarrassments into which LADY JERSEY's visit to the Queen has thrown her, the disgust which the public has so unequivocally exhibited, and the coolness with which she has been received in private society, all have contributed to drive Lady Jersey from a scene, of which she once was the ornament and the life.

Where she intends to take up her abode, we have not yet heard. The Queen would doubtless be happy to find so respectable a tenant for her villa, at Como; but LORD JERSEY has shewn so decided an aversion from all that connexion, that we apprehend her Ladyship cannot hope to be allowed to walk in her Majesty's footsteps,

Upon one point, LORD JERSEY is, we understand, immoveably fixed. He has positively declared, that no power on earth shall induce him to suffer her Ladyship to hire BERGAMI as a courier.

THE LORD PRESIDENT AND MR. HENRY BENNETT.

We have been requested to re-publish the following paragraph, which was inserted in the Courier of last night:-

"The following reply, made by Mr. Bennett, in the House of Commons last night, was not distinctly heard in the gallery, and in consequence is very imperfectly reported in the Morning Papers. It was given by the Hon. Member on the observation of Mr. Mackenzie, that the public press, in reporting the discussion of the Army Estimates, which took place on a former evening, had erroneously attributed to Mr. Bennett, a serious reflection upon the conduct of the Lord President of the Court of Session: Mr. Beisconduct of the Lord Pressent of the Court of Session: Mr. Ben-nett expressed himself much obliged to the Honourable Member, in affording him an opportunity of refuting what he had been misrepresented, in the Newspapers, to have said in the debate to which the Honourable Member alluded. Mr. Bennett denied that be had, on that occasion, cast any reflection on the conduct of the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of





denited with bles, in the matter, that was under disoccasioned any unpleasant feeling to the Lord President and his riends. Had any thing appeared to him in the conduct of the Learned Judge which called for ceasure, he would have brought it forward by the fair and manly course of making a regular mo-

Now, the truth of this is, that the Lord President has a son, a gentleman of high honour and courage, who no sooner heard of Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT'S speech, in which he reflected upon his father, than he put himself into the Edinburgh mail, and started forthwith for London; where having arrived, he sent Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT a message. Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT referred Mr. MACKBNZIE to that general vouchee for the whole party, SIR RONALD FERGUSSON, and the result of the communication was (as usual)-an apology; which was made, according to agreement, on Friday night, in the House of Commons, by Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT, but in so low a tone of voice, that had it not been for the kindness of the Courier, it might not have been so generally understood and perfectly appreciated as we trust it is at present.

# PRINCE LEOPOLD.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—I should be the most ungrateful man alive, if I did not hasten to return you my best thanks for an invitation to dinner, which I have just received from his

Royal Highness Prince Leopold. I have known the Prince these eight years; I became acquainted with him when he was but a Captain in the Austrian service, and enjoyed, besides his family fortune, which could not, I should think, be much less than from 130L to 140l. per annum, the pay of that rank, which with bat and forage and lodging-money, might have produced him about as much more.

I then thought him a good sort of young fellow, and as far as "bouteille de bierre" in the Champs Elysée, or a " bavaroise" on the Boulevards, I found him hospitable enough, and I paid little attention to the jokes about second-hand lores," and "half-priced enpide," with which it is too much the fashion to ridicule young men who endeavour to mix economy with pleasure.

Since the Prince came to England, I have written my name at his door as often as it was decent, and in the street he has honoured my salute with a return, which I fancied had something of old recollection in it; but be-

yand this we never got. Judge, then, of my surprise, at receiving a card, not only for an evening assembly, but for a dinner, "Sir Robert Gardiner is commanded, &c. &c." I was thankful for his remembrance, but I was soon undeceived; for, next morning, while breakfasting at the United Service Club, I heard one man say to another, "What hospitable devil has seized Prince Leopold—he has asked me to dinner; me, who never new him; who don't know him; who never wrote my name at his door; and who could only have found me out in Boyle's COURT GUIDE;which, by the way, appears now to be a real Court Guide."

The friend-a hard-featured man, in a black stock, replied-"Ah, laddie-ye are na obleeged for your invitation, to remembrance or hospitality, or ony sic matter, but just to Maister JOHN BULL. As soon as Johnny began to blather about the saxty thoosand pound annual, his Highness remembrit that it was aye luked for that he should invite folk to what they ca' assemblies—meetings, where there is neither meat nor drink, and where a prudent mon entertains his friends at leetel cost, being nae mare than the wear o' the servant's leeveries, and the wastery of wax lights—forbye, he burns oil or gas, as less dispendious!— but, when Johnny strikit anither blow, of "puppets, nei but, when Johnny strikit anither blow, of "puppets, nei-ther for use nor for show," the dinner cards flew into the streets like a shower of snow, and fell upon every man who dinna chance to carry an umbrella. The upshot of it a' is, that ye have just two eards to write in answer: one to his Highness. to saw we'll supple carries in answer: one to his Highness, to say ye'll surely come, and another to Johnny Bull, to thank him for yer being asked."

Of this prudent counsel, though not intended for me, I have profitted; and, with due acknowledgments, am, Sir, your grateful servant,

AMICUS VERITATIS. your grateful servant,

# THE QUEEN.

WE last week received, exclusively, and published originally, the disavowel of an Address, said to have been presented to the Queen, from the inhabitants of Hamstead Norris, which disavowal was signed and authenticated by the Churchwardens and Overseers of that parish.

We are now authorized by many of the most respectable inhabitants of Richmond, in Surrey, to contradict a statement which appeared in the Old Times one day last week, "That the Queen had passed through Richmond, and that the populace had taken the houses from her carriage, and drawn her through the town."—IT IS A PALSE-MOOD, WHOLLY GROUNDLESS.

One of our correspondents says-" Every inhabitant of this town can prove, that no such ridiculous exhibition took I, myself, saw the carriage, but no one here attended it; and not fifty people in the place knew she had passed at all, till they saw it mentioned in the Times; certainly, neither in the town nor environs of Richard did the populace commit themselves by such a contemptible act of extravagance."

Another (of the first rank in society) desires us to con-tradict the report so prejudicial to the inhabitants of Rich-mond; than which, "nothing was ever more scandalously false." A third concludes his letter thus—

"I beg to assure you, that the whole is an absolute falsehood: no such honour having been, and I trust, never will be paid to that shameless woman, by the loyal inha-

bitants of Richmond; and I trust you will, in your next number, contradict so vile a calumay against this truly loyal village; and several others write to the same effect.

It is highly gratifying to see the carnestness with which every body of decent feeling repels the instantation of favouring the Queen. As for the unfortunate person her-self, she must be fallen indeed, when her partisans have recourse to falsehoods so glaring, and so easily detected, as the account of this triumph, to keep her up.

Who fabricated this story, we leave Lord Hood, Sir William Austin, the Bag-man, and the Editor of the Times, to settle between them.

#### MARQUESS OF DROGHEDA.

This venerable Nobleman has at last paid the debt of nature. His Lordship was Marquess and Earl of Drogheda, Viscount Moore, Baron of Mellefont, in Ireland, and Baron Moore, of Moore Place, in England; a Knight of the Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Colonel of the 18th Huzzars, and the oldest General in His Majesty's service.

His Lordship was in the ninety-first year of his age, and succeeded his father, the late Earl, in the year 1758. He married, 1766, Ann. daughter of Francis, first Marquess of Hertford, whose sister was married to the Marquess of Londonderry, recently deceased.

His Lordship is succeeded in his titles by Charles, Viscount Moore, now Marquess of Drogheda, who was born August 23, 1770, and is, we believe, unmarried.

The late Marquess was so created, June 27, 1791, and received the honour of a British Peerage, by the title of Baron Moore, of Moore Place, January 13, 1801.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

REV. PATRICK CLASON, of Carmusinoch (we be-lieve) N. B.

REV. WARWELL FENN, Curate of Somersham This person left Catherine Hall, Cambridge, without

REV. RICHARD SLANEY, Vicar of Penkridge. REV. DR. BENGO COLLYER, Peckham, &c. &c. REV. MR. TODD, Perpetual Curate of St. Helen's, Auckland, in the county of Durham.

## (To be continued.) THEATRES.

Marino Faliero has been repeated at Drury Lane without any increase either of favour or attraction. As we said last Sunday, the wretchedness of the acting would deter most people from going, and would certainly send away, thoroughly disgusted, the few who did visit

At Covent Garden, we rejoice to say, Miss Foote has resumed her station. Few things have given us more pleasure, upon every account, than the restoration of this young lady to a profession of which she is the sweetest ornament, and in the duties of which we hope long and frequently to see her engaged.

His Majesty will honour both theatres this week with his presence, in state. At Covent Garden the play of She Stoops to Conquer, and the farce of A Roland for an Oliver, are commanded; and at Drury Lane, The Heir at Law, and Modern Antiques.

The Haymarket is rapidly approaching completion, and promises to be at once elegant and commodious. It opens on the second of July. The principal performers engaged as yet are MR. TERRY and MRS. H. JOHNSTON, the rest are provincial candidates for fame; and considering it was on the boards of the OLD Haymarket theatre that the London public first saw Young, MATHEWS, and LISTON, we do not despair of finding some future favourites amongst the recruits drafted from the country into the new one.

The minor theatres are all, as usual, doing well, ASTLEY'S and SADLER'S WELLS bear away the meed; and we augur to the latter still more success when the aquatic piece, announced for representation, is actually produced.

# TO JOHN BULL.

FRIEND BULL,—I was much amused in perusing the Letter of "AMICUS VERITATIS," in your Paper of the 29th, and give you equal credit for the insertion; but cannot resist at the same time from putting a few simple questions (broached as this subject is,) to you and your correspondent "AMICUS," upon the character and conduct of "this most amiable and deserving MAN."

I wish to ask Mr. Amieus Veritatis, in addition to your questions of last week, why His Royal Highness Prince

Leopold, feeling so very anxious to put in force an "wet of duty to the memory of his dear departed wife," should have delayed paying that DUTY to his mother-in-law, until he had completely ascertained that she was made the "brazen serpent" of a party, no less disposed to sap the very vitals of a Menarchical form of Government. a personally to outrage the Monarch himself? And why he did not feel these communications visitings of mature somewhat earlier? Why he did not choose to pay " his duty" to the mother of his deceased wife, during his visit upon the Continent; and why, when followed, I may say, hunted by her, in Germany, &c. he took every possible means to avoid any interview with that much respected personage 🤔

I beg leave to put another question to "AMICUS VERI-TATIS," relative to his beloved and amiable Prince

How comes it that His Royal Highness should have waited till the exament of the Queen's trial, to ask for a Perrage and a consequent Seat in the House of Lorde, and feel so mightily offended that it was refused him? Could he so soon forget that the self-same Monarch, who tend not only given him his daughter in marriage, but added a Regiment, the rank of Field Marshal, the Ribbon of the Garter, AND A JUINTUEE OF 50,0001. PER ANNUM, (not

to mention a certain 5001. for clother and pocket-money on oal in England), had pro and felt hurt that it was refused at that time? Abuild he forget, I say, that the same Peerage he now demanded was solely for the purpose of using (on ABUSING it, I should say,) by a vote, in unison with his addle-headed cousin of Gloster in direct opposition to the good and honor of the country, and the personal "feelings of His Majesty!!!"

In truth, Master BULL, we live in a world replete with humbug, and if I were to say any thing of one man more than another, I should say that our hero is in truth the Prince of Humbugs, that he would have acted a double part on the late occasion had he found any other man to deal with, than kim, who is not only the most acute, but avowedly the most accomplished Sovereign in Europe. The motive of your correspondent " Amicus," I clearly comprehend; and aware, (as I am convinced he is,) that his cause is a bad one, I can excuse his writing with the assumed confidence he does. But truth will out; and I am only sorry, that a week has been required to bring it to light.—And I am, friend Bull, your constant P. S. More, Anon!

April 30, 1821.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

STR,—I have written to you twice before upon the subject of the proceedings before the Consistory Court, at York; and I find, on July 28, 1820, Mr. Vernon, the Archbishop's son, pronounced the judgment of the Court in this important case:—"The question for my decision is, upon the admissibility of articles, imputing to the Rev. Mr. Cotteril, the Minister of St. Paul's, Sheffield, irregularity, in introducing, and causing to be sung in his church, certain Hymns, and version of Psalms, not permitted by any lawful authority," &c.

Your respectable Correspondent, in last Sunday's JOHN BULL, observes, "The object of the suit in question having been," in reality, to know how the law of the land stood, on the subject of introducing Psalms and Hymns, other than those of the authorised Old and New Versions of the Psalms of David, "it is most extraordinary that the parties should at least rest satisfied without the knowledge which they sought."

It may be necessary to observe, that the congregation of St. Paul's Church, in Sheffield, had not, for many years, made use of the Old, or modern Versions; they had a valuable selection of modern Psalms and Hymns, which had gone through no less than three editions, which their new Minister wished to withdraw, in order to introduce a new one of his own selection, and this without the cona new one of all own selection, and this without the con-sent or approbation of many of his hearers; and when they were afterwards actually forced upon two other con-gregations; namely, St. James's and Attercliffe Chapel, the dissentients of these congregations who wished to retain their old selections, found they had no alternative, but either to try the question, or have these new Psalms forced upon them, nolens volens. But when Mr. Cotteril, at the Archbishop's suggestion, consented to withdraw, and actually did withdraw his Psalm Book, and his Grace the Archbishop kindly presented to the three congregations a new selection of his own, and at his own expence, the object of the suit was fully accomplished. The Buth Journal says, "His Grace most readily and promptly decided in favor of the defendant, and in confirmation of his opinion presented the congregation with a thousand copies of his selection;" had he decided in favor of the defendant, which is the confirmation to withdraw his lately defendant, why did he order him to withdraw his lately introduced and new selection?

While on this subject, I enclose you a copy of a Psalm sung at a Church, in Yorkshire, many years ago.—
If this does not help to shew the necessity of putting down village poetry—nothing will.

It was composed by a parish clerk, on occasion of the distemper among the horned cattle, in the summer of the year 1784. It was sung and chorussed by the whole congregation in the Church. The four first stanzas contained an account of the cattle that died, and the names of the farmers to whom they all belonged; the remaining were as follows:

> No Christian bull, nor cow, they say, But takes it out of hand; And we shall have no cows at all. I doubt, within this land.

The doctors, though they all have spoke Like learned gentlemen, And told us how the entrails look, Of cattle, dead and green.

Yet they do nothing do at all, With all their learning store So heaven drive out this plague away, And yex us not, no more.

This piece was so well received, that after the service, it was desired again by all the congregation, except five farmers, who wept, and declared that "the lines were too

moving."
The Minister, in going out, said to the Clerk, "Why, John, what Psalm was that we had to-day-it was not one of David's ?" "No, no, Sir;" quoth John, (big with the honour he had acquired,) "David never made such a Psalm since he was born—this is one of my own."—I am, STERNHOLD. Sir, yours,

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

# IN AND OUT.

When CREEVEY was one of the Board of Controll, He was passive, and never addicted to growl: But now, in the House, Towny kicks up a storm, Cuts away at the Clerks, and insists on Reform: Only give Tommy CREEVEY his office again, And no more will you hear Tommy CRERVEY complain.

#### PASHIONABLES.

The Duke and Duchess of Clarence were received, on Twesday morning, on their way to and from St. George's Church, Rast, with loud and repeated acclamations. The crowd collected in Cannon and Church streets was so great that most of the shops were obliged to be closed.

On Wednesday morning, at a quarter past eleven, the King arrived at his Palace in Pall Mull, in his travelling carriage, from Brighton, escorted by a party of light borse.

THE KING.

LEVEE.— On Wednesday, the King held a Levee at Carlton Palace, which, owing to the fineness of the weather, attracted innumerable crowds of beauty and fashion in Pall-Mall, who, together with the splendid equipages of the nobility, had a mos brilliant appearance. About one o'clock the Life-guards took brilliant appearance. About one o'clock the Life-guards took their station in Waterloo-place, opposite the Palace, and the gaiety of the scene was greatly heightened by their numerous band, who kept playing martial airs the greater part of the afternoon. Sir Robert Baker, and other Magistrates, and the chief Officers of the Police, took their stations inside the Palace, to be ready in case any emergency required their assistance. Between one and two o'clock the company began to arrive a temporary them were the Dulyes of York Character. arrive; amongst them were the Dukes of York, Clarence, &c. the Russian, Austrian, Prussian, Spanish, Netherlands, Sardinian, Bavarian, Danish, Saxon, Portuguese, American, Sicilian, Wirtemberg, Baden, Hunoverlan, and Turkish Ambassadors; the Cabinet Ministers; the great Officers of State; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Beach; the Vice-Chancellor; Sir H. Davy, the President of the Royal Society; the Marquess of Loudonderry, and about eleven hundred personages of distinction. Among the presentations were, the Rev. Dr. Clarke, to present a book on the causes and decline of religion; Rev. Archdeacon Hook, Chaplain to His Majesty; and a vast number of military and naval officers. His Majesty gave audiences, after the Levee, to the Marquess of Londonderry, Lord Viscount Sidmouth, and the Duke of Newcastle; the noble Duke delivered to the King the red ribband and order of the Bath worn by the late Sir Charles Crawford.

Among the distinguished personages who attended the Levee were the Dukes of Wellington, Portland, Newcastle, Devonshire, and Beaufort; the Marquesses of Londonderry, Salisbury, Camden, Cholmondeley, Cornwallis, Hertford, Conyngham, &c.; Camlen, Cholmondeley, Cornwallis, Hertford, Conyagham, &c.;
Barls of Chatham, Warwick, Bathurst, Liverpool, Westmoreland, Catheart, Harrowby, Lauderdale, &c.; Viscounts Melville, Sidmouth, Palmerston, Exmouth, &c.; Lords Bentinck,
J. Somerset, W. Lennex, E. Somerset, Keith, Melbourne, &c.;
Sirs G. F. Hill, C. Long, &c.; Messrs. W. W. Pole, C. B.
Bathurst, F. Roblisson, &c.; Generals Ker, Sir M. Nightingale,
Sir H. Fane, Lord Harris, Sir, J. C. Sherbrooke, Lord Howden,
Sir G. Staris, &c.; Advised Sir F. Lefteny, Sir G. Cockhure. Sir G. Stovin, &c.; Admirals Sir F. Laforey, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir E. Thornborough, Sir J. Saumarez, Sir R. Strachan, &c. Surgeon Slow, Royal Horse Guards, by Col. Sir R. Hill.

Surgeon Slow, Royal Horse Guards, by Col. Sir R. Hill.

The Drawing-Room.—A most splendid Drawing-room
was held on Thursday at Buckingham-house: above 2,000 of
the nobility and gentry were present. The ladies' dresses
were superband rich in variety; jewels were wore in profusion.
The gentlemen's dresses were very splendid; all those who
had honours conferred on them wore the collars of their orders,
the elegance and magnificence of which contributed not a little
to the splendour of the scene. The King arrived at Buckingham-house from Carlton-palace at a quarter past twelve. The
necessary preparations having been completed, an extra guard
of boxour nurched into the court-yard in front of the Palace. of honour marched into the court-yard in front of the Palace, and a detachment of the life-guards soon after arrived. The company began to arrive soon after twelve o'clock, and conti-nued to set down till near five; some were kept in the line of carriages between two and three hours. At half-past one o'clock the King proceeded to his closet, where the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Liandeff, Chester, Exeter, Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, and Chichester were assembled, when the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an oration of congratulation on the occasion of the day. The King soon after proceeded to the state apartments, attended by Lord Amherst, as Lord in waiting, General Finch, as Groom in waiting, and Sir B. Bolton, as Equerry. Prince Ratafe, dressed in the costume of his country, with his Secretary, were introduced to the King by the Earl of Bathurst; they wore mantles; their legs and feet were bare with the exception of sandals. The Duke of York, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Souhia Matilda came in state, with their atan oration of congratulation on the occasion of the day. The Princess Sophia Matilda came in state, with their attendants, in two carriages, with an escort of life-guards. The Speaker of the House of Commons; the Lord Chancellor; the Lord Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; the Vice Chancellor, &c. were present. Among the company were the Dukes of Wellington, Montrose, St. Albans, Dorset, Portland, Grafton, Benufort; Duchesses of Portland, St. Albans, Rut-Grafton, Benufort; Duchesses of Portland, St. Albans, Rutland, Richmond, Marlborough, Dorset, Bedford, Northumberland, Montrose, Leeds; Marquesses of Winchester, Donegal, Hertford, Conyngham, Salisbury, Wellesley, Camden, &c.; Marchionesses of Cholmondeley, Winchester, Salisbury, Devonshire, Hertford, &c.; Earls of Harrowby, Belfast, Bathurst, Uzbridge, Chichester, Whitworth, Chatham, Mayo, Liverpool, Donoughmore, St. Germains, Limerick, &c.; Countesses of Liverpool, Harcourt, Clare, Mulgrave, Bridgwater, Temple, Harrowby, Bathurst, Derby, Harewood, Coventry, &c.; Viscounts Salonouth, Expouth Palmerston, Melville, Sidney, &c.; Viscounts. mouth, Exmouth, Palmerston, Melville, Sidney, &c.; Viscountesses Melville, Torrington, Dowager Melville, &c.; Lords Hill, mouth, Exmouth, Paimerston, Dowager Melville, &c.; Lords Hill, Clarina, Beresford, Grantley, Curzon, St. Helens, Bentinck, &c.; Ladies Cooper, Beauclerc, Stewarts, Nightingale, Paget, Somers, S. A. Churchill, Dyneor, A. Beckett, Greville, Orde, Legge, C. Gordon, Hamilton, C. Cavendish, St. Clair Erskine, E. F. Hatton, Hurris, Radstock, Coventry, Thynnes, &c. &c.; Sirs C. Halkett, W. Clinton, Ployd, A. Don, R. Brownrigg, C. Pole, M. Seymour, J. Sylvester, J. Wells, C. Ogle, R. Barlow, &c.; Bishops of Winchester, London, Oxford, Chester, Ely, Salisbury, Lincoln, Exeter, St. Asaph, Carlisle, Killaloe, &c.; Admirals Sir R. Strachan, Stephen, Bingham, Sir P. Malcolm, Sir G. Martin, Sir D. Gould, &c. &c.; Generals Sir L. Cole, Sir G. Walker, Sir C. Asgill, Ross, Lloyd, Kerr, Sir J. Macleod, Sir G. Nugent, Sir G. Beckwith, Wemyss, Hugonia, Sir W. Inglis, Sir J. Doyle, Crosbie, Sir W. Anson, J. Balfour, &c. &c.; Colonels D'Arcy, Wynyard, Quenin, Sir F. Watson, U. Burgh, Lambert, Calvert, Bailey, Mulcaster, Ellicombe, Maxwell, &c. Aniong the numerous presentations, were the Marchioness of Waterford; the Hon. Mrs. E. Bunkes; Mrs. Maxwell; Mrs.

Waterford; the Hon. Mrs. E. Bankes; Mrs. Maxwell; Mrs. wateriora; the tion hirs. E. Bankes; Mrs. Maxwell; Mrs. General Ashworth; the Countesses of Roseberry and Huntingdon; Hon. Mrs. Petre; Lady Walker; Lady Wrottesley, &c. en their marriage; Viscountess Andover, on her return from abroad; the Misses Grant, sisters to the Chief Secretary for Ireland; Duchess of Marlborough; Lady W. Anson; Viscountess Hawarden; Lady Walsingham; Lady E. Lowther, &c. &c. Among the dresses of the ladies that of the Princess Augusta was a unfilinged of the Princes Augusta

was most splendid: -Her Royal Highness, over a petricost of

white satin, were a dress of silver amarytils, with flowers of the richest silver lame, forming colomns, terminated in bouquets, and finished with a superb trimming, composed of lama and silver fringe, encircled with wreaths of marguerits and silver silver fringe, encircled with wreaths of marguerits and silver lama, with rich foliage of green; from the waist fell a drapery magnificently bordered with lama and marguerits, in graceful folds, over this splendid robe; manteau of rich amethysts and silver tissue, deeply bordered with festoons of lama mat and brilliant en tulle, confined with rolls of silver corsuge of tissue, elegantly ornamented with curious fine blond amethysts and brilliants. Toque of lama, with a magnificent plume of ostrich feathers, brilliants, and amethysts. Her Royal Highness wore an admirable likeness of his Majesty, encircled with brilliants ofmatchless solendour. with brilliants of matchless splendour.

Duchess of Bedford-A superb silver lama dress, beauti-

fully embroidered in rich borders, elegantly designed over rich white satin with blond lace; manteau of rich emerald satin, embroidered in silver lama border to correspond. Head-dress of rich brilliants and ostrich feathers.

Lady Grey, and Lady C. and Lady G. Grey-A rich white satin petricoat, over which was worn a nett dress, most tastefully trimmed with bunches of lilac and nett, a la Zephir; the body was composed of draperies in nett and satin, confined with sprigs of lilac, which had a most light and elegant ap-persance; the train was of lilac Gros de Naples, trimmed with blond lace, satin, and nett, a la Therese. Head-dress, ostrich feathers and diamonds, with blond lace lappets.

Lady Elizabeth Belgrave—A dress of tulle, richly embroidered in silver lama over white satin; train robe of white Gros de Naples, surrounded by a costly garniture of roses and silver intermixed; the body and sleeves profusely trimmed with point lace. Head-dress, feathers and magnificent diamonds.

Duchess of Richmond—A dress of silver lamp, elegantly embroidered in rich borders over white satin, with rich Brussels point lace; manteau of rich brecaded emerald satin, embroidered in deep silver lama borders to correspond. Head-dress, ostrich plume and pearls.

Countess Delaware— A net dress elegantly embroidered with

floss silk, decorated with pink roses; train, rose colour gross de Naples.

Countess of Grey-A rich white satin petticoat, over which was worn a white crape dress, trimmed at the bottom with point lace and satin a la serigue; the train of rich blond gros de Naples, trimmed with net and satin. Head-dress, ostrich feathers and diamonds.

Countess of Grosvenor -A superb silver lama dress, festooned with rich blond; train, a brocaded line and white satin, trimmed round with tulle and silver; bedy and sleeves trimmed with rich Brussels point. Head-dress, a profusion of diamonds and feathers.

The two Misses Burdett-Elegant net dresses, most superbly embroidered with real silver spangles, forming large brilliant stars, intermixed with beautiful roses and rich broad brilliant stars, intermixed with beautiful roses and rich broad blond lace, tastefully suspended by a rich silver chain, the design of which had a peculiarly elegant effect, terminating at the bottom with a garniture of rich broad blond lace, festooned up with bunches of beautiful roses, worn over a rich white satin slip; robe of magnificent silver tissue, superbly trimmed with broad blond lace, and beautiful roses to correspond with dress; body and sleeves of silver tissue, richly trimmed with blond lace. Head dress, a profusion of diamonds and feathers.

THE BALL AND SUPPER.—At night His Majesty gave a splendid Ball and sumptuous Supper at Carlton House, which was attended by upwards of 1000 of the Nobility and Gentry. There was no political distinction of party. The Marquess and Marchionest of Lansdowne, the Earl of Darnley, and the Ladies Bligh, Lord Grenville, &c. were among the company invited.

The King entered the ball-room at ten o'clock; His Majesty was in full-dress military uniform. Dancing then commenced, consisting of quadrilles. His Majesty was in excellent spirits the whole of the evening; he most condescendingly atte to the company, inviting them to join in the quadrilles. There was some waltzing. There was no supper:—the blue and silver rooms were devoted for refreshments. The dancing continued till near four o'clock: the King remained the whole of the time. There were about 800 persons of distinction present, the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquess and Marchioness of Heriford, Lord and Lady Darnley and daughters, Lord and Lady Conyngham and daughters, Lord and Lady Ossulston, &c. &c. The ladies were most splendidly attired; the elegance and richness of their dresses attracted universal admiration. The Royal brothers were in full dress military uniforms. The orowds assembled during the whole of the night were immense, but they paid the most marked and respectful attention to the company.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, April 29 .- Paris is thronged with foreigners and strangers, from the provinces, who are come to witness the splendid fetes prepared for the auspicious occasion of the bap-

tism of the Duke de Bourdeaux.

The King gave a private audience to the Viscount Chateau-briand, Minister to the Court at Prussia. There was a brilliant and numerous Court; among those present were the Neapolitan Ambassador, and the Prince de Talleyrand.

By the French Mail of Friday, we have received advices from various parts of the Continent. In Naples and Piedmont all continues perfectly tranquil; but several of the promoters of the late revolts have been arrested in both countries. tries. The leaders of the Carbonari appear to have taken up their residence for the present in Switzerland. With respect to the Greek Insurrection, it is stated in terms more positive than ever, that the Turks have been defeated in Bul-garia; and that the fortress of Galacz has fallen into the hands of the Insurgents, who have also captured a number of Turkish vessels on the Danube. Private advices state, that in a dreadful conflict which took place between the Greeks and Turks at Petrasso, in the Morea, the greater part of that city has fallen a prey to flames; that Smyrna has presented a similar frightful scene; and that in all directions the combatants act upon the barbarously ferocious system of giving no quarter.

By letters received yesterday from St. Petersburgh, we learn that orders had been sent from the Emperor of Russia to the army to halt; in consequence, the reports that His Imperial Majesty had an intention to proceed against Spain may be said to be groundless. The circumstance above-mentioned caused a rise in the exchange at St. Petersburg of upwards, of three per cent.

The Centaur American schooner was captized and taken into Cork last Sunday by His Majesty's brig Fly.

A letter from Florence states, that a Conspiracy has been

cope of the Grand Duke, and that an discovered among the troops of the Grand Duke, and that an officer convicted of taking partin it, has been sentenced to

death by a military commission.

A letter from Grenoble, dated the 24th instant, saysyoung mun who was arrested on the French territory and escorted to the prison of Grenoble, was, on the 21st instant, conducted to the frontier by a detachment of the Gendarmerie, and delivered up to the authorities of Savoy.'

Count de Lislo, one of the fomenters of the insurrection in Piedmont, has blown out his brains with a pistol.—Gazette de.

MILAN, April 19 .- Our Gazette gives some details relative to the movements of the Austrian columns, which are, successively, taking possession of all the fortresses of Piedmont.— The rebels fled so precipitately from Alessandria, leaving the gates open, and the bridge down, that in the official bulletin they are compared to a private individual who, in a moment of terror, abandons his well furnished house. At Alessandria were found provisions for five months; and an immense artillery in every thing complete.—The Austrians have pursued the runaways on the routes of Acqui, and Novi, in order to preserve the country from the devastations which they everywhere commit.

FRANKFORT, April 23.—The house of Rothschild has just received orders from London to be ready with funds for the supply of the King of England on his journey to Germany. His Majesty will make a short stay at Frankfort. There is a It is adjectly with make a short stay at Frankfort. Inere is a talk of hiring for this Monarch the fine palace of the late M. Schwitzer, banker. It is said that he is to have an interview with several Monarchs of Europe. The report gains ground that the King of the Netherlands will go immediately to Vienna. Great preparations are making at Darmstadt for the receptions.

tion of the King of England, who is expected in this part of Germany in the month of August. The Grand Duchess and all the persons of the Court have sent their jewels to Paris to have them reset in a new style, in order to appear with celat at the fetes given to his Britannic Majesty.

HANOVER, April 16.—Amongst the distinguished personages who will appearant the distinguished personages.

who will accompany the King (who is expected here in the course of the month of August), are the Marquis of London-derry and Lord Liverpool. It is affirmed that previously to His Majesty's arrival, the Queen-Dowager of Wurtemburg, the

Elector of Hesse, and Prince Lippe-Bulkebourg, will come and take up their residence in our capital.

A short time since whilst a fleet of about 140 English fishing boats were dredging for oysters off St. Martin's-le-Vieux, about three and half lengues from the French Coast, a French brig of war came out of Granville, fired a gun at them, and took one of the vessels prize into the harbour, the vessel was relieved next day. It is a question for decision between the two Courts as to the right of fishing.

IRUN, April 23.—Symptoms of an approaching change are manifested in all the provinces of the Peninsulu. A new partisan, as if by enchantment, who is stated to command a thousand men, has appeared about four leagues from Vittoria. An engagement took place between the national guards and the rebels, and, after an hour's conflict, the former were obliged receis, and, after an our's conflict, the former were configed to submit to the latter, and were consequently made prisoners, with the exception of four men, who, on returning to Vittoria, spread the greatest alarm there. Orders were immediately given to put the national guards of the three provinces of Biscay in arms; and the result was expected with impatience.

Old Castile is reported, in letters from Valladolid, to be over-

run by a Guerilla force.
Yesterday the English Consul at Madrid passed this city

for London, by way of Calais, where he expects to find Sir H. Wellesley.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bank of England being about to resume their cash payments, the utterers of forged notes are more than usually on the alert to get rid of their stock of 11. notes; the public should therefore be particularly careful of the 11. notes tendered to bem in payment.

The East India Company's ships Marquis of Huatley and Dunira were at Prince of Wales's Island on the 13th of Norember all well. They were under weigh for China.

The East India Company's ship, General Kid, was all well

at sea, on the 15th of February ; lat. and long. not mentioned. Letters from St. Helena, to the 2d of March, represent Bonaparte as then in good health; he had expressed much satisfaction at his new house, and passed a good deal of his time in at-

tion at his new house, and passed a good deal of his time in attending to the decorations of it.

Mr. Moubruy's little book on the Breeding, Rearing, and Fattening, all kinds of Domestic Poultry and Pros, is unquestionably the most Practical Work on the subject in our language. The Third Edition, advertised in another part of our paper, contains some valuable information relative to the mapagement of Milch Cows: the author's aim seems to have been to avoid scientific detail, and to convey his information in plain and intelligible terms. The convenience of a small in plain and intelligible terms. The convenience of a small poultry yard, two or three pigs, with a breeding sow, and a cow for milk, cream, butter, and cheese, in an English country house, appears indispensible. To point out how these may be obtained at a reasonable expense, seems to have been Mr. Moubray's object; and by adopting the plan of his work, any family may furnish their table with these luxuries at ene-third of the price they are obliged to pay at the market; and the farmer and breeder may render it a source of additional profit. farmer and breeder may render it a source of additional profit.

Mrs. Piozzi, so long the friend and associate of Doctor Johnson, died at Clifton on Wednesday; she was in the 82d year of her age, and had not long been indisposed.

are age, and had not long seen manposes.

An animal, nearly resembling the description of the unicorn, as given by Pliny, is on its way from Africa to this country. It is smaller than the horse in figure.

The New Loyal Regiment of London Militia, under the com-

nand of Sir C. Hunter, for general service, con

ing on Thesday.

ADVERTISEMENT.]—"Since the Heloisa of Rousseau, and the Corinne of Madame de Stael, we have scarcely met with any work so justly deserving of being brought into competition with these exquisite productions, as the new novel of "The Favorite of Nature." A more delicate, affecting, and indeed charming picture of the dangers attendant upon beauty and genius, we never remember to have read."

ADVERTISEMENT.]—The whole of the Fashionable World was in motion last week. The Leves, the Drawing-Room, with the Royal Banquets in honour of the Birth-day of the Sowith the Royal Banques in Bollour of the Brith-lay of the so-vereign, exhibiting a display of be-luty and fashion never before witnessed, which will render the opening of the mouth of May 1821 for ever celebrated. The Ladies enhanced their charms by having recourse to the Lagie powers of Rowland's Macassar Oil, and Extract of Alsona. The former embellished the native beauty of their Hair, the latter added an unexpressible polish to their Teeth,

University Intelligence. - Cambridge, May 4.-On Wednesday, the first day of Easter Term, the following gentlemen were admitted to the undermentioned degrees:—Masters of Arts—W. Twigg, R. Braudt, and R. Beason, Trinity college; F. Lunn, St. John's college; W. Hutchins, Pembroke hall; W. Greenwood, Corpus Christi college; G. Skinner and J. Studholme, Jesus college.—Bachelors of Arts—E. St. Aubyn, J. W. Sheppard, and A. Duthie, Trinity college; G. Cummins, C. G. R. Festing, W. J. Crole, and H. Tayler, St. John's college; W. J. James, St. Peter's college; C. W. Heuning, Queen's college; R. Gorton, J. Long, J. Conington. E. Bowlby, Jesus college; J. Lugar and R. Winsloe, Sidney college.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Rev. J. S. Clarke, LL.D. of St. John's college, and one of his Majesty's Domestic Chaplains, the place and dignity of a Prebendary of the chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor, void by the death of Dr. F. Dodsworth. Wednesday, the first day of Easter Term, the following gen-

Dr. F. Dodsworth.

The Rev. E. Auderson, B. D. Fellow of Queen's college, has been presented, by the President and Fellows of that society, to the rectory of Hickling, Nottinghamshire, vacated by the death of the Rev. J. T. Jordan.

The Rev. T. Tattershall, M. A. of Queen's College, was on Friday last elected a Fellow of that society.

There will be congruent to the following days of the

Friday last elected a Fellow of that society.

There will be congregations on the following days of the present term:—May 9, May 23, May 30, at eleven.—June 11, (Stat.) B. D. Com., June 30, July 2, at eleven.

The following remarkable circumstance is worthy of notice:
—The late Dr. Gregory was fourth professor of his family, in a lineal descent; and from his ancestor, David Gregory, of Kinalrdy, he was the sixteenth descendant who had held a professorship in a British University.

By a Return made of the trade with Liverpool, it appears. on a comparison with the preceding year, that the trade had increased 195 vessel.

increased 195 vessel.

Sir Thomas Muitland arrived in town, on Monday, from the

A Meeting of the parish of Lambeth was held last week when some Resolutions were come to for reducing the emoluments of the Vestry Clerk. Similar Meetings are about to be beld in other parishes.

At the Quarter Sessions for the county of Somerset, on Wed nesday last, a Bill of Indictment was preferred, when a True Bell was found against an attorney in Frome, of the name of Messeter, for having suborned different persons to come forward as accusers of a most enlightened Magistrate, of very ancient family, in that county.—The indictment will of course be certiovari to the King's Bench for trial.

It is a curious fact, that the rot in sheep was not known in this country till the year 1295, when a Frenchman brought over a large Spanish ewe, so infected, to Northumberland, which spread the murrain throughout, defying all efforts to subdue it for 28 years.

The Pekin Gazette contains an order for banishing a Major

n the Army for keeping a concubine.

i Major Cartwright has commenced proceedings against Mr. Stemman, the publisher of "The Book of Wonders," for quoting a passage from one of Cobbett's Registers, in which the patriarch of Reform is stated to hold the doctrine, that "we must in fighting the enemy, not reject the use of the we must, in fighting the enemy, not reject the use of the

arms of even despicable and detestable men."

Volcano in the Moon.—By a paper read before the Astronomical Society of London, from Dr. Olbers, of Bremen; it appears, that the luminous appearance on the Moon's disk, mentioned by Captain Katir, was seen there also. But Dr. Olbers adds, that he by no means thinks it is a volcano, since the phenomenon may easily be accounted for on other principles, the particulars of which he will communicate at a future

Opportunity.

GREAT PERFORMANCE.—A horse belonging to Mr. Rich, hatter, in Holborn, was backed to gallop twenty-one miles in an hour, on Wednesday, for a hundred guineas. The ground was from the eleven mile-stone through Croydon, to the eighteen mile-stone. The rider, a boy, was thrown, and the horse went nearly a mile beyond the boundaries, but the boy mounted again, and completed the match four minutes and a half within the given time. The horse was much distressed.

POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB.—Monday there was a dinner at

the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of originating a Club or Society for promoting the knowledge of the Science of Political Economy. There were twenty gentle-men present, amongst them were Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Malthus, Mr. Keith Douglas, Mr. Holland, Colonel Torrens, Mr. Mill,

Mr. Mushet, Mr. Tooke, &c. &c.
EPSOM RACES.—The Surrey Hunters' Meeting, May 2. The Course was well attended, and the sports were very good Mr.Tattersall was Clerk of the Course, and Mr. Farrell, Judge. The Farmers' Stakes, of 90 guineas, given by the Barl of Derby and H. Jolliffe, Esq. added to a subscription of 3 gs. each.

Mr. Gardner's br. m. 5 yrs. old, 11st. 6ib. Mr. Selwood's b. g. 2 3
The Judge placed but two. Nine started; 2 to I on the field.

Mr. Gardner, of Coombe Wood, rode the winner. Sweepstakes of 10 gs. each, for horses not thorough bred.

Mr. Fisher's b. m. Mr. Shaw's br. m. Mr. Thompson's b. g. 3 Mr. Tuttersall's ch. m. Mr. Shaw's mure the favourite, and even upon her after the

Sweepstakes of 15 gs. each. Craven weight. Mr. King's Philip, 4 yrs. old, 8st. 91b. Mr. Dockray's Carbon, 3 yrs. old, 8st. Mr. Fisher's Denmark, 3 yrs. old, 8st.

Mr. Glew's Sappho, 5 yrs. old, 9st. 11lb. Six to 4 agst Carbon, 2 to 1 agst Philip, and 4 to 1 agst

Sappho.

Mr. J. Sheffey's horse, Antar, 8st. 7lb. is matched against Mr. Prendergast's Regent, 8st. 3lb. at the Second Newmarket Spring Meeting, for 200gs. h. ft.; Major Wilson's c. by Ru-bens, 8st. 7lb. is matched against Mr. Dundas's c. by Williamson, 8st. 4lb. on the first day of the Craven Meeting, 1823, for 200gs. h. ft.—On the fourth day of the same Meeting, Mr. Dundas's c. by Williamson, is matched against Mr. N. H. 8mith's b. c. by ditto, 8st. 7lb. each, for 100gs. h. ft.

# POLICE.

Bow-STREET.—All the coffee-shops in the parishes of St. Clement's Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and St. Martin's in the Fields, were ransacked on the preceding evening, and ninety-six persons, male and female, were apprehended, and examined, on Monday, at this office. Among them were, one Comedian, one Custom-House clerk, one newshape three principles. Six shee-makers extends boy, three printers, three plumbers, five shoe-makers, seven corpenters, fifteen bakers, seven unfortumate females, and fortytwo tailors. The Comedian was a diminutive young man,

"marvellously out of suits with fortune," and described himself as William Adolphus Davy, (not Dainty Davy), a member of Mr. Scott's company, and lately returned from a provincial tour. The whole bevy, however, after a suitable admonition, were discharged. The Magistrates gave notice, that the coffee-shops would be indicted as nuisances; and in the mean time, be subjected to frequent domiciliary visits "at night and more."

Five men have been examined at this Office charged on suspicion of being parties in the murder of Mr. Snow of the Preventive Service in Herne Bay. Three of the party of smugglers who resisted the officers gave evidence against the prisoners, who were remanded to prison, and ordered to be brought up on Thursday next.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, WESTMINSTER. SATURDAY.—The Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock and proceeded to dispose of several motions for new trials, of which possessed any public interest.

Very few Counsel were in attendance, and at one o'clock, although several causes remained undisposed of, no one being

was rendy to proceed.

The Chief Justice expressed himself forcibly on this subject, and observed, that the Court always felt every desire to accommodate gentlemen at the bar, when their public duties in other places required their absence, or when any other good reason could be assigned; but in the present case the Bench had to complain of neglect, and of being put to considerable inconvenience, and what was of more importance, the valuable time of the public was wasted, owing to the non-attendance of gentlemes, no reason being assigned. His Lord-ship now wished it to be understood, that Monday would be the last day of the Court sitting before Term, and they would take the causes in the order in which they stood in the paper; any gentleman not being ready, unless very good reasons to the contrary were shewn, his cause would be struck out of the

The Court then rose at one o'clock. Easter Term commences on Wednesday.

# PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BARNSLEY .-- The foundation stone of St. George's Church was laid on Mouday se'nnight, (amidst a vast concourse of people amounting from 15 to 20,000), by the Freemason's Lodge. An impressive prayer, written for the occasion, was offered up by the Rev. R. Willan, the officiating Curate. The Brethren afterwards dined together at the Klug's Head Inn. The King, Patron of Masons, and the Craft, were drank, and many other loyal toasts. There was a ball in the evening.

BELFAST.—Two antique gold crescents were lately found in this neighbourhood, they are of pure gold and weigh about six ounces each, near the spot where they were found are some druidient alters; and these relics have the appearance of having been used as bells by the Druids-such is the opinion of antiquarians.

-Two men in the employ of Mr. Stephenson, of Beverley.—Two men in the employ of Mr. Stephenson, of Cold Harbour, having occasion to take some sulphur and cream of tartar, a few days ago, procured a packet of what they believed to be that medicine, and took it in milk; one of them shortly after died; the other is likely to recover. It turned out that the supposed cream of tartar and sulphur was arsenic.

Blackburn.—An elegant service of plate has been presented to the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, by the inhabitants of this town, in testimony of their estimation of his services as a Magistrate during the late search of turnils and insulportingtion.

during the late season of tumult and insubordination.

during the late season of tumult and insubordination.

Bristol.—As some boys were playing with a cart, a few days since, it run back into the Float, when one of the boys named Page, sunk. This being observed by one Robert Davis, he jumped into the water, and swam about, and after feeling the boy with his feet, he dived, and brought him up; and with the proper remedies the boy was soon brought to life. It is remarkable, that Davis had a child drowned about four years ago, and his mother was drowned, in the Stroudwater Canal, about a fortnight ago. about a fortnight ago.

A lamentable accident happened here a few days since, the son of the Portuguese Consul, a boy of seven years old, con-trived to take from the drawer a small pocket pistol, which he presented at the nursery maid, who attempted to get it from him, but he ran away; he then pulled the trigger, but it only flashed in the pan, on which he recocked it and fired at his sister, a child of 3 years old, the ball struck her face, and lodged in the upper jaw, from whence it was extracted with great diffi-culty. The little sufferer, we understand, is recovering.

CAISTOR .- Since the last discovery of Roman remains made here, a most splendid tessellated pavement has been found, surrounded by a strong foundation in good preservation, floors of painted plaster, urns, coins, trinkets, and other articles of Roman manufacture, and four pieces of elephant's horn, were also

CAMBRIDGE.—The first stone of the New Observatory in this University, was laid on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth the Vice Chancellor.

Some labourers digging for gravel a few days since at Littleton, in an open field, discovered some human bones, and the foundation of an ancient wall, enclosing a quadanngular area about ten yards from the Roman road called Askwell-street; within this area are a number of Roman urns perfect, composed of red and others of black argillaceous earth, only one coin was found, on which is the head of the Emperor Trajan.

CANTERBURY.—An Inquest was held on the body of Mr. Snow, Midshipman of the Severn, who lost his life while commanding a party of the Severn's mess, is a conflict with some smugglers at Herne Bay. The Jury returned a verdict of smugglers at herne Bay. The Jury returned a vertice of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. The remains of Mr. Snow were interred in Herne Ckurch-yard, the body was preceied by the band of the 4th Light Dragoons, and followed by Capt. M'Culloch, eight Lieutenants, and many of his brother officers of the Severn.

CARDIGAN.—A boat which was returning from a vessel just launched at the New Quay, from being over laden, upset, when unfortunately three young men and a young woman were

We understand that it is in contemplation to form a n road between London and Dublin through Gloucester, and the coaches are, instead of driving on to Carmarthen, to turn off at Llandovery to the New Quay, in Cardiganshire, where a steam-packet will pass and repass; so that a person travelling to Ire-land, would be only one night on the road.

EDINBURGH .- Saturday the 27th ult. being the anniversary of the birth-day of the late Lord Viscount Melville, the founda-tion of the Monument erecting to his memory in the centre of St. Andrew's Square, was laid by Admiral Sir David Milne, K. C. B. and Admiral Otway, Commander-in-Chief, assisted

by other Naval Officers. The Naval Committee afterwards dined at the Waterloo Tavern.

The King's Household met a few days since in the County Hall, and proceeded to the Crown-room in the Castle to inspect the Regulia. The visit is to be annual on the King's birth-day.

-On the King's Birth-day, the loyal and re spectable inhabitants of this place celebrated the anniversary at the Queen's Head; the Rev. Mr. Auguish in the Chair. Many loyal and constitutional toasts were drank; the King's bealth was given amidst the greatest enthusiasm, and received with five distinct rounds of applause. The company enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

REIGATE.—St. George's day as the anniversary of the King's Birth, was ushered in in this ancient and respectable sing's Birth, was ushered in in this ancient and respectable borough, by the ringing of bells which was continued at intervals, during the day. At four o'clock about forty of the principal inhabitants sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the White Hart, Dr. Shelley in the Chair, supported by the bankers of the town, Emily Gule and Israel Paper, Esqs. Many leval toasts were drank. A band attended and played several favorite loyal pieces of music, the greatest bilinity presailed, and stewards were alcount for the annual great were alcount for the annual great it baling there. stewards were elected for the ensuing year, it being determined to meet annually, in furtherance of the loyal feelings of the inhabitants.

#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A fire broke out yesterday morning about nine o'clock, in A fire broke out yesterday morning about nine o'clock, in the upper part of a house adjoining the New Argyle Rooms, and belonging to the proprietors of that establishment, which destroyed the upper story. It is conjectured, that the workmen employed in arranging the Concert Room for the Bedford Charity, in removing the benches into the house may have left a light burning, and have thus occasioned the accident; by the active exertions of the faremen who were quickly on the spet, the melanthy more faith the exemption of the house in ourse. the valuable premises (with the exception of the house in ques-tion,) of the Royal Harmonic Institution, have fortunately

CORONERS INQUEST.—An inquisition was held on Thursday and Friday, at the King's Arms, Bowling-street, Westminster, before Thomas Higgs, Esq. on the body of Joseph Day, a waterman, who was found dead in his bont on Wednesday last.

As soon as the Jury were sworn, they retired to view the body at the workhouse, and on their return, a very serious complaint was made under the following circumstance: It appeared on going into the bone-house a corpse was shewn them, which they minutely inspected, and then departed. However, they had not proceeded far before they were recalled and given to understand, that they had seen the wrong body. On returning back and viewing the right corpse, some inquiry was made respecting the death of the individual shewn them in mistake; when several of the poor women inmates of the house informed them, that there were two bodies besides the waterman in the bone-house, which had died of the Typhus Fever, this information excited considerable sensation among the Jurymen.

The Coroner replied he had made inquiries on coming out, The Coroner replied he had made inquiries on coming our, if that was the fact, which was denied by the matron, who informed him that the sick are regularly sent to the hospital; but if it was the wish of the Jury he would write to the parish efficers on the subject.—The Jury said certainly.

The deceased, who is a waterman, was found with his head lying over the side of the boat, which was floating just above Westminster-bridge.

The Jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a Verdict—Died by the Visitation of God.

The Coroner wished to be informed whether he should write to the parish officers respecting the proceeding at the workhouse on the previous evening; when the Jury said most assuredly, and several complained of being ill since last night. He then said he would write to-morrow on the subject, which was accordingly done.

SUCCIDES.—On Monday afternoon, a gentleman's servant,

threw himself from Westminster-bridge, and was drowned.—
On the same day, a young man, threw himself into the Regent's Canal, but was got out; he went again to the same spot, cut his throat, and either threw himself in or fell into the water. He was shortly after taken out quite dead.—On the same day, an elderly female, a lady's maid in a family, in Russell-square, hung herself by a silk handkerchief to the bed post. On Monday afternoon the horses in a hachney coach took

fright, at a funeral passing in the Strand, and ran down Salisbury-street, against the iron-railing at the bottom of that street, the pole of the carriage broke from the violence of the con-cussion; and the horses with a portion of the railing were hurled down a depth of from 40 to 50 feet into a timber-yard

subsequently obliged to be killed.

The Countess of Warwick, while riding in Hyde Park with her husband on Thursday evening, was thrown from her horse with great violence; besides several severe bruises, two of her

ADVERTISEMENT.] -- PRECAUTION. -- The Novel just published under this title, is of the Coslebs School. It will please both the young and the old: the former will like it because it is full of marriages, and the latter because it inculcates in every page the value of precaution on entering the Matrimonial state. The author is extremely happy in his delineation of character. The portrait of Mr. Benfield, a worthy old Bachelor, whom a disappointment of the heart has early driven into retirement, after sitting one session in Parliament, and acting the courtier and the beau for one season at the commencement of the last reign, is particularly amusing; and the readiness with which he connects his monotonous present with his gayer past, by finding likenesses in every one whom he esteems, however unlike, to Lord Gosford, the companion of his former days, or Lady Juliame, the mistress of his youth, has something in it not less enertaining to the imagimation, than touching to the affections.

ADVERTISEMENT. -- SPRING FASSIONS. -- Curling the hair still continues to prevail, indeed, it may be called an universal fashion, the effect of a fine head of hair strikes every beholder with admiration, and has always been a favorite theme for the artist's pencil, and the poet's muse, and of all modern inventions for displaying it in the most fascinating manner, Atkinson's Curling Fluid has long stood pre-eminent, by applying it after curling the hair, it counteracts the harshness which hot irons produce, makes it soft and glossy as silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in dancing or wasking, or in damp wea-ther. It also removes the dandriffe, prevents the bair fulling off or turning grey, and is perhaps the greatest regenerator of hair in the whole arcana of nature. It is sold by most respectable Perfamers, but as there are some very near initiations, the following signature is on the label of the granine, "James Atkinson, 44, Gerrard Street, London."

		SHIP	NEWS.		
Arrived	Mails	Due 1	Arrived	Malls	Due
2I	ablin	1		.Maita	1 .
2V	Vaterford	—		.France	1
—G	nernsay & J	ersey -		.Hamburgh	—
1H	Iolland	– 1		.Flanders .	—
—G	ottenburgh.			.Jamaica	
	islon			St. Thomas	s's —

Helland.

PORTSMOUTH, May 4.—Wind S.W.—Arrived the Sappho, Lamb, from Cowes, and sailed again for the Cape of Good Hope.

PLYMOUTH, May 3.—Wind S.S.B.—Arrived off the port the Tobago, Bargrie, from Tobago for London, and the American brig Ann from Petersburg for Cowes,

FALMOUTH, May 2.—Wind variable,—Sailed the Union, Broken-blat for London.

FALMOUTH, May 2.—Wise variable.

shir, for London.

KINSALE, April 29.—The Mary, Monteith, which was on shore, has been towed this morning into this harbour. On her passage from New-Orleans she lost her rudder, and took a pilot from Cape Clear for Kinsale, to refit; but owing to a thick fog, she struck on the reef of rocks westward of the Old Head, on which the Lord Melville and Borodino transports were lost in 1816; she continued heating from 4 A. M. to 3 P. M. when, with the assistance of a number of boats, she was got off, but much damaged, and the pumps constantly at work. This is the but much damaged, and the pumps constantly at work. This is the only instance we can recollect of a vessel and cargo driven on those rocks being saved.

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BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.
On Tuesday, the 1st instant, of a son, the Lady of Poter Househit of Penworthan Lodge, Esq. in the County Palatine of Lauseasian.
On Saturday, the 28th ult. in Gloucester-place, Lady William Party of a daughter.
At Southend, the Lady of A. Wm. Hume, Esq. of a son.
On the 27th ult. the Lady of J. Gorman, Rsq. Spanish-place, Mangher.
At Eaton-street, Grosvelor-place, the Lady of Captain J.J. A. William For the Madras Army, of a daughter.
On Wednesday last, at Normanby Hall, Lady Sheffield, of a daughter.
On Tuesday, the 24th lust. at Rode Hall, in Cheshire, the Lady of Randle Willraham, Esq. was safely delivered of a daughter.
On the 28th inst. at his father's house in Ahingdon-street, the Lady of William Lynch, Esq. of a son.
On the 28th inst. in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the Lady of William Lynch, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.
On Tuesday last, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lient, St., Baker, Bart.
On May at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lient, St., Co., Mardy at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lient, St., Co., Mardy at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Maker, Maker, Mardy at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Maker, Maker, Maker, Mardy at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Maker, Maker,

On Tuesday last, at \$1. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lemm.
Cooper, of the Somerset Militia, to Maria Charlotte, sater to Bir Edd.
Baker, Bart.
On Monday, at \$1. George's Church, Hanover-square, Major Mem.
Robson, of the 19th regiment, to Eliza, widow of the late Charles Partie.
Esq. of Canton, Chius.
At \$1. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Charles Grey, one of the Jakess of the Supreme Court at Madras, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Supreme Court at Madras, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Samuel Clark Jervoise, Bart. of Idsworth Park, Hampshire.
On Thursday morning, at \$1. Paul's, Covent-Gardes, \$1r Wes. Dark, Bart. to Caroline, relict of Licat. Col. Alexander Fraser, late of the Samuel Clark Jervoise, Bart. of Society of Society States of States of Society States

On the 2nd inst. at Clifton, Mrs. Plozzi, aged 82.

In New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Charles Street, in 78th year of this age.

At Thorncroft, near Leatherhead, Mary, eldest daughter of James.

Stirling, Esq.
On Tuesday last, in Percy-street, aged 61, Mrs. Denby, wife of Colonel Denby.
On Thursday last, at Bellevne, near Southampton, Admiral Str Rich.
Rodney Bligh, G.C.B. aged 88 years, a gallant, able, and excellent officer,

on Monday last, the Rev. T. C. Burroughes, Rector of Landbeach, formerly of Caias College, Cambridge—A.B. 1778—A.M. 1781. The living is in the gift of Bene't College.

On Thursday, the 26th inst. in Southampton-row, Henry Hope, Eng.

late of Harley-street, in his 36th year.

On Sunday last, Wm. Henry, the infant son of G. Marie, Esq. at his house in Dover-street.

On the 19th ult. at Southampton, Eliza Ann Seward, aged 16, only daughter of Captain Seward, R.N. and grand-daughter of Lieut.-General Eveleigh.

At Ramsgate, on the 27th ult. in the 7th year of his age. Augustua Alexander, eldest son of Lawrence Kortright, Esq. of Furze Hall, Essex.

On the 23d ult. H. Edridge, Esq. F.S.A. and A.R.A. His remains were removed from his louse in Margaret-street, Cavendish-aquare, to Bushey, on Mosday last, for interment. As an Artist, he was well known to the world by his portraits and landscapes, principally tower, which we believe are unrivalled. Mr. Edridge was much respected for his general benevolence and the social disposition of his nature. He was only in his 53d year.

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No. 22.

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SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, MAY 5.

CERTIFIC ATES—May 26.

T. Pickton, Hammersmith, tea dealer.—J. Adlington, Tottenbam, builder.—J. Saunders, Duke Street, St. James's, surgeon,—T. Leeds, Gerards, Cheshire, cotton spinner.—T. Gibbons the younger, Wells next the Ses, Norfolk, merchant.—J. B. Benson, Artillery Place, Finshury Square, merchant.—R. Knights, Gray's Inn Lane, livery stable keeper.—J. Acason, Valentine Farm Ridge, Hertfordshire, cow dealer.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

Carlton Honse, May 5th, 1821.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Licut. Gen. the Hon. Sir E. Paget, G. C. B. to be Governor and Commander in Chief in the Island of Ceylon, he this day took the caths as Governor of the said Island.

WAR-OFFICE, May 11, 1821.

7th Reg. Drag. Guards—Capt. C. H. Semerset, from the Cape Corps, to be Capt. wice Fawcett.

7th Reg. Drag. Guards.—Capt. C. H. Semerses, from the cape corps, to be Capt. by Fawcett.

28th Reg. Lt. Drag.—Lieut. H. Georges to be Capt. by purch. vice Skelton.—Cornet G. B. Hall to be Lieut. by purch vice Georges.—W. J. T. Fagg. Gent. to be Cornet, by purch. vice Hall.

13th Reg. Foot.—Lieut. H. Waterman to be Capt. by purch. vice Light.—Ens. C. H. L. Tinling to be Lieut. by purch vice Waterman.

To be Ens. by purch.—Gent. Cadet H. King, from the Royal Military College, vice O'Ryan.—J. Jones, Gent. vice Tinling.

16th Ditto—Ens. William George Earl of Erroll, from 85th Foot, to be Lieut. without purch. vice Watton.

21st Ditto—Capt. G. Jack, from half-pay Royal West India Rangers, to be Capt. vice Orr.

Capt. vice Orr.

33d Ditto—Lieut. Col. S. Mosfatt, from 1st Ceylon Reg. to be Lieut. Col. vice Pelly.

37th Ditto—Capt. J. Thoreau, from half-pay 40th Foot, to be Capt. vice

Taylor.

41st fitto—Brev, Maj, P. L. Chambers to be Maj., by purchase, vice Frend.

Lieut. W. F. O'Reilly to be Capt. by purchase, vice Chambers.—Ensign A.

Caldwell to be Lieut., by purchase, vice O'Reilly.—G. Todd, Gent. to be Ens.

by purch. vice Caldwell.

50th Ditto—Capt. J. Anderson, from half-pay York Chasseurs, to be Capt.

vice Patterson.

vice Patterson, 55th Ditto—Capt. C. Daniell, from half-pay 99th Foot, to be Capt. vice

56th Ditto—Lieut. W. Gun to be Capt, without purch, vice Barry.—Ensign N. Palmer to be Lieut, vice Gun.
82d Ditto—Capt. R. Martin, from half-pay 62d Foot, to be Capt. vice T.

82d Ditto—Capt. R. Martin, from half-pay 62d Foot, to be Capt. vice E. C. Meech.
85th Ditto—H. M. Gordon, Gent, to be Ens. without purch. vice Lord Erroll.,
91st Ditto—Capt. J. Manu, from half-pay 98th Foot, to be Capt. vice A. J.
Callander.—Ens. E. Mallett, from half-pay 37th Foot, to be Ens. vice B. H.

Bunbury. 2d West India Reg.—Lieut. J. N. Fox, from half pay 99th Post; to be Pay-

aster, vice Dely.

Ist Ceylon Reg.—Lieut-Col. H. Sullivan, from half-pay 56th Foot, to be Lieut-Col. Vice Moffatt, appointed to the 33d Foot.

Cape Corps (Cavalry)—Capt. F. De Visne, from half-pay 21st Light Dragoons, to be Capt. of a Troop, vice C. H. Somerset.

Hospital Staff—Staff Surgeon J. Clark, M. D. from half-pay, to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice Roy.—Hosp. Ass. R. Moir, from half-pay, to be Hosp. Ass. to the Forces, vice Bruce.

Hospital Staff—Staff Surgeon J. Clark, M.D. from half-pay, to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice Bruce.

Other Porces, vice Bruce.

Chaplain—Rev. J. S. Pering, M.A. to be Chaplain to the Porces.

Commissions in the North York Militia, signed by the Fice-Lieutenant of the North Riding of the County of York.

G. L. Thompson, Esq. to be Capt. vice Healey—E. Turton, Esq. to be do.—

G. Smith, Gent, to be Ensign.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Gounty of Salep.

North Shropshire Regt, of Yeomanry Cavalry—The Hon. A. H. Trevor to be Cornet, vice Wardley—T. Bather, Gent, to be do. vice Edwards—R. Jones, Gent, to be do. vice Marriott.

Shredebury Regt, of Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut, F. Walford—T. B. Farker to be Cornet, vice Baler—Ornet R. Burton to be Lieut. vice Walford—T. B. Farker to be Cornet, vice Burton—W. Burley, Gent, to be do. vice Dryden.

Commissions in the Durham Yeomany Cavalry—sired by the Lord Diestenant of the County of Durham.

W. Allan, Esq. to be Gapt.—G. Wood, Gent, to be Lieut.—T. Crollen.

Gent, to be do.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

PREBBLE, J. the Younger, Stratford-Bow, miller.

LOWE, G. Manchester, cotton dealer.

BELL, J. R. Old Broad Street, London, ship and insurance-broker

BANKRUPTS.

BRUTON, G. N. Devizes, conchemaker.

VAUGHAN, E. Monythushyne, Monmouth, spothecary and coal-merchant.

HUNTON, G. Catestof irreet, London, Huranad woollen factor.

RICHARDS, W. Shorezwich, suap-maker.

HUNTON, J. Farnecomb, Surrey, Grape-manufacturer.

WETON, J., JAMES, W. and FANE, T. the Yeunger, Wood Silver, ribbon-manufacturers.

BLAKEY, J. R. Liverpool, vinegar-maker.

HULKES, T. E. Saint Margaret's, Rochester, miller.

YOUNG, J. the Younger, Romsey, Hants, upholsterer.

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#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, May 8, 1821.

Member Returned to Serve in this Present Parliament.

Borough of Ludgershak.—The Right Hon, George Charles Pratt, commonly called Earl of Brecknock, in the room of the Eight Hon, the Earl of Carhampton, deceased.

Commission in the Infuntry of the King's Cheshire Folunteer Legion, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Chester,

Lieutenant Samuel Hardey to be Captain, vice Holland, resigned.

PARTYRERHYS DISSOLVED.

Lettenant sander Hardey to be captain, view e Holand, resigned.

L. J. and R. Peirson, High Street, Shoreditch, silversmiths and salesmen.

Holmes and Farrer, Mount Street, Berkeley Square, hair dressers.—T. and G. Rimmer, and R. Lyon, Liverpool, timber merchants.—H, and J. Petty, Evershot, Dörsethlire, woolstaplers and farmers.—Wallace, Alston, and Gonnell, Glasgow.—Lax and Neeson, Manchester, tea dealers.—Lister and Pilkington, Blackburn, and Lister, Liverpool, merchants, so far as regards J. Lister.—G. and D. Williams, Chipping-Sodbury, Gloucestershire, linen drapers and grocers.—D. and T. Williams. Bristel, linen drapers.—Ramsay and Atkinson, Swalwell, Durham, maisters.—A. and E. M'Call, Heywood, Lancashire, drapers and grocers.—Armstrong and Flint, Warwick, woollen drapers.—Lance and Cripps, Liverpool, and Stubbs, St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, merchants.—J. Burgess and Co. Mitton next Sittingbourne, and Maidstone, millers.—Phelps and Kinsey, Evesham, Worcestershire, attorneys at law.—E. and C. Freeman, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, wax and tallow chandlers.—Hargreave and Robinson, Oxford Street, linen drapers.—Crusha and Gifford, Thetford.

BANKRUPTS. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Crusha and Gifford, Thetford.

ADAMS, J. Stamford, Lincolnshire, corn merchant.
BAVERSTOCK, R. Brompton, plumber.
FOWLER, G. Cullumpton, Devonshire, hosier.
GILBERT, G. Church Street, Mile-end New-town, victualler.
KYPFEN, J. Limchouse-hole, Poplar, dealer.
ROBERTS, H. Holywell, Flintshire, grocer.
SMART, W. Bishopsgate Street, carpenter.
WALLS, T. Webber Street, Lambeth Marsh, hat manufacturer.
WATMOUGH, J. sen. Orford, Lincolnshire, farmer.
DIVUDENDS.

WATMOUGH, J. sen. Orford, Lincolnshire, farmer.

DIVIDENDS.

July 3, W. Boyd, P. Benfield, and J. Drummond, London, merchants.—May 29, E. Batt, J. Backshell, and A. W. Batt, Witney, Oxfordshire, bankers.—May 29, W. Brock and B. Le Mesnrier, Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, merchants.—May 29, J. Stubbs, Castle Street, Leicester Square, Jeweller.—May 12, R. P. Guyard, Throgmorton Street, merchant.—May 29, J. Bromley, Circus Street, New Road, Mary le-bone, ironmonger.—June 1, W. R. Gilbert, Leicester, woodstapler.—May 29, T. Lloyd and J. Winter, Bise Ball Yard, St. James's Street, wine merchants.—May 30, J. Collinson, Chorley, Lahcashire, shopkeeper.—June 2, J. Whitley, Dubb in Bingley, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.—May 29, H. Barton, Paul's Cray, Kent, miller. May 31, J. Larkworthy, Exeter, comb maker.—June 19, T. Smith, York, butter and bacon factor.

CERTIFICATES—May 29

Dutter and bacon factor. CERTIFICATES—May 29.

J. Macleod, Cernhill, boot and shoemaker.—W. Woods, Haughton Street, Clare Market, coal merchant.—A. Sarvis, Sloane Street, Chelsea, upholstere.—J. Russ, Derizes, Wilts, innkeeper.—W. Smith, Naburn Grange, Yorkshire, corn factor.—J. Boud, Blackman Street, Sonthwark, Surrey, innkeeper.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris Papers to the 8th inst. state, that Prince Ypsilanti, according to advices from the frontiers of Wallachia of the 12th ult. had made his entry into Bucharest, preceded by Theodore and the principal Boyards, who went to meet him at some distance from the city; an event which must be deemed of considerable importance, not only from the obvious advantage atchieved, but from the contradiction it affords to the statement in the Hamburgh Mail of an irreconcileable difference of sentiment and principle subsisting between those two eminent Chiefs. This entry was considered by the

Wallachians as a real triumph.

About seventy Members of the Chamber of Deputies have received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. One hundred and seventy-two functionaries of the Ministry of the Finance have been created Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour.

The discussion of the affair of the 19th August will open in the Chamber of Peers to-morrow.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, the prisoners implicated in the charge of conspiracy were removed to the prison which has been prepared for them in the barracks occupied by the gens d'armes. The day before, a huissier gave them the list of 178 witnesses who will be

before, a huissier gave them the list of 178 witnesses who will be examined in this affair; independently of the witnesses in favour of the accused.—(Journal des Debats.)

In the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, a debate arose on an amendment made by the Peers in the Projet of Law for circumscribing the Electoral Colleges. This was characterized as an infringement of the Charter, which decrees that no amendment can be made in a law without the consent of the Crown. The amendment was however utilimately advantaged on a division of 2014 to 20.

be made in a law without the consent of the Crown. The amendment was, however, ultimately adopted, on a division of 204 to 36.

A Madrid article, dated the 24th of April, says—"M. Bernaben proposed, in the Sitting of the 23d, to the Cortes, a Decree against the Bishops, who are enemies to the Constitutional System, and whom they had, or should, banish to their Sees, assigning them proper pensions. This Projet, which is in six Articles, is in substance as follows:—That the Government should make known to the Roman Pontiff the sad state in which several of the churches in Spain are from the exparing in our banishpurp of their Pastors. are from the expatriation or banishment of their Pastors; a measure which the temporal authority has been forced to take, in order to punish them for infringing the Laws and Constitutional System adopted by the King and the nation, whose confidence they have lost by their conduct. That it should represent to the Sovereign Pontiff the spiritual evils which must result to these churches from the deprivation of their Pastors, and how much these evils would be aggravated, to the detriment of the public tranquillity, if the be aggravated, to the detriment of the phone tranquinty, it the former Pastors are restored. That, in short, his Holiness would do well to exhort them to renounce their dignities, since they can be no more useful to their flocks, either spiritually or temporally.

—That his Holiness would also well exhort the other Bishops, who

(by disaffection to the Constitutional System, or the fetters they have put upon the dispositions of the Legislative Power, have lost all consideration in public opinion, and destroyed that which was salue to the sacred character) also to renounce their dignities. That immediately after the renunciation shall take place, Government shall assure them a sufficient pension.—That in cases where the said Prelates shall refuse to renounce their dignities, the Government ment shall use the means prescribed by law to avoid the evils which result from a long vacancy of Sees.—That the Sees once declared vacant by the renunciation or civil death of their Pastors, the Government shall proceed to the nomination of other Prelates, who have given proofs of their adhesion to the Constitutional System, and who possess the requisite religious gualifications. and who possess the requisite religious qualifications.—Seeing that the safety of the country is meanced by many Ecclesiastics, who, openly preaching against the Constitutional System, do all that they can to lead astray the public mind, the Government shall exercise the superstantial exercise the superstantial exercise. cise the severest surveillance, in order to act according to the law against these enemies of our political existence The Cortes gave a reading to the projet.

# INDIAN AND COLONIAL

NEW YORK, April 10. FROM HAVIL. We learn from Capt Towne, of the brig Clarissa, says the Charleston Times of the 4th instant, that Colonels Cemetiere and Belzunce, and Cal tain Dominique, were fried on the 4th of March, found guilty, and sentenced to death. They were shot on the 5th, with General Richard.— Courts-Martial, held on Colonel Pierre Paul, and Lieutenant Lami-Courts-Martial, held on Colonel Pierre Paul, and Lieutenant Lamisere, had also convicted them; but, in consequence of some circumstances deemed of a palliating character in their offence, they were sentenced to hard labour for a term of years. Insisting upon their imnocence, and in hope of acquittal, they petitioned for new fials, which were gramed them; but, the new Courts, however, as merciful than the old, sentenced them to death, and they were hot on the 12th ult.—Several persons, implicated in the late atempt, were yet to undergo trials. It was reported, when Capt. T. sailed, that Government had rece, ved information relative to Gen. stant-transit loosterid

Romaine, (a principal in the conspiracy, who had fled) which warranted the expectation of his speedy apprehension.—President Boyer had abandoued his intended visit to Gonaives, his presence not being

requisite.—All kinds of American produce dull, and at low rates.—Coffee, 32 sous; and sugar 8 dol. 50c. per cwt. Money plentiful.

CALLAO, Nov. 11.—As gallant and well executed a feat of valour was a few days ago performed by Lord Cochrane as was ever valour was a few days ago performed by Lord Cochrane as was ever winessed. It was the cutting out of a Spanish frigate, manned by 150 sailors, and 400 artillerymen, from under several batteries, mounting in all not less than 200 brass pieces of cannon, averaging 18 pounders, besides four vessels of war, mounting each twenty long guns, It was performed by eight boats, containing each 20 men, in the following manner:—About half-past 12 o'clock, on the night of the 6th inst. his Lordship pulled into the harbour at the head of his party (having previously obtained the watch-word by surprising the guard-boat) to board the Esmeralda, of forty guns; himself, with his little son by his side, being the first man on the deck. After a bloody conflict of about half an hour, (for the Spaniards fought with desperation) they succeeded in obthe Spaniards fought with desperation) they succeeded in ob-taining possession of the spar-deck, and immediately made sail upon the ship; the people that were driven from off the fore-castle into the water having cut her cables in hopes that she would driff on shore. The gun and birth decks, however, as we have since heard, were kept possession of by the Spaniards for as much as half an hour, upwards of one hundred men being killed and as many wounded. As soon as we perceived that the Esmeraida was likely to fall foul of us, we slipped our moorings and made soil; the captured frigate keeping within 100 yards of us, and hoisting the same lights that we had previously put up, in order to make it dubious to the soldiers on shore which of the two vessels to fire at. This well-adapted ruse de guerre had the desired effect; for the shot flew about our heads, and cut away our cross jack-yard, and a great deal of our running rigging. After sustaining their fire about a quarter of an hour we got out of the reach of their shot.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Irish and Eng-lish Bank Cash Payments, the Irish Stamp Duties Bill, and the Royal African Company Bill.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Wilbraham, Booth, and others, brought up the Jurors Attendance Bill, and several Private Bills, from the Commons, which were read a first time.

WEDNESDAY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne presented a petition from the Mer-chants of London, praying that the Timber Duties Bill might not pass into a law, which was laid on the table.

THURSDAY.

Earl Bathurst said he should move the second reading of the

Timber Duties Bill to-morrow se'nnight.

The Earl of Darnley noticed the hardships under which several persons residing in the Colony of Newfoundland stood, who com-plained of the improper administration of justice. He hoped their

grievances would be redressed by his Majesty's Government.

Earl Bathurst had made some enquiries on the subject, and found that the proceedings in question took place in the absence of to the Chief Justice of the Colony. Directions had been sent out that corporeal punishment (which was the cause of complaint) should not be again inflicted.

The Earl of Carnarvon moved the second reading of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill. The Noble Earl observed that the questions for consideration were these, whether the evidence taken at the Bar could justify this proceeding?—whether it ought to be adopted?—and whether the case made out did not call for some legislative provision? He thought the Bill would bring about a salutary change in the representation of the country, and would lead to the activation of country. lead to the extinction of corrupt practices in many boroughs where such principles had hi herto prevailed.

The Lord Chancellor had no objection to the Bill going to a Committee, but he hoped the ultimate decision of their Lordships would be that of saying, Non-Content.

The Earl of Westmarland objected to the Bill, as contrary to

the spirit of the British Constitution and to Magna Charta, and went to confound the innocent with the guilty.

The Earl of Liverpool would vote for the second reading of the

Bill, because the parties who were about to be disfranchised had abused the trust reposed in them, and therefore they could not complain of having been deprived of that trust. It had been clearly proved that the Borough of Grampourd was systematically corrupt, for it was proved that a sum of money was to be given to each in-dividual for his vote, and he never heard of a more complete case of corruption made out against any corporation.

The Earl of Lauderdale said there was not a tittle of evidence to prove them guilty.

The Marquis of Lansdowne was friendly to the Bill.

The Bill was read a second time and committed for Monday.

Earl St. Germains moved the third reading of Lord Gleraw-ley's Divorce Bill.—It was accordingly read and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

The Members went to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent to several Bills. Lord W. Bentinek postponed his motion on the Affairs of Sicily,

from to-morrow to the 15th inst.

Lord Nugent postponed his motion relative to the Island of Tobago, till the 23d inst.

Petitions were presented from the Ship Owners and Merchants of London trading to the East Indies, and from those of Liverpool, and from other places against any alteration in the duties on sugars

coming from the East Indies. A petition was presented from the Landholders and Proprietors of Land in the county of Cork, complaining of Agricultural distress, and preciate trish Whiskey, on its introduction into this country.—The attributing the same to the measures taken by the Legislature to de-

Mr. Courtenay gave notice, that he should move for a Committee on the 22d of May, into the claims of the American Loyalists.
Mr. M. A. Taylor moved the Order of the Day for the House

going into a Committee on the Steam Engine Bill.

Mr. Littleton thought the Bill would be a hardship, if it was

extended to the country. He wished the Hon. Member to postpone if.

Mr. T. F. Buxton moved that it be postponed for six months.— On this the House divided-For the original question, 83-Against it, 29—Majority, 54.

The Report of the Bill was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Marquis of Londonderry moved the House to go into a Committee of Supply. The Noble Marquis took this occasion to allude to the march of the Russian Army towards Italy. He could now state with certainty that the Army were not to pass the dominous state with certainty that the Army were not to pass the dominate of the Russian Army towards the long to the fall that the Army were not to pass the dominate of the Russian Army towards the long to the fall that the Army were not to pass the dominate of the Russian Army towards the long to the fall that the Army were not to pass the dominate of the Russian Army towards the long to the Russian Army towards the long to the Russian Army towards are the nions of Russia. In giving this assurance to the House, he felt that he was only doing justice to the two great powers, whose system of policy was most curwarrantably attacked. He must protest against any imputation which went to charge either Russia or Austria with being actuated by a spirit of aggrandisement. He then stated the

cause why the Russian Army was set in motion. stated the application made by the King of Sardinia to the Austrian Government;—the Emperor of Austria, as the interests of the continental powers were conjoined, recommended an application to be made to the Emperor of Russia, the latter Monarch was equally reluctant to interfere; but the events which had recently taken place in Italy, rendered all assistance from Russia unnecessary. With respect to Spain, there was no reason to suppose that the movement of the Russian Army had any reference to that country, he had reason to believe the country.

he had reason to believe the contrary.

Lord Milton felt great satisfaction on hearing the statement nade by the Noble Lord, still, he could not believe, but they enter-tained views which were no less dangerous to public peace and public happiness. The Noble Lord commented generally on the promises made by the King of Prussia to give his subjects a Constitution, but had not done so. It appeared to him that the Sovereigns having once succeeded in putting down the common enemy, were actually regardless of what was due to those who achieved the great object.

Mr. Warre thanked God that there was one corner of Europe The Marquis of Londonderry did not deny the right of discussing the policy of foreign powers, in this House.

On the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair,

Mr. Hume made some observations on the Works at Sheerness, and wished that the estimates relating to them should be postponed. A sum of 1,147,000l. had been expended up to the present time, and a further sum of 955,421l. was demanded. He stated, that in the Dock-yard at Sheerness, a sum of 2,102,4211, had been required in the course of eleven years.

required in the course of eleven years.

Sir G. Warrender said, the estimate for the present year was for two distinct purposes—the erection of new works and repairs of old, for the latter object 30,000l. would be required.

Mr. Warre thought it extraordinary, that so large a sum as

955,4211. should be required for the completion of the Works at

Sir G. Warrender hoped the Hon. Member would bear in mind,

that old as well as new works were to be paid for.

Mr. Hume moved a resolution to the effect; that since 1811, the Dock-yard at Sheerness, had cost the country 2,102,4211. and that an enquiry ought to be made before any sums were granted, into the expediency of the works.—On this the House divided—For the original motion, 82—For the amendment, 27—Major

rity, 55.

The House then went into a Committee,

Sir G. Warrender moved, that a sum not exceeding 50,957l, be Agreed to.

He then moved a grant of 70,962l. 0s. 6d. for the expences of the Naval Medical Establishment. Agreed to: and a sum of 6,926l. for the Royal Naval School, and 129,395l. for the Wages of Officers, &c. of the Vessels in Ordinary, 83,140l. for victualling

the same, 79,0001. for harbour mooring and rigging those ships.

Sir G. Warrender then moved, that a sum not exceeding 970,0001. be granted for the expences of the half-pay, superannuations, pensions and allowances granted to officers in the Naval

rvice, their widows and relatives.

Mr. Bennett stated the case of two wives of two Naval officers whose husbands had become insane, that these ladies had received the half-pay of the officers for eight years, but that by an order of the Board of Admirally made in 1819, the allowance made to them was limited to half of the half-pay, being about 631, yearly each. He called upon the House to interpose that these ladies might be

put in possession of the full amount of half-pay.

Sir G. Cockburn said, that a regulation had been made by which Government undertook to provide for Lunatic Officers at the public expence—in that case, as here, the ludies were obliged to

abide by the regulation of half the half-pay. Mr. Croker said, that the ladies had received the half-pay irrewas the opinion of Lawyers, that the lunatic in case of coming to his senses could maintain an action against the Treasury for his half-pay, in case he had not given his sauction to those who had

actually received it.

Mr. Bennett was surprised to hear a question of humanity got rid of by a legal quibble.

Mr. Croker could not allow the Hon. Gent. to engross all the humanity to himself. He (Mr. C.) had been the humble cause of an Asylum being provided for Lunatic Seamen at Haslar Hospital. He did not state this to claim any praise for himself, but merely to shew the looseness with which the Hon. Gent. shot his arrows against individuals.

Lord Milton asked, did the Hon. Secretary mean to say, that

the ladies had obtained this money by fraud?

Mr. Croker said, that had the Board of Admiralty known the facts, these ladies would not have been allowed to receive the

Mr. Hume said, the peculiar grievance in this case was, that these old women, calculating upon the continuance of the half-pay, incurred debts which they could not pay, and this he thought was a case for the humane consideration of the Government,

Sir G. Clerk observed, that the allowance to these ladies was greater than to officers' widows.

Mr. Hume adverting to the situation of those educated in the Naval College, complained that very few indeed had been pro-

Mr. Croker said, that the whole of the vacancies in the Royal Marines since the peace, were filled from the Half-pay List, although very shortly they must cease to fill them up in that manner, as it would be necessary to introduce some young men into that body.—The Resolution was agreed to.—A sum of 142,0961, 13s. 3d. was granted for superamatations, pensions, and allowances for Officers in the Military line of the Naval Service, and 1,500l. as bounty to Chaplains attached to the Naval Service.

It was proposed to grant a sum of 7,000l. for Widows and Orphans on the Compassionate List.

Mr. Harbord was understood to compiain, that certain widow who had children were threatened to be struck off, if they re-peated their applications to have their children placed on the Com-

passionate List. Mr. Croker could not comprehend the Hon, Gent.; if the children ere struck off b sarily implied they must have been on. The Hon. Member then stated, that the Compassionate List was only of ten years standing — it began with 2,000l. to which Parliament added 1,000l. more-In the selection of objects, the First Lord of the Admiralty paid the greatest attention to individual cases.

In answer to a question from Mr. Harbord, Mr. Croker said, the children of deceased Marine Officers were eligible to the School at Greenwich Hospital. As to the Widows being put on the Compassionate List, that depended on the bounty of the House.—The Resolution was agreed to.—A sum of 32,000l. to make good the deficiencies in the Funds of the Charity for the relief of the Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy, was also agreed to.—A sum of 105,973l. 16s. 6d. proposed to be granted for superannuations, pensions, and allowances to Commissioners. for superannuations, pensions, and allowances to Commissioners, Clerks, &c. in lieu of half-pay to Naval Officers, was postponed on the suggestion of Mr. Hume.

The next Resolution was 1,094,5501. for Ship-building and re

Sir J. Yorke expressed his surprise that this vote was not diminished, as the wages of the workmen had been reduced one fifth.

Mr. Hume proposed to reduce the estimate to the sum of 794,5801. After some desultory conversation, the Hon. Gent ented to withdraw his amendment.

The next item was for 424,6481. for works and expences at Dock-yards.

Hume proposed to reduce this grant by half, substituting 212.3241, for the original sum.

Sir G. Warrender defended the grant, which be said was necessary to complete the works, and he argued for the necessity of keeping up a large fleet in consequence of the new Naval power of America, which had grown up.—On a division the numbers were:
—For the amendment, 39—Against it, 107—Majority, 77.

The original Resolution was then passed. The Report was

ordered to be brought up .- Adjourned.

TURSDAY.

Mr. Dundas presented a petition from the County of Dumfries against the Scotch Jury Regulation Bill, which was laid on the

The following were selected to try the merits of the Warwick The following were selected to try the merits of the Warwek Rlection:—Load J. Townsend, Hon. H. C. Lowther, W. Grossett, Sir M. Chomley, Sir J. Yorke, J. W. Taylor, Joseph Pitt, Lord Barnard, Bransby Cooper, Sir J. Macintosh, F. Lewis, J. Ramsbottom, Marquis of Tichfield, W. H. Scourfield, Sir C. Hulse.

The following were sworn on the Aldborough Election:—M. W. Whitmore, H. Dawkins, C. F. Palmer, J. Cripps, E. J. Nichols, S. Scott, J. Calcraft, A. Moore, W. Heygate, J. Brown, Mr. Paxeon, R. H. Davies, J. H. Leigh, J. Raine, Sir H. Clinton.

Mr. Bennett called the attention of the House to a paragraph which anneared in the John Rull newspaper, which he con-

graph, which appeared in the John Bull newspaper, which he considered to be a breach of the privileges of that House. An erroneous report had gone forth of what he had stated respecting the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotlan!, which report he corrected in his place on Friday, the moment he heard that it gave pain to the feelings of an individual. In Saturday's Courier, an pain to the feelings of an individual. In Saturday's Courter, an advertisement appeared, of which, as it was a substantial, though not a literal report of his explanation, he did not complain of it.

The Hon. Member then read the paragraph in question:—

"The following reply, made by Mr. Bennett, in the House of Commons last night, who not distinctly heard in the gallery, and in conse

quesice is very imperfectly reported in the Morning Papers. It was given by the Hou. Member on the observation of Mr. Mackenzie, that the public press, in reporting the discussion of the Army Estinates, which took place on a former evening, had erroneously attributed to Mr. Bennett, a serious reflection upon the conduct of the Lord President of the Court of Session: Mr. Bennett expressed himself much obliged to the Honourable Member, in affording him an opportunity of refuting what he had been misrepresented, in the Newspapers, to have said in the debate to which the Honourable Member Mr. Bennett denied that he had, on that occasion, cast any reflection on the conduct of the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of those who had acted with him, in the matier that was under discussion. He regretted that any thing which passed should have occasioned any unpleasant feeling to the Lord President and his friends. Had any thing appeared to him in the conduct of the Learned Judge which called for censure, he would have brought it forward by the fair and manly course of making a regular motion on the subject."

" Now, the truth of this is, that the Lord President has a son. a gentleman of high honour and courage, who no sooner heard of Mr. Henry Grey Bennett's speech, in which he reflected upon his father, than he put himself into the Edinburgh mail, and started Grey Bennett a message. Mr. Henry Grey Bennett referred Mr. Mackensie to that general vouchee for the whole party, Sir Ronald Propagation to the general voscine for the whose party, sir Robald engusion, and the result of the communication was (as usual)—an apelegg: which was made, according to agreement, on Friday night, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Henry Grey Bennett, but in so low a tone of voice, that had it not been for the kindness of the Compton in the common than the common that the common that the common than the common that the common than the common than the common than the common that the common than the common than the common than the common that the common than the common than the common than the common that the common tha of the Courier, it might not have been so generally understood, and so perfectly appreciated, as we trust it is at present."

The Hon. Member conceived this passage to be offensive to the House generally, is well to the Member of that House referred to. It charged the Member with having uttered as natruth, in violation of good faith and honour, and that when called upon to acknowledge the base insinuations, he had not the courage to do so. If he were capable of conducting himself so, he would be unfit for a seat in that House. Taking the paragraph altogether, it was wholly false and malicious. He had no wish to curb free animalversion in his public conduct, for he had daily submitted to it, and he had always thought the press one of the great instruments of correction, to keep him and other Members under controll of opinion, and he should be sorry to shelter himself against any attack which might be made upon him in the way of opinion. If any thing could tend more than another to keep up the high honour of the public men in this country, and raise the standard of that honour still higher, it was that, wherever the English language was read, there were their follies, their errors, and their crimes, held up to public view. But, in this case, there could be no greater abuse of the liberty of the press, than to invent statements with a design of bolding up a Member of Parliament, as capable of degrading and compromising his bonour. The Hon. Member then moved that the paper do lie on the table, which was accordingly ordered. He then moved that the said paragraph is a false and scandalous libel, and a breach of the privileges of that House.

Mr. Mackenzie was of opinion, the paragraph aliaded to by the Hon. Member contained fulse and malicious insimuations—so such thing as therein stated did take place. There was no apology asked er given; nor was there any thing to apologize for. When the Hon. Member (Mr. Bennett) was informed that the words imputed to him excited painful feelings, he very handsomely apologized, de-clared that he never used the words, and his explanation was highly

satisfactory to the persons concerned.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, there could be no doubt of the paragraph being a libel. Any comment discreditable to the mo-tives which actuated a Member in the discharge of his duty in that House, was a breach of privilege. It appeared that the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury had been asked for an explanation relative to an incorrect report, which had been given, and a paragraph in the paper in question said, that the Hon. Member had given an apolegy on account of a message. The Hon. Member had stated, there was no apology necessary, nor any thing to apologize for further to do than to call the printer to the Bar .- The motion was

agreed to. It was then ordered, that R. T. Weaver, the printer of the paper, called John Bull, be summoned to attend the Bar of the House

Mr. Lennard moved for the repeal of the Acts of the 60 Geo. 3. chap. 6, and 8, which were passed to prevent seditious meetings, and the circulation of blasphemous and seditious libels. The Hon. Member entered into a long argument to shew, that the people had a right to meet to petition for redress of grievances, which right, by the late Bills, had been contracted almost to its total destruction. Alarm, the ground for passing the measures, no longer existed, and as a consequence, the law itself ought to cease. The country being in a state of perfect tranquillity, he hoped no objection would be made to the repeal of the Bill. He then described the privileges attached to the right of petition, and the restraint which these Bills imposed on that right. He was convinced that, by their passing, much of the energy, fire, and boldness of the British Constitution had been destroyed. He referred to a similar measure, passed in and drew a parallel between that period and the present, With

respect to the Bill on the subject of Libel, he could not look at that part of it which gave the Judges the power of hamining on the second conviction, without fear and indignation. He shided to the case of Sir F. Burdett, and the conduct of the Judge. After

some further observations, he moved the repeal of the first Act.

Mr. Scrieant Onelow was of opinion the Hon. Gent. had not shewn one ground for repealing the Bill. He (Mr. Serj. Onslow) still thought them necessary for the security of the Constitution He defended the conduct of the Learned Judge (Mr. Justice Best), and concluded his observations with moving the previous question.

Mr. Denman contended that the necessity for the continuance of the laws had ceased.

Mr. Hutchinson did not think the same necessity existed now, as when the Bills were passed.

Mr. Maxical was inclined to support the continuance of the firs Bill, but with respect to the second, he thought the liberty of the ss was most valuable to the Constitution; and he would, there-

fore, most cordially vote for the repeal of that Bill.

Mr. Abercrombic thought the Seditions Meetings Bill no longer necessary, and should vote for its repeal.

Sir J. Newport also supported the repeal.—The House divided—For the motion, 69—Against it, 89—Majority, 21.

On the Gallery being re-opened, Mr. Denman was speaking

against the Seditious Libel Bill. He reproduted the principle of the Bill, which inflicted a severe, cruel, and barbarous punishment by transportation for a second offence. He hoped no Gentleman in that House would contend that it was now necessary. - On a

division, the numbers were-For the motion, 60-Against it, 88-Majority against the motion, 22. Mr. Scarlett stated the grounds of the Bill, which he intended to bring on the subject of the Poor Laws. After much preliminary

observations, he stated the outline of his Bill, the subject of which had occupied his attention for many years. The great evil, in connexion with the present Poor Laws, and which must prese on every man's mind was, that by law, an unlimited provision was made for the poor, which operated as a premium for poverty, indolence, licentiousness, and extravagance. Nothing could be more injurious than the adoption of a principle, which held out to man that he might obtain his bread by other means than by the swent of his brow. The Poor Laws held ont a prospect of relief to the labourer—not in old age—not in sickness—but a refuge from the con-sequences of his own indolence. They had a tendency to degrade his morals—to diminish his industry, and thus to bring affiction upon the whole mass of the population. The evil, in time, might become so great, that all the industry bestowed on the land, could not support it. At present, the heavy pressure of the poor's-rates made the farmer careless of cultivating his land. The Hon. Member then stated the amount of the poor's-rates in 1748, 1749, & 1750, to be 689,9711. In 1776, they were increased to 1,530,8041, being an increuse of nearly one million in 26 years. In 1783, six year afterwards, the poor's-rates were 2,004,2871, being an increase of 500,0001. In 1503, they were 4,207,9531, so that in 20 years, they had increased 2,200,0001. In 1513, their amount was 6,129,0001. being un increase, in 16 years, of nearly two millions. Member then proceeded to read some resolutions, entered into at Nantwich, which embraced his own ideas on the subject; shewing, that every additional shilling confributed to the rates, served to encourage pauperism, and to destroy the moral character of the poor. It became necessary then, in his opinion, to fix a limit to the provision, to be made from henceforth, and not to allow them to exceed the rate levied last year. The next part of the subject relate I to was, in what manner, and under what circumstances, paupers should be entitled to parochial relief. The practice at present was to relieve all who asked for assistance. Now, if Parliament enacted this should not be done, and that only those who were sick, aged, or incapable of work, should be relieved, it would go to correct the evil in a great degree, and it would induce those in work, who got large wages, to be more careful of them. In many parts of the country, a labourer, if he married, calculated, that his se-cond child would be provided for by the parish, by an ollowance of half-a-crown per week. The object of his Bill would go to remedy this evil, by refusing relief to any but those who, from sickness, old age, infirmity, or accident, should be rendered incapable of working. The next object respected the law of settlements: by the 13th and 14th of Cha. 2, a labourer might be removed from pa rish to parish, to fix his settlement, at a beavy expence to the parishes, oreating litigation ad infinitum, and becoming thereby pressive in the highest degree. He wished to remedy this evil, to make it unlawful to remove a man from any parish in which he might be found at the time of his being disabled from earning his bread. It might be said, this would throw great burthens on large towns, such as Manchester; but there, where the labouring poor were very numerous, it had been the practice to scatter them all over the country; and he (Mr. S.) had known conch-loads of paupers sent from thence up to London. In Manchester, the poor'srates had been less than in other places—they had never been higher than 8s. 6d. in the pound, and that was in 1815. In many parishes in the South of England, they had been at 20s, in the pound, in the rack rent, since 1815. The Hon. Member then recapitulated his three measures:—first, to fix a maximum of poor's rates; second, to deny relief to any except the impotent t third, to take away the oppressive laws of settlement and removal. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the relief of the poor in Eugland.

The Marquis of Londonderry would not give a decided opinion on the subject, and hoped, on that account, it would not be thought that he wanted zeal on the subject. The House would be better able to form an opinion when they saw the Bill, which he hoped

the Hon, and Learned Gentleman would bring in.

Major-Gen. Wilson deprecated any proposition taking away from the poor their subsistence. If the House wished to reduce pau-

nerism, they must reduce taxation. Mr. Calcraft said, when the Bill was introduced, he would undertake to shew that, as the price of corn increased, wages dimi-nished; and thence had arisen the mischievous practice of paying a part of the wages of the agricultural labourer in the shape of poor With respect to the question of settlements, he was doubtful as to the effect of the repeal of the law on that head, and feared it would meet much opposition.

Mr. S. Baurne, in reference to the proposed alterations said, the maximum had been tried in the Isle of Wight, but application was de to Parliament to alter or remove the maximum. benefit to the country would arise from confining the relief to the impotent. The repeal of the law of settlements was liable to much objection.

After some further observations from Mr. Monck, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. M. A. Taylor, leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 24th, and to be printed.

Copies of the instructions sent to Sir W. A'Court, respecting the evacuation of Sicily, were ordered to be laid before the House.

Mr. J. Smith obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Bankrupt Laws, with a view to prevent Bankrupts from obtaining fraudu-lent certificates. The Blll was brought in, and read a first time.

The Audit of Accounts Bill was ordered to be read a second time on Friday, the 18th inst.

The Consideration of the Report of the Church Briefs Bill was

postponed for a fortalght.—Adjourned. WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Littleten brought up the Report of the Committee on the Report of the Committee on the Alaborough Election, which declared that the sitting Member Mr. Antrobus, bad been duly elected.

Petitions were presented from Greenwich, Woolwich, Deputord, and various other places against the Metropolitan Road BM. Ordered to lie on the table.

ed from several Stage Coach Propriet A petition was present complaining of the state of the law with respect to the injuries don to Horses, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Byng moved for the appalatment of a Committee, to consider the propriety of granting a revisal of the Charter of the Metropolitan

Sir C. Domnille one sed the motion, as did Mr. Grenfell who expressed his intention to divide the House.—The House divided.— For the motion, 93—Again 4 it, 87—Majority, 6.
On the motion of Mr. B meets, R. T. Weaver, the printer and

publisher of John Bull, was called in, and underwent an examination respecting the paragraph instruct in that paper of Sunday, the 6th of May. He was examined by Mr. Bennett, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Scarlett, Lord Nugent, Major Gen. Wilson, Dr. Phillimore, Mr. Bernel and Mr. W. Smith. Mr. Weaver, in answer to the various questions put to him, replied, that he was undersonal multiple and for manifely held the contract of the said and the sunday and the said and the said to him, replied, that he was printer and publisher, and for nearly the last two months proprietor; that with respect to the article in question, he had not seen it until it. appeared in the paper; that the conduct of the literary department was confided to the Editor; that he was unable to say from whence was comment to the ratior; that he was extremely sorry it should have appeared in the paper, and for having given offence to the House. The Hon. Members then put some questions to him respecting the proprietorship in the paper, which he answered substantially by saying, that the paper was originally established by Messy. Shackelfand Arrowsmith, that he entered into an agreement with these gentlemen for the purchase of the same, and that they received and paid generally speaking, all debts due to, or demands made upon, the paper, until the pecuniary arrangements were completely satisfied. When asked particularly whether he did not make any enquiry how this paragraph came in the paper, or on what authority it was printed P this paragraph came in the papers of our winds and outputs it was particular paragraph; but I mean to say, that if I knew a man capable of writing a direct falsehood, no power on earth should induce me to conceat him. Again, questioned by Mr. Scarlett: was any money received for printing this paragraph? A. I think not; as far as I am concerned, I believe none has been received. The witness having been ordered to withdraw,

Mr. Bennett then said, as no evidence of a satisfactory nature had been received as to the author of the paragraph, he should move that the Editor Mr. Cooper, Mr. Shackell, and Mr. Arrowsmith, be ordered to attend forthwith. Ordered nem. con.

Sir J. Newport moved a variety of Resolutions with the object to censure the delay in certain enquiries going on in the Courts of Justice, with respect to abuses therein. He complained generally of the conduct of the Commissioners, two of whom were Masters in Chanconnect of the Commissioners, two or whom were masters in Chancery; although their object was to enquire into the abuses in that Court, they stated that they did not think it necessary to abolish a certain abuse, because it existed in another Court—fees they considered a gratuity. He moved the Resolutions, &c.

The Attorney-General objected to the Resolutions as conveying n censure first upon the Commissioners, and then upon the Lord Chan cellor, which was wholly uncalled for and undeserved. He contended, that no persons could have been properly selected for the purposes of examining the enquiries made by those Commissioners. Many of the fees adverted to, were possessed in right of freehold and by purchase.

After some observations from Mr. Abercrombie. Mr. B. Bathurst. Mr. Baring, Mr. Serjeant Onslow, &c.

The House divided.—For the motion, 58—Against it, 72—Majo rity, 16.

Lord J. Russell brought the subject of Parliamentary Reform before the House, and moved a variety of Resolutions in furtherance of the object which he wished to obtain. He entered into an exa-inination of the several cases to shew that undue elections for Messbers to Parliament, were constantly made by gross bribery and corruption, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution; that to strengthen the connexion between the Commons and the people, it was expedient to give the right of sending Members to certain large towns not nt present represented, and that it was necessary to appoint a Committee to consider of the propriety of extending the present electing franchise, and also to enquire into the mode of returning Members in

the Boroughs complained of.

Mr. Whitmore seconded the motion.

Mr. Bathurst thought that the remedy should be considered dis-tinct from the grievance, and it was for the Noble Lord to show that the House in its present state was inadequate for its purposes.—The House divided .- For the motion, 124-Against it, 155

The Metropolis Road Bill was ordered to be reported on Friday se'nnight.— Adjourned.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A Census of the population, classified into ages and sexes, will commence taking on the 28th of this month; the returns to be made by the 1st of August.

On Tuesday a meeting of the Naval and Military Bible Society took place at the King's Concert Room, in the Hay-market. Admiral Lord Gambier was called to the Chair. The Scoretary read The Secretary read the Report, stating that Branch Societies had been formed in varithe Report, stating that Branch Societies had been formed in various parts of England, Ireland, Sociland, and Gibraltar, and the most solutary results were anticipated for the future from the success hitherto experienced. Upwards of 1600 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed amongst the several regiments stationed in Ireland. In Sociland, 1000 copies of the Scriptures had been cumuled to persons is need of them. Howards of Canal Bibles and supplied to persons in need of them. Upwards of 9000 Bibles and 4800 Testaments had been distributed by the Naval and Military Society of London.

Monday a meeting of the Female Penilentiary Society was held at Stationers' Hall; Mr. Henkey, the banker, was called to the Chair. He stated the object of the meeting, which was one of great benevolence and utility, to rescue those unhappy females who had fallen from the ways of virtue, and were hastening to de-struction, from their dreadful situation. The Secretary read a Report from the Committee of the Society, which stated that they had great reason to hope that their efforts to restore helpless females who were in imminent danger of irretrievable destruction, had in many cases been effectual, and represented the necessity of supporting the Society by an increase of subscription, had fallen 2001, short of the expences in the last year.

On Monday the Artists' Benevolent Society had a dinner at the On Monday the Artists' Benevolent Society had a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. in the Chair; and Sir J. Swinburne, Bart. Sir T. Lawrence, P. R. A. Mr. Mulready, R. A. Mr. Stothard, R. A. Mr. Collins, R. A. Mr. Cooper, R. A. Mr. Ward, R. A. Mr. Jackson, R. A. besides many other distinguished artists were present.—The health of His Majesty-was given with three times three, standing. All the Royal Family.—Song, "Hail Star of Brunswick." The Arts of England, and may thay never want Patrons. were then successively drank. The Song, "Hail Star of Brunswick." The arts of England, and may they never want Patrons, were then successively drank. The health of the President was then given.—Sir T. Lawrence, in returning thanks, observed, that he received their kindness as President of the Royal Academy; but he conceived it far above the sident of the Academy's most desert as an individual. He assured them of the Academy's good wishes, and assistance to their utmost means, and every effort of his own, as a private person, in their behalf.—The subscription of the evening was very gratifying; it amounted to nearly 5001.—The Honorary Secretary stated, that the funds were above 4,0001, and that there was a constant accession to the number of the

(For continuation of Debates, see page 174.)



THE HE BEST IN LO WOOD NOOTHINGS TO EXCEPT HE THE SELECTION on life and manners. It is to the mind nearly what the camera observa is to the eye—it presents to us, is our closets, a picture of the external world in miniature, with all its movements and busile, s trouble and to more advantage which we thus observe with le than in any other way. Nor is ammenment the sole end of such productions. They may serve, if properly executed, many import-ant uses, and tend materially to instruction, correction, and improvement. When we mix in the crowd, we are too much taken up with our own "business and desires" to observe impartially the conduct of others; but when this is represented to us in a glass, we re in a fitter situation to appreciate the true salue of those objects for which the generality of mankind sucrifics their time and their ease, or, it may be, possessions yet more important. The Hermit in London will no doubt take its station among the classical works of the same description, that have so long adorned our libraries.

NEW ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.

THE MESSRS. CRAMER most respectfully acquaint the Nobility Gentry, and their Friends in General, that their CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, MAY 21, 1821, at the above ROOMS. Principal Vocal Performers, Madame Camporese, Mrs. Salmon, Mrs. Ashe, Miss Stephess, Mr. Vaughan, and Signer Ambrogetti. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer, Plano Berte, Mr. Cramer, Harp, Miss Krumpholts (her first public performence.)

ACT I.—Sinfonia, No. 8, Haydir, Scena ed Aria, Signer Ambrogetti, "Tutto e disposto." (Le Noure di Figaro) Mozart; Concerto, Violin obligato, Mr. F. Cramer, Martini; Song, Mrs. Ashe, "Dove sel," Handel; Concerto Plano Forte, in B flat, Mr. J. B. Cramer, (by desire) Mozart; Scena ed Aria, Madame Camporese, "Deb parlate," Cumarosa.

ACT II.—Sinfonia, (Jupiter) Mosart.—Echo Song, Miss Staphens, "What ziry sound." Biskep.—Song, Mr. Vaughan, "Pleasure, my former." (Time and Truth, Handel.—Notturno, (composed for the occasion), Piano Forte, and Harp, Mr. J. B. Cramer.—Resit, and Song, Mrs. Salmon, "Sweet bird;" accompanied on the Violin by Mr. F. Cramer. Handel.—Overture (Prometheus) Beethoven.—Principal Instrumental Performers—Messrs. R. Lindley, Dragometti, Mori, Marsit, R. Ashbey, Ireland, Griesbach, Wilman, Mackintosh, the Petrides, Harper, Mariotti, and Jankinson.—Tiekets, Half-a-Guinea-asch, to be had of Mr. Cramer, No. 29, Oxford Street; Mr. F. Cramer, No. 39, Margaret Street; at Meesers. Birchall and Co.'s, New Bond Street; and Mr. Batts', Royal Eschange.

THE event of a Day may prove a Fortune for Life !- T. BISH THE event of a Day may prove a Fortune for Life!—T. BISH reminds his old and best Friends, the Public, that the whole of the 4,007 Prizes will be drawn NEXT THURSDAY (17th May), when every Ticket, and every Share Chance must be decided. The Price of Adventure is reduced nearly one half; as a Whole Ticket Chance only costs £14. 14s, and a Sixteenth only Twenty Shillings! 4,007 Prixes must be drawn next Tharraday, including two of £30,000, others of £4,000, £1,000, &c. &c. and 100 Chances of gaining Two of £30,000,—No Classes.—Every Ticket drawn singly, each deciding its own fate, and no other.

T. Bish solicits the favours of the Public, at his old established Offices, 4; Cornhill, and 9. Charing-Cross; where he sold, in the last Lottery, Three Prizes of £21,000, besides several minor Capitals.

The prices of Stocks are affixed, hourly, against Bish's Office in Cognitil, by which the Public can beet the fluctuations.

Corabili, by which the Public can see the fluctuations.

THE near approach of the Dawwing of the LOTTERY, and the whole of the 4,007 brings to be decided in One Day, NEXT THURSDAY induce J. and J. SiVEWRIGHT, the Contractors, to solicit their Friends to be immediate in their applications. The Price of Adventure being only half what it has usually been, has induced many Fersons to make double, Parchases, which has materially increased the demand, and makes it imperative on those who intend to adventure to do it jumediately, as J. and J. S. would be very sorry to see any of their old Patrons disappointed of Chances.—Ticket only 214. 14s. Sixteenth only Twenty Shillings! Two of £21,000, and 4,005 other Capitals and Prices, with 100 extra Chances for gaining two of £20,000; mast all be drawn in Que Day, Next Thursday.

Thekets and Shares are selling by J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, Contractors, 37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn: and 38, Haymarket; where they sold in the two last Contracts, all the £20,000 Price! also, 2053, (Class B) £21,000!

CORONATION of HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH. CORONATION of HIS MAJESTY OBORGE THE FOURTH.

WAYTE, Furrier to the King, Robo Maker, &cc. late of
Panton-street, Haymarket, has the bonour to acquaint the Noblity and Public in general, that he has REMOVED to more extensive Premises in Rageut-street, opposite the County Fire Office, whose he solicits a continuance of their favours

The Peers of England, the Knights Grand Crosses, and the Knights Communicate of the Bath, are cospectfully informed, that they can be supplied with every Article necessary for the CORONATION, of the best quality, properly fitted, in conformity to the official regulated Costume, on the very sweet possible Terms.

A Flames in the complete Coronation Habit may be inspected by the

A Figure in the complete Coronation Habit may be inspected by the Nability and Pe sons accompanying them; as also Coronets, Roben, and the White Satin Dresses richly trimmed with Gold or Silver Lace and Fringe, which take a considerable time in preparing; Orders cannot therefore be too

TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, the fast sailing Coppered Ship,
DAPHINE. Burthen 550 Tons. A. T. CHATFIELD, Cormander, (late
of the Honourable East India Company's Service.) Carries a Surje, as
a spep Deck, and very superior Accommodations for Passengers. New
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PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

The Funds dering the week have marry maintained the high prices after an advance of nearly 2 per cent. Consols for Account reached 74, and for the opening of Consols in July 75. The continuation of a and 3 per cent. from own Account to the other shews clearly that the public and the speculators generally extertain a very favourable spinion of the Public Funds. The steadheses of the market has defauted all efforts by the Jobbers and speculators to produce a fall of Stocks, and they seem new to be operating for a further improvement. The business done year fray was by no means extensive. There exceed an indisposition to speculate at all; but what business was done were supon the expectation of a rise. The last prices at the close of the day were the following:

# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to J. L. M. we will enquire into the appointments of the Magistrates by Lord Fitzwilliam. L.'s poetry is not quite delicate.

DAVUS NON CEDIPUS must excuse our errors about the supper at Coriton House; the account was capied from a fashionable Paper, and, at all events, it was but a Buil!

We are obliged to B. P. for his Ode; the turn is rather too serious for the subject. We are not aware of having received the pacquet signed B.A.T.

but we will make enquiries. We will keep an eye upon the new establishment our friend al-Indes to in his hint.

We will publish the majority on the Catholic Question the first

favourable opportunity.

E. B. and Vinax have been received. It is curious that the emocdols of the Bedlamile has been prepared three weeks for insertion in this Paper, but has always given way to more pressing

atters; we have another anoughts of the same person more rif the same person days, see some of these days. iculous still, which Tenas chall hi

We do not understand Sentieden. Cantus, J. G. a. weekly list of Clergymen who have projet for the Queen, and all that relates to them, must stand over till next week.

We doubt any good effect from the publication of the letters to Lord Gressoner. A private application would, use think, be

Our other numerous correspondents must forgive our emitting to notice them separately. We are generally much obliged. Mrs. H. has been received. The Letters from the late LOND FREDERICK CAMPBELL, and other persons, will be left at the

office. The Letter to the Earl of Grosvenou has been disposed of properly to the best of our judgment.

We thank AMICUS, but we cannot drop the subject he alludes to Many other articles are unavoidably delayed.

We are obliged to delay AMICUS VENITAS, till next week from the evident press of matter. We trust his Lordship will not attribute the non-insertion to a delay in doing justice.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. Monday, The Tempest.-Wednesday, The Frovoked Husban THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Monday, Marino Faleiro. Tuesday, The Duenna. Wednesday, The Kind npostor. Thursday, Artaxerxes. Friday, Marino Faleiro.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 13.

It is sufficient to relieve us from any imputation of vanity that the subject which we are now about to discuss, although relating personally to ourselves, has occupied the attention of the House of Commons every day during the last week.

The circumstances in which we stand, and the unfeigned respect which we bear to the House of Commons, will limit, in some degree, the force of our observations on the proceedings in that House; we might complain, we might justify, but, as Doctor Johnson said, "that it was not for him to bandy compliments with his Sovereign," so it is not for the Editor of John Bull to bandy recriminations with the House of Commons.

To its decisions, to its opinious, we submit dutifully; aye, (and we will add,) and cheerfully; the pain which we individually may suffer; and the temporary anxiety of our wives and children are really of no importance when weighed against the great and paramount importance of the privileges of that House, which are, in fact, the privileges of all of us; and without which a House of Commons could not fail to become the butt of every libelier, and the jest of every enemy of our Constitution.

Young, in commemorating a favour of the Crown, said, "Twas meant for merit, though it fell on me :"

and when the House of Commons visits us with its censure we candidly confess,

"Twas meant for treason, though it fel! on us;" and we consider that the enquiry which has taken place into our conduct is of great public value; it will shew the world that the laws in this happy realm are equal; and that he, who should libel so mean an individual as the second son of the Earl of Tankerville, is as much, (if not more,) subject to the jeniousy of the law, as he who should libel his Sovereign himself.

It must give a great opinion of English liberty to see, that in these times, in which we have to lament that the sacred Majesty of the King has been degraded and reviled as far as faction could produce those effects, the character of an humble individual is (in his own eyes at least) considered so sacred, that a multitude of persons are kept for a week in jeopardy-jeopardy of their fortunes, their characters, and their liberty, because, in describing the conduct of such an individual, they have happened to use one word instead of another;—because they have said APOLOGY, when my Lord Londonderry thinks they should have said EXPLABATION!

Before we go a step farther, it is absolutely necess to say, that although we have been most reluctantly intraduced into
"The secrets of the prison-house,"

we beg to be understood not to speak one word of the House of Commons.

The House has condescended to a flirtation with us, and from us the public never shall know what happened in that rapturous moment of intercourse. Its proceedings were doubtless just and prudent, but they shall be as sacred with us as if they had been girlish indiscretious. Whatever we shall say upon this subject shall entirely, and absolutely, and exclusively refer to the report which has been made of the transaction by the Courier and the Marning Chronicle, which, however they may differ in

political feeling, appear to us to have in common the vulgar taste of liking a BULL-BAIT!

Of the Chronicle we really have nothing to say, he labours in " his vocation," but on Master Courier, when we have disposed of the more important part of the question, me shall perhaps think it necessary to make a few observations; we must first, however, turn to the report of the Chronicle, which it pleases, by a gross breach of privilege, to call Preceedings of the House of Commons and we humbly hope, that if any observations we may make should be offensive to that Honourable House, or any Honourable Member of it, that it will call, not us, but the Editor of the Morning Chronicle to its bar, and make him responsible for the mass of folly and injustice which he has so libellously, and, we doubt not, so untruly attri-buted to the Honourable House.

In the first place we have to observe, that the original report of this transaction stated, that Mr. Bennett complained of a false and infamous libel; that Lord Londonderry supported the motion for the attendance of our Editor because the libel was gross; and that the House voted their attendance on a resolution that it was scandalous.

The Reporter of the Morning Chronicle seems here to

have played upon words; infamone is a facon de pint and may be forgiven when put characteristically into the mouth of Mr. Bennett, who probably knows the full mean ing and value of the term; but between false and gross there is a manifest difference, as that may, in the opinions of some persons, be the grosser the further it is removed from false; and undoubtedly we ourselves think that any libel, or even any unpleasant truth, is always gross in direct proportion to its authenticity.

But we will admit that the Morning Chronicle is right. and that our paragraph is gross, false, scandalous, and infamous. Now, let us find out from the result what the meaning of these great words is.

WE HAVE USED THE WORD APOLOGY INSTELDIG THE WORD EXPLANATION.

Lord Londonderry is said to have stated that we were guilty of a gross libel, because we represented as an apology that which was only an explanation,—and Mr. Mackenzie, who it seemed was the channel of the communication with Mr. Bennett, said that our paragraph was false, because no

apology was either asked or made, although an explanation was both REQUIRED AND GIVEN.

The public must therefore see, cum is we are quintisyllable explanation, instead of the quadracyllable appropriate to have complained The public must therefore see, that if we had used the logy, there would have been nothing to have complained of; and they will therefore readily believe, that, considering, as we do, the words taken with the context to be nearly equivalent, we wish that the word EXPLANATION had found itself an bout de la plume. But then, if we, in reporting, however erroneously, a transaction, and if in using one word for another (the two words being almost synonymous) have been guilty of a breach of privilege, what can be said of Mr. Mackensie himself, who seems to us, from all the reports, to have been himself the channel of a communication which no one appears to have denied to be a breach of privilege? Because the very report of the affair, with the alteration of apology for explanation, was deemed to be of that character.

Sir Francis Burdett, who has given much attention subjects of this nature, and who acts consistently with principle of justice, which he has established to himself. seems to us to have put the saddle upon the right horse. He is represented to have said, that if there were any breach of privilege in the affair, it was in those who had originally, and out of doors, questioned the conduct of Momber of Parliament.

Is this to be borne?—Is Mr. Mackennie, as a private fine dividual, to be allowed to question, either on his own account or his friends, words imputed to a Member, and ive poor Garretteer in Fleet-street, who tells the transaction in a way accurate in substance, but incorrect in phraseology, to be visited by the censure of the Commons of England, and, above all, with the censure of Mr. Mackense himself?

The words APOLOGY and EXPLANATION are certain different, but they are usually applied in this way. An explanation, when it is made not columnarity, but on requisition, is generally considered as an apology and an ap when spontaneously made, is called an explanation. Mr. Bennett's explanation was not spontaneous, -the offersive expressions were published in all the papers of the morning after he had spoken the speech which gave rise to the mis-interpretation. He might then, or within a day or two after, have explained his meaning, and denied the use of these terms which affected the character of the Lord President, but he did not do se!—he sat quiet under that imputation, and the report of his speech travelled down into the North uncorrected and unexplained.

What next happened?—and since the Honorable fist House of Commons condescends to notice our humble lucubrations, we beg to remind them, that we are not here talking of Members of Parliament, or of Parliamentary transactions, but of things which have passed out of doors, and between individuals, and without any reference to that Honorable House.-What then, we ask, next happened?

A son of the Lord President wrote (as every one was walks in St. James's Street knows,) a letter of enquiry (if not of expostulation) to Mr. Bennett. Mr. Bennett wrote an answer, which was so far from satisfying Mr. Hope, that he came up by the mail from Edinburgh, to procure a further EXPLANATION. We shall take good care not to be betrayed into the word APOLOGY.

On his arrival did he complain to the House by petti tion? or did he procure any of his friends to complain by motion of the injustice which had been done to his father? it seems not, but he employed Mr. Mackenzie to convey a message (we presume, that in talking of the private to actions of those persons, we may use the word massage), so Mr. Bennett on the subject of his reported attack on the Lord President, and then and not till then, (a fortnight, we believe, after the alleged offence,) Mr. Bennett is reported to have stood up in his place, and to have given that, which, ten days before, no one could have hesitated to have called an explanation.

But this is not all; this explanation, such as it was was not entirely spontaneous; for Mr. Mackenzie was referred, we understand, to Sir Renald Fergusson, with whom it was arranged, that Mr. Bennett should give an explanation in the same place in which he had made a charge.

Now, we put it to our readers first, whether such tary privilege, have been erroneously represented as an apology. We admit it was NO apology, but it was an explanation—not made on the first sight of the offensive publication-not made on the written requisition from Edinburgh, but given in consequence of the personal representation made by Mr. Mackenzie; and we ask, in the second place, and in the words attributed to Sir Francis Burdett, if there has been any Breach of Privilege, has it not been, in fact, committed by Mr. Mackensie, rather than by us?

We are very anxious that this matter should stand upon its right grounds. The House of Commons is a main part of the British Constitution—Its privileges are our privileges its dignity is our dignity. We are safe while it subsists, and we shall be lost whenever it is degraded; we, therefore, pay to it collectively, and to its Members individually the most unfeigned respect; we are not such hypocrites as to say, that we admire the conduct of the Bennetts, the Wilsons, the Nugents, "e sutti quants;" but as Members of Parliament, and as (if we may use the expression) balancewheels and checks in the political watch-work, we admit, that they are not without their humble utility. They are entitled to, and they receive from us, that degree of respect

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; but is it because no new for the first time (se for as were limited apparent in the dehates of the Heuse, chooses to question the conduct of any of those individuals, that we — we poor inhabitants of Fleet Street, should be called to answer for a Breach of Privilege, which, if committed at all, was committed by the aforesaid Mr. Mackenzie himself, when he carried to Mr. Bennett the private message of the Lord President's son.

We honestly confess, that if Mr. Bennett, instead of explaining had complained of Mr. Mackenzic, we know not what we could have said in behalf of the latter gentleman; and we further confess, that we do not think it redounds much to the generosity of Mr. Mackenzie's private character, that he should have joined so cordially in the reprobation of our conduct who were really following his footsteps,

" Haud passihus equis."

Old Æsep tells us, that the lion and the man walking amicably together, met with a statue, which represented a man as victorious over a lion,—"Ah, my good friend," said the royal animal, "how would it have been if see lions had been sculpters?"

So it is with us. Members of Parliament make the law in this case, and the BULL, like the LION, must neces

rity be vanouished.

The whole case is now before the public; it must judge for itself; it is the tribunal to which Mr. Bennett and Mr. Mackenzie, and even the House of Commons itself, is subject, and that public, in its justice, (we appeal not to its generosity) must decide whether, on the whole, we have been treated with that equitable consideration which those have, we think, a right to expect who can only judge of the proceedings of the Honourable House by the reports (erronesus and faise, no doubt,) which it permits

the daily papers to publish.

There is one other point upon which we are desirons in vindication of our personal honour, to say a word. Mr. Bennett is represented to have said, that we were infumous and perjured persons. We will take the liberty of telling the reporters who have attributed such expressions to the Honourable Member, that the charge is false and calum-nions, and that we shall lose no time in bringing actions against them for those defamatory and libelious accusations; we shall see whether the laws of the country are not as powerful in one direction as the other; and if Mr. Bennett really used such words, and authorised their publiestion, we shall have him, as his friend Mr. Creevey was before, on the floor of the KING'S BENCH, to receive sentence for such a FALSE AND MALICIOUS LIBEL!

Mr. Bennett is also represented to have stated that we were "men of straw," and to have insinuated that there were other persons, richer and abler, at the bottom of this Paper. We repel this aspersion: we are, as we have stated, the sole proprietor and conductors of our Paper: we did not receive any encouragement to its commencement, and we have not received any assistance during its progress (except by letters received by the post) from any person not already known to the public as our associate;—and it may, perhaps, embitter the shaft when we inform these gentlemen, that the wound which rankles in their hearts has been inflicted by those very MEN OF STRAW, whom they have affected to despise, and whom they have actually committed.

Besides those expressions, the reporters have made Honour-able Members, in the speeches which they have put into their mouths, insist upon the commitment of our Editor, because John Bull has attacked helpless women and vir-

It is a fact incontrovertible, that we never noticed any female whose name had not previously been printed and published in the Times and Chronicle as associates and supporters of the Queen. In analysing those ladies' chasupporters of the Queen. In analysing those lattes' characters, after they had volunteered them for the sake of the most shandoned of her sex, we did justice to the thousands and tens of thousands of modest, unpretending formales who shuddered at the vices and profligacy of the Queen, and who, but for our salutary explanations, might have been induced by the high sounding titles of Duchesses and Countesses, to have wavered in their belief of the Oneen's quitt, and have been hetrayed into the infectious Queen's guilt, and have been betrayed into the infectious vapour of Brandenburgh House.

At the success of our efforts in the cause of morality we rejoice, and we promise our readers that every woman who is hold enough to brave the contaminating association with the Queen, and whose name shall previously appear blasened forth in the papers as her companion, shall in like numer be exposed, and laid open to public inspection.

public obloquy, and public contempt.

The reporters have made Sir Ronald Fergusson speak of our defaming "virtuous women after death."—We cannot believe that Sir Rouald Fergussou, who served so honourably in the House of Commons during the whole of the Peninsular war, could have made such an allusion to a case which is now coming to trial.—It is impossible to supse that the gallant General could have wished to bias a

Jury by his cloquence.

But what has this to do with Mr. Bennett's explanation to Mr. Hope—(we should like very much to see Mr. Hope's first letter to Mr. Bennett)—what has this to do with a breach of privilege? The reporters say that Honourable Members insisted upon Bull's incarecration for breach of privilege, because he had wounded the feelings of Lady Jersey, Mrs. Barber Beaumont—the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Rush, &c. &c.

Now these reporters must make egregious blunder no men could have taken such a line of argument. We will wik Mr. Scarlett—not as Member of Parliament, but, as a Barrister, and pay him for his opinion too-whether he ever knew a Judge condemn a man for suggery who was

indicted for sheep-stenling?

The reporters are correct enough, however, in one thing we are in Prison—and here we must remain till the ninth of next month; but we trust that our exertions in the cause of the King and Constitution will not be less effective while we are here than they were while we were

Supe we are of the justice of our intentions and the integrity of our principles; and the energy of that satire and ridicule, sucher the lash of which Vice and Folly shrink; and manable, shall not be lost because our hodies are in

NEWGATE, May 12th, 1821.

#### THE REPORTERS

WE were at first astonished to see the language which the Reporters have attributed to certain Members of Parliament while our case was under discussion; we were quite sure that:it never could have been used; but we were puzzled to know why the particular persons named should have been said to have been so severe. Upon turning to our file we find how the Reporters have fallen into the error. They have read our Papers, and have concluded (doubtless, without ever having heard) that such men as we had noticed would be violent in their attacks upon us; for, strange to say, every name which they have mentioned as belonging to our violent opponents during the last week, has been more or less handled by us. For instance, we have, relating to

HON. HENRY GREY BENNETT.

" Frothy Grey Bennett,
" That very day se'anight,
" Drove down in his dencett
" To Brandenburgh House."

Prose article respecting Mr. Henry Grey Bennett and Governor Macquarrie-with a promise of another (which, if possible, he shall have next week.) No. 10.

And Calcraft his ness cooked, and Grant cocked his eye,

"And hypecrite Beaucit pretanded to cry
"For the black wig and character white."

"Creevey's tripe, unsav'ry stuff,

" Fit ment alone for dog or cat he; "HENRY BENNETT is a puff, " And Ossulston a peut paté."

"Bennett is such a little gosslyping, waspish thing, that even the Shrowsbury cake-sellers themselves are sick of him."

No. 18,- et passim MR. SCABLETT.

" Scarlett offers his law, and his wit too, for Scarlett "Chimes in, as he pleasantly tells us, with Harlot."—No. 13.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON.

"Sir Robert Wilson, K. M. T.
"What's that?" says a Southwark wight,
"La!" says his neighbour, "don't you see,
"That means an M. T. Knight."

With a subsequent proof that Major-General Wilson is no

Kuight at all. No. 3. " From service retreated, (Sir H. Bunhury.)

"By Wilson out praied,
"Like him, self-created,
"His star is his sip."

No. 17.

Major-General Wilson abused us also; -we thank him:we hope he will continue to do so;—we would not have him speak well of us for the world."

"And Wilson the thanks in the field he had got." No. 13.

"Wilson, Bernal, Meore, and Ellies, "Make an economic hash."

And has she no General—Heigh, Ma'am, he, Ma'am?

" Has she no General, ho?

"Yes, poor prating Wisson,
"Who if he e'er kills one,

" 'Tis more by a word then a blow-'Tis more by a word than a blow."

No. 19.

This, however, is not strictly correct, for the Major-General being in the Lobby of the House the other evening, having in his hand one of the hammer-headed sticks, which are prohibited in Paris, some one asked him why he carried so formidable a weapon—" to knock down this JOHN BULL," said the Major-General.

There are hammers and ninny-hammers in this world, to which class the Major-General's stick belonged, we do not pretend to surmise.

SIR BOXALD FERGUSSON.

" By Fragusson backed, Michael Angelo Taylor, "Supposed that his Statesman-like views might avail her, &c."

"Sir Ronald Fergusson ought to have felt that, had it been our habit to consider political hostility as a justification for attacks of the nature he hints at, that there is a name in the Queen's list, which would have afforded us ample opportunity for little histories, anecdotes, and jokes, and scandal; but while the Times and Chronicle omitted certain distinguishing marks to that name, we with a contemporary faciling (which Sie Renald school) with a gentlemanly feeling (which fir Ronald should have given us credit for) disdained to rip away the veil prudence had thrown over the visit, and gave the lady the full benefit of the obscurity, in which a name so vulgar and common-place as hers had fortu-nately left her." No. 14.

"Sir Rosald's lobster, if you crack
"His scarlet shell and straggling claws."—No. 17.

"And had she no Commoners, heigh, ma'am, ho, ma'am.?
"Had she no Commoners, ho?
"I happened to look

"And could find in her book

"Only Fergusson, Taylor, and Co.——Co. Fergusson, Taylor, and Co."—No. 19.

" Fergusson his place may choose,

"In the bevy—in the bevy, "He's the real Taylor's goose,

"HOT AND HEAVY -HOT AND HRAVY."-No. 10.

HENRY BROUGHAM, ESQ.

BROUGHAM ANA, from first to swered, and unanswerable questions it contains—questions as to the time of his marriage—of the birth of his child-of his election for Winchilsea—of his offering to give up the Queen for a silk gown-nick-naming him TACITUSshowing him up for takking of bringing the Queen to the post sober—for his calling WOOB an Ass—for denying that he was returned for Winchilden when he was returned for jokes on his nove!—for publishing Mr. M'Kerrel's correspondence, whose statement ends with the words, " cool, deliberate, misrepresentation and falsehood!"laughing at him at all times and seasons-lowing little jeux d'apprit. and for the fol-

" All England praises me; but livid Brougham

"All England praises me; but livin providence."
"Is forced to give a still more flatt/ring doom:
"His sense-of taste, and truth, and bonour's laws,
"No. 9.

"Pray, remember, my Lords, pray, remember the nose
"Which Cuchi, the waiter, had on;—
"Said the great Mr. Brougham, as he drew to a close,
"And made the impression which ev'ry one knows.
"Said the Lords, "Pray, remember your own."

I perfectly general wildish. We constructed "What your horiships are willing to say

"But mine is a more which requires no relief; "For, suspicious of danger, it shifts, like a third

" Instinctively out of the way!" No. 13.

" Brougham's crooked shifts and talents boasted,

"His slippery tricks no more conceul; Dragged into light, cut up, and roasted, "What is he but spitch-cocked eel?" No. 17.

"And had she no counsellors, Heigh, Ma'am, Ho, Ma'am?
"Had she no counsellors, Ho?
"Yes: one Mr. Brougham,
"Who sneak'd out of her room,

" Pretending the Circuit to go-go,
" Pretending the Circuit to go.

" How fared he at Lancaster, Heigh, Ma'am, Ho, Ma'am?

" How fared be at Lancuster, Ho?

"They physicked and bled,
"And they blistered his head,
"And kept him uncommonly low—low,
"And kept him uncommonly low."

No. 19.

"I tell you, HARRY BROUGHAM, that in talents for any good or honourable purpose you have crowds of superiors; but in capacity for

intrigue and apostacy, and in a power of self-degradation it has pleased Goo, for ends not yet scrutable, to give you unrivalled abilities." No. 12.

" Brougham on his tomb-stone would have writ-

' Here lies the enemy of PITT.'

"And half the line at least applies,
"For every one admits—' he lies.'"

No. 17.

MR. M. A. TAYLOR.

"Old Barber and TAYLOR!
"And WOOD couldn't fail her."

FERGUSSON, TAYLOR and Co. and such highly offen-

sive insinuations scattered through many numbers.
"Taylor is chick for fricasses."

MICHABL'S DINNER in No. 19, including hard hits at his mutton, turkey, and spere-rib, on that famous day when the welfare of the nation was forgetten for the deli-

cacies of his hospitable table.

"While ye thus in classt, Sirs,

"Loss your reason, less your messes,
"Eagland will recover her's
"Lost last season, last last season!

" Partion's mobs, Sedition's bordes

" Mint grow thinner, must grow thinner, "While plain common some records

" Michael's Dinnbr, Michael's Dinner!"—No. 19.

But "plain common sense" might have recorded that de-licious coaxing scene between Lambton-" yellow Lamb-ton" (as the poet has it) and little Cocky Taylor, after

the bustle about the division that night, was over.

"Don't flurry yourself, my dear Lambton, (says Taylor, in the lobby) don't fret yourself, the thing is lost, and shere's an end of it—don't agitate yourself; come home with me to Privy Gardens, and Mrs. Taylor, herself, shall make you a cun of ten\_do. there's a good fellow. shall make you a cup of tea—do, there's a good fellow. She has been called Mrs. Michael Angelo T. ever since.

LORD NUGENT. " Big Nugent bestowed all his graces upon her."
LORD JORN RUSSELL

"Bald Benrord his still balder eloquence gave." No. 12.
"Lord Tavistock stammered three words in her praise. 66d.

" The RUSSELLS came thick in " To greet the fat dame."

No. 5. "The Duckess of Benronn is a haly of the most refined sensibility—she was in mourning for the late Duke of Bestford, to whom her hand was engaged, when she accepted the hand of his brother!"

No. 8.

And so we could go on to justify the reporters in thinking that men so attacked would naturally be savage, when they had us in their power; but we savage, when they had us in their power; but we really do not believe a word of the report, as being a correct statement of what passed in the house:—as far as the animosity of all these gentlemen goes, if it were all true, we should say it was quite natural, and be much more inclined to laugh with them than be angry; but we are quite sure that it must be erroneous, becau the gentlemen whose names are mentioned are not out staunch advocates for the liberty of the press, but for th most part the associates and acquaintance of those mea-who, in the Morning Chronicle—the Twopenny Post Bag the Fudge Family-Crib's Memorial, &c. &c. first set the example of violence, and who, without feeling or decency, not only attacked with the grossest personality and beastly, malevolence the highest and the neblest amongst us, but entraged the characters of living ladies without any regard. to decency or truth. Let any man take up either of the works, the Twopenny Post Bug, or the Fidge Fundly, and read it, and then say whether in JOHN BUIL from the first hour of its establishment to this moment, there has ever appeared in its pages articles so grossly personal or so shamefully scandalous, as the libels which appeared in those classics of the opposition:—the truth is, we have they can pay us.

n asking a wag v beth ne Rditor n ment in his defence, replied, "If he did use any arguments, they appear to have been Newsateery ones."

A new work, called "The Annaus of the Paness," has been

just published in Rdinburgh; it bears strong marks of genius and talent, and we strongly secondared it to our readers. As it will be reviewed in the next Number of "The Journal of Literature," a work seen by most of our subscribers, we shall abstate fi

making any extracts here. In confirmation of our report of Lady Jersey's going abrood, we have to inform our renders, that it is understood Lord Jersey that week sold his hours at Tattersoll's.—We have an old regard for Lord Jersey, and camot help-exclaiming, as Bishop Burnet the Old Buke of Mariborough..." But he had such a wife."

Mr. Alderman Garratt will be, it is supposed, one of the Shes for the year ensuing.

ADVERTMENT.]-After viewing the Exhibition at Son House, and other Exhibitions, we would recommend the numerous desers of the Fine Arts, and their encouragers, to visit Tomkins's Picture Lottery, at 53 and 54 New Bond Street, where there is a most beautiful exhibition, open to the public gratts, from the bases of ten tillders. This Picture Lottery will be drawn in July, and a novel feature of it is, that the purchaser of a red ticket and a black ticket, must have a prize, the value of which may be some thousands.

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 171.)
THURSDAY.

Mr. R. Martin complained of a Breach of Privilege in The

Mr. R. Martin complained of a Breach of Privilege in the Times newspaper, purporting to be a report of his speech on the subject of a Petition which he had presented; but on the suggestion of Mr. Tierney he withdrew the complaint.

The following were the names of the Committee on the Portsmouth Election:—W. Maberley, Sir E. Knatchbull, R. Newman, Sir W. Guise, R. H. Clive, W. Thompson, Lord J. Russell, J. W. Croker, W. Stuart, G. Bustard, Lord Stanley, J. Griffith, R. Carroll, T. Williams.

The Order of the Day was then read for the attendance of Thomas

The Order of the Day was then rend for the attendance of Thomas Arrowsmith, William Shackell, and Henry Fox Cooper.

Mr. Bennett moved that Mr. Arrowsmith be called in. In answer to the questions put to this Gentleman, he replied, that he was not the proprietor of John Bull now—he had censed to be so since the 10th of February—the proprietorship then vesting in Mr. Weaver, who receives a salary for some services independent of John Bull. Weaver pays the rent of the house in which the paper is printed.—[The rest of the examination related to the pecuniary arrangement of the concern.]

Mr. W. Shnekell was then examined, he stated that he had censed to be proprietor of the paper since February, in consequence of prose-

to be proprietor of the paper since February, in consequence of prose-cutions not being pleasant; that Mr. Weaver then become proprietor. The witness then stated some minor matters respecting the accounts of the paper. With respect to the article now the subject of enquiry, he was clear that he had not seen it until it was in the paper. He appointed Mr. Cooper the editor, who has the sole management of the Paper, and examines the manuscripts. The editor is responsi-ble to Mr. Wenver, the present proprietor. Sometimes the editor was paid by the witness, sometimes by Mr. Arrowsmith, and some-times by Mr. Wenver.

Mr. H. F. Cooper was then examined. He stated that he is editor of John But!, and had been so since its first commencement; all manuscripts for insertion are submitted to him. [The paper containing the offensive paragraph was then put into the witness's hand, and he rend the paragraph.] The witness stated, that part of the article (which he pointed out) was an extract from the Courier; the observations were written by himself. The House would perhaps allow him to add, that understanding the facts therein stated were not true, he wished to express his regret that any thing which he had inserted in the Paper should have wounded the feelings of the Hon. Member, and that the article in question was of that nature as to have been deemed a breach of privilege of that House. He believed, from general rumour, that the facts contained in these observations were true, or he would not have inserted them. On being further questioned, he repeated that he had the facts from general rumour; that he had heard it mentioned by Mr. Shackell and Mr. Arrowsmith, as being generally current during the whole of Saturday. He (the witness) was in the office; it was on that rumour, and believing it to be correct, that it was written by the witness. They (Messrs. Shackell and Arrowsmith) did not know of the paragraph being inserted. He further stated, that the copy of the paragraph was given to the compositors. And what became of that copy? He believed the copies were generally destroyed; the article in question was delivered to Mr. Blackie, the printer. The witness states that he had nothing to do with the pecuniary arrangements. The witness having

retired,

Mr. Bennett expressed his regret at bringing this painful subject before the House. The affair was closed, and he was sorry it had gone to such length; but he should not have done his duty, either to the House or himself, if he did not notice it. The House had had the printers, proprietors, and publishers before them—they had had the editor, who avowed himself the author of the paragraph in question. But he would not now go into a detail of the evidence given by these persons, nor point out the gross prevarications and perjuries they committed (for a perjury was committed, as he would shew by the affidavit made at the Stamp-office,) being convinced that the House saw they were but creatures of atras—and vile instruments in the hands of others. Of the Paper itself it was needless to say a word—its character was known to the world—every houset man condemned it, and none gave it the world—every honest man condemned it, and none gave it countanance but the lowest and basest of mankind. He disclaimed all vindletive feelings, and declared his only object was to clear his character to the world, if necessary, from the foul imputations cast upon it. He also wisted to extract from the confessions of the wretches who appeared at the bar, who had set them on, and by whom the materials of attack upon private character were fur-nished. In this he fuiled; and yet he was hardly sorry for his failure. He should, for the honour of human nature, be better pleased to find that these vile paragraphs were written by such wretches as appeared at the bar, than by men above them. He was aware, that by the practice of the House, a person committing a smaller offence against the privileges of the House than this defindant, might be committed to Newgate; but against that summary mode of punishment he had more than once given a decided opinion, and he would not now be inconsistent though it should serve his own case. A direct obstruction of a Member in doing his duty was clearly an offence punishable as a breach of privilege; but this savoured more of a construction than a direct obstruction. He was in doubt whether he ought to resort to the ordinary mode of punishment, and would therefore take a more lement course. Perhaps in doing so, he differed from some of his friends, whose judgments were superior to his own; but he had certain feelings on the subject, and he could not give them up. If than of the judgment. He would give these people an opportunity of defending themselves before a Jury of their country. The Hon. Member concluded by moving, "That Mr. Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Henry Fox Cooper, Weaver, Shackell, and Arrawsmith for a gross and scandalous libel upon the Hon. Henry Gray Report to Member of that House contained in a Naysympus Grey Bennett, a Member of that House, contained in a Newspap dated the 6th of May last, in violation of the privileges of that

The Marquis of Londonderry rose to oppose the motion. What-ever respect he had for the Hon. Member opposite, he should, in the observations he was about to make, merge those feelings with what be considered the dignity of the House, and the proper course which it ought to pursue on this occasion. What he requested of the Hon. Member, in the first place, was, that he should wait at least another day, and not press the motion which he had just made upon the House at the present moment. He made this appeal with more confidence to the Hon. Member, because he had entirely disclaimed all vindictive feelings towards the proprietors of the paper in ques-tion. Perhaps the Hon. Member would forgive him (Lord L.) for saying that he had placed the House in a great difficulty by bringing under its consideration a matter which deserved punishment. He served punishment. esummitted the House to a support of its privileges; but then turning round, he would have the House not proceed, but, by a theory of his own, contended that this was a same which called for prosecution by the Attorney-General. With regard to this sort of prosecution, it was one which the House never took up, but when it was unable by other means to assert its dignity. In the present case, it would not only be a hardship, but a crying injustice to send any individual before a Jury, loaded with the reprobation of a body such as the House of Commons. The Hon. Member would first condemn these individuals at the bar of the House, and then send them prejudged tate a Court of Law. Was this dealing fairly with them, or rather was it not taking away altogether that fair chance, which arose out

of the old maxim. " That every man was innocent till he was shewn But he was not contending that the Hon. Member was wrong in calling them to the bar in the first instance—what he complained of was, that supposing mother trial was to take place elsewhere, the inquiry here had been pushed too far. If he had said that his object was only to search out the editor or author of the paragraph, and then recommend a prosecution against him, it would be fair enough; but when the Hon, Member had elicited from these individuals every thing which could tend to criminate them, it would be hard indeed to send them elsewhere with this evidence staring them in the face. Yet he was far from saying that there were no cases in which, after inquiry here, the parties could not be sent before a Jury; he admitted circumstances might arise to call sent before a Jury; ne administrative constances inight arise to can for such a proceeding, but he did not at present see the necessity for it. He asked this Hon. Member, therefore, to pause, and he was sure, on reflection, he (Mr. Bennett) would agree with him that his motion was a little basty. The Hon. Member had disclaimed vindictive feelings, and could not therefore be a sufferer from delay. And he (Lord L.) could not help saying, that when the Hon. Member has the health forward this motion, it was his injunton that the ber first brought forward this motion, it was his intention that the House should take the management of it entirely into their own hands. The Noble Marquis concluded by moving, as an amend-ment, "that the further consideration of this question be disposed of

Mr. C. Wynne thought the House ought to dispose of the busi-

Mr. Brougham said as this was a question of no ordinary impor--affecting as it did the dignity and privileges of the House, he should make no apology for making an observation or two upon it. Not standing in the same situation with regard to the parties as the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury, he would leave leniency to them entirely out of the question. But the House was bound to vindicate its own privileges, which would be lost for ever if, it followed the advice of his Hon. Friend. There were cases in which it was better to prosecute than commit; but this was a case calling fer the latter opinishment. The present was as great an obstruction as could be offered to an individual in that House. It came, therefore, within that description of Breach of Privilege, which in the best times was said to call for summary punishment. He could not negative a proceeding in the usual way, unless he surrendered all the rights of Parliament. If the House intended to send this matter to a Court of Law, they cush that the house group so for in adjusting forces. of Law, they ought not to have gone so far in eliciting from parties coming here under fear of punishment, evidence by which they criminated themselves. The evidence taken here would be received against them elsewhere. He thought, therefore, the House would abandon its best rights if they adopted the proposition of his Hon. Friend; but at the same time he saw no reason for their acting upon the suggestion of the Noble Lord. The House ought to proceed in the business without delay, and, indeed, where Cooper, one of the parties, avowed himself the author of the libel, he wondered hour the House could be to him at least the secret heart them.

dered how the House could, as to him at least, hesitate with regard to the course which they ought to take.

Sir Francis Burdett.—This House never took up a subject of this nature but it reduced itself to a dilemma. In the present case it was placed in a great difficulty. The Noble Lord was certainly correct in saying, that after the inquisitorial examination to which these individuals were subjected—after sifting from them every particular which confidence and trust would oblige them to conparticular which confidence and trust would oblige mem to con-ceal—after extorting from them every thing which could tend to criminate them, it would be most unjust to send them prejudged, and loaded with the censure of this House, to another tribunal. This course, therefore, could never be adopted. And with regard to a prosecution by the Attorney-General, he thought it not less exceptionable. This House could not order the Attorney-General to prosecute, for he was no officer of it; the fit course would be to address the King, praying his Majesty to direct the Attorney-Gene-ral to proceed. He thought no privilege was attacked by the present defendants. Writing such as that brought under the notice of the House ought only to be despised; but want was the fault committed by them? Unless the House declared that a false report of a speech was a breach of privilege, these defendants had done no wrong. One part of the paragraph merely stated that something was stated by a Member in that House, which was not stated in fact. Another part referred to something which was done by a Member not in the House, but connected with it. This cornection too was of the slightest nature; and, indeed, had scarcely more reference to the Hon. Member's Parliamentary conduct, than any other circumstance which might happen to a Member out of doors. other circumstance which might happen to a Member out of doors, It was, therefore, not an obstruction of his duties, but a construction of that obstruction. If any obstruction occurred, he that called the Hon. Member to account for his observations in the House was the guilty person. And if any person did so call upon him, there was no doubt but that he was guilty of a breach of the highest privileges of Parliament. For, if a Gentleman in his place, thinking it his duty to remark upon the conduct of a public man—of one who received a large share of the public money, was to be held responsible to all the relations of that public man, the consequence would be most dangerous. A Member would be then inquence would be most dangerous. A Member would be then in-timidated from doing his duty, and this intimidation would be an obstruction of the worst kind. It would be a direct obstruction, for he would be actually incapacitated by his fears from doing his duty; but the statement in the paper was only a construction of that obstruction. Had not the affair originated with some one else,

mitted, the person most guilty was he who dared to notice what a Member, in the fulfilment of his duty, said in his place.

Mr. M. A. Taylor moved that the Minutes of the Evidence be

possibly the paper would never have noticed it; and at most, its offence was of stating what had been done by another. It was, therefore, the first duty of the House to protect its Members from the foul species of direct obstruction; and as Parliament had been formerly a bulwark for the people against the Crown, so it ought to be now a protection for its Members against the public. He would therefore contend, that if any breach of privilege was committed the nerven most suits was to who desert to make the public whether

printed. Mr. A. Baring opposed the motion, whilst the House was yet in doubt whether the question ought not to go before a Court of law. In that case the publication of the evidence would be most injurious

to the individuals.

Mr. Taylor withdrew his motion.

Mr. Wodehouse agreed with the Hon. Member for Westminster condemning the system of prosecution by the Attorney-General. There was nothing in all the new Bills, about which to much had be**o**n said, half so exceptionable as this mode of prosecution by the

Attorney-General.

Sie R. Wilson defended Sir Ronald Fergusson from the attack ade upon him in the libel, wherein he was called the of the party." The character which that gallant General had made for himself in the field, would, he hoped, protect him from of the party." the insinuation, that he was a man, on any occasion, who would consent to sacrifice his own bonour, but still less that of his friend.

Sir T. Lethbridge thought the most proper mode of treating this vile publication would be to pass it by in contempt. He had himself been attacked in various newspapers, but he never com-plained to the House; not because he did not think there were grounds for complaint, but he entertained a sovereign contempt for such publications and their editors.

The question of adjournment was then garried without division.

Mr. Bennett asked the Noble Marquis if, having succeeded in adjourning the question, he would be responsible that the witnesses in attendance in the House to-morrow. The Marquis of Londonderry thought this a strange pledge,

Stating a practical of the numbers were:

On a division the numbers were:

Against it, 57— Majority, 16.

The Irish Tithe Leasing Bill was thrown out.

The Steam-Engine Bill was passed.

In a Committee on the Postage Act, the House divided on the further progress of the Bill. For it, 38—Against it, L5—Majority, 23.—The Report was ordered to be brought up.— Adjourned.

FRIDAY. The further consideration of the County Courts Bill was post-poned for six months.—Lord Althorpe gave notice of his intention

which was demanded from him. He had said nothing like a wish to undertake auch a responsibility. He would remind the Hon. Member that it was in the power of the House to enforce an

Mr. Shackell, Mr. Arrowsmith, and Mr. Cooper were then or dered to attend the House to-movrow.

Sir F. Burdett presented a petition from James Mills, who simply styled himself "a free-born Englishman, interested in the freedom and purity of election," but without any connection with the Borough in question, against the return of the Marquis of Londonderry for the Borough of Orford. The Petitioner stated that the Noble Marquis extended that the Noble Marquis extended the state of the Sta

that the Noble Marquis obtained his seat, not by the unbiassed suffrages of the Burgesses of Orford, but by the undue influence of the Marquis of Heriford. He complained, that in this instance the laws of election were grossly violated, and concluded by pray-

ing the House to refer his petition to a Committee of Privileges.

Mr. Wynne contended, that as it complained of the undus
return of a Member, it ought to be referred to an Election Com-

of Oxford, where a similar complaint was made against the undue influence of the Duke of Marlborough, and the petition there was

Lord A. Hamilton brought the subject of Scotch Representation under the consideration of the House, and after several observations moved a Resolution, stating, "That it appears to this House that the number of persons having the right of voting in the several counties in Scotland did not exceed 2859.

Mr. Muckenzie opposed the Resolution, on account of its not stating a practical gringance.

stating a practical grievance.
On a division the numbers were:—For the Resolution, 41—

Mr. F. Robinson contended that this case was analogous to that

attendance to its orders.

referred to an Election Committee.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The Chairman of the City of Warwick Election Committee reported that the sitting Member was duly elected.

The adjourned debate on the Breach of Privilege complained of

John Bull was then resumed.

The Speaker then informed the House, the question for their discussion was, that his Majesty's Attorney-General be instructed to institute a prosecution for a wilful and malicious libel, isserted in the John Bull of Sunday last, against the printer, proprietor, and editor thereof, R. T. Weaver, T. Atrowsmith, W. Shackell, and H. F. Cooper.

Mr. Scarlett was apprehensive that the question before them would be found to be one liable to more inconveniences than the House might at first be aware of. It would not be amongst the slightest objections to this mode of proceeding, that the parties had already, by being subjected to examination, (arnished proofs against themselves of the offence with which they were charged. The insimutation conveyed was, that an hon. Member had been terrified into an apology. Any person acquainted with the character of his hon-friend (Mr. Bennett) must know that a more atrocious or groundless attack could not be made on the character of any gentleman than this. The House was much indebted to his hon, friend (Mr. Bennett) for bringing it under their consideration. This paper be had not seen before, it was only after this subject had been brought forward that he looked into it: and be must say, from the specimen he saw of the manner in which it was conducted, that it would be most desirable manner in which it was conducted, that it would be most desirable to ascertain who the real author was; suspicion had gone abroad that persons of high character, and deemed worthy even of grave and important situations gave countenance to this vie production. He could not bring himself to believe such a report. It would be most digraceful to the House if it could be supposed for a moment, this supperson who had the homour of a sent in it, would degraded intrables of ir as to become the author of a paragraph so fides and calumnious. With these feelings on the subject he did not however think that the Attorney General was the fittest person to be called upon, or that the mode of accessfulny proposed by his how friend CM. Remnest't was the mode of proceeding proposed by his hon, friend (Mr. Bennett) was the most advisable to adopt. He would recommend to his hon, friend to withdraw his motion, otherwise, if persevered in, he should feel it his duty to oppose it.

Mr. Benneti had no objection to withdraw the motion.

Sir. R. Fergusion expressed his subsaction that his hon friend

had consented so to do.

Mr. Baring said his bon. friend (Mr. Bennett) had placed the House in an awkward situation by withdrawing his motion, with the Intention of not proposing any other mode of dealing with these individuals. If he intended to proceed thus, it would have been better to have taken no notice at all of the matter. He would admit the inex-pediency of sending the complaint before a Court of Law; first, because of what had taken place there; and, secondly, because in a Court of Law it might be decided that this was not a libel. Such a decision, it was apparent, would place the House in a very un-pleasant situation. He trusted there would be always found there a majority Willing to support their privileges; and that upon the prese occasion this matter, which was so serious an attack on them, would not be allowed to rest where it, was. The notion avowed himself, and with him it was now their duty to deal. With respect to any persons who might be belied the cartain he could form to any persons who might be belied the curtain he could form no opinion, for until the present occasion he never took the trouble of looking into this publication. For these reasons he would propose that Mr. H. F. Cooper should be committed to his Majesty's gool of Newgate. He should he situate to move for the commitment of the printer, if he had fairly given up the author at the outset; but there appeared so much prevarication in his evidence, that he was disjoned to commit him also. As to the other two, their examination was very little to their credit, but he had not looked into it sufficiently to make any proposition with respect to them. He hoped when any question of this kind occurred again, they would not be indused to act on his lon, friend's (Mr. Beanett's) neculiar notions be induced to act on his hon. friend's (Mr. Beanett's) peculiar notions of privilege, but do what they considered necessary to the support of

Mr. Banker suggested some verbal alteration in the last motion,

which we could not hear in the gallery.

Str W. De Creepigny spoke in favour of the original proposition of Mr. Bennett. It was necessary, he said, to punish in the most exemplary way such a set of assassins. He was sorry the real author could not be discovered.

The Marquit of Landonderry was disposed for a more length punishment. The House would fargive him for calling their attention to a similar complaint, which; cause under their consideration the session before last. It was an attack made on a Right Hon. Friend of his (Mr. Cauning) calculated to give as much pain to the mind, and as derogatory to character as could possibly be imagined. Surely there could be no libel more flagitious than to represent his Hon. Friend as delighting in the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. He did not then find any anxiety on the other side of the House to nunish the offende by a committal to Newgate, and in fact he was committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. The present offence could by no mean considered as more flagrant than the one to which he allusted. He thought they would let down the privileges of the House if they did not adopt some proceedings with respect to the persons who had been called to the ber; but he was not prepared to go the length of committing



them to Newgate. Immediately to reprint and discharge them, if that there were attacks more infamous, directed against characters appeared to him to be too mild a proceeding, and to commit them to Newgate too strong a one. He could assure the House that he was so little inclined to tolerate such publications, that he was by no means disposed to show more charity on the present occasion, than even-handed justice required. He should have had no hesitation in voting to commit those persons to Newgate, had it not been for the lenity, well by ill-advised, which was exhibited in the particular case to which he had alluded. Under these circumstances, he thought it would be the cause of great misconception if a more severe course were adopted on the present occasion, although be certainly thought that to remain in custody for one night would not be too severe a punishment for the

The Clerk then read the entry on the Journals of the 15th June, 1819, to the effect that John Payne Collier, having been guilty of a libel on that House, should be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

The Marquis of Londonderry said he would move, as an amend-ment, that Henry Fox Cooper be committed to the custody of the aut at Arms.

Mr. Searlett entered into some explanations on the subject of the committed of Mr. Collier. He thought there was a material difference in the two cases, and defended himself from what he considered an attrick of the noble Marquis. He never meant to cast the slightest imputation on any of the Honourable Gentlemen opposite, and would conclude by observing that if he had been in the House, and had conclude by observing that if he had been in the House, and had

conclude by observing, that if he had been in the House, and had found that the fibel on the Right Honourable Member for Liverpool was as gross as the present, he certainty should have voted for sending the Author of it to Newgate.

The Marquis of Londonderry, in explanation, expressed his regret that any expressions of a warm character should have escaped him in the course of debate, but he felt the less upon it, as it had drawn forth the very clear explanation of the Honourable and Learner Member. From the nature of the observations used, he thought that an aspertion was likely to be cast either upon the councils of his Maan aspertion was likely to be cast either upon the councils of his Majesty or the council of the nation. He confessed that he had spoken under this delusion, but it was now entirely wiped away by the Honourable and Learned Member's explanation. What he meant to say in the first instance was, that the House in its decision should not give a party character to its proceedings. He could not, however, allow the distinction drawn between the present and the former libel.

Sir R. Fergusson rose to explain. The Noble Lout had in his first speech imputed political motives to him on this occasion. This he (Sir R. Fergusson) positively denied. Where the Noble Lout got his own iscience as to the motives and feelings of other men he could not guess: but he thought the Noble Lout had better look to his own

ns ourness each to the motives and realings of other friend account not guess: but he thought the Noble Lord had better look to his own feelings and motives upon this question. He had spoken upon this subject from honest feelings of indignation at seeing the foulest calumnies published against the women of this country. He trusted the Noble Lord and the House would coincide with him in reprobating this new system of attack upon the women of the country.

The Marquis of Londonderry again explained. He wished that

honourable gentleman would express the same indignation when other

Mr. W. Wynne observed, that the noble Marquis had selected the very weakest case of precedents on the Journals. In all cases of privilege, the honour and character of the House only were to be looked riege, the honour and character of the House only were to be looked to. It was said that libels were become more frequent, but this, in his opinion was the very reason why the punishment should be made more severe. He had seen in papers of both parties, libels, which were a diagrace to the country, and to those who administered public justice. But he must say, that he had seen, and that lately, wiful misrepresentations in the public papers, and particularly in the comments on debutes. But in this case they ought to look not to the general character of the paper, but to the particular libel complained of. If the House feltconcerned that they did not punish the last libel with more severity, and if they were to act upon that preceden upon the present occasion, the privileges of the House, the character of its

with more severity, and if they were to act upon that precedent upon the present occasion, the privileges of the House, the churacter of its members, and the liberties of the people, which were closely interwoven with both, would suffer, and that most fatally.

Mc, J. PT. Ward said that the Libel alluded to, was even worse than the present. If he wans to induce the two outrages, he must say, that he would feel much more unplensant under that uttered against his Right Honourable Friend, than under that now before the House. On those grounds, therefore, in justice to his Right Honourable Friend as well as to the House, he thought they ought to follow the milder course. He knew it was said that the punishment in the former case was considered too light, but it should be recollected, that the motion passed sem com.

the motion passed sem con.

Lord J. Russell. With respect to the mode of punishing libels upon that House, he should not venture to pronounce an opinion, as he was not ready to consent to any measure of punishment; and in cases of privileges, the least punishment was the best. With respect to the words in the former misrepresentation, it was well known that Mr. Canning did use the words—" the revered and ruptured Ogden.' and that the House did laugh; and the Right Hon. Member was, in consequence, charged with turning into ridicule the sufferings of a follow-creature, when this properties. fellow-creature, when this paragraph was inserted by a person who had appeared at the Bar; it was stated, that the words were written without knowing that it was a misrepresentation, and the House gave credit to that statement. What he rose for was to protest against the insinuation that he or his friends who sat around him gave countenance to libels similar to those which had appeared in John Bull. There had been in other publications severe political libels; and he only pitied the Noble Marquis's discrimination in moral feeling, when he confounded political libels with attacks upon private character; one could be answered, but to the other none could be given. Sup-posing the Noble Marquis was charged with having during his holding office in Ireland given orders to flog men to death, he might appeal to his public conduct and character for his vindication; last if a libel, false as hell, were written upon any female of his fa-mily, would the Noble Marquis, in order to contradict it, wish to unveil her whole private life, and expose it to the world? How-ever pure might be the lives of women, there was a delicacy in the ever pure might be the lives of women, there was a delicacy in the female character which shrunk from public notice; and any woman of delicacy would have an extreme repugnance to a public investigation of her character. Such being the nature of the libels in the John Bull, he deaded that any of a similar kind had been countenanced by any person on his side of the House; but he could not acquit the noble Marquis and his particular of patronizing these libels, because he had authority to state, that when this paper was first published, it had been exact to his Maintenance and the second of the secon

they making paper, they might be excusable in reading it; but if they paid money for it, they were paying money for moral assassination.

The Marquis of Londonderry, after congratulating the House on their high good humour, assured the noble Lord that he was as correct in his foreign politics, as in his Irish information. Where the Noble Lord heard the calumny, he (Marquis L.) did not know nor care. He disbelieved the statement respecting the transmission of the papers; but if the Noble Lord would point out to him the person in the Foreign Office, who had acted so, that person should be immediately dismissed.
With respect to the protection which the Noble Lord had offered to the fair set The Noble Lord would allow him (the Marquis L.) to offer self ash rival -- and he would not devolve upon the Noble Lord, nor upon any man, that duty which he, in common with all men of honour in the country, owed to the fair sex. He did not justify those attacks, at which he, in common with the House, testified the strongest indignation; but when he compared them with other libels, he must say,

been sent out to his Majesty's Ambassadors abroad. It was well known

that no papers, except through the Government, could be sent free of postage; and as these papers had been so sent, that was in fact patronage. If the Administration, or the friends of the Administration,

had taken in this paper, he did not mind their reading it, because

more sacred, and against stations which involved more public intere ts In some of those publications, even the sucred person of Majesty In some of those publications, even the sucred person of Majesty itself did not escape. He should be glad to know from the Noble Lord, who had denied that he or his friends countenance! such publications, whether he had ever read the publications of Mr. Hone? He now thought it but justice to state, that the brother of the Noble Lord had on a former occasion expressed as great indignation at the publications of Mr. Hone, as the Noble Lord had at the libels of John Bull. He was sorry that he was obliged, in vindication of himself, and in reply to a question of the Noble Lord, to say any thing which should implicate any person whose conduct was not under consideration; but he would again assert that there were libels not less flargered. iion; but he would again assert that there were libels not less flagrant directed against Majesty itself, unnoticed by the Noble Lord and his friends; and in this country an attack upon the Sovereign was consi-

dered at least as atrocious as an attack upon the female character.

Mr. Courtenay admitte!, that the libel ought to be visited with punishment. He thought the course recommended by the noble Marquis the most lenient and consistent with the former proceedings. Mr. W. Smith was disposed to vote against the mitigated

Mr. C. Hutchinson, as a friend to the liberty of the press, would

not oppose a lenient punishment.

Mr. Wilmot supported the severer punishment.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge said, the licentiousness of the press had now arrived at such a pitch, that it was high time to put a stop

Mr. Buring said, the present question was not one of a party, but of a personal nature. With respect to the unfortunate person

to be punished, personal facture. With respect to the unfortunate persons to be punished, personal feeling could have nothing to do.

Mr. Bankes hoped, if the house committed a gross error in a former case, they would not go too far at the present moment.

The Marquir of Londonderry said, he felt that to follow a bad precedent, would be seriously doing a wrong. He thought the proper mode of dealing with the present party was to commit them, whatever any former precedent might have warranted. He begged leave, therefore to withdraw his amendment.

begged leave, therefore, to withdraw his amendment.

Sir J. Macintosh maintained that it was necessary to assert the privileges of Parliament. No punishment could be too severe, when such conduct was so prevalent as in this paper.

Lord Nugent withdrew his motion.

Mr. Brougham said in this case, a most flagitious libel was proved, he would vote for the severer punishment.

A division then took place on Mr. Baring's motion, for committing Mr. Cooper to Newgate.

. For the motion . . . 109 Agninst it . . . . 23

On our return to the gallery, we found Mr. S. Bourne on his legs, making some observation as to the punishment to be inflicted on those individuals to be called to the Bar, as well as to the printing of the evidence.

of the evidence.

Sir. James Macintosh regretted the Honourable Member should have said be sat silent during a painful examination, merely on account of the obloquy that might pursue him. He lamented this for the sake of the Hon. Member, as well as for the sake of the House; and that, after irrevocable steps were taken, he made observations such as had fallen from him.

Mr. S. Bourne only menut to say that the House had gone further in this instance than in any other with which he was acquainted. If the case were his own, he should satisfy himself with the discovery of the party offending. He thought the mode of examination tended to make the parties aggreete their crime, contrary to all those principles that usually regulated courts of justice. In truth, he thought the inquiry altogether very unusual. When a mon was called to the bar, as few questions as possible should be put to him. One of the parties confessed himself the author of the libel, and that to him (Mr. B.) would have been enough. He did not say the house disgraced itself, as was stated by his Right Honourable Friend; but he was still of opinion the inquiry had gone too far. With respect to the alledged prevarication, he heard nothing material; although with respect to the property there was something of the kind. But that prevarication he could not consider as justifying the interference of the House. He never meant to say that the House incurred diagrace or infamy; while he was still of opinion, as he had before stated, that the while he was still of opinion, as he had before stated, that the House proceeded somewhat too far.

A desultory conversation then ensued between Sir J. Macintosh Mr. Scarlett, Lord Nugent, Mr. S. Bourne, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Den-

The Marquis of Londonderry (as we understood) expressed a wish that the evidence should be printed, before the House took any further steps.

Mr. Bernal felt fully satisfied that the House possessed the power of punishing for a breach of its privileges; but he thought that such a power had only to be exercised on grave consideration. He therefore should in the present case have been satisfied if the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury, after having vindicated his own honour, had taken

no further notice of the case.

Mr. T. Wilson said, that he could in his own mind reconcile the statements which Mes-rs. Shockell and Arrowsmith had made with truth. He could easily believe that intimidated by the prosecution which had been commenced against them, they might wish to get rid of the Paper, and that they might have entered into a bargain for that purpose with the first witness. He thought that a good reason existed why no writing had been entered into on that occasion, because they had property on the premises, which, had it been transferred late the name of the man of straw, might have been lost to them entirely. Under these circumstances, and considering that much time had already been occupied by the subject, he did not think it advisable to press the matter farther.

Mr. W. Smith moved that R. T. Wenver be taken into the

custody of the Serjeant at Arms, to be brought to the Bur and reprimanded by the Speaker.

Mr. C. Wynne moved an Amendment "that he be committed

For the Motion.....27 For the Amendment. . . 34

lajority for Committal to Newgate...

Upon our return to the Gallery, we found Mr. Brougham s, eaking upon a motion which had been submitted to the House, of printing the evidence which had been given by Messrs. Shackell and Ar. ow-smith. The noise occasioned by the entrance of strangers into the Gallery, prevented us from hearing the Hon. Gentleman. Sir J. Neuport was inaudible from the same cause.

Sir C. Long expressed great doubt whether prevarication had taken place. He had heard the whole of the evidence of Arrowsmith, and certainly he conceived that it had displayed no prevarications. After having gone so far, he thought that the House would best consult its

n dignity by going no further. Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the Gallery was cleared for a division, but no division took place

Mr. Ward moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Hume took occasion to advert at some length to the onlinance department, and moved, as an amendment, a resolution founded upon the statements of his speech; first, specifying that the grant of the House for the Ordnance Department had, in the years 1817, 1618, and 1819, amounted to 3,764,0341. which by the regulations of the Appropriation Act amounted to 3,695,896L; but that the real expenditure appeared, from the finance reports, to be 4,357,2411, being no excess over the grant of the House in three years of 623,2071, and therefore directing the Committee in its deliberations to take the subject of retrenchment in the Ordnance Department into consideration.

The House divided: - For going into the Committee, 110 - Against it, 56-Majority, 54.

In a Committee, Mr. R. Ward entered into a variety of statements respecting the Onlinance Departments, and stated that he intended to move that a sum or grant of 48,7411, for the Master-General, Clerks, and officers of the Tower and Pall-mail; next a sum of 39,0001, separately. and officers of the Tower and Pall-mall; next a sum of 30,0001, separately, for the gratuity generally; next a vote for the Civil Officers at home; fourthly, for similar Officers abroad; and fifthly, for the service and supply of the Engineers, the Horse Brigale, and Sappers and Miners. He then moved the two first resolutions for granting to his Majesty a sum of 43,7411, for the maintenance of the Master-General of Ochanice, with the Clerks and Officers in the Tower of London, and at Pall Mall.

Mr. P. Moore moved that the Chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again, which was agreed to.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one.

ndjourned at half-past one.

#### THEATRE.

On Monday, His Majesty was graciously pleased to honour Covent Garden Theatre with his presence, to see Goldsmith's laughable Comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, and the Farce of A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

The doors were opened on this occasion, at six o'clock, and in less than a quarter of an hour, the house was crowded to an overflow—never, perhaps, was a more elegant or splendid audience collected together. The whole of the front rows of the boxes were filled by ladies, which gave a brilliancy of effect to the building we never saw produced before; many persons fainted in the pit, and were lifted over into the lobbies; and hundreds, disappointed of seats, remained in the

passages, peeping through the glass pannels in the box door.

Just before seven o'clock, two Ycomen of the Guards placed themselves on a platform, erected across the orchestra, immodiately under the Royal box, which was most elegantly fitted up, with a chair of State, and sumptuous crimson velvet

canopy, surmounted by a Crown.

Precisely at seven, His MASESTY entered, accompanied by the Dukes of Chrence and Wellington.—Never—never did a more spontaneous shout of delight burst from the people than was raised at this moment; hats and handkerchiefs waved in all parts of the house, and each one vied with his neighbour in the expression of feelings of devotion and enthusiastic

affection for the Monarch. "GOD SAVE THE KING," was then sung by the performers, who, on this occasion, were recruited by several amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, who, anxious to see their King, had mingled on the stage with the professional people. Every line which could be applied personally to the Sovereign was distinctly cheered; and, as on the former visit to the Theatre, the verse-

" Scatter his enemies,
" And make them fall,"

called forth shouts of approbation, literaly tremendous.

At the conclusion of GOD SAVE THE KING, the Play commenced, but was not suffered to proceed; the audience inmenced, but was not sunered to proceed; the audience insisting on "God save the King" again, which call was mistaken, as it has been invariably, for a call for "RULE BRITANNIA," which song was sung; after which, His Majesty seated himself, as did, a Tew moments afterwards, the Duke of Clarence. His Grace the Duke of Wellington stood on the right of the King throughout the whole couring on the right of the King throughout the whole evening.

The Play went off uncommonly well. Fawcett was in high glee; Liston beyond measure, droll; Charles Kemble all that he ought to be; Mrs. Davenport inimitable; and Miss Foote

After the Play, "GOD SAVE THE KING" was again sung, with the same marks of rapturous applause it had previously called forth; and immediately after, a one-act Piece, which had not been commanded, but was unnecessarily thrust in, to lengthen the performance, and weary the audience, com-menced. "She Stoops to Conquer" is a long Play, and "The Roland for an Oliver" is a long Farce, and quite sufficient for an evening's entertainment, without the buttooneries of

Mr. Yates, which are at once vulgar, stupid, and malicious.

The excellent fun of the Roland for an Oliver, and the capital acting, delighted the Royal spectators, who remained till the end of the performances, when His Majesty retired amidst the shouts of the audience.

His Majesty was received with similar greetings of affection in his progress to, and return from the Theatre.

On Wednesday, His Majesty visited Drury Lane Theatre, where a box had been prepared for his reception in very good taste, and with much judgment. He was attended by the Duke of Clarence as before, and his reception, if possible, was more tumultuously rapturous than on Monday. We really never remember such a display of genuine feeling, un-mixed—undivided—not a murmur relative to the late unhappy events was heard; not a lip was polluted with the hated name of the degraded Queen: all was unanimity and joy.

Most gratifying must it have been to our beloved Monarch, to have seen these immense assemblies of the people, actuated by one great impulse towards him. He felt it—he shewed that he felt it. Long may he live to enjoy such testimonies of popularity! Let him, in this way, mingle frequently with his subjects, and they will learn to despise the lies and treasons of his enemies, or rather of the enemies of the country and constitution; for what enemies can King George the Fourth What point of his life has ever been marked, but with liberality, graciousness and kindness? What public act of his Government, from the moment he assumed the Regency to the present moment, has failed to add to the glory of England? Who could look upon him and on that illustrious hero, who stood on his right, and not recollect that those two individuals, one by his Councils, and the other by his sword, have, within ten years, raised England to a pitch tri greatness, she never before attained; and given us, at the end of an oppressive and mighty war, a perfect, honourable, and triumphant peace!!

" I would serve my King;
Serve him with all my fortune, here at home;
And serve him with my person in the wars—
Watch for him, fight for him, bleed for him, die for him?"

This is what every man felt who saw KING GEORGE THE FOURTH on Wednesday night; - and, shame be to him who does not feel it.



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BIRTH.

On Friday last, at Tockington, Gloucestershire, the Lady of the Rev.
Jac. J. Cleaver, Rector of Holmo Pierropoint, Notts, of a sea.
At the Parsonage, Waltham Abbey, on the 9th inst, the Lady of the Rev.
Thus. Pickthall, of a daughter—her ninth child.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th ult. at Morton, Surrey, Horatio L. Thompson, to Margaret Westcott Davidson, only daughter of John Davidson, Esq. Cousul of New

Westcott Davidson, only daughter of John Davidson, Esq. Consul of New Orleans.

On Monday last, the Rev. Dr. Geldart, of Baruwell Friery, near Cambridge, Rector of Kirk Deighton, Yorkshire, to Eliza, daughter of the late and sister of the present William Cutfield, Esq. of Bayly's Court, Sunsex.

On the 7th inst. at St. George's, Manover square, Sir Henry Lambert Bart, to Anna Marka, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Foley, and sister to Edward Foley, Esq. of Stoke Edith Park, Herefordslare.

At Springfield, Essex, J. W. Holgate, Esq., son of the Rav. Geo. Holgate, of Navestock, Essex, to Deborah, youngest daughter of R. Coates, Esq. of Springfield.

DIED.

Harly on Saturday morning, the 19th imit at his house in Cocksput-street, in Stark, of Cheapside, and of Chapton, Middlesex, in the 69th year of

decessed was sincerely estemed, by his family and numerous friends, for integrity and personal worth, and admired by all his acquaintances for uncommon talents and attainments. At Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Rowland Fether-

stonbaugh.

Major-General Thomas Saunders Bateman, of the Hon. Smt India Com-pany's service in Bengal, aged 60.

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# JOHN



# RULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 23.

# SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW ROOMS, HANOVER SQUARE.

M.R. GREATOREX most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends generally, that his ANNUAL CONCERT is fixed for FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th inst. Principal vocal Performers:—Madame Camporeae, Miss Stephans, Miss Corri, Miss R. Corri, Miss Traver, and Mrs. Salmon; Mr. Vaughan, Signior Ambrozetti, Messrs, W. Knyvett, Hawes, and Bellamy.

Scheme of the Concert:—Ist ACT. Overture, Lodolski, Cherubiai; Selection from the Seaseas, Haydar, Duct, Miss Corri and Miss R. Corri, "Sularia," (Figaro) Mozart. Song, Miss Travis, "Midst silent shades," Bach. Quartet. "Benedictus," (Requiem) Mozart. Concerto Instrumental. Echo Song, Miss Stephens; "What was thy delightful measure," from the Passion, Dr. Cooke, newly arranged by Mr. Greatorex expressly for this occasion. Finale, (Figaro) Mozart. Song, Mrs. Salmon (by desire) "From mighty kings," (Judas Macc.) Handel. Air, Miss Stephens, and Grand Chorus. "The Lord shall reign," (Israel in Egypt) Handel.

ACT II. Grand Overture to Anacreon, Cherubini; Quartet, and Chorus, "Sing anto God," Dr. Groft and Mr. Greatorex. Song, Mr. Vanghan, "The Soldier's Dream," accompanied on the Organ by Mr. Greatorex. Favourite Glee and Chorus, "The Chough and Crow," Bishop. Song, Madame Camporese, "A Complir," accompanied on the Voilin, by Mr. F. Cramer. Glee. "If o'er the cruel tyrant Love," harmonized by Mr. Greatorex. Song, Miss Carri, "Questo sol," Zingarelli. Duet, Mrs. Salmen and Signier Ambroxetti, "Con pazienza," Floravauti. Grand Chorus, "Around let quelamations ring," (Athulia) Handel. Leader of the Band, Mr. F. Cramer. Grand Flano Forte, Mr. C. Knyvett. Organ, and Conductor, Mr. Greatorex. The Cancert will commence precisely at eight o'clock, Peace Officers will be in attendance.—Ticket Half a Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Greatorex. The Cancert will commence precisely at eight o'clock, Peace Officers will be in attendance.—Ticket Half a Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Greatorex. The Cancert will commence precisely at eight o'clock, Peace Officers w

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CERTIFICATES—June 5.

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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### · HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

Previous to the House going into a Committee on the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill,

The Earl of Lauderdale moved for the appointment of a Committee to collect and report to the House the names of the Mayor, Aldermen and Freemen of the Borough of Grampound, distinguishing those against whom evidence had been given at the Bar, and those against whom no evidence had been given. His object in so doing was, to shew the House the injustice which they were about to commit by passing this Bill. Evidence against eighteen voters only had been given, and there were thirty-two against whom not a title of evidence had been shewn, in addition to which, seven new fragment had lately have made. freemen had lately been made.

The Earl of Carnarvon was friendly to the Bill, which went to

The Earl of Curnarvon was friendly to the Bill, which went to reform systematic corruption.

The Lord Chancellor objected to the motion as well as the Bill, which would operate as an ex post facto Law, and a Bill of Pains and Penalties; the Corporators who abused their trust might be disfranchised, but not the corporation also, it was much better he thought to leave these matters to the coguizance of the law.

The Earl of Liverpool thought it competent to Parliament to withdraw the trust, when a case of systematic abuse was made out.

Rarl Rathurst objected to the Bill, being unfriendly to the prin.

Earl Bathurst objected to the Bill, being unfriendly to the prin.

ciple of entire disfranchisement. Lord Redesdale entertained similar objections.

The Marquis of Lansdowne thought any difference of opinion, might be settled in the Committee.—The motion was negatived.

On the question for going into a Committee,

Lord Sidmouth could not consent to the Bill going into the Committee, without agreeing to disfranchise the Borough of Grampound, and transfer the right of voting to Leeds; as that could not be done, he should oppose it.

After some observations from the Marquis of Lansdowne, &c. the Committee was postponed till Montay.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The Earl of Derby presented a petition from the Journeymen Rope Makers of Liverpool against the extended use of Machinary in the making of Ropes.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY WEDNESDAY.

On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, a return of all the imaginaported into this country from 1786 to 1820 was ordered to he laid before the House.—Adjourned. THURSDAY.

The House sat for some time in a Committee of Privileges, the Barl of Shaftesbury in the Chair, on the Molesworth Peerage.

Bari of Snaftesoury in the Chair, on the molesworth reerage. Further proceedings adjourned till this day week.

The County Rates Bill, the Millitia Pay Bill, the Ipswich Gas Light Bill, and the Worthing Market Bill were severally brought ap from the Commons, and read a first time.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Mr. Dentson presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. Marry, New ington, against the Newington Select Vestry Bill, which was laid on the table.—The Mon. Member then presented another petition, which he said was of a very extraordinary nature: the forme tion, which he said was of a very extraordinary nature: the former petition was signed by 1,965 persons, including the Rector, Churchwardens, Governors, and Guantians of the said parish—the present one was only signed by one person. James Corner, who complained that he had been middle with respect to the purposes of the Bill, to which he was decidedly adverse. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.—Other petitions were also presented on the same subject.

The Poor Law's Amendment Bill was postponed till Monday next.

Mr. H. Sumser oresented a petition from John Clutton, in favour of the Newington Pa, ish Bill, and complaining of the Select Vestries of the said parish. After some conversation, the further proceeding on

the petition was postponed.

Mr. Creevey gave notice that he would, on the 24th inst. bring

forward a motion on the 41 per Cent. Barbadoes Fund.

In a Committee of Supply—a Resolution was moved for granting the sum of 43,0711. 12s. 5d. for the Sciaries of the Master-General Commence Bull-Master-General the Ordnance, and the Officers in the Tower and Pall-Mall.

Mr. Hume, in reference to what he had said on a former evening, rved, that he had stated, that since 1816, . ot less than 67 clarks of this department had been appointed.

Col. Davies asked a question relative to the patronage enjoyed by the Ordnance Board.

Mr. Ward; in reply, said, that the Master-General post entire command, but that where he did not interfere, the Board acted. There were four officers under the Master-General, who received no

salaries, and who had the power of appointing their own clerks.

Mr. Birck contended, with reference to the Estimates, that on the face of them there appeared an excess of expenditure of 5,500,000l.

Mr. Gordon very confidently believed that it was the custom in

many public offices to employ clerks to make work for each other. Mr. Hume renewed his former objections to the appointment o clerks to fill up vacancies, who were not on the half-pay list. He complained of the great expence of the Ordnance Department, and said that at one time since the usurpation of Cromwell, the expense of this department had been only 25,000l. and it was now upwards of 1,000,0001. He maintained that a variety of the departments might be reduced. In the Tower department, the Lieutenant-General was an useless officer; the storekeeper and clerks of the delivery were useless; the saving in the Tower might at least be 7,0001. The Commissioners of Enquiry had recommended, that the Secretary should have no more than 8601. per annum. He has, however, at present 1,5001. and a house, which cost the country 6,0001. He thought the officers ought not to have servants. Was it a sign of the admirable management of the Ordnance Department, that the public had lost 93,000l. by Mr. Hunt, the defaulter. The system was alto-gether bad, whether the management was under Whigs or Tories. The sum granted in 1792, for the Tower and Pall-Mall Establish ments was 18,0001. now the sum demanded was 63,0001. He would propose a reduction on this vote of 25 per cent. which would leave 47,4571—more than double the expence of 1792. In other offices the same profusion existed; the Surveyor-General, for example, had 14 clerks in 1796; he has now 36. The expence of the office has increased from 2,0191, to 10,6211, a year. After a variety of observations of a similar tendency, he moved an amendment—that the sum of 27,253l. should be substituted for that of 43,000l. which had been first proposed.

Mr. R. Ward replied to the observations of the Hon. Member and insisted that the Duke of Wellington had, instead of making new appointments, applied himself to reducing useless ones. The Hon. Gent. had shewn on a former night, that there was no discre-pancy in the Ordnance Accounts as asserted by the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume.) With respect to the Committee of Enquiry Reports, the Board of Ordnance had not received them as a dead letter. The Hon. Gent. then entered into some minute explanations respecting some of the expences of the departments, and confuted several previous assertions of the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume,) which he (Mr. Ward) conceived, proceeded only from what Sterne called "honest gullibility;" indeed, he had never met with a man endowed with a greater share of it—a signal instance of which, had been displayed in the Hon. Member's late discoveries with regard to the Borough of Queenborough; for he had found out there were only 17 persons employed by the Ordnance in 1802, whereas the actual number employed by the Ordnance at that period was 56. With respect to the encrease of Clerks, to which the Hon. Member objected, he could only say that the business had excreased since 1792, to such an amount, that it could not be thought extraordinary if an additional number of Clerks were employed

Colonel Davies supported the statements of the Member for

Aberdeen.

Sir U. Burgh observed, that the Duke of Wellington had been charged by the Hon. Member with creating 67 new appointments,

now the fact was, that he had only made thirteen.

Mr. Maberley thought a great saving might be made in the Storekeeper's department.

Mr. Hume made some observations in reply to the Hon. Member, whom he admitted, he was not competent to vie with in wit and eloquence.—The House then divided.—For the amentment, 78— Against it, 134—Majority, 56.

The next Resolution was 20,1821. 3s. 4d. for the Storekeepers

Departments in the Outports.

Mr. Hume made some fuguer observations on, and objections to, this grant, and moved that \$6,1221. 7s. 6d. be granted for the above

Mr. Ward in allusion to some part of the observations of the Hun. Member, stated, that the whole of the stores were not kept in the Tower, for those at Woolwich were worth one million of money. Sir W. Congreve assured the House, that he was not a sinecure holder in the Ordnance Department—the amount of his salaries for the two offices which he held in that department was 25s. per day. One office was Superintendant of Military Machines at the Repository, for which he received 5s. per day, the Hon. Member was welcome to inspect that department, and then he would see the utility of it. At the Repository was taught the Art of passing Artillery over rivers, canals, narrow roads, ravines, precipices, &c. In fact, he (Sir W.) spent more than double the salary allowed him upon it.

Mr. J. Smith bore testimony to the great services of the Hon. Baronet.

Sir G. Cockburne felt it necessary to state, that the Naval Service had been highly benefitted by the improvements made by the

After some further observations, the Committee divided.—For the amendment, 53—Against it, 110—Mujority, 57—Adjourned. TUESDAY.

The following are the names of the Committee on the Reduced

The following are the names of the Committee on the Reduced List of the Boroughbridge, Election:—Lord Duncannon, Hon. S. Mahon, W. A. Johnson, Sir C. Cole, S. Plumptre, J. H. Allen, Sir J. F. Boughey, E. B. Wilbraham, J. Fleming, C. E. Rumbold, J. Grattan, J. Calcraft, W. Rickford, E. Ellice, R. J. Wilmot, Esqrs. The House were afterwards occupied in receiving a great number of petitions from persons complaining of the conduct of the Yeomanry on the 16th of August, at Manchester, on the occasion of the tumultuous meeting in that town. multuous meeting in that town. Among the petitions were those of — Lees, brother to J. Lees, who had heen trampled on by the Yeomany in the general confusion in dispersing the mob; J. Green, who complained of being cut down by the cavalry; E. Jones, and J. Lancaster, J. Woolstanton, William Schoffield, — Rightwean, J. Tomilinson, Mary Black, Margaret Goodwin, J. Shields, J. Bertwith, W. Hebbert, D. Mellor, T. Kelly, W. Thompson, W. Barnes, T. Ashton, Elizabeth Neil, J. Coates, D. Dawson, (father of E. Dawson, who died of his wounds), W. Ogden, Margaret Horrocks, Biddy Marks, W. Booth, T. Grimston, Catherine Coleman, W. Steward, Elizabeth Gaunt, J. Crenagh, W. Bromley, J. Jones, I. Ingle, B. Johnson, J. Brierley, Margaret Booth, Ann Whitaker, and three sisters, viz. Elizabeth, Ellen, and Isabella Harvey. The petitions complained more or less, of being ill-used by the Yeomanry on the day in question. In addition to these, were several petitions from individuals witnessing,

as they stated, the transactions; their names were:—J. Lees, J. Chisnell, S. Mellor, W. Broadhurst, D. Ellis, — Birch, W. Gerty, J. Boothby, Mary Fielde, R. T. Wylde, J. Bryerley, &c.

Mr. Harbord presented a petition to the same effect, detailing the circumstances which occurred at Manchester, and stating, that a political soldiery, and not the regular troops were employed to disperse the multiple. the multitude. The chief actor in the scene of blood was a clergyman, whose services were rewarded with a living of 2000l. a year.

Mr. Serieant Onslow denied that the soldiery employed on that occarion were a political party. He defended the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Hay, the clergyman alluded to.

Lord Millor, admitted the Yeomanry alluded to ought not to be designated as a political soldiery; but in the neighbourhood of Manchester there was too much reason to believe they were actuated by a

political feeling. He wished to know if the living to which Mr. Hay had been presented was not given with the understanding that the Prelate who had patronized him, was to have the presentation of a living at the disposal of Government.

Certainly not-no such thing .- The Petitions . Bathurst. were laid on the table.

Maj.-Gen. Wilson then presented a petition from Henry Hunt, the chairman of the said meeting, the proceedings against whom could be considered in no other light than as vindictive, cruel, and

Lord Milton said, the case of Mr. Hunt stood on quite different

Major-General Wilson then stated, that Hunt complained that the Gaol (lichester) in which he is lodged, had been selected with a view of aggravating his punishment, and is one of the most up-

healthy and worst regulated in the kingdom.

Mr. Scarlett in refutation of those charges said, it was sufficient to say, that the affidavits of Hunt had been discharged with costs.

The petition was then read, it described the keeper as a most cold Judges had sent him there, they might be impeached.

Mr. Bright deprecated in strong terms the language it con-

tained, as containing statements filse and groundless.

The Marquis of Londonderry hoped the House would not suffer

such a petition to lie on the table.—The petition was rejected.

Sir F. Burdett rose to move for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the events of the 16th of August, 1819, at Manchester. The Hon. Baronet conceived that in bringing forward this motion for enquiry, he was doing no more than what the Government were bound to do, with respect to what had been stated on former occasions, in which it was alleged by some Hon. Members, that the Yeomanry had not turned round until they were attacked; he begged to say, that such assertions were wholly false. All the witnesses examined on the trials at York, with the exception of three, gave evidence of the good and peaceable conduct of the people previous to the attack made upon them by the Cavairy; two of these three were Mr. Hulton and Mr. Enturith. Mr. Hulton was the only person who described the shower of stones, which the Noble Marquis had asserted were directed against the soldiery, but even Mr. H. could not tell how the attack commenced, or from what motive, or by whose orders this spilling of blood took place. Seeing the Cavalry beaten, Mr. H. said, he ordered the 15th Hussars under Colonel L'Estrange to support them; but neither the Rev. Mr. Hay, nor indeed any other mortal could support that statement. It was evident that for a long time previous to the meeting, the Magistrates had been apprized of the intention of the people to march with banners, and of the drilling, &c. but yet they took no steps to prevent those things. The Hon. Baronet referred to various decuments on the table to have out his present at the Mail. documents on the tuble to bear out his assertion, that the Magis trates were not aware of the illegality of the meeting, particularly the conduct of the Birmingham Magistrates on the occasion of electing a Legislatorial Attorney, and the Smithfield meeting. From all of which be contended, that these meetings were not then held to be contrary to law. At the Smithfield meeting every thing passed off quietly, and though Mr. Harrison, the Chairman, was arrested, no attempt was made at resistance, therefore, he would insist that the Manchester Magistrates were not justified in their anticipation of violence at the meeting in that town. He next referred to the despatch of the Rev. Mr. Hay, which stated, that it was not that Magistrate's intention to stop the columns on their march, and described the military preparations made, the line of march, and described the military preparations made, the line of Constables extending from the hustings to the house in which the Magistrates lad assembled. He then denied that any pikes were used by the multitude. Mr. Nadin had stated that the Yeomany preceded him to the hustings. The case of Mr. Saxton was a flagrant one—one Yeoman had said, "There's that villain Saxton, run your sword through him." "No, said the other, I'll leave that to you." Mr. Saxton avoided the thrust by stooping, and thus escaped instant death, and this Mr. Saxton was one of the persons whom the Crayer had refused to revesents. whom the Crown had refused to prosecute. The law of England was founded upon the law of God, and until the blood which had been shed was expirited, this land would be defiled. It would be found in the sacred volume, that even in the case of one man killing another by accident, the bomicide should fly to the City of Refuge, from which he could not depart until purified by the High Priest. In the present case, although the Riot Act had been read, that was ne justification of the slatighter of the people, as there was no evidence that the people had been made acquainted with the circumstance. the countries of the co that it was so by instituting enquiry, and that whatever became of the people's money, show the world that their lives were not to be sported with. The Magistrates having committed all these out-rages, afterwards assembled together to ascertain what crimes had been committed. After this dreadful example, Ministers imagined they had terrified the people from proceeding further on the busness of Reform; but a meeting took place in Westminster, quite as large as the Manchester one, at which he (Sir F.) had the honour of presiding in order to subscribe for the relief of the Manchester sufferers, and with the money raised 600 persons had been relieved, among whom were seven police constables, one man suspected of being a spy, and 120 women. With respect to the numbers assess the people thought that numbers gave respectability to the meeting. He hardly knew a circumstance in history more calamitous, and more to be deplored than the fatal 16th of August, at Manchester, a day that would never be forgotten in the history of this country. He had a right to charge Ministers with the whole of the burden of the accusation, and passing by Magistrates and Constables, to demand of them an enquiry into the transactions of that day. It was a remarkable circumstance, that the number killed that day was double the number killed in the Victory of Admiral Sir J. Jervis-the return of killed and wounded on that bonourable day did not exceed three or four hundred. At Manchester the number of victims, men, women and children, was upwards of six hundred. Was it possible then that so fatal a day should not be visited with a Parliamentary enquiry? He referred to the letter of Lord Sidmouth to the Magistrates of Manchester -- a letter which he said contained no feeling in which the King of England could participate; for it stated, that "His Majesty returns his great satisfaction," a word which His Majesty never could have expressed on the occasion of a massacre of his people. The Hon. Baronet after commenting at some length on these topics, called upon the Noble Marquis and his col-lengues, if they had not lost all regard for justice and for their own characters, to consent to the enquiry, and concluded with moving, &c. Mr. Hobbouse seconded the motion.

Mr. B. Wilbraham replied to the Hon. Bart.'s statement, which he conceived he was in a great measure relieved from, by the verdict of the Jury at York. The illegality of the meeting at Manchester he conceived he was in a great form of the Jury at York. The illegality of the meeting at Manchester had been decided by that Jury. The Hon, Gentleman described the temper of the different meetings in the manufacturing districts, at which respect to the difference of an aluming nature were passed. With respect to the meeting at Manchester, the Magistrates had information that training and drilling were going iorward in the county of Lancaster, and, indeed, bad undoubted proofs of its existence. The Hon. Gent-pead several depositions to that effect from persons who had witnessed



the drilling and training, sworn in to keep the peace In consequence, 300 constables were at the meeting, but the multitude had removed the hustings out of the line of constables, and that the Magistrates were called upon to protect the inhabitants, when it became mecessary to read the Riot Act, which was done by Mr. Ethelstone, from a window, and another Magistrate attempted to read it in the street, but was trodden down. He wished the House to understand that the meeting was not dispersed because it was riotous, but on account of its being an illegal one. He then rend a number of depositions, to shew that the multitude had collected a vast quantity of stones and brickbats, and that there was every disposition to maintain thereselves against the peace. It might be said, why was not this evidence produced on the trial at York. For this reason: the Learned Judge, who presided at the trial, had narrowed the question to the mere legality of the meeting. In adverting to the nature of the evidence produced by the defendant on that trial, he would ask what credit was to be given to the evidence of Carlile. The Hon. Gent: then produced some placards posted up on that day, to caution the Magistrates, whose conduct throughout was tempered by tenderness and humanity. It had been asserted that the meeting was quiet, and not at all disposed to rior. If so, he would ask in Gol's name, why was necessary then for the people to have armed them elves with sticks and bricks, and to have loaded their pockets with stones. The fact was, they hoped by their numbers to overawe the military, and had for that reason brought their women and children to swell the crowd. With respect to intimidation, how stood the fact? Why two or three days before, one of the constables was attacked by the mob while posting up the Prince Regent's Proclamation, and thus the Civil Power were intimidated. The Hon. Gent. eulogized the conduct of Major-Gen. Byng, and observed, that the dispersion of the meeting had not previously been determined on, but the Magistrates were urged on to it by the inhabitants, who apprehended fatal consequences might easue if the vast multitude were suffered to remain. Several of the Yeomanry and Constables were wounded by the mob, and with respect to the persons assembled, one woman was heard to say, that she hoped in God she should not return home alive, if the good cause did not succeed. This woman was afterwards pushed down, and lost her life. The account of the sufferers on that day was swelled by persons applying for relief who never were at the meeting. He did not see the accessity for inquiry at the bor of that House, as it should interfere with the area tribunals, and therefore a proceed the would interfere with the proper tribunals, and therefore opposed the

motion.

Lord Milion insisted, that many of the persons called on Hunt's trial, had proved the sufferings inflicted on the people. The present, however, was a question which could never be set at rest without the intervention of Parliament, it was one which involved in it the law and Constitution of the country; it could not be settled by any of the lower tribunals. If Parliament did not take the matter up, a precedent would be established, by which the military would supersedent would be established, by which the military would supersede the civil power of the country. The question between the Manchester Magistrates and Yeomanry, and the country, had never yet been tried, for the Judge at York said, he was trying the mere question of whether Hunt and others had been guilty of a conspiracy. He admitted that the accounts of the sufferers might be exaggerated, but if a single person had died of a sabre-wound, it was sufficient to call for the interference of the House. Whether the meeting was legal or illegal, of this be was sure, that the dispersion of it, was an illegal Act; he contended, however, that the meeting was peaceable. As to the people of Manchester being alarmed, there was evidence to the contrary. If it was the wish of the House to preserve the Constitution, they were called on to interfere; otherwise the idea would go forth, that there was no protection for the lower classes; and if the people thought they could not get redress from the House of Commons, the bonds of society would be loosened in a most lamentable degree.

Mr. Wilmot desended the character of Mr. Hulton, and declared that a more honourable man does not exist. He denied that Government had ulterior objects in view than putting down the meeting at Manchester; other meetings of the people had been held about that time, and the idea inculcated at them was, that they could have no relief for their sufferings, but by overthrowing the Government—nothing was more unfair than to say that the meeting was peaceable. It might be so for a time; but it was the peace of a thunder-storm. With respect to the present motion, it was made too late; and he was sure that the ordinary tribunals were sufficient for all the purposes of inquiry into the transactions.

Mr. Denman expressed his surprise at the silence of his Majesty's Ministers under such heavy, dreadful, and unrefuted charges. The question at present was, how far indulgence ought to be shewn to the Magistrates; but the question was, to what share of praise they were really entitled. It had been said in behalf of the Magistrates, that they were compelled to use strong measures, and that though some accidents did take place, the mishaps were not attributable to them, for the people had fallen by the sword of justice. All Magistrates, then, were to go down to the country edified by this doctrine, encouraged by this countenance, and, with the sword in the hand, sheath it in the blood of their fellow-citizens, if by chance a meeting of doubtful politics occurred near them, of if they had force at hand to second their constitutionally merciful intentions. Adverting to the trial at York, the Hon. Gent. asked, what were the facts? A number of persons were charged with making a riot at a public meeting. If no riot took place, of course, they were guiltless; and it was an obvious course to enquire into the character of that meeting. This was the only question at issue. the character of that meeting. This was the only question at issue. The conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomany did not come under the enquiry.—The Hon. Gent. charged Government with wilfully holding back from an investigation into this notorious ourrage upon justice and law; and also, that the Magistrates had acted under instructions; in proof of which he contended, that they had departed from the ordinary modes of dispersing public meetings which were as effectual as this, and infinitely more humane. Magistrates would not have dared to depart from the beaten path, if they had not been sanctioned by higher authority. He referred to the Letter of Bord Sidmonth to the Magistrates as proof of the countenance which Ministers gave to the affair. If the conduct of the Magistrates was praiseworthy, then ought Ministers to come in for a trates was praiseworthy, then ought Ministers to come in for a share of praise; but if both were wrong, then they ought to answer

at the bar of Parliament.

The Solicitor-General denied that Ministers were responsible for the acts of the Magistracy, but they need not be ashamed of the part which they took in the affair. The Hon. and Learned Gent. had introduced irrelevent topics into his speech, for the purpose of working on the feelings of the House and the country; but it were better that the whole of the melancholy transaction should be buried in oblivion. With respect to the meeting in question, the trial at York had proved its illegality; every advantage had been given to Mr. Hunt on that trial; the jury, on that occasion, were for the most part not friends, politically speaking, to Ministers, yet this jury found it to be an illegal meeting. Was it to be said that the Magistrates were not warranted in arresting Hunt on the spot ?-Would it be said by any impartial man, under all the circumstances would it be said by any impartial man, under all the circumstances, that the conduct of the Magistracy was improper?—The meeting was got up clearly in connexion with other meetings; that at Smithfield had connexion with meetings in the North, and the resolutions passed there were nothing short of treason. The Magistrates of Manchester, on the day in question, took up a station where they could watch the motions of the assembly, and in which they could be to concert measures to counterpart the designs of the discould best concert measures to counteract the designs of the dis affected. They were not the aggressors. Nadin could not, with all his assistants, execute the warrant put into his hands, and the military of necessity were compelled to interfere.—The Hon. and

Learned Gent. here said, that the statements made by Hunt were false and groundless in respect of the proceedings at Mouchesers. He concluded with declaring his firm tonviction that the present

was a question with which Parliament and nothing to do.

Mr. Phillips maintained that the assembled multitude were peaceable, even at the time they were attacked by the military. He asserted the arms found in certain places were deposited there by Government spies.

The Solicitor-General denied the assertion to be fact, and con-

tended that several trials and convictions proved the contrary.

Mr. Phillips was ready to admit, that in the state of inflammation to which the public mind and been ruised by the events that had taken place, the people might have furnished themselves with arms finding they had do protection from the laws.

The House then adjourned the debate. WEDNESDAY.

The following were the names of the Committee on the city of Limerick Election Petition:—Sir L. V. Palk, Sir G. L. Cole, Sir P. Musgrave, Lord Walpole, H. Goulburn, C. Chaplin, Dr. Phillimore, J. H. Penrudock, J. Graham, A. Smith, G. Lucy, J. P. Mucqueen,—Right Hon. S. Bourne, and N. Calvert, Nominees.

The second reading of the Audit Bill was postponed till Friday selenicht.

The House were occupied for some time in a motion for discharging the Newington Select Vestry Committee from further proceedings, with a view to appoint another Committee. This motion was made by Mr. H. Sumner, and was opposed by Mr. Dennison and other Members. At length a division took place on an amend-ment for postponing the further consideration till Friday.—For the

original motion, 67—For the amendment, 74.

The Marquis of Londonderry brought up a copy of the Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor or Austria, dated 4th May, 1795, relative to the Austrian Loan.

Mr. Shaw moved for a Select Committee, to take into considera-tion the Window Tax in Ireland. His object in moving for the Committee was, to obtain the repeal of the tax, the Irish Government having pledged itself that it was to be considered only as a

wartux.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not consent to the repeal of the tax, without doing injustice to the other parts of the em-

Sir J. Newport said the people of Ireland grouned under heavy

burdens, and yet there was a diminished revenue.

After some discussion, Mr. Shaw consented not to press his motion this Session.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, respecting a complaint from the Ionian Isles, Mr. Goulburn said a petition had been presented to that effect,

The debate on Sir F. Burdett's motion respecting the proceed-

ings at Manchester was then resumed.

Maj.-Gen. Wilson entered into a refutation of the statements made by the Solicitor-General, and other Members, who were of opinion the constituted authorities had not exceeded their duty, and conceived that the Lancashire jury might have thrown out the Bills from an erroneous view of the law; conceiving that the Yeomanry acted under proper authority. He went over the whole of the state-ments of the transactions, and maintained that they were sufficient ments of the transactions, and maintained that they were sumerated to induce the House to institute an enquiry, which, if they did not, would be an additional proof of the indifference with which the unsullied majesty of the laws was treated, and a most melancholy proof of the debased and degraded state to which the country was

Sir W. De Crespigny read a detail of the events which he suid took place at Manchester on the 16th of August, and said it was ne-Descript to institute enquiry.

Mr. Tyrrell believed the Yeomanry to have acted under a sense

of duty. It was his opinion the Government, the mob, and the mi-litary had been misled.

Mr. Becher supported the motion. He did not approve of the meeting, but he thought enquiry necessary

Mr. Egerton opposed the motion; thinking the Magistrates had ved Manchester from riot and disturbance.

Mr. Grenfell retained the opinions which he had formerly given on this subject, and differed with pain from those with whom he

Mr. Bernal denied that the subject had lost any of its interest; it was for those who advocated the Manchester Magistrates to show that they tried to execute the warrant on Hunt without the military, and found it impracticable. He were over the circumstances which

ensued on the 16th of August, and admitted there was one circumfor Government had so mixed itself up with the transactions, that the enquiry could only be carried on with advantage by the highest tribunul in the country. He warmly supported the motion.

Mr. H. Twiss contended that there was now no better pretext

for the motion than when it was rejected in the last Parliament.

Mr. Hobhouse supported the motion, and went over the same ground which other speakers in favour of the motion had gone over,

with a view to enforce the necessity for its adoption. The Marquia of Londonderry was certainly not disposed to oc-cupy much of the time of the House, yet he was sure Gentlemen would feel, after the many allusions made to him in the course of would feel, after the many artistons made to min the course of debate, that, independent of the responsible situation he held, he should not stand justified if he withheld some explanation. In the first view of the subject, he collected from the Hon. Baronet, that it was not simply the Manchester husiness that was brought under re was not simply the addictions of the Executive Government. The Noble Marquis was prepared to defend the course the Magistrates took in that transaction, and he expressed a "hope that the House would allow him to state the course they did take." He wished first to recal to the recollection of the House what portion the Government had in this question. He was bound to oppose the accuracy of the statement made by the Hon. Baronet, who had asserted, that the melancholy transactions at Manchester were concerted by His Majesty's Ministers. He should not shrink from those transactions, yet he could declare that Government was entirely clear of all that happened, and that none of the circumstances would be controlled by his Majesty's Government.—Government had travelled out of its course in affording the parties protection; his did not know, perhaps, that they never presumed to try those serving under them; they left them to the laws of the country. Satisfaction with respect to the conduct of the Magistrates was expressed, but it was not that blood had been shed. If the Circular of Lord Sidmouth could have had the effect of saving them from trial, it might have occasioned the indignation of the country; but it was nothing more than an expression of approbation on finding the public had received that protection which the law provided. The Noble Marquis then went over the transactions of the 16th of Angust, and said, that the blood shed was not occasioned by the Magistrates, but by those who excited the people to tumult; by those who, under the mask of Reform, had no other object than rebellion. On such persons the churge of blood ought to fail, and not on the Magistrates who were performing a painful and difficult duty, and who had the manhiness to do that duty with firmness. He would not condescend to comment on the assertion that justice could not be obtained. He was confident that the good sense and manliness of Parliament would look at the question as an attempt—a feeble attempt, thank God, to revive the inflammation which had subsided. To that God, to revive the inflammation which had subsided. manliness and intelligence, which was its natural obstractoristic, he looked for the putting down of discord, and the discordepancing

of treason and rebellion. We were delivered from the debusion of unother great question, and this was an attempt to nenew the excitement of the public mind. Whatever might be said to the disadvantage of Parliament, and whatever paus might be taken to degrade and vilify the House of Commons, and propagate an opinion that it was not respected, he would say that the voice of Parliament had a magical refluence on the public mind. The damger of treason had disappeared before the thunder of Parliament, and he was still confident that the confusion could never be revived by the Hon. Buronet, if the mantiness and wisdom of Parliament continued to manifest itself as it lad ever done.

Mr. Scarlett could not admitthat it was too fate to enquire into

The Attorney-General was fully persuaded there was no necessity for an enquiry at the bar of this House.

Mr. S. Wortley opposed the metion.

Sir F. Burdett replied, and then the House divided.—For the motion, 111—Against it, 235—Majority, 124.—Adjourned.
THURSDAY.

Mr. S. Wortley gave notice that he should, on the 30th instant, move that a sum of money be granted by way of compensation to the creditors of N. C. Burton, Esq. the late Member for Beverley, for lo-ses sustained by them in consequence of an Order issued by this House.

Mr. Calcraft reported from the Boroughbridge Election Com

Sir W. Curtis moved for a return of all Copies, Memorials, or Correspondences with the Lords Commissioners of the Trensury, relative to the establishment of an extra post, as far as the same relates to the Post Office.

Mr. Warre was glud his Hon. Friend had moved for these Papers, as he was decidedly hostile to the measure which they re-ferred to, and should oppose it in every stage.

Mr. Curwen thought the establishment of an extra post desirable.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. S. Cooper moved that Copies of all Correspondence between Judge Mayne and the Government in Ireland, relative to the conviction of Thomas Flannagan at Sligo, he laid before the House. He moved this in consequence of certain petitions having been presented to the House, containing libels on his character.

Mr. C. Grant could have no possible objection to the Papers being produced, but really his Hou. Friend's character was so far beyond the reach of attacks or suspiciou, that he thought it much better the motion should be withdrawn.

Mr. S. Cooper, after what had fallen from his Right Hon. Friend, had no objection to withdraw the motion.—It was accordingly with-

drawn.

Petitions from a great number of places were presented, praying and also for a repeal of the for a revision of the Criminal Code, and also for a repeal of the Usury Laws.

The House went into a Committee on the Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bill.

The Attorney-General objected to the first clause, as rendering every man liable to be made a bankrupt (although he might ultimutely be able to pay his debts) in all cases where he should conract debts at twelve months' payment, and commit bankraptcy in be meantime.

This clause was negatived.

The next clause, which extended the Commissioners' powers, was opposed by Mr. Courtenay, and postponed, as were several other clauses of minor importance.

A clause was agreed to for making Bankrupts an allowance of not less than two and half per cent. and not exceeding five per cent. upon the sum divided among the creditors, provided, that in no case this allowance should exceed 2,0004. The House resumed, and the Committee is to sit again on Tuesday next.

The Sale of Bread Regulation Bill was passed.

The Bill for mitigating the punishment of Forgery was postponed, after some conversation between Sir J. Mackintosh, the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Baxter, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. F. Palmer, until Wednesday next. The same course was taken with the other Bills for mitigating the severities of the Criminal Laws.

The Chanceltor of the Exchanger moved the Order of the Day, that the Report of the Committee on the Postage Act be brought up. Mr. Warre objected to the motion. He was fully satisfied with the present Mail Coach Establishment. The establishment of an extra post was cruel, and a Bill for carrying it into effect would operate against the Act for punishing furious driving, for a vehicle going at the rate of eleven miles an hour must endanger the public sufety. He moved that the Report be brought up this day three

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the whole expence of the experiment would fall upon the party making it; the only expence incurred by Government being the delivery of letters. With respect to inhumanity, he really did not see that it would be me inhuman to drive a light coach at the rate of eleven miles an hour. when a heavy one was driven at the rate of ten miles.

Sir H. Parnell objected to the measure as unnecessary.

Mr. James thought the question a matter of great moment to the merchants of Liverpool; and as to the inhumanity of the thing, he did not see much risk of that, for it would not be necessary for the horses to gallop, as that must be a very bad pair of horses which could not trot, with a two-wheeled carriage, at the rate of fourteen miles an hour.

Nugent, Mr. Hume, Mr. R. Martin, and Mr. F. Palmer, the House divided. For the Amendment, 16—For the Original Motion, 24—Majority, 8.—The Report was agreed to.—Adjourned.

(For continuation of Debates, see page 182.)

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CORONATION. - Within the last two days the works in Westminster-hall have been resumed. When they were suspended last summer the arrangements within the hall had rapidly advanced towards completion. The floors—the several tiers of galleries, on towards completion. The floors—the several tiers of galleries, on either side of the hall- the grand music-gallery ever the great entrance—and the elevated station at the upper and of the hall with the royal table, were fixed; the coverings, draperies, and ornaments alone were required to complete them. These are now ornaments alone were required to complete them. These are now just commenced; men are engaged in covering the fronts of the galleries (or boxes) with tranvas to receive the paper, which also is: preparing for the decoration. The paper is of a large and noble patpreparing for the decoration. The paper is of a large and noble patern, in the gothic style, to correspond with the general character of the architecture and ornaments of the hall. The whole business is proceeding with the greatest activity, and positive and distinct orders to that effect having been forwarded to the Board of Works. Proclamations respecting the Coronation and the re-assembling of the Court of Claims, it is expected, will be published in a few days. It is usual, we understand, to give at least six weeks' notice in the Gazette of a Coronation, for the information of Foreign Ministers and Courts: and the time cannot be positively fixed till the proba-Gazette of a Coronation, for the information or rotein ministers and Courts; and the time cannot be positively fixed till the probable period for the prorogation of Rarliament may be ascortained.

His Majesty, it is said, has announced his intention to make. Buckingham-house his town residence in future. The descrive

state of the foundation of Carlton-house, and the superior advan-tages of more open air and extensive grounds presented by the latter. rages on more open air and extensive grounds possessed by use introsper are the causes of the change. The persons, male and female, attached to the Court, who occupy St. James Palace, have, is consequence, seceived notice to quit, in order that the fine suite of rooms which it contains may be fitted up for the holding of Lavees.

Drawing-rooms, &c., now held at Buckingham-house,

The King was present on Friday se'unight at the ceremony of the baptism of the infant son of his Excellency Count Munster, the

Last Sunday the King, the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and the Princess Augusta, attended Divine Service at the Chapel Royal.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington had audiences of the King. His Majesty inspected the different patterns of the regiments in the service.

THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF WORCESTER .- On Thursday, the mortal remains of this much-lamented amiable Lady were removed from the residence of the Duke of Wellington, Apaley-house, for interment in the family vault of the Duke of Beaufort, in the parish church of Badmington, near the seat of this nobleman, in Gloucestershire.—The funeral procession was followed by the carriages of the following distinguished individuals: - Marquis of Worcester, Lady A. Smith, Duke of Beaufort, Countess Mornington, Duke of Grafton, Duke of York, Duke of Wellington, Lord C. Somerset, Lord F. Somerset, Viscount Granville, Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, Right Hon. W. W. Pole, Lady W. Ponsonby, Hon. Gen. C. Fitzroy, Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Duncannon, Archbishop of York, Earl of Carlisle, Sir A. Macdonald, Dean of Salisbury, and Marchioness of Downshire.

It seems to be the general opinion, that since the "Cœlebs," Mrs. Hannah More, no action has appeared that can be read with so much advantage by the unmarried classes as the novel just published under the title of "Precaution; or, the Matrimonial Balance," and we have therefore no hesitation in recommending it to universal

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. 

FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per ct. Div. 22 Mar. 83-55 | Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. 1560 Recon. Div. 22 Mar. 96-70 | Ex. Lond. 1m 25-65 3m 25-45

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have no personal animosity against the person C. O. S. M. alludes to, and shall receive with pleasure any favourable anecdotes

-we only seek to do justice. T.S. will find Mr. M'KBRBLL's statement and correspondence

with BROUGHAM in No. 14 of our Paper.
The account of the fête at the MOAT HOUSE is mean and malicious; the writer little knows us, if she thinks our Paper is to be made a channel of attack upon private individuals and their

We cannot for the life of us think what KITTY CHAR means. As we cannot find out the misery, and wretchedness, and huma affliction which Mr. Parkins talks about in his letter, we cannot

upwernum waten aux. earning takes about in ass letter, we cannot give it a place; the plan he proposes to adopt proves him to be as great a financier as he was a Sheriff.

"The lover of fair play" suggests exactly what we thought of doing—making extracts from the works of Hone, Anacreon Moore, Carlile, and the Holland-House Committee, to show who first adopted the past of attacks with which was are amounted. first adopted the sort of attacks with which we are represented in the conduct of John Bull; but, upon reflection, we shall desist, and our reason for deing so may in some degree strengthen our case—the libels and ribaldry published by the opposite party are literally too gross and too filthy to be inserted in this Paper.

Lord Rhrington is not worth so much paper as IGRA DAMNO-

NIENSIS has bestowed upon him.

C. D. is very amtable, but he does not know the man he writes about. We have no personal feeling towards him, and are only actuated by a proper sense of duty to those whom he has treated shamefully, basely, and meanly. We appreciate C. D.'s senti-

shamefully, basely, and meanly. We appreciate C. D.'s senti-ments, and thank him for his letter. We are greatly indebted to S. S.; he may rely implicitly upon us, and upon our faithfully observing his conditions.
We should like to hear from R. D.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. Monday, Romeo and Juliet. Tuesday, The Tempest. Wed roveked Musband. Thursday, The Tempest. THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Monday, Pizarro, with Giovanni in London.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

CARDINAL PESCA'S VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Just published, price 2s. Part the First,

A CATALOGUE of the extensive LIBRARY of his Excellency the CARDINAL FESCH, (Uncle to the Ex-Emperor Napoleon) particularly rich in Abbatial and Local Ecclesiastical History, Royal and Noble Genealogies; Versions of the Sariptures; Sacred Philology; Councils; Works of the Fathers; Theology; Canon and Civil Laws; Ancient History; and Biography; also, several early printed Books, Chronicles, and Manuscripts.—This extensive and valuable LIBRARY will be SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. SOTHEBY, as this House, Wellington-street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand, on THUBDAY, May 24, 1821, and the Tweive following Days, (Sandays excepted), at Tweive o'clock.

To be visued on Monday, May 21, till the Day of Sale.—Catalogues may be had at the Place of Sale; of Mr. Booker, Bond street; J. M. Richardson, Cornbill; Mr. Parker, Oxford; Mr. Thorpe, Cambridge; Messrs. Constable and Co. Edimburgh; and Newsrs. Hodges and MeArthur, Dublin.

MR. MUNIDEN'S BENEFIT, and the LAST NIGHT of HIS ENGAGR-MENT.

PHEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On THUBSDAY,

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MAY 31, 1821, will be revived a COMEDY, (never acted at this Theatre) called SECRETS WORTH KNOWING! The principal Characters by Mr. Elliston, Mr. Munden, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Knight; Mrs. W. West, Mrs. Edwis, and Madame Vestris. Original Comic and other Songs, by Madame Vestris, Miss Paysy, Miss Cubit; Mr. T. Cooke, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Munden.—To which will be added (by particular desire) THE TURNPIKE GATE; Crack, Mr. Munden.—Boxes 7s. Pit 3s. 6d. Lower Gallery 2s. Upper Gallery 1s.

Tokets and Places to be had of Mr. Mundan, No. 2, Bernard-street, Russell-square; and of Mr. Rodwell, at the Box Office.

JOURNAL of LITERATURE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that owing to the imprisonment of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Weaver, by the Hon the House of Commons, the publication of this Work is for the present unavoidably suspended.—The notice will be given of its resumption.

## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, MAY 20.

MR. BENNETT, or his reporter, or his mis-reporter, are the best friends of JOHN BULL, for besides increasing our sale at least two thousand papers, (a matter of no small im-

portance to four families, he heads of two of which are in Newgate, and the other two under a prosecution) they have brought our character so fully before the public that no reporter, nor mis-reporter—neither representations, nor misrepresentations, can any longer keep up the delusions which have been spread about us, or can support the vile insinuations of which we have been the objects and the victims.

Mr. Bennett has a character of being a great philanthropist—an indefatigable reformer of the criminal law of England. We know nothing of his philanthropy, or his reform, but through the medium of the newspapers; and through this same medium we, to our cost, and the public (we hope) to its advantage, have made one or two very important discoveries.

It has been somewhere observed, that the description which Virgil gives of the proceedings of Rhadamanthus is that of a hellish judge indeed.

- " Noscius hic Rhadamanthus habet jurissima Regna "Castigatque, auditque dolos subigetque fateri;" Or, in plain English,
  - " Here Rhadamanthus holds his cruel court, " And first be punishes, and then enquires,
  - "And lastly, tortures culprits to confess."

Thus, if we are to believe the reports in the newspapers. Mr. Bennett began by proposing a sentence of condemnation against us, and that being carried, he proceeded to examine whether we were guilty, and, in that examination, endeavours to make us prove our own culpability.

All this may be very false in the newspapers, or very right in Mr. Bennett; but, it seems to us, to be entirely at variance with the spirit and practice of the Laws of England, and we frankly confess, that it extremely lowers our confidence in Mr. Bennett, as a liberal reformer of those laws.

But the next point appears to us to be of still greater importance, for, if the reporters are correct, there has been a direct attempt to introduce again the long rejected system of TORTURE.

Mr. Bennett is said to have declared, that his object was not so much to punish the "infamous and perjured wretches at the bar," as to discover their accomplices. We can hardly believe that Mr. Bennett could have used such expressions: we think that if he had, not one, but fifty Members, must have arisen to repel, with indignation and horror, such a principle; for we hesitate not to say, that to subject men to the inquisitorial power of the House of Commons, and to send them to Newgate, to the injury of their fortunes and reputations, not because they are guilty, but in the hopes of forcing them to betray their accomplices, is neither more nor less than torture.

Ravaillac and D'Amien were justly put to death for the horrible crime which they committed; but every body knows that the dreadful and disgusting tortures, which preceded their final execution, had no other object than that of discovering their fancied accomplices.

The lawyers who directed those brutal proceedings admitted, that the victims were " men of straw"-wretches who (they said) could not be suspected of acting by their own impulses; and "Luke's iron crown, and d'Amien's bed of steel," were not the punishment of known offenders, but an inquisitorial attempt to discover offenders unknown.

A third observation is not less important. By the ordinary course of our law, every man is presumed to be innocentuntil he is found guilty; and it is a high misdemeanour to attempt to influence before hand the minds of the Judges or the Jury. In our case it is stated in all the papers, that after the House of Commons had voted that a certain paragraph was a crime, we were called in, and obliged to confess (as was the truth) that we had committed the offence, and the character of the offence being thus established, and our culpability admitted by ourselves, it was proposed that we should be sent to a trial before a Jury with that double weight upon our heads.'

If we had come before a Jury, how could we have denied that to be a libel, which the House of Commons had voted to be a libel; and how could we have said " Not Guilty" to a charge, which we had been already obliged to confess?

Fortunately, the principles of law and justice are still too powerful for any such attempts at reform; and the newspapers inform us, that this monstrous proposition was unanimously rejected: perhaps, indeed, it never was made, but the reporters so stated it, and we may be at least allowed to observe upon the report.

We now come to the charge which has been made against us of attacking females, and wounding private character. This, it should appear by the newspapers, was much insisted upon, as a good reason for sending us to Newgate; upon which we asked Mr. Scarlett, the Barrister, whether he ever knew a Judge condemn a man for forgery, who was indicted for sheep-stealing. But we will now ask all persons who have read any political writings, who began to attack females and female character?

We will answer, the Whigs-uniformly and at all times and seasons. We will pass over the stories about the Princess Dowager-we will pass over the libel upon her late Royal Highness the Duchess of York, for which the Chronicle—the same identical old Chronicle—was tried twenty or thirty years ago, -we will pass over the scurrilities with which her late Majesty was loaded by Peter Pindar and others, and we will come to the last ten years.

Let any man look at the Morning Chronicle, to which

the whole nest of Holland-House contributed, let any man (we would not ask any woman to do it) read the things which appeared in that paper at the time of the King's assumption of the Regency, and then listen to the exclamations of horror and dismay at our conduct which that paper sends forth.

Let any man take up the Twopenny-post Bag, or the Letters of the Fudge Family, they will there see ladies of the highest rank and character branded with infamy, and held up, in terms of the most filthy invective, to contempt and ridicule, against whose morals and character nothing could have been adduced, save what was raked up from the black-hearted wilful falsehoods of disappointed ambition and bitter personal malevolence.

Look at JOHN BULL; -has he ever, in any one instance, indulged in private scandal ?-We fearlessly and boldly answer No-NEVER! unless it has been to expose the motives of those who have come forward to support profligacy, and countenance vice.

We can perfectly understand the anger of the Chronicle and the Times; we have taken them at their own weapons, and beat them. But Master Courier, we confess, puzzles us; -- Master Courier must have a shortish memory; and we think we can help him. It appears to us, that with respect to attacking females, the very first attack ever made upon a female for visiting the Queen, was made last November in the Comier newspaper itself. Indeed, we subjoin the Song it put forth on that occasion, which we think excellent.

How will Master Courier get over this? After all his fine sentiment, and high-sounding indignation at our unworthy conduct, it appears that he himself-the identical Master Courier, led the way, and that we are only his followers and imitators. Nay, we would go farther, and ask Master Courier whether he be quite sure that two or three of our Songs are not by the same hand as this which we quote from his pages?

BRANDENBURGH HOUSE FESTIVITIES; OR, THE LEINSTER TRIUMPH.

- " Now, shame on ely-guesses, heat up for address
- "Ye remnant of Rade in our Ireland green;
- " Each patriot Pat Riot, who hates peace and quiet, " Sing Willialoo for our virtuous big Queen.
- "First shout " whack for virtue," and then I divert you
- " By singing a glorious and marvellous scene;
- "With triumph I name it, let Leinster proclaim it, " Our Duke and his Duchess have dined with the Queen !
- "There was also Duncannon, the boast of our Shannon,
- " With Thanet, sat down to the prog and poteen; 4 How well their names tally with Serjeant Vassali,
- "His halbert exchang'd for the wand of the Queen! " There was ould Madame Damer, the Devil can't tame her!
- " With a foreign professor they called Thomasine! " Och! their talk of " belle arte" delighted the party,
- " And both hob-a-nobbed to the health of the Queen.
- Antaldo Antaldi, he grinn'd like Grimaldi,
- "And pledged the fair Duchess in right Maraschine, " And the Duke firted boldly with sweet Counters Oldi;
- " The widow bewitch'd who does jobs for the Queen!!! " Mister Hume, too, the Doctor, who acts as her proctor,
- " And bothers the Speaker with venting his spleen,
- " With the Mayor of the City, behav'd themselves pretty, " Delighted to dine with a Duchess and Queen.
- "Other Peers were invited, the summons they slighted.
- " Not feeling quite sure what the message might mean, "Whether rough blindman's-buff-o, or pantomime stuff o,
- "For " sans etiquette," was the phrase of the Queen "Och! wou'd they'd ask me, Pat; I'd go, sure, with glee, Pat;
- " My hod I'd abandon, and dress myself clean; " I could romp with the best, boy; and, then for a jest, boy,
- "Och! sure, I'd delight the warm heart of the Queen.
- " Tell Dan to kiss Dora; let Nick tumble Norak, " And Barney O'Brallaghan romp with Kathleen;
- "Don't be shy, girls, or guarded, for virtue's rewarded,
- " Our Duke and his Duchess have dined with the Queen ! " Sister Shelah, and Nancy, join girls of the fancy,
- "Turn out at the revel of Donnybrook Green;
- " Earn meat, drink, and clothing; a kise goes for nothing, " Our Duke and his Duch has have din'd with the Queen."
- · This would-be slasher acquired wealth and respectability in India, by a mode of slashing less clumsy and more creditab himself.—Ne sutor ultra crepidam.——Courier, Nov. 25, 182 -Courier, Nov. 25, 1829. NEWGATE, May 19th, 1821.

## QUACK-QUACK-QUACK.

Our readers must have noticed a remark in the London T HIB MA sons who have obtained the honour of knighthood surreptitiously-it is quite necessary that these persons should be known.

-now accidentally Sir Charles-is a man who has written a book upon cancers. He married a lady at Hertford, and when he was about to publish his book, he thought, from the wonderful eclat which Sir Charles Morgan's honours have given him, and his erudite lady, that a similar title would not only elevate him, but sell his book.

Mr. Aldis, therefore, modestly applied to the Marquis of Salisbury to get him knighted. His Lordship very kindly humoured the man's folly, and actually applied in the proper quarter, and was refused, on grounds which we need not here recapiturate.

Never daunted, our hero goes to Court, with his cancer book in his hand, and a card, on which was written— "Mr. Aldis, by the Marquis of Salisbury, for the honour

of knighthood," which he actually received .- So much for

Sir Harlequin Daniels, the other worthy, is known as the inventor of a "Life Preserver," which we remember some years ago to have seen him exhibit on the river Thames; at least we remember to have seen a middle-aged man naked, with a cocked hat upon his head, smoking and playing the fiddle, as he swam, bobbing and toppling through one of the arches of Westminster bridge, to the infinite relight of sundry small boys; but whether it was the prace Chevalier himself, or an Esquire, we are not quite certain.

At present Sir Harlequin Daniels is a Medical Board in the Blackfriers-road, with a back door, and a lamp in the passage. We believe he calls himself Sir Columbine Daniels—whether in compliment to the Queen or not we do not know.

## THE QUEEN.

THE ersonage has made several entertaining little efforts at a revival of her mob-popularity during the last week. She received some people from Saint Luke's with an address; looked at a carpet, and went to Spital-fields and to the play, (and some people say, to the Opera House Masquerade,) but all in vain. The bubble has burst; and not even her printed declaration that she is settled in England, and has given directions to sell her Italian pro-

perty, has had the smallest effect.

"Whether she stays, or whether she goes,

"Nobody cares, and nobody knows;

"Whether she's pleased, or full of her airs,

"Nobody knows, and nobody cares."

Her fifty-third birth-day was celebrated at the Eagle
Tavern in the City-road, Major Cartwright in the Chair,
who made a susech upon Parliamentary Reform. The who made a speech upon Parliamentary Reform. The Rev. Mr. Draper and Mr. Wooler made speeches too, and during the evening a liberal subscription was made for

the relief of persons suffering under political prosecutions, which amounted, before the party separated, to fifteen pounds, nine shillings, and threepence-halfpenny.

A very grand entertainment was given on the same occasion at the Grove House, Camberwell, Mr. Favell in the Chair. Major-Gen. Wilson, J. C. Hobhouse, Esq. S. C. Whitbread, Esq. Alderman Wood, and many other very distinguished characters were—invited——but cent distinguished characters were-–invited--but seni apologies!

We have every reason to believe that her Majesty will very shortly quit England; our principal ground for think-ing so is, that in her second letter to Lord Liverpool, on the coronation, she has declared her intention of staying

# ADDRESS OF THE MARRIED LADIES OF WORCESTER TO THE QUEEN.

THERE has always been in our minds a great doubt as to the genuineness of the addresses sent to the Queen, and in the only case where strict investigation has taken place, (that of the Leicestershire militia) it turned out that there

was no address at all. The following letter, written by Alderman Wood to gentleman of Worcester, will show the eager anxiety of the faction to get addresses at any rate, and the value of them (if actually received) may be fairly estimated, when we inform our readers that the Lady who wrote to the Alderman is a woman known in Worcester by the name of MOLL SOCKER!!!

St. James's-square, Dec. 12th, 1820.

Six,—We received a letter signed "Mary Guile," dated Worcester, Nov. 17, and directed to Lady Ann Hamilton, informing us that she presided at a meeting of the Married Ladies of Worcester, and requesting to be informed how and when the address then voted could be presented to Her Majesty. We answered Mrs. Mary Guile, giving all particulars, but from that time to the present moment we have heard nothing further concerning it. We also requested a copy of the address to be sent. As no notice has been taken of our communication, we are affaid that the letter must have been interested. Monday next is the last day for the ure have been intercepted. Monday next is the last day for the pre-sentation of addresses to her Majesty till after the Christmas holidays, and, if it could be so managed, it would be preferable to have that from the Married Ladies of Worcester presented on that day.— I very much regret to hear of the death of Mr. Smith, as I am confident that we have in him lost a warm friend. And I am Sir, your humble servant,

# LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

REV. JOHN SMITH, Curate of St James's Church, REV. DR. RAFFEES, Great George's Chapel, REV. W. CHARRIER, Duncan Street Chapel,—All in Li**ver**pool.

REV. CHARLES JARVIS, Curate of Cheltonham.

We believe he has omitted to do so latterly.

REV. JOHN SAVILLE, of COLCHESTER.

This Gentleman has also discontinued the practice.
REV. E. DANIELL, Luton, Bedfordshire.
REV. DR. SHAW, Rector of Chelvey, Somerset.
REV. MR. NOTT, late Curate of Droxford, Hants.

Mr. Nott has been dismissed from his curacy, but not

for praying for the Queen! The flag was flying, on the Queen's Birth-day, on Kingston Church—was this without Mr. Gandy's knowledge?

(To be continue

We have received the following Letter on the subject of Dr. Bengo Collyer, to which we are glad to give insertion: TO JOHN BULL.

Greenwich, May 3, 1821. SIR,—I read your Paper regularly (not on the Sabbath) because I like your political principles, but I was concerned to see the name of Dr. Collyer in the List of Clergymen who are said to pray for the Queen. Now, Sir, I know the Doctor's principles, and it is a maxim with me that a good Christian cannot be a bad subject. I don't yield in loyalty to John Bull himself, and yet I approve of my own Manister's praying for the Queen, not as Queen Consort, and (thank God) not as Queen Regnant, but simply because I think her a sinner of the first magnitude, and therefore she needs think her a simer of the first magnitude, and therefore she needs our prayers, and duty enjoins us to pray for all such. As I am not competent to write for the press, I do wish you would notice it in a future number. Do, my good Sir, separate, in your ideas, the Socinian radicals from the general body of Dissenters, who fear God and honour the King. Our Ministers defeated them at the Library in Red Cross-street, on the question of aldressing the Queen, by a very large majority; and we shortly after did the same at a meeting of Deputies of Congregations, at the King's Head in the Poultry.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

W. C.

#### THEATRE.

In discussing this subject in our paper, we have taken a tone not likely to be soothing or satisfactory either to ma-nagers or actors. We have lamented in very plain terms, the obvious falling off in the attractive powers of both houses, and endeavoured to suggest the means by which public attention might be called to the stage—alas! in vain;—month after month has rolled away, and not one vivifying spark of genius has fallen upon either of the splendid fancs of Covent Garden or Drury Lane, to re-kindle the once brilliant flames which blazed upon their altars.

This, we fear, is not so much the cause as the effect of the present degradation of the stage—it is because the Theatre is deserted and neglected, that men of genius turn their talents into other channels;—it is not to be believed, that, in an age when the influence of refinement and education is forcibly (if not beneficially) felt in all classes, and when by the aid of Bell and Lancaster, we make politicians of our chimney-sweepers, and philosophers of our house-maids, that there are not men who could produce dramatic works if they chose.

Even Lord Byron, who writes a Tragedy, disclaims any in-tention of making it fit for representation; as he does so, we think all the Drury Lane managers deserved to be soundly horsewhipped (as one of them actually was the other day) for bringing it forward; but we must confess there is more of Byron than of common sense, in his Lordship's explanation on this point.

A man who writes a poem, writes it to be read; that is a truism as good as any of Hazlitt's; but surely, a man who writes a Drama, to write it well, should make it dramatic!

at least, it strikes ar so.

The only visible advantage (except to his Lordship and Murray the bookseller) arising from Lord Byron's last effort, is the revival, or indeed the first production of Walpole's "Mysterious Mother," which, at his Lordship's suggestion, has appeared upon the stage of the Surrey Theatre—it is said, "with great alterations." When the whole plot and interest of a Play turn upon the most appalling and unnatural inci-dent imaginable, we do not exactly see (and we must decline seeing the piece) how the alteration can be such as to justify the performance; and we take this opportunity of observing, with respect to the minor Theatres generally, that as they now invariably act regular Dramas, and bring out new bona fide Farces and Operas, without "let or hindrance," the same power to which all productions (even songs) of the Patent Theatres are submitted, should use its controul over those less ivileged places of public amusement.

Gloomy, however, as the prospect of theatrical affairs may be, we will trust, with the HARCOURTS, that "le bon temps viendra," and as a matter of consolation to persons interested, it may not be unpleasant for them to know, (if they do not,) that the French stage, in the year 1753, was reduced to a state very similar to that of England now; and that Covent Garden may find, in those days, precedents for such painful deviations from the classical path of the legitimate drama, as the introduction of mimics, tumblers, ceiling-walkers, and

posture-masters.

It appears, by a smart and somewhat impudent address, spoken by Le Kain, at the commencement of the season, 1753, that the managers of the Theatre Français, (as it is styled, par excellence) were obliged to call in the aid of Ballets

and Pantomimes, which the Thespian Aristocracy of Gaul held to be woefully infra dig.

"It is," says Baron Grimm, "for the sake of these Ballets, that the public bear with the best works of Corneille, Racine and Moliere; and it is to prevent, if possible, the total abandonment of the National Theatre, that the actors have been compelled to resort to expedients so humiliating to the national taste.''

Here, however, we beat them. The French, in 1753, actually did run after Bugiani and Maranesi; the English, in 1821, have scouted with contempt, at Covent Garden, the grimaces of two attitudinarians, and repelled, with disgust, the extraordinary and humiliating efforts of a man to imitate a fly and crawl upon the ceiling, and drink with his head downwards.

Considering, as we do, the dearth of dramatic novelty to be only the effect produced by the state of the stage, what is the primary cause of the desertion of the Theatres?

Late dinner hours—Argyle Rooms—French Plays—Al-mack's—Vocal Concerts—Ancient Music—Parliament—The minor places of amusement, where satisfactory entertainment for "the general" may be had at a much easier rate; and, bove all, an alteration in the modes of middling life, which though obvious to every one of us, has never been cited on this particular subject.

At the time when this country was flourishing, and until every body in England was ruined, tradesmen were satisfied to occupy the upper parts of their houses of business, (and let even a proportion of them), and the coteries of Holborn, the Strand, or Piccadilly, used to indulge themselves contentedly in the smoky delight of tea-ing with each other over their shops, on high days and holidays, and at ordinary times, in the snug and murky little parlours behind them. Now that the nation is beggared, and we are all starving, there is not a cheesemonger or linen-draper amongst them, who has not his villa, or his cottage, at Brixton, or Camden Town, or Kentish Town, or Islington, or Turnham Green, or some of those well-frequented retirements, to which, at his earliest convenience, he retreats, to indulge himself in training a dusty clematis over a brass-knockered door, or teaching scarlet beans to climb upon pack-thread up his highly embelished lamp-post!

In these rural amusements, the man forgets London and its charms—the wife occupies her time in assimilating pursuits; and the girls, polished up to the highest shine of Cockney education, play and sing so satisfactorily to them-selves and their enchanted parents, that they lose the desire for hearing any body else; and literally enquire as seldom, and know as little, about Miss Dance, or Miss Wilson, as if they were really persons of quality.

This is all good for the turnpikes, but bad for the plays; and accounts mainly, as we think, for the emptiness of our pits and upper boxes: and yet we might suggest, that a little more anxiety on the part of the managers, would be of utility, even in the present state of things. For instance, The Antiquary was played the other night, and neither Miss Stephens, nor Miss Tree acted in it. Miss Tree, we learn, is in ill health, and therefore, reluctantly, we must bear with her absence. But the joyous, laughing, bright-eyed, blooming Stephens is

hale and hearty, and why is an audience to see the Antiquary without her, who originally formed its greatest attraction? Perhaps we shall be told, in a few weeks more, that the sceneshifters are tired of working the storm-scene, and that we are to do without that. These are carelessnesses, (at least, we hope they are not intentional affronts to the audience) which call for correction, and would call still more loudly, but that they bring their own punishment with them. There were not

fifty people in the boxes, on the night to which we allude.

Carolina-Columbina has been to the Theatre. She has enlarged the circle of her amusements, which has hitherto been bounded by Belzoni and the Bonassus, and having " won & herself up," appeared (but not exactly as she did on the Con-tinent) " in a box," at Drury Lane Theatre, on Monday.—By Carolina-Columbina, we mean, that most injured, innocent, maraschino-loving, painted personage, who lives with Lord Hood and his wife, at Hammersmith,—the QUEEN!

She came privately, but was soon recognized by some of her Monday friends, who called out "Queen—Queen," and agreeably to their ordinary usage, made a considerable noise; upon which Elliston appeared, and inquired the pleasure of the audience, who intimated (as a compliment to her Majesty) a wish to hear "GOD SAVE THE KING!

It not being deemed expedient that Old Marino Faliero and his conspiring friends should sing, Elliston entreated the audience to wait till the end of the Play, when the vocal per-formers would be in attendance. Accordingly, at the conclusion of the Tragedy, the National Anthem was given, and received with the most heartfelt applause. This settled Ca-ROLINA-COLUMBINA, who tired to death of being only a spectator instead of an actor, voted it uncommonly dry stuff, and retired immediately (it is said) to dress for the Opera

House Masquerade. Never was a more mortifying affair for the poor woman's vanity. If we except the persons engaged on purpose to applaud and cry Queen, not a hand stirred, not a voice spake; to be sure, as she did not commit any flagrant indecency, she was not actually hissed out of the Theatre, as it is in evidence she was at Naples, but her reception was such as, we

think, will induce her to pass her Monday evenings in future at home.

We are obliged to postpone our observations on the Tem-

pest, and other performances, till next week.

SADLERS WELLS,—We are happy to find the extraordinary attraction of Wilkinson in Hookey Walker, has tempted. the proprietor to re-engage him for a few nights more. whole of the various novelties are of that superior cast that cannot fail of producing a prosperous season. The serious Pantomime of Black Beard, surpasses any thing we have witnessed for some time; we trust, Mr. Egerton, will meet that reward due to his indefatigable exertions.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I AM glad to perceive by your spirited representa-tion last Sunday, that John Bull " is not afraid." Let him go on in the same way, and he need fear no want of support

from those whose aid and countenance are worth having.

I am not to be deterred from reading, aye, and "paying for the reading," of John Bull, notwithstanding that all those who persevere in doing so have been described by some distinguished characters as "moral assassins;" and what is more, I am not to be taught morality by men who take their notions of it from the writings of Hone, Carlile, Cobbett, &c.

I have females in my family whom I am as desirous should steer the virtuous course" as those persons can be who

prefer the path which leads to Brandenburgh House.

In the writings of John Bull, my wife, daughters, and female servants have seen that those of their sex, who, defying public opinion, have chosen to espouse the cause of the Queen, have not themselves been, and rould not have been, the best judges of what constitutes female purity.— Through your assistance, Mr. Editor, they have learnt that a Queen who is not virtuous, is sure, in this happy country at least, to have those only of her own sex inclined to pay her homage "whose praise is censure." Had your pages been devoted to the cause of vice—had you, like the Editors of the Times and Chronicle, toiled to prove that a woman might sleep in the same tent with her man-servant for nights and weeks, and yet not offend female delicacy, then might I indeed have admitted, that by allowing your Paper to be introduced into my house, I became "the assassin of the female morals of my family.

It seems that "the friends of vice" are again on the alert; because the editor of their scourge is in confinement, they venture to creep out of their shulking holes. We again heard Brandenburg bulletins! If any thing were wanting to convince the sound part of the British public of the utility of your labonrs, it would be the confidence with which these miserable writers return to their former filth, now they fancy that their enemy may no longer be able to watch and controul their actions. But I trust that, as long as these hypocrites, these bullies, these panders of vice, dare to present themselves to public view, the exertions of John Bull will be unceasing, and that his friends will not be afraid of affording him their support and open protection.—Yours, 18th May, 1821.

DEPUTY BULL.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-The reporters having made Sir James Mackintosh Il you base, and infamous, and venal, and mercenary, an dishonorable, &c. &c., I think it quite necessary to declare my disbelief of the statement. Sir James Mackintosh, who is all honor and integrity himself, never could have taken an opportunity to attack you, while you stood defenceless and at his mercy.

I have known Sir James Mackintosh for many years. I knew him before he went to India. I knew him personally, as well as by reputation; and at the time a subscription was raised for Mr. Gerald, I (at his instigation) put down my mite, and Sir James's conduct throughout the whole of that business has been so gentlemanly, so correct, and so amiable, that he never could have thought of speaking harshly to men placed in the circumstances you stood in the other

evening.

While you are in Newgate, and have a little leisure upon your hands, you may perhaps like to see the correspondence which passed between Messrs. Parr and Perry (of the Morning Chronicle,) and Sir James, upon this very interesting affair. If you should, and will hint as much in your notice to correspondents, I may be inclined to indulge you.-Ium, Sir, yours, R. D .- A SUBSCRIBER TO GERALD.

> **J**oogle Digitized by

#### HOUSE OF LORDS. (Continued from page 179.) FRIDAY.

The Judges attented to deliver their opinions on the appeal of Smith v. Earl of Jersey; after which they gave judgment, and reversed that of the courts below.

The Jurors Attendance Bill, the Scotch Court of Admiralty Bill,

and the Scotch Court of Session Bill were severally passed.

The Earl of Darnley gave notice of a motion for the 4th of June, on the subject of the supply of Stationery to the public offices in Ireland.

The Timber Duties Bill was committed for Tuesday next .- Adj.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

Mr. H. Sumner moved the Order of the Dny for resuning the debate on the Newington Select Vestry Bill; which was objected to by Mr. Wortley, and, after some conversation, the debate was adjourned till Monday.

Numerous petitions were presented against the above Bill; from several places in Scotland against the Scotch Jury Court Bill; from certain parishes in Essez, and other places, against the Metropolitan Road Bill; and from various towns on the subject of the Criminal Code, &c.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The Chairman put a resolution for applying the unclaimed div. dends in the Bank to the public service, with the exception of 100,0001, which is always to remain unappropriated.

Mr. Grenfell noticed the large balances remaining in the hands of the Bank; last year upwards of four millions, and this year likely to be nearly as much; the loss to the country would be, in consequence, at least 100,0001.

Mr. A. Baring differed with the Hon. Gent. on the subject of public balance, the retention of which was stipulated by charter. He thought, therefore, the House, in justice, ought not to deprive

Mr. Hume said, this poor Company had divided, since 1796, exclusive of its ordinary dividend of seven per cent., a sum of twenty-six millions. He thought that there was no necessity for leaving so large a balance in the hands of the Bank.

Mr. Caleraft thought the balance was too large.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution sauction. ing the issue of certain Exchequer Bills to carry on the public This resolution was agreed to, as was one for the issue of 500,0001, for the Bank of Ireland.

The House then resumed on the question for going into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Chetwynd called the attention of the House to the distressed bright country, and said, if Estimates like the present were brought forward in another year, he thought the country night be expected to say, as an Illustrious Personage was reported to have said on seeing the head of Charles the First held up, when the coffin of that Monarch was opened at Windsor, "Take it away—it is too horrible to be looked upon." He recommended that money thould not be legisled away in times like these and normal morned. should not be lavished away in times like these, and moved an amendment, that " it be an instruction to the Committee, that, duly taking into consideration the present distressed state of the country, they proceed to enforce a system of the most vigorous economy, as far as the same can be effected without injury to the substantial interests of the state.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had nothing to offer in opposi-tion to the general principle of the amendment; but he did not think the instruction necessary, as economy had been attended to.

Mr. Maberley thought that the reduction which the country had a right to expect had not been made. He considered it monstrous that 17,000,0001 should be required for the Government of the country to maintain a land force of 110,000 men. He thought a saving of 4,000,000 might be effected in the course of the year by proper attention; the reform should begin at the head, and go downwards,—he thought Ministers ought to retrench, and, in his opinion, his Majesty himself.

The Marquis of Londonderry observed, that these preliminary

debutes afforded certain Members an opportunity of making high-sounding speeches, and round assertions, which they wouldnot ven-ture on in a Committee. With respect to the sum of 17,000,000l. which the Hon. Gent. complained of, he (Mr. M.) well knew that Government, but was paid as the reward of past services. Taking it for granted that 4,000,000l. of the 12,000,000l. could be saved, as the Hon. Gent. asserted, he would have the country so besotted as to believe that the Government of this great empire could be saved. carried on for 8,000,0001. The Hon. Gent. could not venture to state such an opinion in the Committee.

Mr. Caleraft said economy ought to be adopted.
Mr. Huskisson denied that there was any indisposition on the

part of Ministers to reduce the expenditure.

Lord Milton censured the extravagance of Ministers; in which

Lord Millon censured the extravagance of Ministers; in which he was supported by Mr. Huma.—The House then divided—For the amendment, 40—Against it, 65—Majority, 25.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. R. Ward moved the grant of 14,6331, for the pay of the Civil Officers and Clerks of the Ordanace Establishment on foreign stations.

Mr. Huma moved to reduce this sum 25 per cent. and that the grant be only 10,9731. He took a view of the additions made to the tablishment on the Civil Officers and the contract of Grant Court of Grant

the establishments at Malta, Barbadoes, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Heligoland. He considered the charge at the latter place the most extravagant.

officers abroad to draw rations for themselves and families, which practice had been put an end to and the salaries encreased; but on the whole, comparing the present expence with that formerly, it had

decreased, as great savings had been made on foreign stations.

Mr. Bennett said that the Hon. Gent. had made it appear that because certain persons had been robbing the country, it was necessary to give them compensation when the robbing was put an end to.

Mr. R. Ward declared no robbery had taken place by the Gentlemen who drew rations, who were quite as honest as the Gentlemen who sat on the other side of the House.

Mr. Hume said, the charges which he had made were specific.

for the Cape of Good Hope-that colony never cost the Dutch a single stiver.

Mr. Goulburn said, the statement of the Hon. Member as to the Cape of Good Hope, was not founded on fact.—The Committee divided.—For the amondment, 55—Against it, 86—Majority, 31.

The original resolution was carried, 56,0001. was then proposed

for Barmeks and Garrison Stores in Great Britain, &c.

Mr. Gipps objected to this grant, as in 1817, only 29,000l. were

charged for certain services, which now were charged 35,000l.

After some conversation the House divided.—For the resolution,

99—Against it, 04—Majority, 35.
A grant of 217,453l. 10s. 10d. was proposed for the balances and pay of the Officers in Ordnance Corps, which was withdrawn in order to propose the items comparing the sum separately.—4,2081. 8s. 8d. was then voted for 57 Gunners and Officers stationed in Garrisons and Botteries.—4,030l. 13s. 8d. for the pay of Engineers serving in Great Britain and Ireland, and 24,378l. for the

Suppers and Miners, were agreed to.

The Report was ordered to be received on Monday.—Adjourned

#### PSALMODY.

TO JOHN BULL.
SIR,—I do not understand "STERNHOLD's" letter: probably he will have the goodness to explain it. His obscurity, I apprehend, is partly occasioned by an error which all hasty writers are prone to commit; by arguing on facts within their own knowledge, but which they do not sufficiently state to those whom they address.

"STERNHOLD" gives the preamble of Mr. Vernon's judgment, but not the judgment itself. Now, this preamble completely satisfied my mind, that the ostensible object of the suit in question, was that which I stated in my former

He adds, that Mr. Cotterill's selection of Psalms and Hymns was withdrawn in consequence of the Archbishop's suggestion. This was a compromise of the suit, and no decision; and, inerefore, I was also correct in saying, that the parties rested satisfied without the knowledge which they professedly sought.

In another place, "STERNHOLD" intimates, that the Arch bishop of York did not decide in favour of the defendant, (Mr. Cotterill,) because he ordered him to withdraw his new selection: the meaning of which is, if it mean any thing, that the Archbishop decided in favour of the parties complaining, which it is quite clear to me he did not do.

But all this, Mr. Editor, is mere quibbling. The case, as it appears to me is, that a suit was instituted, complaining of the introduction of unauthorized Psalms and Hymns into the service of the Church, which suit was not decided by the legal tribunal. If that decision had taken place according to law, I contend, that the selection of the Archbishop, and those of both the parties litigant, must all have been rejected; for I gather from "STERNHOLD'S" letter that Mr. Cotterill's parishioners, as well as himself, had their favourite selection, the rejection of which, and the substitution of his own, occa-sioned this litigation. Although the parishioners, according to "STERNHOLD's" statements, commenced these proceedings on account of the rejection of their own selection, the preamble of Mr. Vernon's judgment, if judgment it can be called, distinctly proves that the question raised was upon the admission of unauthorized Psalms and Hymns.

The position which I take is this; that, according to the law of the land, no Psalms or Hymns whatever can be lawfully introduced into the service of the Church of England. except the two versions of the Psalms of David, by Sternhold and Hopkins, and Tate and Brady, which have received the Royal Authority. I stated shortly the grounds of this position in my former letter, and if it be controverted, I shall rejoice in the opportunity for a more full explanation.

The consequences of the indiscriminate use of any Psalms

and Hymns, which the Clergy individually may chuse to introduce, are highly detrimental to the Established Church. Notwithstanding, the question which has been put to "ORTHODOXUS," and which, to my astonishment, he has not answered, I say, and say boldly, that the doctrines of the Church of England are impugned in these unauthorized metrical compositions. To me, in many instances, their familiarity is distressing, their vulgarity disgusting; and instead of assisting devotion, they frequently present objects to the mind productive of any other feeling.

The truth, however, is, that of late years, there have crept into the Church of England, certain men who are very nearly allied to Dissenters; these unauthorized Hymns are one of the means by which they propose to undermine her founda-tions; and I need not give you a more decisive proof of the accuracy of this assertion, than by referring to the Curate of Attercliffe (mentioned by "STERNHOLD") who, when he experienced great difficulty in obtaining Priest's Orders, de-

clared his determination to join the Dissenters!!!
With respect to the anecdote, in the conclusion of STERNHOLD's" letter, he must excuse my saying he has been imposed upon. REGULUS. been imposed upon.

9th May, 1521.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,-The continuation of your attacks upon Prince Leopold call upon me again to stand forth in his defence, and to vindicate his character.

In your last Paper there is a letter from one of your correspondents, signed Verax. The writer of it, in his at-tempts to lower the character of the Prince in the esteem of the people of this country, has had recourse to the pitiful and illiberal expedient of misdating facts. How comes it, he asks, that his Royal Highness should have waited till the moment of the Queen's trial to ask for a Peerage and a consequent Sea in the House of Lords, and feel so mightily offended that it

was refused him?

I answer this question by denying the fact. Upon the Prince's marriage with the Princess Charlotte, the Peerage was offered him:—this honor, from motives which do the highest credit to his understanding, he at that time declined. But when the unhappy event took place which caused such grief throughout the kingdom, the situation of Prince Leopold be-came totally changed. The Peerage then was an object to him: and he was advised by his friends to ask for it. It was not thought proper to grant his request—Observe, Sir,—This happened some months before the late King's death, and many months before the return of the Queen to this country. So much for the candour and veracity of your Correspondent

Verax. And nov mor, a you are fond of putting questions, let me put a question to

Did you or did you not know that a reconciliation had taken place between the King and Prince Leopold, and that His Royal Highness attended the last drawing-room? If you did know it, why was a circumstance which must give pleasure to every good subject, suppressed? The name of the Prince was studiously omitted in the list of those personages who were at the drawing-room. I have not done with you yet, Sir. There is, in another part of your last paper, a most malicious attack upon the Prince in the form of a letter, signed by another Amicus Veritatis, which deserves the severest animadversion. An attempt is made to throw ridicule upon the character of the Prince, from the narrowness of his circumstances in the early part of his life. Is then, Sir, poverty a crime? In this state of supposed poverty was the conduct of the Prince marked by any disho-

nourable action? Has any thing been laid to his charge unworthy of a soldier, of a gentleman, of the Prince?

In the same letter, also, an attempt is made to throw a censure upon his character upon the ground of his hospitality. His invitations to his old friends to his public dinner at Marlborough house are stated to be no compliments to them, because these invitations are general.

Had he confined his invitations to those persons only whom he could as yet be personally known to, or intimately acquainted with, he would most probably have been severely censured for his parsimony and for the contracted scale\*\*\*Jhis hospitality; but now that he opens his doors to receive and to entertain most sumptuously, men of eminence in all professions, and all the nobility and gentry of the country, without distinction of party, he is unaccountably held forth as an object of censure by the very man who one should have thought from his professions, would have been the first to have vindicated a much injured character from misrepresentation and unmerited censure. AMICUS VERITATIS.

The feelings which prompted the above letter are highly creditable to the noble writer, and we therefore give and to it, and we further say, that Prince Leopold's name was not intentionally omitted in our account of his Majesty's Drawing Room-more than this we cannot say.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris Papers to the 16th inst. have come to hand, the contents of which, with the exception of one article, are very uninteresting; but this, if its statement be correct, must be deemed highly important. A person of the highest distinction is reported to have effected ant. A person of the highest distinction is reported to have effected his escape from Madrid, and to have placed himself at the head of the anti-constitutional troops. If this report be well-founded, we may shortly expect intelligence of the greatest moment relative to the fate of unhappy Spain.—The King of Naples is said to have been taken ill at Rome.—The Paris Journals are principally filled with the reports of the trial of the conspiracy of the 19th of August, and the debate in the Chamber of Peers upon the project of the law relating to ecclesiastical pensions. Both subjects remain under discussions

discussion.

PARIS, May 13.—We learn from the frontiers of Spain, that Gen.

Concept Officers who were arrested at Baroe-Labarre, one of the General Officers who were arrested at Barcelone, during the night of the 27th April, is arrived at Perpignan; that three Spanish Monks have likewise taken refuge in that city, having quitted their Convents, where they were apprehensive of being arrested. Some Spanish smugglers having opposed an obsti-nate resistance to the douaniers, one of their chiefs has had his thigh broken by a musket ball; he was immediately conveyed to

the hospital at Perpignan.

PARIS, May 14.—We have received out of the usual course, the PARIS, May 14.—We have received out of the usual course, the Madrid Gazettes of the 5th instant. They announce that on the 4th the sentence condemning the Chaplain Vinuessa to ten years hard labour, was made known in the morning. This sentence does not please every body. A considerable number of people proceeded to the prison, and endeavoyered to force the gates. The guarding of them was confided to the national militia, which made some efforts to keep off the assailants; it did not, however, succeed; several indicates the protection of the Chaplain and Milital in an attention of the Chaplain and Milital in the service of the control of the Chaplain and Milital in the service of the control of the Chaplain and Milital in the control of the Chaplain and Milital in the control of the control of the Chaplain and Milital in the control of the control of the Chaplain and Milital in the control of the control of the Chaplain and Milital in the control of the

dividuals penetrated to the chamber of the Chaplain, and killed him.

Vienna, May 3.—The Emperor of Austria is expected at Schoenbrunn on the 20th inst. His Imperial Majesty, to testify his high
sense of the signal services of the General in Chief, M.M. Frimont and Bubna, has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Crown on the former, and on the latter the Grand Cross of St. Leo-

Letters from Bayonne state, that every day ecclesiastics arrive there, flying from Spain.

A letter from the frontiers of Catalonia state, that two Neapolitan frigates had entered the Gulf of Rosas.

Iltan frigates had entered the Gulf of Rosas.

The letters from Constantinople are to the 11th of April. The panic continued unabated. Two or three Greek Bishops had been beheaded, and numbers of Greeks had taken shelter on board of vessels bearing the Russian flag, which is respected.— Great preparations were making by the Porte to resist Prince Ypsilantl, who had crossed the Danube, but the Turks were not to move until an army was formed able to meet the insurgents.

MADRID, May 5.—After having accomplished the assashation of the Priest Vinuesa, the brothers and friends repaired to the Club of La Pontano de Oro. to prepare lists of proscription: each person

of La Fontano de Oro, to prepare lists of proscription; each person put down the name of his victim.

The last Courier from Madrid narrowly escaped being captured at Burgos by the Guerillás. Several shots were fired at him. On the evening of the assassination of the ill-fated Vinuesa, the populace surrounded the residences of the authorities, and demanded the

heads of 25 persons, who are all related to the first families of Spain.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—Letters from Naples contain the important news that the Chevaller D'Onis, Ambassador from Spain to

tant news that the Chevalier D'Ouis, Ambassador from Spain to his Sicilian Majesty, had received his passportato quit that Capital. The Spanish Ships of War, Le Guerrier and La Perle, have at the same time received orders to quit the Bay of Naples.

According to letters from Rome, King Ferdinand will not return to Naples but with a Constitution in his hand, to be proclaimed immediately. It is added, that it is at the desire of Russia that Prince Russo, who has returned to Layhach, has been removed from the King's person, because that Minister, who is extremely in the interest of Austria, has always loudly declared against the establishment of any Constitution whatever. It is affirmed that the Allied Cabinets are very unfavourably disposed towards the Duke of Calabria, but that they protect his brother, the Prince of Salerno, who continues to reside at Laybach.

By yesterday's mail advices were received from the Morea, down

By yesterday's mail advices were received from the Morea, down to the middle of April. They are of an afflicting nature to the cause of the Greek insurrection. The Turks had received a considerable reinforcement of troops at Patras, and had completely subdued the Greeks in that place. The Archbishop and a number of his followers had fied to the mountains—and several thousands, men, women and children, had found means to escape by sea, an had arrived at Zante in the most destitute state, having fied with nothing but the clothes they were.—Their houses were plundered by the Turks, and all who fell into their hands were massacred in other Islands.

GENOA, May 5 .- A vessel arrived here in fourteen days from Smyrna, which brings the account of a dreadful massucre of the Greeks, both there and at Constantinople. The Turks, after bombarding the town of Patras, and burning many houses, had been reinforced from Lepanto and Trippolizza, and finally obliged the Greeks to fly to Zante in great numbers. Many Greek Priests and other inhabitants had been killed, and a churchdemolished.

By dispatches from Bombny, brought by the Castle Forbes, the

report is confirmed that the expedition to the Persian Gulph of Kishen, after we had destroyed the holds of the pirates. It was not intended that this force should act on the offensive, but merely retain its position; but the commanding officer, assisted by a force from the Imaum of Muscat, proceeded to attack a fortress called Lascarry, which the pirates held. They were attacked by a large body of Arabs, treble in numbers, and we lost six officers killed, and about 500 Sepoys. The latter fought most bravely, but were overpowered by numbers.



## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, TURSDAY.

Lord Shaftesbury and others v. the Duke of Marlborough.— Mr. Hart presented a petition from James Blackstone, Esq. one of the trustees of the Blenheim estate, praying that the pension of 5,000l. granted by Queen Anne to the great Duke of Marlhorough, may be made liable to the payment of the assessed taxes due on the dienheim estate, and for which a seizure had lately been made. The pention stated that the late Duke of Marlborough, by his will, bequeathed to Lord Charles Spencer, and other trustees, his gold and silver plate, china, and furniture, at Blenheim, and appointed them upon trust to permit the person who should be enti-tled to the estates at Blenheim to hold and enjoy the same, and they were not to be removed without the consent of the trustees. By a codicil to the will the name of Lord Shaftesbury was substituted for that of Lord C. Spencer's. The testator died in 1817, and since that time his will had been proved, and his Grace, the the possession of the said trust effects. Since his Gruce had held the estates, assessed taxes to the amount of 1,8001, had become due, and these heirlooms had been seized for their liquidation; but masmuch as some of these taxes made a personal charge on his Grace, he conceived that this property could not be made answerable for them. taxes consisted of house and window-duties, and also of the impositions on borses and carriages, and these latter charges could only, in strictness, be made on the immediate property of the only, in strictness, be made on the immediate property of the Duke. A petition had been presented to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, praying that the pension of 5;9001. out of the Post-office, granted by Queen Anne to the great ancestor of the defendant, may be made liable to the payment of those taxes, and the prayer of that petition was, that it may be referred to the Master to lequire whether the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury had reported that that pession was not liable, and whether it would be proper for the trustees to institute any proceeding in respect of such taxes, and for the Master further to report as to what property was liable.—Mr. Shadwell followed on the same side.

Mr. Rae appeared for the Duke of Marlborough, and he was instructed not to consent to the prayer of the perition.

Mr. Hart.—In this case it is not necessary that we should have

the consent of the Duke of Mariborough. The Lord Chancellon.—Take your order; it is the duty of this Court to protect these heir-looms

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY.

The King v. Hunt.—The defendant was found guilty at the last sitting of having published a libel on the Commons House of Pariliament, in the paper called the Examiner.

Mr. Denman moved for a rule to shew cause why the vertice that the parilian many that a parallel and the string was to

should not be set aside, and a new trial granted. The trial was to have been by a Special Jury, but the Sheriff having omitted to summon the twenty-four special jurymen struck at the Crown Office, ten only answered to their names, and a tales was consented to. Mr. D. maintained, that for this neglect his client was cutitled to a new trial, under the Statute of the 3d Geo. 2. He cited several

cases in support of his position.

The Court Seriatim, were of opinion, that as no fraud or collusion was imputed to the Sheriff or his officers, they could not in the absence of proof presume corruption. There was nothing to shew injustice had been done to the defendant, or that the verdict would have been different if twelve special jurymen had tried the cause.

THURSDAY .- The King v. Thelwall .- Mr. Blackburn, on the part of the defendant, moved for a rule to shew cause, why Mr. Murray, the Solicitor to the Constitutional Association, in Bridgeat whose instance a true bill had been found against the defendent, for a seditious libel, should not disclose the name or names of the prosecutor or prosecutors.

The Court was of opinion, that if a rule for a Special Jury was obtained by the prosecutors, then the defendant might more for a rule, calling upon Mr. Murray to give him a list of the names of the prosecutors who were eligible to sit on Special Juries, whose names were inserted in the Special Jury Book; and he was entitled to ask each Juryman at the trial, if he was one of the prosecutors

in the case. - The rule was refused. SATURDAY .- This being the great Bail-day of the Term, a vast

number of Bail attended to justify.

Mr. Justice Best sat to receive justifications. A number of individuals were rejected; amongst them was a tradesman residing in St. George's Fields, who offered himself to justify in the double of a debt of 50l. He was opposed by Mr. Cummins on behalf of the Plaintiff; and is reply to the questions of the Learned Counsel, confessed that his milk-score, his coal-bill, and a variety of other paltry demands against his credit remained unanswered. He at first stated, that he was bail in no other action except that (the subject of the present examination); at length he acknowledged he was ball in another action in this court, and ultimately confessed that he steed in the same situation in actions in the Exchequer and Common Pleus, but he could not recollect the names of the parties for whom he had rendered himself responsible. He assured his Lord ship he had no intention to deceive, or to misrepresent; but being macquainted with the nature of the business, and flurried with the questions of the Learned Counsel, his recollection falled him.

Mr. Justice Best observed he might be ignorant of the business

but he appeared to be a wholesale dealer notwithstanding. His Lordship observed be might find it a bad trade, and advised him to

get out of it as soon as possible. His bail would now be rejected.

Mr. Pollock said, being ignorant of these circumstances, he had allowed this man to justify this very morning; be trusted his Lordsbip would order the rejection to extend to that case also.

Mr. Pollock, he should be rejected; Mr. Justice Best.—I think, Mr. Pollock, he should be rejected; though, according to his own account, a beginner, he seems to have outered on his business eagerly enough.

Mr. Chitty expressed a hope, if the present bail was rejected, time would be given to add new bail. The Court would perceive the defendant had been taken by surprise.—(A laugh.)

Mr. Justice Best.—Oh, no doubt, Mr. Chitty,—your surprise was

equal to your ignorance; but I cannot relieve you. The bail was accordingly rejected in both actions.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Last Thursday Sir Abraham Hume entertained a large party of fashionables at his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to witness the performance of M. Alexandre, the celebrated ventriloquist, who is now performing at the European Saloon, King-street, St. James's,

It is tout justice, to state to our readers that the John Bull, who has published a letter to Lord Bunon, (the first of a series) is in no way wondever connected with this paper.

KING'S THEATRE.—His Majesty on Tuesday, honoured the Opera with his presence in state, attended by the Duke of Clarence, Lord Cathcart, Lord Boston, &c.

The enthusiasm with which he has been received every time he has appeared in public, seems to ancrease with the opportunities his subjects have of seeing him. The applause on his entrance and quitting the House, was tremendous.

The opera was the Clemenza di Tito, the ballet Nina; we never saw a more crowded assemblage of fashion and beauty than that which filled this splendid theatre on this occasion. The ballet, which is somewhat too serious, was well | who acted in concert with him in the expedition. executed; and Noblet was never more charming.

We confess, although we have had a severe lesson upon points of privilege of Parliament, we think we are not yet perfect, for, to our view, the leading article in the Times newspape: of Friday is as complete a brench of privilege as we ever read. We are sure is as complete a breuch of privilege as we ever read. We are sure it is not; because, doubtlessly, some of those Hosourable Members who are said to be so jenious of their collective dignity, would have noticed it if it had been one. Certainly, from the fact that two ladies (whether of straw or not we cannot say) are entered as proprietors of that paper, the feeling of gallantry which has recently shown itself so decidedly may deter the putriots from strucking

The Duke of Glorcester went some short time since to s lam. After having traversed many words, he requested to be shewn some patients who were of the worst order of lunatics; accordingly be was shewn to a cell where a raving maniac was chained to th was snewn to a cell where a raving maniac was chained to the floor; the moment he saw the Duke he set up a loud largh, and cried, "Ah! silly Billy—silly Billy, is it you?" His Highness, hearing this familiar and generally used address, turned to the keeper, and said, "I see he is very mad indeed, but yet he seems to knew me."—"Oh, yes, Sir," replied the keeper, "he has his tucid intervals!"

The same Duke being at Lord Creven's, the conversation turned upon the scarcity of golden-pippins, which as every horticulturist knows are last disappearing from amongst the English apples. Lord Craven happened to say, that he had from curiosity preserved the last pure golden-pippin he had ever gathered from his last tree, to keep as a specimen hereafter of what golden-pippins were. This Highness begged to see it, and how it was preserved; it was brought to him cased in wax; he seemed highly pleased at the contrivance; but his innocent appetite prevailing over his good sense, he broke away the enriously cemented cout, and to the autonishment of every body, who did not know him, eat the last golden-pippin of the Cravens!

Mr. Canning was present during the sitting of the French Chamber of Depaties on Thursday. The Right Mon. Gentleman had a seat reserved for the Cerps Diplomatique.

The subscription towards paying the fine for Sir Francis Burdett,

amounted in all England to about seven hundred pounds; a proof

positive how far radical reformers go for their friends.

By letters from St. Helena, we find that the reports of Buonaparte's serious illness are totally unfounded, he lives very regularly, has no falling off of appetite, and takes exercise morning and afternoon in a placton.

THE APPROACHING CONFIRMATIONS BY THE BIEROP OF LON-

THE APPROACHING CONFIRMATIONS BY THE HISTORY OF LONTIME following is the order of time in which each Parish will
be visited by the Metropolitan Bishop, viz.—Thursday, May 24—
St. John Hackney.—Friday, May 25—St. Mary-le-bone.—Saturday, May 26—Kensingson.—Monday, May 26—St. Paul, Cathedral.—Wednesday, May 39—St. Magnus the Martyr.—Monday,
June 4.—St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.—Tuesday, June 5—St. Mary,
Whitechapel.—Wednesday, June 6—St. Andrew, Holborn.—Thursday, June 7—St. Martin in the Fields.—Friday, June 8—St. James,
Westerning Constant Fine 0—St. Gargany & Reposers, square

Westminster.—Saturday, June 9.—St. George's, Hanover-square.
THE CLEMOV.—At an ordination holden by the Lord Bishop of
Bristol, in Christ College Chapel, on the 6th instant, the following centlemen were ordained: - Deacons-C. B. Tayler, B.A. Trinity coll. and J. Barrow B. A. St. Peter's coll. Cambridge; T. H. White, B. A. University coll. Oxford; J. Conington, B. A. Jesus coll. Cambridge; W. Wilcox, B. A. St. John's coll. Oxford; E. Whiteley, B. A. Jesus coll. Cumbrigde.—Pricets—A. C. Minchin, M.A. Trin. coll. Dublin; C. B. Cookes, M.A. Pembroke coll. Oxford; T. Gronow, B.A. Brasenose coll. Oxford; C. Grant, S.C.L. St. Peter's coll. Cambridge; B. Powell, M.A. Oriel coll. Oxford.

The Rev. R. Hoblyn, M.A. rector of St. Leonard's and All Saints parishes, Colchester, has resigned the former living, and has been instituted to the rectory of St. Lawrence, Newland, Essex, void by the death of the Rev. T. Barslow; on the presentation of the Lord

The Rev. T. Mills, one of His Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, was last week instituted (by the Lord Bishop of London) to the rectory of Little Henny, in the county of Essex, on the presenta-tion of Nathaniel Barnadiston, Esq. of the Rye's Lodge, in that parish, void by the resignation of the Rev. T. Wright. The Rev. C. Grant, Student in Civil Law, of St. Peter's college, was last week instituted to the vicaring of West Basham, Norfolk, on the presentation of Mrs. Bilders.

on the presentation of Mrs. Balders.

The Earl of Morley has reduced his rents in Devonshire from 10 to 30 per cent.—General Popham has also reduced his rents in Somersetshire, 25 per cent.; and the Bishop of Peterborough has made a liberal reduction in the rent of the tithes in Sutton and Culton parishes.

The fine of 2001, imposed upon Mr. Hunt, for selling breakfast

powder, has been remitted by the Exchequer. Some arrangements are made in the Police Establishment of the Metropolis. The officers are divided into three departments, the horse patrole, the dismounted patrole, and the foot patrole, who are

divided into sixteen parties, each consisting of a conductor and four subalterns, and the courts, lanes and alleys in each department are accurately marked out. The dismounted patrole are appointed to guard the roads about London, beyond these are stationed the mounted patrole, who act on the same principle starting at an appointed hour in different directions. They are well acquainted

with the different robbers of every description.

The 85th regiment, which has been stationed at Brighton, is about to sail for the Mediterranean.

The Company's Ships Duke of York and Watren Hastings, ar-

rived off Portland on Friday. The Warren Hastings, arrived off Portland on Friday. The Warren Hastings left China the 5th January, and St. Helena the 26th March. The Duke of York left China the 12th January, and St. Helena, the 1st April. The day previous to her leaving St. Helena, the ships General Hewitt, Marchioness of Ely, and Lasy Campbell, arrived there.

A Supplement to the London Gazette was published on Friday. It contains two dispatches from India, the first of which gives the particulars of the operations of the force under the command of the Hon. Col. L. Stanhope, in the province of Okamundel (a pira-tical province of Guzerat) which led to the reduction of the fort of Dwarka. It was a most gallant enterprize, characterized by the judicious and prompt decision of the Commander and considerate judicious and prompt decision of the Communder and considerate humanity in the hour of victory, as well as the skill, discipline, and gallantry evinced by the Officers and troops of every rank and description. The force employed on this occasion was composed of a detachment of artillery, 1st cavalry, one squadron pioneers, one company of his Majesty's 65th regiment, six companies of the 2d and 3d regiments native infantry, and 1st and 5th ditto, ditto. The second dispatch is from Cap'. T. P. Thomson, of the 17th Light Dragoons, and details the circumstances of the unfortunate availability against the Arnhs of Alashbarah in the Gallah of Parsis expedition against the Arabs of Alashkarah, in the Gulph of Persia. The force engaged in this disgraceful affair consisted wholly of mative troops, who could not be brought to measure weapons with the Arabs. The loss of the detachment engaged was necessarily most severe, "as must always be the case," says Capt. Thompson, when troops wait to be attacked with the sword, and then give Lieut, Boswell, 1st battalion 2d regiment, and Captain Thompson himself, were the only ones known to have survived, at the time of writing the dispatch. The Sepoys were deserted, indeed, by two of their Officers, who have been reported to the Adjutant-General at Bombay for trial. The gallant Commander, Capt. Thompson, behaved himself on this distressing occasion in a manner every way worthy of the character of a British Officer; and he speaks in high terms of the conduct of the Imaum of Muscat,

Mr. Alderman Garratt, it is understood, will be one of the new We have been less annoyed by Waithman, during his Sheriffs. shrievally than we expected; his spirit is broken by his failure at the last election, indeed, we believe the story that he intends to

stand for Lord Mayor next year, to be wholly groundless.

NEWMARERT FIRST SPRING MEETING, 1821.— Friday, May 11. Mr. Ramsbottom's Shreckhorn, 8st. 8lb. beat Mr. Bouverie's cby Haphazard, 8st. D. M. 100gs h. ft.—6 to 4 on Shreckhorn.— Sweepstakes of 150gs. each, h. ft. T. Y. C. Sir J. Shelley's Ivinihoe, 8st. 7lb.

Mr. Greville's Pacha, 8st. 7lb.

6 to 4 on Ivanboe.

(Third year.)-The Newmarket stakes of 50gs each, h. ft. Colts, 8st. 7lb. Pillies, 8st. 2lb. D. M. Mr. Huster's gr. c. Gustavus Mr. Bouverie's c. Tresillian

3 to 1 agst Gustavus. Sweopstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. 8st. 2lb. Ab. M.

Duke of Grafton's b. f. Zenl. VACCINATION .- In the Report made by the National Vaccine Establishment to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, it is acknowledged that "the pretensions of vaccination to the merit of a perfect and exclusive security in all cases, against small-pox, were admitted at first rather too unre-servedly." This acknowledgment, however, is accompanied with the assurance, that though vaccination does not always prevent small-pox, it never fails to mitigate its severity, and render it less

At the Surrey Sessions, on Saturday se'nnight, H. Footman and S. Bush, a master sweep and his foreman, were found guilty for assaulting a child in their employ, named John Thorp, aged eight years, apprentice to the former, on the 13th March last, at Lumbeth. equence of which Thorp died. They were ordered to be imprisoned for twelve months.

#### POLICE.

Bow STREET.—On Monday, Mr. Glossopp, proprietor of the Roy at Cobourg Theatre, was charged by Mr. Winston, acting manager of Drury Lane Theatre, with an assault upon his person. In the course of the enquiry into the charge, it appeared that Mr. Glossopp was in attendance on the King at Drury Lane, as Clerk of the Cheque Mr. G.'s servant in the lobby avenue leading to the King's box, called out to some of the great the called the control of the King's box, called out to some of the rervants of the Theatre, "Turn this lamplighter's boy out." The next day Mr. G. demanded an apology from Mr. W. which being refused, he soundly horse-whipped Mr. W. and compelled him to retreat within the doors of the Theutre. Mr. G. was ordered to find bail.

On Thursday, two ragged-looking boys, named Eastman and Green, complained to Mr. Birnie,—Eastman of having been robbed and attacked by several men and women, at a house in Swan Yard, Strand, and robbed of 151., and on his making resistance he was stabbed with a knife in the hand. On investigating the affair, it turned out that the money he complained of being robbed of, was the produce of a watch which Eastman had stolen, who was fully mitted for trial. Green was discharged.

MARLBOROUGH STREET. - Application was made to the Magistrates at this Office for advice, on Monday, by a Kentish farmer from the neighbourhood of Seven Oaks. He stated that his wife to the Elephant and Castle, and from thence to Pimlico, where she is living with a man of the name of George, who lodged in his house lately while he was superintending s. me works in Kent. had seen his frail rib, who refused to return with him to her home and her family of four young children. The husband was fold his remedy was by action for Crim. Con., for such a woman was not worth reclaiming.

The dashing Mrs. Smith, dressed in her usual fashionable style,

was re-examined a fourth time, charged with uttering forged notes. A fourth charge was preferred against her by Mrs. Mercer, a libendraper in Goswell-street, where she passed a forged note, and gave her address in Back-lane, Islington. She ordered other articles to be sent her on the following Tuesday, this happening on the 16th of February. It turned out that the prisoner, as usual, had given a false address. She was fully committed to Newgate upon the four charges.

A credulous servant girl applied for relief, she having been defrauded of her last quarter's wages, and the greater part of clothes, by a pretended fortune-teller, to whom she entrusted her money and clothes by way of charm. She knew, however, neither where she resided nor where to find her.

## · PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BRIDLINGTON.—The workmen employed in preparing a piece of ground on the scite of the old monastery, discovered two coffins of soft white lime-stone; the one contained the remains of the twenty-fifth Prior of that place; on the tomb-stone were inscribed, " Hic jacet Rob Brystoyk quo da prior huj loci qui obilt ano dom iii. nonag iii. cuj acappcietur deus. Amen." The skeleton, at first sight, appeared to be nearly perfect; the hair and part of the serge in which the body had been enclosed are preserved. The other stone was inscribed "Hic jacet Robertus Chardor canonic."

CAMBRIDGE.—A novel Machine, invented by a gentleman of Christ College, was tried last week at Newmarket. In shape it is curist conege, was tree tast week at Newmarket. In sampe it is nearly that of an isosceles triangle, and moves with the broad end forward on four wheels. It has a boom 32 feet long and a very high mast. It will carry 12 persons at the rate of 30 miles an hour. To the axle of the hinder wheels is fixed a rather. It can wind and tack as a vessel at sen, and is capable of being so correctly guided, that the pilot at pleasure can run the wheels over

CANTERBURY .- A most brilliant meteor passed over this city, on Monday se'might, from the west to the eastward. Its appearance was exceedingly luminous, it dissolved about mid-air in a number of beautiful corruscations. Its brilliancy, the softness of its light, and the rapidity of its motion, arrested the attention and ex-

cited the astonishment of all who witnessed its progress.

CHATHAM.—A poor man of the name of John Letts, who had been a respectable farmer in Essex, was killed last week, in our Lock-yard, by the breaking of the spindle of the crane, which he was oiling at the moment it was raising from a lighter a mooring block of 7 tons 400lb. weight, which falling upon the unfortunate

man, he was literally crushed to pieces.

Downpatrick.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst. Col. Matthew Forde was elected Member for the county of Down, without opposition, on the proposal of Edward Southwell Ward, Esq. of Castleward, seconded by Roger Hall, Esq. of Narrow-water. On the motion of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart, seconded by Andrew Nagent, Esq. of Portaferry, the freeholders, previous to separating, unanimously adopted the following Resolution: - "That we deeply lament the great loss we have sustained by the death of our much esteemed and respected Governor of the County, the late Marquis of Loudonderry, whose strict integrity in the performance of his various duties, and whose many and eminent virtues, during his long and con-tant residence in this county, have deservedly endeated his memory to its inhabitants."

EDINBURGH .- On Wednesday, the 9th inst. the Court met for the trial of John M'Pougall and James Menzies, accused of having, off Jutland, in the month of June, 1816, feloniously sunk and de-



troyed, after having abstracted the cargo, the vessel called the Friends, of Giasgow, by means of boring holes in the bottom of that vessel, and for the purpose of defrauding and prejudicing the underwriters or owners of the vessel or goods. Menzies having failed to appear, was outlawed—The trial lasted until two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when the Jury returned their verdict Guilty, and M'Dougall was sentenced to transportation for life.

M'Lucklan was then tried, and found guilty of sinking, off the Tuskar, in June last, the Mary, from Glasgow to Gibraltar and

Leghorn. He was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

EXETER.—An elopement took place in this neighbourhood on Monday se'nnight, which is likely to prove a subject of discussion for the Gentlemen of the Long Robe. The parties are—a Lieutonant in the Navy, and a Lady residing within a few miles of this city; though young in years, both are married, and both have children.—A love attachment, we understand, was early formed between them; but parental authority prevented the wished-for union—the hand of each was shortly afterwards differently bestowed, but with which, it seems the heart did not bear company. The husband of the lady set off on Monday, in a post-chaise and four, accompanies nied by a police officer, in pursuit of the fugitives, but no intelli-gence has yet been received of their having been overtaken. LEEDS.—On Friday se'nnight a most tremendous storm of thun-

LEEDS.—On Friday se'nnight a most tremendous storm of thun-der and lightning passed over Harrowgate. The lightning struck to the ground a boy and two horses, which were waiting at the door of the Hope Inn; the horse on which the boy rode was killed on the spot, the other is not likely to recover; the boy escaped with little injury.

#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A shocking case of hydrophobia occurred lately in the Borough A child about seven years old, son of Mr. Wade, of Red Cross-street, was bit on the 11th of March by a dog as he was on his way to achool; the parents were not informed till two days after that a mad dog had done some mischief in the neighbourhood; a surgeon, on this, was immediately applied to, who cut out the part affected; the wound healed up, and the child appeared to be doing well, but on Friday se'nnight symptoms of bydrophobia appeared and after experiencing the greatest agony the child expired on Monday afternoon.

A melancholy occurrence took place on Saturday, the 12th, at the Crown Inn, Croydon, Surrey. A stranger, who had taken a bed there, put an end to his existence by shooting himself. He is quite unknown to any one in the neighbourhood, and has nothing about him to lead to his name, family, or residence. He is of a gentle-manly appearance, wore powder, about forty years of age, five foet eight inches high, of a fair complexion, sandy hair, and his little finger on his right hand turned back; dressed in a blue coat and pantaloons, and his neck-handkerchief marked M. M.

Last Sunday night, at seven o'clock, an inquest was held before T. Higgs, Esq. Deputy Coroner for Westminster, and acting Coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Jury of the most respectable inhabitants of the said Duchy, in the Stamping Room in his Majesty's Stamp Office, Somework House, as the held of I marked House on the held of I marked House at the held of Stamp Office, Somerset House, on the body of Leonard Huntingdon, Esq. one of the Chief Clerks in the Lottery Office, and Deputy Receiver-General; a gentleman highly respected, having been em-ployed in the above office more than forty years, who put a period to his existence on Sunday morning, by Cutting his throat. The Jury being sworn, took a view of the corpse, which had not been removed from the spot where he feil. After satisfactory evidence of his disordered mind, the Jury pronounced a verdict—" Died from inflicting several wounds in his throat with a pen-knife, being at the time in a fit of temporary insanity."

An inquest was held a few days since, at the Cross Keys, Long-

acre, on the body of Mr. Price, who took a bed there on the preceding night. He complained of being unwell during the evening, and requested the landlord to take down his wife's address, lest any thing should bappen to him, which he gave—" Mrs. Price, Reading, Berks." When a person went to call him up to breakfast next day, he was found dead, the body was opened, and the heart was found so much diseased, that it was conjectured he died from natural causes. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

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	Iolland			.Flanders .	
	ottenburgh.			.Jamaica.	—
	Jehon			St. Thoma	s's

DEAL, May 18.—Wind W.—Canie down from the River, and sailed with the whole of the outward-bound, the John Barry, Dobson, for New South Wales; Cane Grove, Thompson, for St. Vincent's; Elizabeth, Carr, for Berbies; Glatton, Henry, for Honduras; and Integrity transport for Waterford. Arrived and remain, the Euxine, Hason, from Rio Janeiro for Hambro'.

Hambro'.

LYMINGTON, May 18.—The Purser of the Hon. East India Company's ship Warren Mastings. Larkins, landed here last night with dispatches; she sailed from China 7th January, and from St. Helena 26th March. She spoke on 22d January, in the Straits of Sunda, the American ship General Hamilton, from Amsterdam for China, out 104 days; on the 27th of January, in lat. 8 deg. 10 min. 8. long. 104 deg. 19 min. E. the Mary Ann, from Batavia for London; 7th March, in lat. 35 deg. 50 min. S. long. 21 deg. 36 min. E. the Cerberus, from Bengal for London.

Cerberus, from Bengal for London.

PORTSMOUTH, May 8.—Wind N.—Sailed the Rochester, Sutton, for Madras and Bengal; Regent, McDougal, for Berbice: Calypao, Jenkins, for Miramichl; Edgar, Swiney, for Jamaica; Zephyr transport for Cork; Fex and Caroline transports for Plymouth; Hawkesbnry, Hunter, for St, John's, New Brunswick; and Loyalty, Eldridge, for Antigua.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Arrived the John Taylor, Atkinson, from Calcatts; sailed 10th January, and from the Sand Heads 22d do. passed Ascension 1st April, and spoke the ship Ben Jonson, of and for London, from the Cape of Good Hope.

PLYMOUTH May 17. With Care.

ston 1st April, and spoke the ship Beu Jonson, of and for Loudon, from the Cape of Good Hope.

PLYMOUTH, May 17.—Wind S.W.—Arrived the Tamar from London for Rio Janeiro. The sloop Fortune, Badcock, from this port for Falmouth, was towed in here this afternoon by a Cowward pilot boat, having carried away her mast off the Loo Island. The wind being easterly the early part of the day, the whole of the outward-bound sailed, except the Dutch ship Franklin. Franklin.

ADVERTISEMENT. continues to prevail, indeed, it may be called an universal fashion the effect of a fine head of hair strikes every beholder with admir ation, and has always been a favorite theme for the artist's pencil, and the poet's muse, and of all modern inventions for displaying it in the most fascinating manner, Atkinson's Curling Fluid has long stood pre-eminent, by applying it after curling the hair, it counteracts the harshness which hot irons produce, makes it soft and glossy as silk, and keeps the curl firm during exercise in duncing or walking, or in dump weather. It also removes the dandriffe, prevents the balr falling off or turning grey, and is perhaps the greatest regenerator of hair in the whole arcana of nature. It is sold by most respectable Perfumers, but as there are some very near imi-tations, the following signature is on the label of the genuine "James Atkinson, 44, Gerrard Street, London."

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o clock, at 96, Pall Mall, where Catalogues, with the prices affixed, may be had. Letters post pald will be attended to.

POSTPONEMENT of the DRAWING.

and J. SIVEWRIGHT, the Contractors, respectfully acquaint the Public, that the Lerds Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having deemed it expedient to make new arrangements in the Lottery department at the Stamp Office, have ordered, by their Warrant of the 16th May, 1821, that the Drawing of the State Lettery, which was to have taken place on Thursday, 17th May, should be POSTPONED to MONDAY, 28th May, in order to give proper time for carrying the said arrangements into effect before the Drawing takes place.—On Monday, 28th of May, ALL the 4,007 Prizes must be drawn, including Two Prizes of £21,000, and 100 Chances for gaining Two Prizes of £20,200.—Ticket and Share Chances are now on sale by J. and J. Sivewright, Contractors, 37, Cornhill; 11, Holbors; and 39, Haymarket; where they sold in the Two last Contracts, ALL the £20,000 Prizes! also, 2,053, (Class B) £21,000!

POSTPONEMENT of the LOTTERY.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that in consequence of proposed alterations of importance in the Government Lottery Department at the Stamp Office, which it has been found necessary to carry into effect previous to the Drawing of the Lottery, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to order, by their Warrant of the 16th inst. that the Drawing, which was to have taken place on the 17th May, shall be POSTPONED to MON DAY, the 28th of May, when all the Capitals of £21,000, and ALL the 4,005 other Prizes must be drawn. Those persons who have not yet availed themselves of the opportunity which the present popular Lottery affords them, of obtaining great Capitals at one-half the usual price of adventure, are lavited to take immediate advantage of this extension of time, which, added to the previous great demand, will inevitally cause a great scarcity of Chances.

The Price remains at the same unprecedentedly low rate of a Whole Ticket

place.
Ticket and Share Chances are selling by T. BISH, Stock Broker, No. 4, Combill, and 9, Charing-Cross, who shared and sold in the last Lottery, 2,653, (Class A), 2,888, (Class A), 2,888, (Class B), Three of £21,000111 and several minor Capitals.

育子 The Prices of Stocks are affixed, hourly, against Bish's Office in Cornhill, by which the Public can see the fluctuations.

Cornhill, by which the Public can see the fluctuations.

STRIPE SARSNETS AND OTHER CURIOUS DRESSES.—

SRILEY ever grateful to the Public for their kind support, begs to inform them, that he has on Sale a boundless STOCK of RICH SILKS, WORKED MUSLINS, ROBES, FLOUNCES, TRIMMINGS, &c. at one half their value, viz.: Jamava Crapes, 25s. the Dress; Lapland Cords, 2s. 9d. per Yard; Plain Gros de Naples, 4s. 6d.; Rich Figured, ditto, 4s. 9d.; Imitation China Crapes, 4s.; Figured Taffertas, 3s. 6d.; Poplins and Lustres, 1s. 6d.; Rich ditto, 2s.; Irish ditto, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.; Figured Poplins, 1s. 9d.; Rich Tabhinets, 2s. 2d.; Fire Coloured Bombazeens, 1s. 3d.; Black ditto, 1s. 6d.; Ditto the New French Black, 1s. 9d.; Ditto, Cariously Fine, 2s. and 2s. 2d. Vard Wide Sarsnets, 3s.; Rich Twilled ditto, 4s. 6d.; French Silks, 30s. the Dress; Pelisse Coloths, 3s.6d. per yard; Cachimere Twills, for Ladies Dresses, 6s. 6d. per yard; Seal ditto, 7s. 6d.; Worked Muslin Robes, 3s., 6d.; ditto, very rich, 6s. 6d.; Tucked ditto, 6s. 6d.; elegant Flounce ditto, 15s.; India Worked Muslins, 2s. 4d. per yard; fine Jacconots, 20d. and 2s.; India Table Cloths, two yards and half square, 10s. each; British Muslins, White and Coloured Trimmings, &c. unusually cheap; Velvets, 6s. per yard; very rich ditto, 1ls.; French Silk and Cachimere Shawls, 15s. 6d.; rich Scarfs, 2ls.; Norwich Silk Shawls, 16s.; some exact copies of India, 30s.; Edinburgh ditto, the most superb patterns, Two and Three Guineas each; Emmette Shawls, 2s.; Imitation Seal ditto, 28s.; Calvados ditto, 40s.; real Seal and Braganza Shawls, Polanais Scarfs and Tippets in great variety; Lapland Moss, 20s. per yard; Robes a Neglige; French Flounces ditto, of every new design; Bath Cloaks, 12s. each; Brighton Envelopes, and Tilbury Wraps, 15s. Every fashionable Article for the Season, with a Stock of Linen-drapery and Hoslerve qual to any, five Shops in London; and every kind of Goods taken by the Piece, or Demy Piece, sold at the Wholesale Price. No Patterns cut, or Country O

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

CHANGE of RESIDENCE induces the Patentee to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that in consequence of the counterfeits under the same name, he has confined the sale to such respectable houses (osly) who deal in genuine articles. THE PATENT VIOLET SOAP having a decided preference, both as a washing and shaving Soap, for its cleansing, beautifying, softening, and baisamic properties on the skin, that it was in consequence of these inestimable qualities His Majesty granted his Letter Patent. It should invariably be asked for as "Hall's Patent Violet Soap." It is soid in squares at 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. and in boxes containing twelve squares, at 25s or twelve small, at 15s.: the shaving cakes, at 2s. 6d. each, or in boxes, 4s. 6d. which are re-uiled, at 2s. 6d. and it is forwarded to all parts of town or country, warranted to arrive safe, by addressing a line by post to the Patentee. Observe his name and signature is on the outside of the wrapper.—J. B. HALL, No. 28, Hadlow-street, Burton Crescent, London. BY THE KING'S PATENT.

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ESTABLISHED UPWARDS of TWENTY YEARS for the SALE of IRISH LINEN by the PIECE.

At the Factor's Price, No. 4, on the South Side of Bloomsbury square four doors from the top of Southampton-street, Holborn,

THE IRISH LINEN COMPANY beg leave to announce to the Public, that the above House is their only Establishment in the Country; where they continue to supply the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public with WARRANTED GRASS-BLEACHED LINEN, for Shirts and Sheets, of the best fabric and colour, at a price considerably lower than they can be procured through any other medium.

They also engage to return the Purchase-money should any fault appear. Good trish Bills and Babk of Ireland Notes taken as usual.

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JOHN DONOVAN, 4, Bloomsbury-square, London, Agents.

DATENT RCONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP. This Invention embraces every requisite to render it a domestic comfort in the more general use of Lamps instead of Candles, giving to the Public the choice of an improved light, in which there is perfect safety, at half the expense of Candles. The Chamber or Night Light being universally interesting to all families, and particularly to many professions, may be best appreciated by a fair comparison with others, which are most resorted to, viz, the Rush Light, an old servant, but it must be allowed, a drowsy one, and totally unfit for motion. The wax-wick, stuck upon cork, foating in oil upon water, of more modern date, but must be stationary, subject to the cork catching fire, breaking the glass it floats in, causing a suffocaling smell, consuming much oil, and a constant expense for the wicks. The Patent Economical Chamber Lamp: no expense but for oil, and that only at the rate of a halfpenny for eight or nine hours, giving a brilliant light, always ready at the moment it is wanted, bearing any motion, and can be regulated to burn the longest or shortest night, disappearing in the morning without smoke or smell. The price 10s. in Japan stands, and 20s. in fancy bronze and Imperial metal. The same principle applies, with peculiar advantage, to the larger Lamps, for the dining table and sideboard, upon a handsone scale, saited to the affluent, with elegant pedestals, 55s. to 65s.; and for the study, to write or read by (shambra) they are every thing that can be wished, at 35s. to 45s. and upon a smaller scale, 25s. to 30s. these are universally approved and patronised by Clerical and other Professional Gentleenen in every part of the kingdom, and for all minor uses they are equally desirable. The Grecian Glass Hanging Lamps for the Staircase, Passage, Conservatory, Hall, &c. are perfectly new in taste, and elegantly simple, from 30s. to 75s. the latter upon a lager scale, ip all these Lamps the same perfection exists.—burning the whole evening without trimming, requiring to PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP. This Inven-

Spermaceti.

N.B. Families or Persons residing in, or Passengers to, the Bast or West
Indies, South America, &c. will find these Lamps a valuable acquisition, being
calculated to burn Nut Oil as well as Spermaceti.

THE DECIDED ADVANTAGES of inspecting an entirely new Stock of TOWN PRINTED CHINTZ FURNITURES, MGREENS, DIMITIES, &c. and comparing the Patterns and Prices with old Goods, were never made more evident than at the NEW CHINTZ FURNITURE and MOREEN WAREHOUSE, No. 124, Oxford-street, hearly opposite Hanover-square, just opened by MILES and EDWARDS, from the Corner of Great Turnstile, Holborn.

TO ALL WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT.—The sight of the nged restored, the weak sight strengthened, and the perfect sight leavered to extreme old age, by DIXON's IMPROVED SPECTACLES. In he had only at 93, Newman street, two doors out of Oxford-street, Manufacturer to the late Mr. Bratherry, and since his death has commanced Business at the above place, where the Improved Spectacles can now only be had that is sanctioned by most of the Faoulty, for the benefit of weak and impaired vision.—Please to observe 33, Newman-street, as there are many humble imitations of his Improved Spectacles offered to the Public.

URLING'S LACE (of the real Point and Brussels fabric), 174, Strand, near Bomerset House, removed from 302, Strand,—6. F. URLING and CO, beg to inform the Fashionable World, that they have prepared for the Seanon a various and extensive Assertment of their PATENT LACE DRESSES, from four Guineas to one hundred Guineas es 1/2, some of which, from recent improvments, they humbly pressure to companie with the most perfect foreign productions. Also a great variety of Veils, Searfs, Squares, Luces, Nets, &c., of every description. This peculiarly clear and transparent Article lawing, in the higher-ricles, superseded the use of common Lace, which becomes rough and full of fibre on the first washing, the Patentee respectfully apprise the Public, that the latter is frequently starched to conceal its defects, and make it resemble Urling's Lace, which, therefore, can only be relied upon as genuine at their Wholesake and Retail Establishment in Lendon, or of the Country Dealers supplied by them.—Every Article is distinguished by a Seai, with the Patentee's initials, "G. F. U. and Co." and the words, "by the Clate) Queen's authority." Specimess, shewing the superiority of Urling's Lace over common Lace, may be seen in Ackermann's Repository, La Belle Assemblee, and other fashionable works, and may be had gratis, by application, post-paid, to G. F. Urling & Co. Country Dealersampplied upsn the most liberal terms.—Manufactery, Basford, Nettinghamshire. TRLING'S LACE (of the real Point and Brussels fabric), 174,

PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIAN OIL is the best Oil for dressing, preserving, and promoting the growth of Hair, and if used constantly, not a Hair will fall off or turn grey; clears the Searf, and keeps the Head and Hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months, will restere the Hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining. Even Medical Gentlemen have published, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any Oil for the Hair, and will do, in cases of Baldness and weak Hair, what can possibly be done.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil, at 4s. the small bottle; or a bottle, containing the quantity of nearly five small ones, at 11s. which is a great saving; or two 11s. bottles for 1l. or a dozen for 5l. which is a still greater saving; and observe "Prince" on the wrapper and seals of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.

Sold wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, removed to No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon. Be particular as to the address, as several have gone to 9, Portland street.—Observe 9, Poland-street, near the Pantheon; and by appointment. Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to his Majesty. New Bond-street; Hendrie and Sons, Perfumers to the King, Titchborne-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

[5] Latlies and Gentlemen will be particular, as there are several Hairdressers and others in town and country who sell counterfelts, and say they are genuine. PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIAN OIL is the best Oil for

MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY for CONVULSION and BPILEPTIC PITS, SPASMS, &c.—DR. HADLEY'S CONVULSION POWDER, a certain Remedy for Convulsion Fite in Children, and for all Spasmodic Complaints.

Patronized and sanctioned by Her Grace the Duchees of Rutland Right Hon. Lady Arnherst.
Right Hon. Lady Lismore.
Right Hon. Lady G. Cavendish.
Lady Caroline Lamb.
DR. HADLEY'S POWDERS, although not publicly known, have for many years and and a proud characteristic as a never-failing remedy in the worst cases of Convulsions is Children, or Adults; also Epileptic or Falling Fits, which they completely extirpate; removes the most violent Spasmodic Affections. These Powders are equally efficacions in all climates. Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. 11s. and 22s. each, by appointment of the Propriet or, by Mr. Sanger, Medicine S'archonse, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs, Barclay and Sons, 95, Fleet-market; Messrs, Newberr and Sons, 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; Edwards, 66. St. Paul's Church-yard; Stradling and Nix, Royal Exchange; Johnstone, Cornhill; Ward, 324, Holborn; and by their appointment by most respectable Medicine Venders in every Town throughout the United Kingdom.

BIRTHS.
On the 15th inst. in Beaument-street, the Lady of Capt. Wm. Fitch Arnold,

of a daugnier.

At Truco, on Sunday last, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel John Austin (late of 58th Regt.) Brigadier-General in the service of his Majesty the King of Portugal, of a son.

On Monday last, at Twickenham, the Lady of Capt. Wibraham, R. N. of a

on montay tast, at I weetham, the hand of open washada, its Notadaughter.
Wednesday evening at his house in Lincoln's Inn-fields, the Lady of David Pollock, Esq. Barrister-at-law, of a son.
At her father's house, at Craven Cottage, Fulham, on Tuesday last, the lady of the Rev J. H. Randolph, of a son.
On Friday last, the lady of Richard Norris, Esq. of Basing Park, Hants, of a still-born child.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst. the Rev. Br. Geldart, Rector of Kirk-Deighton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to Elisa, daughter of the late and sister of the present William Cutifield, Esq. of Bayly's Court, Sussex.

Yesterday, at St. George the Martyr's, Charles Power, Esq. to Frances, third daughter of Nicholas Power. Esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

Lately, at Quebec, W. C. Langmead, Esq. 78th Regt. brother of J. C. Langmead, Esq. of Derriford, in the County of Devon, to Mary, only daughter of R. Flening. Esc.

At Wolsingham, in the county of Durham, on the 10th May, at an advanced age, the Rev. P. Ionn, head master of the grammar school in that town. His death will be severely felt by his parishioners, to whom he was endeared by his benevokent and affectionate disposition.

On Tuesday, near Bristol, that colchrated musician, Dr. Calcott. In the composition of catches and glees he has long been eminent, but independently of his professional abilities, his general attainments were very extraordinary. He has left a family to inment him, who are all known to the public by their talents in the various departments of the fine arts.

On the same day, John Bonaycastle, Esq. Professor of the Mathematics in the Royal Academy at Woolwich, a man justly celebrated for his singular eminence in his profession.

On Sunday last, at his house in Newton, Norwich, after eight menths severe affliction, in the 72d year, of his age, beloved and lamented hy his family and friends, respected and regretted by all, who, during his long and useful life, had the opportunity of knowing him, William Stevenson, Esq. F.B.A. mywards of 35 years a proprietor of the Norfolk Chrontele.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Lieut.-Colonel Casement, Military Secretary, Calcutta, Bengal, on the 16th December, 1820, John Dyer, Esq. Superintending Surgeon on that Establishment, regretted by all who knew him, a loss to the public service, and deeply deplored by his family.

At Glanclywedog, Montgomeryshire, on the 14th instant, after a few hours illness, Charles Cole, Esq.

On the 27th April, at Sheal House, in Kintail, at the advanced age of 112 years, Ann M'Rae, widow of Mr. M'Rae, farmer.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.												
Bank Stock.  3 per Cent. Reduced. 3 per Cent. Consols. 3 per Cent. Consols. Consols for Account. 4 per Cent. Consols. 5 per Cent. Navy. Bank Long Annutities. India Bonds. Exchequer Bills, 2d. Ditto, 24d.	Mon. 2251 731 74 913 109 18 43 p	Tues.  73 74 83 74 83 74 83 109 189 43 P		DS. Thur. Holiday.	2264 734 744 834 742 914	736 3 6 742 3 6 918 2 1092 6 183 6 43 45 par 2 p						
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TELESDAY O'VARISTINA

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 24.

May 27

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He mineral reflectible Bill by committee

# SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1821.

Price 7d.

MR. BRAHAM'S NIGHT.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—TUESDAY, June 12, will be presented an OPERA (not acted these Six Years), entitled, FALSE ALARMS. Edgar Gayland, Mr. Braham: Lady Gayland (first and only time), Miss Wilson; Caroline (first and only time), Miss Wilson; Caroline (first and only time), Madame Vestris; Susan, Miss Povey. In-the course of the Opera the following Songs, &c. will be introduced:—'The Mid Watch,' Said a Smile to a Tear,' a new Song, composed by an Amateur, entitled, 'The Maid of Yarrow,' The Death of Nelson.' Is there a heart?' Several new Songs by Miss Wilson; 'Vive Ie Roi,' Madame Vestris and Mr. Braham; the celebrated Duet from the Opera of Preserpina, Miss Wilson and Madame Vestris; 'Dilitanti Palpiti,' by Mrs. Salmon (who has kindly promised her assistance); the Duet of 'Sweet Echo,' Mrs. Salmon and Miss Povey; 'Roy's Wife,' by Signora and Miss R. Corri (who have kindly offered their assistance); the Duet of 'La ci darem Ia Mano,' by Miss R. Corri and Mr. Braham; and the 'Echo Duet,' from Zuma, hy Miss Corri.—After the Opera, will be presented, THE SØNS OF ANACREON, when the following Pieces will be performed:—The Ofd Anacreontic Song revived, 'To Anacreon in Heaven where he sat in full glee,' by Mr. Braham; Glee, 'Glorious Apollo:' Song, Mr. Horne, Mozart; Glee, 'When shall we three meet again;' Song, Mr. Horne, Mozart; Glee, 'When shall we three meet again;' Song, Mr. Horne, Mozart; Glee, 'When shall we three meet again;' Song, Mr. T. Cooke, Stevenson; Couvivial Glee, (Arst.time), 'Heptchee,' with wine glasses, Obligati; Duet, 'All's Well, Mr. Hers and Ar. Braham; Italian Glee, 'Beviamo tutti tree; Song, Mr. G. Snith (who has kindly offered his assistance), 'The Wolf;' Glee, 'Here's a health to all good lasses;' and Bruce's Address to his Army, 'Soots wha hase wi' Wallace bled, Mr. Braham; the whole to conclude with a favourite Entertainment.—Tickets and places for the Boxes to he had of Mr. Rodwell, at the Theatre; and at Mr. Braham's, 3, Tavistock-square.

NEW MUSIC.—Just publish

Mr. Rodwell, at the Theatre; and at Mr. Braham's, 3, Tavistock-square.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published, by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Lower Saloon, Agyil Rooms, Regent-street,

"THLL me, boy, as deep a draught," Glee, for Four Voices, 5s.

"This is love," Song, 2s. "I wish I neer had seen him," Song, 2s.

"This is love," Song, 2s. "I wish I neer had seen him," Song, 2s.

"I'll love thee still," Song, 2s. all composed by T. Cooke "Give me life's ease," Song, 2s. "What's heauty's love," Song, 2s. "When Anna's gone," Song, 2s. "When Anna's gone," Song, 2s. "Whith eating the celebrated Northamptonshire Peasant, and the Music composed by P. W. Crouch, "Bid me not forget thy smile," Song, 2s. "Forget me not," Song, 2s. composed by W. Knyvett. "I think on thee,"Song, 2s. Second Edition of the celebrated Song of "The Beason," 2s. buth composed by W. H. Awes. "The stilly night," a favourité Scotch Air, arranged for the Harp, Piano Forte, and Flute, by J. B. Cramer, 7s. 6d. "Le Bergerette," an Air, with Variations for the Harp and Flute, 3s. by W. H. Stell. "Al Boscia si faccia conore," arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, with Accompaniments for Violin and Violoncetto, each 5s. A Selection of Handel's favourite Chornsses, arranged as Duets for the Piano Forte, by M. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon, each 2s.

MR. MUNDEN'S BENEFIT, AND LAST NIGHT OF HIS ENGAGE

MR. MUNDEN'S BENEFIT, AND LAST NIGHT OF HIS ENGAGE MENT.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. — On THURSDAY, May 31st, 1821, will be revived (never acted here) Morton's celebrated COMEDY, called SECRETS WORTH KNOWING! or, the Way to set Money. In the course of the Evening, a number of Comic Songs and other Entertainments. To conclude with THE TURNPIKE GATE.

Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. Munden, No. 2, Bernard-street, Russell Square; and of Mr. Rodwell, at the Box-Office.

UNDER AN ESPECIAL PATRONAGE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Miss SMITHSON and Mr. KNIGHT most respectfully inform the Nobility, their Friends, and the Public, that their BENEFIT is appointed for THURSDAY, the 7th of June, 1821; when will be performed Sheridan's celebrated COMEDY of THE RIVALS. Performance Entraordinary; Cremons Playing, by Mr. J. Cooke; Eccentric Singing, by Mr. Harley; Comic Singing, by Mr Knight; Bravura Singing, by Miss Povey; Buffo Singing, by Miss Cubitt; Ballad Singing, by Mrs. Bland; and the Dance of Tempeindere, by Miss Tree. The whole to conclude with a highly popular MELO-DRAMA, not acted these three years, in which Mr. H. Johnstone will (for this night only) sustain his original Character.

Thekets to be had of Mr. Knight, Garden Cottage, Covent Garden Grand Chambers; and of Miss Smithson, 4, New Bond-street. UNDER AN ESPECIAL PATRONAGE.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Knight, Garden Cottage, Covent Garden Grand Chambers; and of Miss Smithson. 4, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC. Sir JOHN STEVENSON.—" 'The Day-beam is over the Sea," the Venetian Boat Song, sung with the most unbounded applause at the London, Bath, and Dublin Concerts; arranged for one, two, or three voices; the words written by J. A. Wade, Baq. the Music composed by the celebrated Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. price 3s. 'This piece, from the richness and the beautiful simplicity of the melody, has already ranked taself among the most admired productions of the day. Blinor's Song, "And caust thou bid my heart forget," from Glenarvon, as sung by Mrs. Ashe at the Bath Concerts with enthusiastic applause; composed by F. J. Klose, price 1s. 6d. This is the third edition. "Dear Harp of Sweet Erin," Ballad; sung by Mr. Leoni Lee, with the greatest applause, at the Theatre Royal, Publin, written by Miss Chapman, composed by Bernard Lee, price 1s. 6d.—London: printed by Phillips and Mayhew, Music sellers to H. R. H. the Duchessa Kent, 17, Old Bond-street.

Just published, in Medium 4to. price 2ss. neatly coloured and half bound, "THE IMPERIAL SCHOOL ATLAS; contuining distinct Maps of the Empires, Kingdoms, and States of the World, with the Boundaries of Europe, as settled by the Treaty of Paris and Congress of Vienna: to which are added, the most useful Maps of Ancient Geography, &c. &c. — By JAMES MILLAR, M.D. Editor of the "Encyclopedia Edineusia," &c. &c. Engraved from original Drawings, made expressly for the Work, by W. and By. Linars, Edinburgh.—Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave Maria-laue, Bendon; and Peter Hill and Co. Edinburgh.

KING'S CONEERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.

WALLER Season en the Plan of the Vocal Concerts. The Orchestra of the Grand Scale of former Years) will consist of the entire Vocal Concert Band.

SCHEME of Mr. VAUGHAN'S CONCERT..

SCHEME of Mr. VAUGHAN'S CONCERT., ACT I. Recit. Mr. Vaughan, "Comfort ye."

Recit. Mr. Vaughan, "Comfort ye."

ACT I.

(Messiah) ... Handel.

Air, "Every valley."

Chorus, "And the glory of the Lord."

Chorus, "Bignor Ambrogetti. ... "Cimarosa.

New Grand Concertu, Harp, Mr. Bochsa, composed expressly for this Concert. ... Mozart.

Parourite Trio, Messrs. W. Knyvett, Vaughan, and Bellamy, "Soft Cupid."

accompanied on the Organ by Mr. Greatorex ... ... Mozart.

Sang, Master Smith, "In infancy." ... (Artszerzes) ... Arne.

Yautasia, Grand Piano Forte, Mr. J. B. Cramer ... J. B. Cramer

Secret from the Oratorio of Joshua, Mrs. Salmon and Miss Stephens Handel.

Selection from a Grand Mass, (never publicly performed in this Country.),

The Solo parts by Miss Corri, Messrs. W. Knyvett, Vaughan, and J.B. Sale,

Mozart.

Mozart.

Mozart.

\*\*Cheuden's Ode.) Handel. Recit. acc. Miss Stephens, "But bright Cecilla." (Dryden's Ode.) Handel, Afr and Grand Chorus, "As from the power." ... (Dryden's Ode.) Handel, ACT II. Symphony Beethoven.

Song, Miss Stephens, "Bid me discourse." Bishop.
Seena in Idomeneo, "O voto tremendo;" and Grand March Mozart.
Ballad, Mr. Bellamy, "Farewell to the nymph." Cooke.
Glee, for Four Voices, Miss Stephens, Mr. W. Knyvett, Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. J. B. Sale, "Herc awa." "" "" Knyvett
Aria, Mrs. Selmon. "Gratias agimus tibl;" Clarinet Obligato, Mr. Willman, Guelielmi. Bible may be found;—t in Tables; shewing in we found;—t in Tables; shewing in we for Six Voices, and Chorns, "The Red Cross Knight;" with Accompaniments for a full Band, by Mr. Greatorex. Dr. Calcott. Aria, Signora Corri, "Della tromba." Pacitia. Dr. Boyce. Tickets, Half-a-Guines each, to be had of Mr. Vaughan, No. 89, Great Portland-street; atthe Roys! Harmonie Institution; and at the Music Shops of Messre. Birchall and Co. New Bond-street; and Messre. Clementi and Co. Cheapside.—The Doors will be opened at Seven, and the Performance begin and Coloran, No. 149, St. Edinburgh, Dublit, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on the 14th day of May, 1821, an Order was signed by the Rev. George Gaskin, Doctor of Divinity, and William Wix, Esq. two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Middlesex, for turning, diverting, and stopping up a certain PUBLIC FOOTPATH within the Parish of Stoke Newington, in the County of Middlesex, called the WILLOW WALK, leading from Coach and Horses Lane, in the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the County aforesaid, to the High Road from Newington aforesaid, to London; and that the said Order will be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, at the General Quarter Session, of the Peace to be holden at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, in and or the said County, on Monday, the 16th day of July next: And also, that he said Order will, at the said Quarter Sessions, be confirmed and enrolled unless upon an Appeal against the same, to be then made, it be otherwise determined.

ROBERT OLDERSHAW, Junior.

Lower-street, Islington.

POEMS and TRANSLATIONS from SCHILLER.—London:
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## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains a Proclamation, relative to the issuing of Severeigns and Half Severeigns, bearing the Arms and Effigy of His Majority Geo. IV. which are commanded to be received as the current coin of the Realm.]

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Commission in the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Licut. of the County of Somerset.

J. Nicholls, Gent. to be Lieut. by Brevet.

Commission in the North Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Derby.

Cornet J. Gardom to be Lieut. vice J. Swettenham, resigned.

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Erratum in the Gazette of Saturday last.—In the Commissions of Deputy Lientenants for the county of Southampton, for Sir Robert Pole, Bart. read Sir Peter Pole, Bart.

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#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, May 19 .- We learn, by letters from Bayonne, dated the 12th inst. that the liberaux of Galicia have succeeded in obtaining the arrest of nearly three hundred persons, whom they designate as the most eminent Anti-Constitutionalists of that pro-Amongst them are many Ecclesiastics; it appears that this

plan was previously concerted. The persons arrested have been conducted, under an escort, to the prisons of Corunna.

A Roman Journal, of the 3d of May, contains the following, under the head of Ancona, April 24:—" The latest news from Epirus states that the famous Ali Pacha of Janina has been killed

hy his Secretary.'

PARIS, May 20.—Yesterday, died, the Marshal Duke de Coigny Peer of France, Governor of the Invalides and Fontainebleau.— M. Camille Jordan, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has long suffered from a grievous complaint in the stomach, died last

FRANKFORT, May 15 .- The most recent intelligence respecting the Greek Insurgents, continues to be very interesting. Numerous detachments of Greeks continually arrive in Moldavia and Walladetachments of Greeks continually arrive in monavia and water chia, and augment the force under the command of Prince Ypsi-lanti. This chief is abundantly provided with money, and pays his soldiers largely. The privates receive monthly 24 francs each, and the officers 500. At Bucharest, he was joined by upwards of a thousand young Greeks, relatives of wealthy families, principally from Vienna, Buda, and Odessa. It is known that there is among the Insurgents, a certain number of European officers of different States; and even recently, many of the military belonging to the Austrian regiments stationed on the borders of Transylvania, deserted from their corps, and proceeded to Wallachia, some of whom have obtained the rank of officers in the Greek service.—It is asserted that the Porte is about to march an army of 40,000 men against the Insurgents, of which the Pacha of Braila, who has been made Seraskier, will have the chief command. According to general opinion,

he does not possess great military talents.

VIENNA, May 9.—According to letters from Laybach, dated the 6th inst. the departure of the Monarchs and their Ministers has been anew deferred for an indefinite term. The motive of this delay is not known; the rumours which are in circulation are too rashly

anced to merit repetition here. MADRID. May 8 .- Couriers from the different provinces arrive every moment, and the accounts they bring are not in the least of a pacific character. Insurrection is manifesting itself in various quarters, arrests multiply, and proscription lists circulate. The popular ferment at Carthagena was very great. They demanded the arrest and exile of seventeen persons, amongst whom were the Judge of the Preliminary Court, the Governor of the Province the Treasurer of Finance; the others were principally Ecclesias-tics and Navat Officers. At Algesiras, the exile of various persons was called for; eleven of whom were arrested and put into solitary

Extract of a letter from Rome :- "Some remarkable fine statuary and other marble quarries have lately been discovered at Scravazza, in Tascany, much superior to any thing of the kind at Carram, which threatens to rival und lower the pride of the lattermentioned place. His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany gives great encouragement and protection both to commerce and the fine arts within his dominions."

The town of Zurich was thrown into the greatest distress on the 7th instant, by a deplorable event. A company, consisting of sixteen married and single ladies, embarked on the Liamath, to proceed to Dictition, a neighbouring village, for the purpose of admi-mistering comfort, and contributing their mite to the subscription for the benefit of the sufferers in the fate destructive fire, which consumed nearly the whole village. An impredent young man amused himself with rocking the boat to and fro; this so alarmed the ladies, that they clung to each other, and in the confusion, the boat upset, and fifteen were drowned.

THE PLAGUE. - Extract of a letter from Malta, dated March 29. -" On the 19th inst. arrived the Maltese brig Castanza, Lupini,

with a cargo of beans, from Alexandria in 22 days; the crew consisted of 14 persons, besides 11 passengers. Three days after leaving Alexandria, one of the passengers, a Maltese woman, was attacked by the plague, and died; her child also died 15 days after; soon after a Maltese boy also died; and another person died since the arrival of the vessel here. Five others have also been attacked with the plague. The remainder of the passengers and crew are landed in the Lazaretto without any symptoms of infection.—The vesse has been cleared of every susceptible article which has been burnt The Captain's cabin, &c. have been whitewashed, and a fresh crew put on board. The cargo is still on board and will be landed in the magazines of the Lazaretto after a certain time is allowed to ascertain whether any new case of infection appears. Every pre-caution which prodence and past experience suggest will be adopted."

The latest news from the Brazils by the way of France, in letters, from Bahia, is of so recent a date as the 3d April. It s that the greatest tranquillity prevailed in that place and throughout all the northern provinces. Great rejoicings took place on its being ascertained at Babia that the King and the people, at Rio Janeiro, had joined the Revolution, as it was suspected that naval and military forces would have been dispatched from thence, to oppose the late innovations. At Bahia, the number of regular troops amounted to 3,000 men, and the militia to about 10,000, and all had declared in favour of the new order of things.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The House went into a Committee on the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill.

The Earl of Liverpool moved to postpone the preamble of the Bill. The first enactment of the Bill, which provided that Grampound should cease to elect Members to Parliament, entirely met his concurrence.

The Lord Chancellor could never consent to deprive a number of innecent electors of their rights; and therefore moved, that the words which declared that the Borough of Grampound should cease to elect Members, he left out of the Bill. He proposed to extend the franchise to the adjoining hundred, in common with those electors not convicted of bribery.

Lord Erskine considered the Bill, not as a Bill of Pains and Penalties, but one intended to purify the Constitution.

Lord Sidmouth would not consent to any Bill which went to punish persons not convicted of crimes. He would recommend a proceeding similar to that adopted in the Aylesbury, Shoreham, and Cricklade cases, viz. extending the franchise to the adjoining districts.

The Earl of Harrowby was disposed to support the Bill, on ac-

count of corruption having been the practice of the voters.

The Earl of Westmortand conceived it was grossly unjust to confound the innocent with the guilty. The Bill, in his opinion, went on a principle which justified every species of innovation.

Lord Melville thought that the Bill would not inflict an unjust

punishment.

Lord Redesdale opposed the Bill, as being founded on a revolutionary principle.

The Earl of Liverpool contended that the views which his Noble and Learned Friend took of the Bill were erroneous. It went to remove a specific grievance. As to punishing the innocent with the guilty, that was done at the revolution; for the innocent de-scendants of James the Second were punished for the public good. Where a trust held for the public good was abused, it became ne cessary to take it away from the persons holding it. He thought to throw the right of voting into the hundred, would be more ob-

jectionable than the plan proposed by this Bill.

The Marquis of Lansdown supported the Bill, as protecting the system of representation. He highly approved of that provision which removed the franchise to a place where corruption was not likely to exist.

Earl Bathurst and the Earl of Lauderdale opposed the Bill. The Earl of Carnarvon supported it.

Marquis of Camden supported the Amendment.

The House then divided on the question for leaving out the words as proposed by the Lord Chancellor.—For the amendment, 26—For the original clause, 60-Majority, 34.

The Earl of Liverpool saw no reason why the right of election should be transferred to Leeds: he should propose, instead, that two more Members be added to the County of York, by transferring the right from Grampound to that county. The Noble Earl concluded with moving a clause to that effect.

The Earl of Harewood was of opinion that great inconvenience

and heavy expence to Candidates would arise in the county of York from the proposed addition of two Members.

The Marquis of Lansdown thought the inconvenience would be emoved by the two additional Members representing the West Riding of the county of York.

Earl Fitzwillium declared that the addition of two Members

would be a great inconvenience. At the same time, he could not accede to the proposition of dividing the county into two countles. With respect to transferring the right to Leeds, or any other great town, he had no objection

Lord Rederdale thought it would be better to divide the county of York.

The proposition for adding two Members to the county of York was then carried.—Adjourned.

## TUESDAY.

he Irish Gaol Fees, and the Irish Law Courts Bills, were passed. On the Report of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, some conversation arose between the Eurl of Lauderdale, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Liverpool, &c. on the transfer of the right of voting to the county of York. The Lord Chancellor said, he would wait to see whether the county of York liked this Bill or not .- The Report was agreed to.

On the question for going into a Committee on the Timber Duties

Earl Bathurst adverted to the circumstance which gave rise to the present Bill. In 1609, we were excluded from any trade with thought necessary to encourage our own lonies, and additional duties were laid on timber imported from the Continent; these duties expired in 1820, and then it became necessary to give notice of new arrangements: the effect of the notice that very large quantities of timber were imported in 1817. into England; in the whole, amounting to 333,000 loads; whereas the quantity imported during the last year, was only 77,900 loads. and subsequently, still greater importations took place, and yet there was no increase of demand. It was admitted on all hands, that some protection ought to be given to the Colonies, on account of the exertions that had been made to export timber from the Continent. It was not to be understood that the imperative duty at present laid on was to be a permanent arrangement. He then moved, &c.

The Earl of Lauderdale observed, that it had been a subject of complaint, that the people of this country had a bad article forced upon them at a low price, in consequence of the discouragement held out to the trade from the Baltic, which had effected our exports to that quarter. He quoted the opinion of Sir R. Seppings, who thought that ships built of American fir did not last half so long as those built of Norway fir; and besides, they were generally

affected by the dry rot. He moved "that the Bill be committed this day six months."

Lord Ellenborough considered the present measure a Bill for introducing the dry rot into every building in this country.

Lord King regretted that the Bill should have been introduced.

The Earl of Liverpool contended, that the Bill placed the trade on a more advantageous footing than before; it reduced the duty on Baltic timber. It was the principle of this country to give protection to its Colonial industry, which was at least an intelligible principle, but he could not understand that principle which afforded protection to the industry of a foreign country.

After some observations from the Marquis of Lansdown, and Earl Bathurst, the amendment of the Earl of Lauderdale was negatived, and the Bill went through the Committee.—Adjourned.

The Timber Duties Bill was passed.
THURSDAY. WEDNESDAY.

The Strathmore Peerage was further postponed till Monday.

The Foreign Witnesses Bill was passed.

On the third reading of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, the House (after some conversation between the Earls of Carnarron, Liverpool, Harrowby, Harewood, and Westmorland, &c.) divided. Contents, 39-Non-contents, 12-Majority, 27.-The Bill was massed .- Adjourned. FRIDAY.

Mr. Cranstoun was heard at the Bar on the Strathmore Peerage

Bill. Further proceedings on Tuesday.

The Westminster Improvement Bill went through a Committee. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY. Mr. T. Wilson presented a petition from the Merchants and Traders of the vicinity of London Bridge, against the London Whers It was laid on the table.

The House then went into a Committee on the Bill.

Mr. T. Wilson wished the Bill to go to a private Committee, as the interests of trade were materially concerned in it.

Mr. C. Calvert denied this to be the fact.

A division was called for, but none took place. Lord W. Bentinck postponed his motion respecting Sicily, till

the 6th June. Mr. Ellice presented a petition from several Tide Waiters, who

had been dismissed from their situations, praying for relief.

Sir W. Curtis bore testimony to the good conduct of the peti-

tioners. The petition was laid on the table.

General Gascoyne presented a petition from the Inhabitants of Liverpool, against the Bill for building Gaols and Penitentiaries, and complaining of the increase of county rates. The petition was referred to the Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House to go into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Creevey called the attention of the House to an item in the

Ordnance Estimates, respecting the repairs of the fortifications of Burbadoes, in which a sum of 5,900l. was appropriated for that purpose, which repairs he contended ought to be paid for out of the per Cent. duties. He complained that Gentlemen should come down to the House and vote in favour of a grant of this nature, who obtained yearly pensions out of this very fund. He cited two cases from Hutsell's Reports to shew, that persons having an immediate interest in any question ought not to be allowed to vote. He then moved a Resolution in effect, censuring the application of the sum of 5,000l. for the repairs, until this House is satisfied, that the fund

in question, the 44 per Cent duties are inadequate to the purpose.

Sir C. Long said, that the grant referred to by the Hon. Gent.

was a positive grant to the Crown, and in fact approached to the
character of its hereditary revenue. Its present application had been recognized by Parliament, during the last century; and, therefore, it was too much for the Hon. Member now to change its application. The Finance Committee of 1797, distinctly stated, that the Crown might apply it for any object, and no lawyer in this

Country for the last century had given a contrary opinion.

Sir F. Burdett maintained, that the fund in question, was applied for corrupting the Members of this House, during the last century. It was the duty of Parliament to see it was not misapplied. He

should therefore vote for the motion. Mr. Goulburn denied the charge of corrupt application. His Right Hon. Friend had sufficiently answered such a charge.

Mr. Monck supported the motion. The House then divided.—
For the resolution, 58—Against it, 86—Majority, 28.

In a Committee.—On a motion for granting the sum of 94,3461.

for the Staff of the Artillery,

for the Staff of the Artillery,

Mr. Monck rose, and said it would be in the recollection of the House, that 100,0001. were voted last year towards the expenses of the Coronation. The Queen had since that period arrived in this country. He wished, therefore, to put a question or two to Ministers respecting the appearance of her Majesty at the approaching ceremony—first, he would ask whether any provision was made by Ministers for the appearance of the Illustrious Person to whom he had alluded at the Coronation; and succeeding whether those had alluded at the Coronation; and, secondly, whether those arrangements necessary to be made would require any additional expense. He would not believe the rumour out of doors, that no seat was provided for the Queen, and that her name was not even mentioned as connected with the approaching ceremony. Such a rumour was scandalous to the Government. Any vote for this purpose he was sure would be well received by the public if well applied; but if it was only to be used for party purposes, if a feetival of this kind was only to be used for the purpose of degrading

the Queen, the money would not be granted with a good will.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered the question quite irrelevant, but replied, that it was not intended to ask in the present Session for any additional sum for the expences of the Coron

After some further conversation between Mr. Monck, Mr. Hume, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett said, as the Right Hon. Gent. had not thought fit to give an answer to the question, it might be repeated when the Speaker was in the Chair, and when the matter of form now interposed would be nugatory. The practice of the House had been, that not a shilling could be voted to the Crown, without is being competent to any Member to bring forward any matter of grey near a this same time. It leads house of the course are small. grievance at the same time. Indeed, heretofore, there things as long notices and motions, for the practice was to take every discussion on the votes of the public money, so that grants and redress of grievances went together. He did not know that this practice might not be revived with dynamage by which, before a shilling of the public money was granted there was a full array displayed of all the grievances of the country. The House of Co mons might then be accused of what James the First charged it with of sending an Oyez ! through the country to collect grievances,

but it was to this sort of Oyez! that England owed its hierites.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, that even according to the idea of the Hon. Member as to the proper mode of Parliamentary. proceeding, it would require a great deal of ingenuity to bring the subject respecting which the question had been under the definition of a grievance. He did not know whether it would be called a griev ance that the Queen should not be crowned. However, he should not feel any difficulty in answering the question put to his Right Hon. Friend. It was clear, in point of law, that it required an act of the Crown to enable her Majesty to be crowned. the prerogative could be more clear or undoubted that this. He could also say, that he and the other advisers of the Crown were



not prepared to advise the King to take the steps which were necessary before her Majesty could take part in the ceremonial. Hon. Gent. or any other Hon. Member were prepared to revive the dying, or to should rather say, dead embers of the painful contro-versy in which the country was lately involved, they must take on themselves the responsibility of their discretion, or he should rather say of their indiscretion.

Mr. Brougham said, though it was undoubted that any matter of grievance might be with perfect order discussed in a Committee of Supply, he should then abstain from entering at large into the question which had then been discussed. He only begged to protest against being supposed to assent to the principle, that the Queen had not a right to be crowned. That question not being regularly before the House, he did not wish to give an opinion one way or the other. (Here the conversation dropped.)

The Resolution having been again read,

Mr. Hume proposed to reduce the grant by 25,0001. and moved secondingly. He thought no sound reason could be adduced for

continuing the same number of Officers on the Staff.

Colonel Hardinge said, the Hop. Member's proposition would go to confirm that unfortunate quality which belonged to the Artillery service—slowness of promotion. He should, therefore, oppose the amendment.—The Committee divided.—For the amendment, 16— Against it, 43-Majority, 27.- The original motion was then

Mr. R. Ward proposed a grant of 17,590l. for the Corps of Artillery drivers consisting of 1,030 men, officers included, and forage

for 115 riding horses. Agreed to.

A sum of 8,3771. 4s. 9d. was moved for the pay of the Medical Establishment of the Military Department of the Ordnance.

Mr. Hume proposed to reduce the sum by 3.7781. by which cans they would get rid of the Director-General.—On a division. —For the amendment, 18—For the original motion, 47—Majority, 29.—The original Resolution was then carried.

A sum of 0,8101. 9s. 1d. was proposed to pay the Establishment of Civil Officers, Professors, and Masters of the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich.

Some conversation ensued on this grant, Mr. Hume proposing to reduce the number of boys at the Academy from 150 to 50, which would save the country 12,000l. The House divided.—For the amendment, 20—Against it, 63—Majority, 43.—The original Resolution was then carried.

Mr. R. Ward then moved to grant a sum of 1,4581. 10s. for fees on the sum of 907,3611, being the amount of the Ordnance Estimates for the year, which after some conversation was agreed to.

Mr. R. Ward next proposed a vote of 39,1241.7s. ld. on account of balances of the extraordinaries remaining over the whole estimate after deducting 232,0001, produced by the sale of old stores.

Mr. Hume went into several minute details to justify himself for

objecting generally to voting sums on the bulk.

Mr. R. Ward defended the mode of voting the money, and after some observations from Hon. Members, the Committee divided.—
For the Resolution 99—Against it, 53—Majority, 46.

The Resolution was agreed to, as was one for granting a sum of

11,1321.7s. 4d. for certain items unprovided for in the grunt of

The next Resolution was for a grant of 111,8371. 2s. 10d. for Civil and Military expences of the Ordnance Department in Ireland Mr. Hume opposed the grant as being larger than voted for other efficies in the empire. He moved an amendment to reduce the grant by 4,750l. On this the Committee divided.—For the amendment, 53—Against it, 92—Majority, 39—The Resolution was then

The following sums were then voted: 209,6531.8s. 3d. for Su peramuations, Pensions, Hulf-pay, Allowances, Widows' and Childrens' Pensions on the Ordnance Establishment of Great Britain-11,2791. 11s. 2d. for retired officers of the late Irish Artillery-36,1381. 11s. 3d. for Charitable allowances, Half-pay, &c. to Widows on the Civil Establishment of the Ordnance, (Mr. Hume proposed to reduce this latter sum by 4,7801, which was negatived without a division,) 4,5811. 18s. for Superannuated allowances, Half-pay, Widows' Pensions, &c. for Ireland—1,5061, 17s. ld. for Great Britain, for the like purpose. The House then resumed.—

TUESDAY.

A Ballot was to have taken place for a Committee to inquire into the merits of a petition, complaining of an undue return for Peters-field, but there being only 85 Members present at four o'clock, an field, but there were Adjournment took place.
WEDNESDAY.

Dr. Phillimore brought up the report of the Limerick Election Committee, which stated the right of voting to be in the resident freemen, their eldest sons, in persons who married the daughters of freemen, and persons having served an apprenticeship of seven years to freemen resident within the city. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. Hume gave notice for the 17th of June of a motion res ing the Ionian Islands; also of one for the 12th of June for an humble address to the King, praying for a reduction of the public expenditure, particularly as it regarded the army.

The following are the names of the Petersfield Election Com-action Comparition Com-action Comparition Comparition of the Petersfield Election Com-action Comparition Comparition Com-action Comparition Comparition Com-action Comparition Comparition Com-action Comparition Comparition Com-comparition Comparition Comparition Comparition Comparition Com-comparition Comparition Comparit w. A. Johnstone, W. Holmes, E. S. Cooper, C. Tennyson, T. Wilson, H. Gurney, G. R. Phillips, R. Challoner, W. L. Hughes, G. Cipps, and Lord Folkestone.

On presenting a Petition from Birmingham, praying for a revi-

sion of the Criminal Laws,

Mr. Brougham took occasion to offer some observations upon the official proceedings adopted by the King's Attorney and Solicitor General against all persons offending against Church and State.

What he complained of principally, was the association calling itself "the Constitutional Association," which prosecuted for po-Statical offences; which association was supported by a common fund, and without giving to the public a single individual accountable for its acts. A great number of respectable names were on the list of contributors, and to those persons he addressed the language of expostulation only. He would put it to them whether private individuals should or ought to be allowed to proceed against persons libelling the Government of the country. He would rather see offences of this nature prosecuted by the proper officers of the Crown. He did not wish to see offences against religion prosecuted by persons actuated by that spirit peculiar to different sects and forms of worship. On this list appeared the names of not less than forty peers, who must have joined the association unintentionally, and without due consideration. Forty judges of the realm in the last resort joining such an association, could not have reflected on There was not one offence for which this what they were doing. There was not one offence for which this society prosecuted which these peers might not ultimately be called upon to deckle. He should not be surprised to find counter-asso-ciations formed to repel the attacks of the Constitutional Association, but this would afford no remedy, and thus, in a short time, political discussion would be put an end to.

The Petition was laid on the table. Mr. Henry Grey Bennett moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectually preventing the rescue of persons who may commit felony. By the 16th of Geo. II. ch. 21, persons attempting to rescue prisoners charged with felony were punishable with transportation for seven years, but those persons who actually rescued a prisoner, no punishment awaited their crime. There were other defects in the law which required remedy.

The Solicitor-General observed that the Hon. Member had ma-

er ially mistaken the law, as the Act provided that the actual ress a felony. - Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Courtenay postponed his motion respecting the American Loyalists till the 6th of June.

Sir J. Mackintosh moved the House to go into a Committee or the Forgery Mitigation Bill.

The Solicitor-General opposed the motion. He thought that the report of the Committee, on which this Bill was founded, took but a very partial view of the subject. Many inaccuracies appeared in that report. It was stated therein, that stealing in dwellinghouses to the amount of 40s. was a capital offence by the law as i now stood. The fact was, there was no law extant in that respect nor was there any law which made it a capital offence to steal in ships and vessels on unvigable rivers. The report also reflected on the character and memory of a venerable Judge, who was represented to have acted in a barsh and cruel manner in the trial of person, convicted at the Essex Assizes of baving cut down some timber, who was executed. It was charged that this man suffered more on account of other crimes of which he had been suspected. That very individual was actually charged under eight other indictments, one being for a burglary; in four of these indictments he was convicted. Now, with respect to the Bill before the House, it went to take away the punishment of death for forgery of description, save that of forging on the Bank of England the Bill therefore applied to forgeries of wills—a crime easily com mitted, and by which families might be stripped of their entire property; again, it applied to the forgery of marriage-settlements crime which went to destroy, not merely the property of families, but to affect the legitimacy and character of its members. It also applied to the forgery of deeds of conveyance of property, and to transfers of stock—cases so very important, and which involved property to a great amount. The law in such cases, he conceived, property to a great amount. The law in such cases, he conceived, ought not to be altered without the House having the strongest reasons before them.—The Hon. and Learned Gent. then stated the law previous to the last enactment on the subject of forgery in the reign of Geo. II. which was passed to prevent the crime, which had greatly increased; since which, down to 1805, various alterations had been made in that particular law. He then noticed the reasonnow adduced for altering the law, which rested principally on the ground that the law, as it at present stands, is ineffectual for the prevention of forgery. He must, however, dissent from such a proposition; for the object of punishment was the prevention of crime Transportation, the punishment intended by this Bill, was not considered in the light of a punishment—it was not regarded with terror, for the criminals sentenced to transportation often bowed to the Judge and thanked him. He concluded with moving

That the Bill be committed this day six months."

Mr. F. Buston admitted that transportation was not considered as any punishment; on the contrary, he was aware that it was a sort of privilege open to as many of the poor subjects of the King as chose to qualify themselves for that transportation by committing an offence of that description. But there was a mode of secondary punishment—the hulks; and though he was not prepared to state that that punishment was in a perfect state, yet he protested against the assertion that imprisonment, with rigid labour and occasional solitary confinement, was not an applicable punishment—it was in fact the punishment that was required.—The Hon. Gent. then went on to reason on the inefficacy of the penal statutes. It appeared from the papers on the table, that there had passed through the prisons of the United Kingdom, in the year 1818, no less a number than 107,000 persons. Was this a proof of the efficiency of the laws? In this metropolis there were not less than from 8 to 10,000 juvenile delinquents, who earned their daily bread by their daily enormities, who lived now indeed by petty pillering, but who in time must rise up into most destructive enomies to the community. Within the last ten years crimes had multiplied three and four-fold. Every foreigner was struck with the enormity of our crimes. In France there were twenty-nine millions of people, with a Police which detected all crimes; in England there were ten millions of people, with a Police which neglected all crimes; yet there were more persons committed to prison in England than in France. He thought that in respect of prevention of crime, the system which had been tried for a century had lasted long enough, for it had not tended to decrease crime. Were our houses safe?—our streets safe?—had crime diminished?—Certainly not. The law of England shewed no unnecessary nicety in the apportionment of punishments. To kill your father, or to catch a rabbit—to destroy the three kingdoms, or to destroy a hop-bine—to kill a gypsey, or to keep company with the said gypsey, the penalty was the same.—The Hon. Gent. then went on to show that seame applies he had to the company with the said gypsey. went on to shew that severe penalties had not the effect contended for by those who were unfriendly to the Bill, and instanced the case of bankruptcy; there had been since the severer penalty of death was adjudged 38,000 bankrupts, and the Lord Chancellor said, it was monstrous to suppose that nine out of ten were not fraudule ones, and yet only three bankrupts had been executed. The same with respect to the Revenue.—He then adverted to the operation of excessive punishments in the reign of Henry VIII. History told them that Monarch had put to death 72,000 persons for robbery, to say nothing of his religious nurders. On an average, Sundays included, six men were executed per day during his reign. Sir T. More expressed his surprise that, after so many thieves had been hanged, so many should remain. In the reign of Elizabeth they greatly increased, so severe were the laws, that the Magistrates could not be induced to put them in force. In a speech to the House of Combe induced to put them in force. In a specia to the riouse of Commons, among other curious matter, that Princess said, "Laws without execution are nothing but pep, ink, and parchment." 500 persons were executed annually, and yet she complained that this number was not sufficient. In the reign of Alfred it was said, "that a child might go from one end of the kingdom to the other with a purse of gold round its neck without any danger;" and it must be recol-lected that Alfred abolished all capital punishments except for treason. The Danish kings persevered in the mildest system of punishment, and he read an Ordinance of King Canute, recommending the tenderest respect for the life of man. The most remarkable proselyte to this doctrine was William the Conqueror, represented by the historians as of a most rapacious and cruel disposition—as caring but little for the lives of his subjects, but that "he loved the tall stags as if he had been their father." Yet this bloody-minded man concluded his two Codes of Laws with these remarkable expressions: "and I further declare, that no man is to be put to death in England for any crime whatever." In favour of this doctrine he had Coke, Blackstone, and Spelman. He was warranted then, in denying that the present system had any antiquity in it. He begged to remind the House that all their enactments passed one silentie, without a word of debate—at least so far as the absence of any thing like discussion in the Parliamentary History of the time could be evidence. He might state the anecdote of Mr. Burke—that he was stopped one night by the serjeant at the door, requesting him to stop in the House, as his presence would only be required a few minutes, the subject being a Bill creating a felony without benefit He could likewise state an anecdote told by Sir W. Meredith, that he saw a gentleman sleeping on a table up stairs, one night, with a clerk beside him, reading something from a parchment. Sir William's attention was caught by the repetition of the words, "and the said person shall be adjudged gullty of death, without benefit of clergy." He inquired, and found that the sleeping gentleman had got leave of the Minister to protect his turning in the country by awarding the number and death to the turnips in the county by awarding the punishment of death to the unfortunate persons who might steal them. The Hon. Gent, then proceeded to notice the anomalies in cases of conviction, and stated

ing a pair of leather breeches; the clerk reminded the magistrates that this was a case requiring the penalty of death; upon consulta-tion, and taking the advice of the Lord Chief Boron, they salength scratched out the original words, and brought in the prisoner zuilty of manslaughter! So that there stands upon record the extraordinary conviction of a man for manslaughter for having stolen a sair of leather breeches! Having described at some length on these topics, he concluded by recapitulating his arguments.

. Bright could not agree that capital posishment should be

abolished, particularly with respect to the crime of forgery.

Mr. J. Smith defended the conduct of the Committee formed by the bankers, who had always acted with lenity.

Mr. R. Martin supported the motion.

Dr. Lushington observed, in reference to what had been stated by the Solicitor-General, that the forgery of wills was very rare. In his long experience he had known but three charges of the kind. He implored the House to come to the resolution of repressing crime, not by severe and unequal punishment, but by preventing the commission of it, and that was the general feeling throughout

Mr. Nolan observed, that the present was not the time to consider whether the police of the metropolis was adequate to the prevention of crime. The object of all punishment was to deter example, from the commission of crime. Death was the punishment, in the opinion of most persons, most proper for forgeries on the Bank of England; he would therefore ask, why the forgery of other instruments should be considered as deserving less punishment?—Did the Hon. Member for Weymouth (Mr. Buxton) distinguish between the guilt of forgery on the Bank of England and on country Banks? Were the forgeries of the latter to be considered less criminal than the forgeries of the former? He could not agree with those who thought there was an indisposition manifested through the country to prosecute for forgery, on account of the severity of the punishment. And it was his firm conviction, that forgeries were multiplied on account of the number of persons who were allowed to plend to the minor offence. Juries of the country were not guilty of those pious perjuries ascribed to them; and he thanked God that Jurors had it in their power to interpose effectually, when the circumstances of the case required it, by recommending the individual to the mercy of the Crown. The Hon, and Learned Gent, concluded with supporting the amendment of the Solicitor-

Mr. C. Wynne supported the motion for going into a Committee. Mr. Courtenay was of opinion, that in certain cases the penalty of death ought to be removed.

The Marquis of Londonderry conceived the question for the The Marquis of Londonderry conceived the question for the consideration of the House was—ought they to pass this Bill for remitting capital punishments in all cases of forgery, save those of the Bank of England? With respect to Bank of England notes, be did not see why a greater degree of punishment should be inflicted on the forgers of these, than on those of any other negociable securities; for he could not agree in the assertion, that it ever had been compulsory on the public to take Bank of England notes in payment. But he must say, that the great cause of the commission payment. But he must say, that the great cause of the commission of forgery, was the lenity of the Bank in not prosecuting persons for the capital offence, but allowing them to plead guilty to the minor offence, for which the punishment was transportation; and as transportation was admitted not to be a punishment, it must be evident to every body that there was no check whatever at this time to the crime of forgery. His Majesty's Government had repentedly turned its attention to the subject of a secondary punishment, which might tend to the prevention of crimes; and as yet it did not appear that any adequate punishment short of death could be found. In some classes of forgery it might be proper to mitigate punishments; but at a moment when it was declared there could be no secondary punishment of forgery, that surely was not the time to take away the capital punishment; particularly so, when the crime was every day increasing in proportion as the punishment was mitigated. For these reasons be would oppose the proposition then before the House.

Mr. Wilberforce was disposed to think that there was a secondary punishment for capital crime, that of hard labour, to which culprits might be subjected. He supported the motion.

Sir J. Mackintosh was then heard in support of the Bill, and

the Attorney-General against it.

On a division, the numbers were, for the Committee, 118—For the Amendment, 74—Majority, 44.

(For continuation of Debates, see page 190.)

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty suffered a slight operation on Friday se'nnight, by having a small tumour removed from the head. Mr. Astley Cooper performed the operation with his usual ability, and it was accompanied by no pain or inconvenience.

THE CORONATION.—The preparations for the Coronation are now carrying forward in Westminster Hall with great activity. All the smaller galleries, butteries, pantries, and other erections, are completing, and the fronts of the side galleries are covering with canvass, which is afterwards to be painted with Gothic ornaments. The roof of the Hall is also in a state of forwardness. The old lantern, which was in the centre of the roof, and which was coeval with the building, was taken down a few days since, it was in a deplorable state of decay. A new lantern is immediately to be cted. Even with the galleries in the Hall, platforms are outside, into which doors open from the Hall, so as to afford the necessary facilities of ingress and egress for the female spectators. There will be side-entrances to those platforms in Palace-yard, and elsewhere. The arrangements in Wastminster Abbey are complete, with the exception of the ornamental part, which may be completed in a few weeks.—The Coronation Robes are finished, and were yesterday exhibited to many persons of distinction. No words can convey an adequate idea of their splendour and magnificence.

The Marchioness of Salisbury gave a splendid rout on Wednesday evening, at her house in Arlington-street. The four supper rooms on the ground floor were thrown open, which were most brilliantly illuminated. The company began to arrive soon after-nine o'clock, and by half-past eleven upwards of 400 distinguished. fashionables had assembled.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE PRINCESS OF VITTORIA. Thursday being the anniversary of the birth of the Princess Vittoria, the same was observed at the residence of the Duchess of Kent, in the King's. Palace at Kensington, by morning visits of congratulation to the Royal Duchess and the infant Princess from the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, Princess Augusta, Princess Sophia, Princess Sophia, Matilda, dc. who severally presented the infant Princess with presents on the occasion, with which the beautiful and interesting Princess seemed highly delighted.

The Royal London Militai finished their annual training on Monders Of dismission than Sin C. Manter, their Colonel, ordered

day. On dismissing them, Sir C. Hunter, their Colonel, ordered every man a liberal supply of beer to drink the King's health, and the Officers had their last dinner, where loyalty, moderation, and good humour prevailed.

A very extensive failure in the spirit trade took place on Monday in the City. It is feared that the consequences of it will prove very serious, from the large connexions of the parties.

The Board of Excise have issued orders, directing no table beer to be henceforth sold at a higher rate than 18s. per barrel exclusive proceeded to notice the anomalies in cases of conviction, and stated; of duty. Betallers charging more than 14d, per quart are there one of a man indicted before the magistrates at Pevensey for steal. I fore liable to a penalty of 50t,



The Rev. Mr. Buonavita, an Italian Jesuit, seventy years of age full of piety and Christian seal, set off, two years ago, to St. Hehems, for the purpose of administering to the ghostly conforts of his countryman, Buonaparte; but finding his health affected just in the manner a person of his advanced age might expect it to be, by such an imprudent change of habit, for his time of life, had wit enough left to come back to Europe, on board the Orwell, East India ship; and arriving at Gravesend, like all other aliens, who arrive at that place by sea, was provided for on board the alien ship, (a vessel handsomely and commodiquely fitted up for that purpose,) until his rank, quality, and business in this country, was reported at the Alien Office; when, it appearing that his arrival there was only in his way to the Continent, the proper Authorities, to facilitate the ostensible object of his return to Europe, ordered the Alfred cutter to take, and land him on the Continent.—The Chronicle tells this to take, and kind him on the Continent.—The Chronicle tells this pathetic tale in a grieving and lamentable tone; and seems to be at a loss whether the crew are under instructions to scuttle the catter, and drown themselves, together with the old Jesuit, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all-or not.

In the account of a supposed dinner party which the Queen is said to have given, The Times mentions some names as of persons who were invited. As we are not certain whether those persons actually accepted the disgraceful invitation, we shall delay their exposure till we know if they really went to Cambridge House.

We are requested to state, that the Second Letter from the King sounced for publication in the daily papers, is not from the author of the first. And we are desired by him to state, that nothing but the momentous crisis at which his letter from the King appeared, could justify its publication. That crisis being happily gone by renders a Second Letter highly indecorous.

Amongst other rare and valuable articles which will be submitted to the public on Tuesday next, by Mr. Phillips, at his Rooms, in Bond-street, is a complete and genuine set of the Napoleon medals in bronge. And a series of 150 Sulphur Impressions from the Paris collection of Antique gems; both being very perfect are well worthy the attention of the virtuosa, they are well arranged in elegant cases.

Major Cartwright, the staunch advocate of the liberty of the Press, has actually commenced proceedings against the Editor of the little pamphlet noticed in a former number of John Bull, and influied "The Book of Wonders." It is reported that the old gentleman has expressed his intention of plending his own cause. If so, the public may expect to be amused with a speech of two or three days' length.

This day is published,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. No. L. For

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. No. L. For MAY, 1821.

Contents:—I. Vanderdecken's Message Home.—II. Familiar Letter from the Adjutant, containing Projects, Promises, and Imitations.—III. Letter from Dr. Olinthus Petre.—IV. Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark.—V. Twilight Musings.—VI. Biblical Sketches. No. IV. The Death of Ahealem. No. V. The Olive Bough. No. VI. Hagar in the Wilderness.—VII. Sketches of Scottish Character. No. VI. Parson Willie: Willie Herdman; Preacher Geordy; Additional Notices of Geordy.—VIII. The Steam-Boat. No. III. Vovage First. (Concluded.) Tale IV.—The Wearful Woman. Tale V. Spittsbergen.—IX. Henry Schultze, and other Poems.—X. On Vulgar Prejudices against Literature.—XI. Campaigns of the British Army at Washington, &c.—XII. The Leafies Tree.—XIII. Translations from the less Pamiliar Latin Classics. No. VI. Prodentius. The Martyrdom of St. Eballa. On a Baptismal Font.—XIV. Mary Queen of Scots.—XV. Manchester poersus: "Mauchester poetry."—XVI. Annals of the Parish; or, the Chronicle of Dalmailing.—XVII. Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Chronicle of Dalmailing.—XVII. Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Khan of the Tourgouth Tarters.—XVIII. Extract from Herodotus.—XXI. On Parliamentary Reform.—XX. Ripvanwinkle.—XXI. Letter from Rio de Janeiro.—XXII. Lord Byton and Pope.—XXII. Works preparing for Pablication.—XXIV. Monthly List of New Publications.—XXV. Monthly Register, &c.

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—Weakness of Temper.—Disputes which arise on Trivial Occasions.—Absolute Quarreis.—Fickleness of Disposition.—On Confidence and Secrets.—
Natural Imperfections.—Agreement of Thoughts in the Concerns of Life.—
General Behaviour and Deportment.—Conformity of Tempers and Sentiments.—Of being in Public and in Private in the presence of a Husband.

—On the Management of Conversation.—Of the Management of Sentiments.—Conformity of Tempers and Sentiments.—Of the Management of Conversation.—Of the Management of Conversation.—Of the Management of Sentiments.

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THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

nday, A New Tragedy, called Damon and Pythias. Tuesday, Henry

o. Thursday, The Honey Moon.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Monday, A Bold Stroke for a Husband. Tuesday, The Road to Ruin. Colnesday, A New Serious Opera, called Direc. Thursday, Secrets Worth

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE VESTERDAY

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

During the past week considerable purchases have been effected in the Punds, and a considerable rise has taken place; indeed, the increase, towards the latter part of the week, has been greater than might have been anticipated by those most interested in a rise. This is probably owing to the present favourable state of the Continent, and no loan being wanted by our dovernment; added to which, we may be allowed to notice the favourable statements lately received from the manufacturing districts; and it is asserted by many well-informed persons that Cossols will, ere long, reach 80. Thursday was Account-day, and the day following Pay-day, but both passed off without any defaulter. The Continental securities are also improving, and, by the ascaunts from Paris, we learn that the French 5 per Cents, have been done as high as 83. 99. Consols opened yesterday morning at 75; for Money, and 75; for the Account; shortly after they opened they reached 754 for Money, and 755 for the Account, with every prospect of a further improvement.

Reduced Ann... 742 5 4 1 Navy 5 per cent ... 1104 9 1

FRENCH FUNDS

5 perct. Div. 21 Mey \$41-641 | Bank St. Div. 21 Mey Recon. Div. 21 May | Ex. Lend. 25-65

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bocton Thompson, wheever he may be, is an ass.
We personally knew Joseph Humn's Fir-Fir, who was dressed up as a boy. By non did the same thing, which only proves that a clever man and a blockhtad may take pleasure in similar

A THEBAN is quite right about the green bottle upon the Queen's table.

Montmorence's story of Silly Billy and the water-pipes at Versaillas is genuine. He did not know any thing about expansion:—how should he? Whether he is likely to get any information on the subject in Bryanstone-street we cannot say. If he does not it will not be for want of application.

The Ode by Robert Gordon in a passion, signed "BOMBARTES

FURIOSA," is rather too broad.

The Letter from Sir J. M.'s friend shall be attended to. confess, considering his present standing in life, it is right to pause before we publish R. D.'s valuable Letter and enclosures, for which, however, we here offer our thanks.

We will let VERAX stand over for another week. The story of Sir Ronald Pergusson and the Chambermaid shall be looked after. Three shillings and threrpence-halfpenny appears rather too little; but, to be sure, there is no knowing he is such a follow.

KITTY is a wag. The shortest way for the "Loven or Truth" is to give the little corcomb a horse-whipping. We beg he will not spare him on our account.

The Indian is received. Any further communication with that subject will be welcome.

We wish VRRITAS would send us the name of the town or village where the very creditable occurrence he mentions took place. We should be sorry to lose the friendship of a LOYAL BRITON but we have mude it a rule not to notice the attacks of any such Papers; their object is to be noticed—we defeat by neglecting

The "Shower of Snow" eame too late, though, from the state of the thermometer, it might have been looked for earlier in the

We never received the remarks S. P. V. mentions. C. O. S. M. in our next.

Our numerous other friends must excuse our not mentioning them separately

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 27.

WE very seldom notice any thing our contemporaries say except to expose their fallacy and inconsistency, but upon that principle the leading article in the Old Times newspaper of Tuesday last calls for a few remarks.

The subject of that article is the approaching CORONA-TION, upon which the Old Times descants exactly in the tone one might expect, but it is so very unfortunate in its illustrations, that we really think it had better give up the Queen as a " bad joh."

"Whatever part the Queen takes upon this occasion, she is sure to be abused; she has no doubt upon that subject-a Paper is set up on purpose to abuse her, and abused she must be," so says the Old Times. Now WE are the Paper set up on purpose to abuse her; but it is a great consolation to know, under the circumstances, that if there be a Paper set up to abuse her, there is another Paper hired to praise her, so that it will be only affording sport to the bye-standers, and a fine field for the literary disportings of the rival champions.

"The Queen possesses a clear judgment (according to Brougham, only in the morning) "and undaunted courage either to act or suffer." What is courage in one woman is impudence in another; and as for her capacity for acting and suffering, we have no proof better than her acting Columbine, and suffering Bergami to be her Harlequin, unless, indeed, we except the boldness of going last week to Covent Garden Theatre, after having met with a reception at Drury Lane, which, to a delicate or feeling mind, would have told the dreadful tale of degradation too plainly to need a repetition.

The Old Times then talks what, if it were not the Old Times, we should call nonsense; but nonsense it cannot be, because the Old Times is not only the most widely circulated, but the best, and, in fact, the leading journal in Europe.

Nevertheless it says, "that the considerate part of mankind, whatever course she adopts, will be disposed to acquiesce in the propriety of her decision." Really-they must be very considerate, indeed, and partaking not a little of the disposition of the Old Times' people themselves, who made up their minds in the earliest stage of the business, with a due, and, most probably, valuable consideration.

The Old Times goes on to speak of the delicacy, dignity, and refinement of the King, and says, " that it would un-" questionably not be esteemed delicate, dignified, or re-"fined, if any husband, in a station inferior to his, should " unnecessarily press himself into ceremonies which his wife, from some offence imputed or real, could not partake " with him. A citizen of London, for example, of what-"ever wealth or consideration, would hardly seek the "office of Lord Mayor, if his wife had so demeaned herself "that she could not take the Chair as Lady Mayoress; "and men have been known to refuse the honour of the " Pecrage, because the partners of their bods, and the mothers of their children were not in a condition to par-" ticipate in the honour."

We do not pretend to enter into the feelings of such exalted personages, as Lord Mayors—but it is very certain, that many of those men who have most distinguished themselves in that illustrious station, have not shared their honours with their wives. Fifty such examples might be quoted—but Wood himself will content us.

How Mrs. Wood "demeaned herself" previously to her husband's election to the Civic Chair, we really do not

know; but most certain it is, that she never did act as Lad Mayoress !- it is, therefore, an unfortunate allusion which the Old Times makes; for the important personages cited as examples of such " sweet communion," have very frequently excluded their help-meetes from the Regal dignities of Cornhill, merely from caprice, or because they were perhaps too old, or too fat, or too vulgar, to be presentable, Surely, if to age, fat, and vulgarity, we add profligacy, shame, and dishonour, we may grant, at least, as much privilege to a KING, as is so quietly allowed to Mayors, in cases where, however disagreeable to look at, their wives had nothing stronger against them than their personal appearances.

Now with respect to the allusions to persons who have " refused the Peerage, because the partners of their beds. " and the mothers of their children were not in a condition " to participate in their honours:" it is more unfortunate than the former one.

No wife, the partner of a man's bed, and the mother of his children, could be in a situation not to share in the honours of the Peerage with her husband; but, if the Old Times means to say, that men have refused the Pecrage, because the partners of their beds, and the mothers of their children were not their wives but their concubines; then the Old Times takes up a new ground to argue that, because the Queen is infamous, and not in a condition to be crowned, His Majesty ought, out of compassion, to forego the ccremony of a Coronation.

This is admitting more than the Old Times was in the habit of admitting, during what it calls the "late conflagration;" but it shews, that a little cool reflection has brought the young ladies who conduct that paper to a proper sense of what is due to their own sex.

Our readers will perceive, by the report of the Debates in Parliament, that the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill has passed the Lords, and has been sent down to the Commons with amendments.

If the principle of throwing a disfranchised borough into the neighbouring hundreds is to be departed from, (the policy and justice of which are, in our opinion, very questionable) we clearly think it is much better to give the right to such a county as York than to throw, periodically, the town of Leeds into the confusion and ferment which would naturally attend a popular election there.

We confess, we think the elective franchise more likely to be properly exercised by the freeholders of a county than by the scot and lot people of a large manufacturing

It will be seen that an important alteration is proposed to be made in the punishment of a crime, at present but too prevalent in this country, by means of a Bill brought in by Sir James Mackintosh, to mitigate the severity of the law in regard to forgery.

It is a measure of such doubtful policy, and so dependent upon the state of society, that it is very difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion on the subject; on the one hand, many persons will be deterred from the commission of the offence by the knowledge of the certainty of the severe punishment attendant upon it, and thus the crime will often be prevented; while on the other hand, that same certainty will have the effect of preventing persons prosecuting offenders, and from the numbers who will thus escape, encouragement is given to the mose daring and confident to commit or even repeat the offence.

We own we are inclined to try the experiment proposed, but entertain great doubts of its success.

Mr. Scarlett's " poor relief" bill is in so crude and unfinished a state, and is likely to undergo so many modifications, that we scarcely feel it ripe for any opinion, except that we are quite convinced that his principle of a maxiis altogether erroneous, and cannot at all times be reduced to practice.

That amount of poor-rates to be raised, which might appear this year amply sufficient, may, from natural and other unforeseen causes, be wholly inapplicable to the state of the poor ten years hence; and we conceive the better mode would be to leave it to the discretion of those who have to pay the rates, the amount necessary for the relief of the poor.

## THE KNIGHTS.

WE have, as might be expected, received a letter from each of those Chevaliers sans tache, Messrs. Aldis and Daniels, in which they both do every thing but explain the mysterious manner in which they obtained their titles.

Sir Charles Aldis tells us, that he has been a Mer Royal College of Surgeons for twenty years, and does not think that the three great Quirchs, which appeared at the head of the article concerning him last week, at all applicable to his case.

He states, that he did not marry a Hertford Lady-" that circumstance" (meaning his marriage) "took place not less than forty miles OF that town." We give his own orthography. And he moreover adds, that he never took a liberty with Lord Salisbury's name.

We are bound to believe all this; but if we do so, we felt into the difficulty of discrediting the veracity of half the county of Hertford, and of my Lord Salisbury into the bargain.

Sir Harlequin Daniels is more ridiculous than Sir Charles Aldis; and his Letter is so importinent, as well as stupid, that we subjoin it.

"Charlotte House, Surrey, May 25, 1821.

Sir F. C. Daniel's compliments to the Proprietors of the Bull—has enclosed them the copy of a Letter, which has appeared



per paid, although not subject to duty, will give them und for its insertion in their Paper on Sun doubt they will favour Sir Francis with a Paper of the day; at the same time Sir Francis begs their acceptance of the enclosed Me-

The Proprietors will, at their lefsure, send a scale of the prices of the advertisements to Charlotte House, when the same will be laid before the Board on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday."

Having inserted, we proceed to answer it.

The Proprietor and Editor of John Bull, highly flattered by the aftention of Sir Harlequin Daniels, return him their thanks for a very hearty laugh at his Memoir, which really is almost good enough to publish. With respect to the liberal offer which he makes of payment for its insertion, great as is the temptation, they have fortitude enough to resist it.

They beg, at the same time, to decline sending the scale of prices of which Sir Harlequin speaks, because, from the first establishment of John Bull to the present moment, it has been a rule with the Proprietor, for decency's sake, to exclude from its columns all filthy and disgusting advertisements of the nature of those which emanate from the establishment to which Sir Harlequin is attached.

NEWGATE, May 26, 1821.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-Among the Clergymen whom, in your last Number, you describe as praying for the Queen by name, I am sur-prised to find myself classed. It is true, you afterwards announce that I have discontinued the practice. But, as such a statement might lead to the conclusion, that there had been a time when I disobeyed the positive injunctions of my superiors in Church and State, and had ceased so to offend, because, happily, the Queen's revolutionary faction can no longer madden the public mind, I beg, as an act of common justice, that you will give publicity to the following statement

of facts.

On the first Sunday after the demise of our late beloved and venerable Monarch, and the consequent accession of his present Most Excellent Majesty, I felt myself placed in a di-lemma. The Prince Regent had ceased to be; and so had the Princes of Wales. The one had become King, the other Queen. Upon consulting with my reverend brethren in the neighbourhood, (all of whom entertained the same opinion of the Queen's unfortunate line of conduct as I did myself,) we thought we could not omit the name of the King, who, constitutionally, never dies, and ought to introduce that of the Queen, till we received directions from authority.

This we all did, as number less of our brethren, in various parts of the kingdom, also did. But as soon as the dangerous illness, which at that period threatened the valuable life of our present Gracious Sovereign, was removed, and a Council held to fix the necessary alterations in the Liturgy, we, one and all, scrupulously complied with its injunctions, and have continued to do so, never varying a letter of the order PROM THAT HOUR TO THIS. For the truth of this statement I solemnty pledge my word.—I am, Sir, your obe-dient humble servant, CHARLES JERVIS,

25th May 1821. Minister of Cheltenham

## TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL,-Deeply interested, as I am, in your welfare at all times, I feel particularly anxious that your paper should be free from every thing like the shadow of an error, however trivial or unimportant it may appear. I think, therefore, it would be well, if you would correct a mistake which you admitted into your last number, where you state last Thursday to have been the fifty-third birth-day of our delectable Carolina-Columbina. If you consider one moment, you will find it was the fifty-fourth: she was born in 1768; therefore, the first anniversary, in 1769, was her second birth-day. You must be well aware, that at a certain period in the life of a female, the difference of a year on either side is a matter of some importance; I would not, therefore, that any of your numerous readers should be led to suppose that the personage in question is yet a frisky young lass, who has only just completed her fifty-second year; nor can I imagine you would wish to rob her of any of the weight, respectability, and importance, which eught to be inseparably attached to one who has entered on her 54th year.

I am, Sir, your loving friend, May 23, 1661.

## TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN,—I write, because I know it will give you pleasure to learn that the Queen's bubble here has completely burst; and never before did Whiggery stand at so low an ebb in the estimation of the Norfolk public. The Radicals, who were formerly employed by the Whigs, only to do their dirty work, but not admitted into their society, after having fairly bitted and backed their long-cared quondum masters, and exhibited them in all their points and paces, have left them to the ridicule and scorn of all their neighbours. Now the poor animals begin to feel the natural effects of their ahameless prostitution of principles and character. Scarcely any of them affect to talk of the Queen's innocence, or to deny her notorious profligacy. We have, however, two notable exceptions; and I will give you two as notable proofs of the impressions their conduct has made on the minds of those who were once in the habit of knowing them.

You are already acquainted with the violent attachment Pug, the Archdencon of Norwich, conceived for her gracious Majesty, after the King's Ministers would not bid an Irish Deanery for and the stagaries at Brandenburgh House are well known in Norfolk; and it is there also well known, that no man has a more amiable, virtuous, or obedient wife, and that she was forced, contrary to her will and better judgment, to pay a hateful visit to the Queen. Nothing else has occurred during the last year, to alter the opinion the public had formed of

The Clergy, at his visitations, had hitherto considered it a mark of respect due to him to dine with him at the ordimary prepared for the occasion. After the business of the visitation at Norwich, the other day, was over, almost all the Cleagy retired to their own homes, and only five persons sat down to dinner with Pug; one of these was obliged to attend in an official capacity; and two of the remaining four

invitation, and for whose dinners the Archdeacon pays. He, expecting a larger company, had "studied a speech of some dozen or sixteen lines;" and determining his labour should not be lost, after having given the King's health in so slovenly a manner, that part of the small company were not aware it had been given at all, rose to eulogize, and propose a bumper to her Majesty. No one but himself drank the toast, and they all very soon left the table—so soon, that another dinner was served up to a large party in the same room. So much

And now a word or two of my Lord Albemarle. This Peer, only a little before the Whig faction "had marked her for their own," said of the Queen, that he hnew she was a bad woman; and that he had received such information concerning her, as would for ever prevent him from sanctioning any address, in which her name should be mentioned with respect. And yet, after all the evidence his Lordship heard in the House of Lords, in addition to his own authentic Whig information, he lately, at one of our public dinners, declared his conviction of her Majesty's innocence. His Lordship never made a declaration which lowered him more in the estimation of both friends and opponents.

I am aware of no other occurrence during the last twelve months, either of a public or private nature, that can have altered men's opinions of him. And yet we read in the public papers, that such is the diminution of respect in that time, that the attendance, the other day, at the celebration of his Lordship's birth-day was " much thinner than usual." And of this scanty number it does not appear there was one real

The Whigs seem to have forsaken the meeting; and we hear of nothing but Radical speakers and Radical sentiments. No one could be found for the chair, but a Baronet of the name of Beevor, just out of his swaddling-clothes, who, with studied disrespect, that would go further if it dared, gave 'The Chief Magistrate of the State!"-" The Queen, with three times three," but (avoiding Lord Albemarle's rock) not a word of her innocence. Afterwards followed "Radical Reform," with all the rest of the cant of the most thoroughpaced Jacobinism. Some of the speakers openly acknowedged themselves Radical Reformers; and the chairman asserted that Lord A. " had at last declared himself a convert to the doctrine of Radical Reform.'

Thin as the company was, no pains had been spared to make it numerous. Last year, Mr. Coke, by way of bribe, invited them en gros, tag-rag, and bob-tail, to his sheep-shearing: and he did the same this year, through my Lord's head toad-eater, who officiated, not only as chief butler, but as chief speaker; and at last, forgetting he had himself traversed every point of the political compass, hickupped out something in praise of consistency. An Irish Barrister was also retained as an orator. He has attended our circuit for many years, but I never heard of his having more than one brief, and that so astonished him, that he did not seem to know the right end of it. For the want of an abler hand, he consented to become Jack at a pinch—and laboured hard in his new vocation. After many attempts, in which his conclusions generally lost sight of his premises, he at last concluded the whole in a most lugubrious strain, or Irish howl; in which he "made a few observations on the diminution of the meeting, putting it to the company present, to consider what would be the feeling of Lord Albemarle, should he be induced to think that the diminution of numbers this year, argued a diminution of respect and esteem. And he concluded by entreating them to bring each man his two or three friends on the next occasion.

If this pathetic appeal—if the good cheer of the Holkham sheep-shearing—and above all, if the observations of John BULL do not stir up the Norfolk Radicals another year, to do more honour to their champion, I shall consider them totally unfit, as Mr. Flanagan says, "to pour vinegar or oil of vitriol into the cup of life."—I am, your humble servant, Norwich, May 22d, 1821.

F. B.

## THEATRE.

THE Tempest has been revived at Covent Garden with equivocal success, at which we are not surprised; the system of making Tragedies Operas, and singers actresses, is an abourd one, and only serves to shew how much in the way of combination is required, in these times, to make a house; in this instance, however, the effort has failed, for the audiences have not increased in number at all since this revival, so that getting up The Tempest, even with additional airs, has failed to Raise the Wind.

We should think Macready does not like the part of Prospero, at least it appeared no pleasant task to him to get through it, which he did so carelessly and so quietly that he was nearly inaudible in many parts of the dialogue. Miss Stephens did all she could with music not adapted to her

Emery's Caliban is a powerful performance, and when contrasted with his rich broad Yorkshiremen, places him (on the score of versatility) higher than any actor of the day. But turning from the terrible, what shall we say of Ariel?—That we never saw such an Ariel-Miss Foote looked more beautiful than ever, but the part does not suit her; there is, in the midst of her natural playfulness, a pensiveness (and more of it latterly than usual) which makes her, in parts half serious and half comic, bewitching; but Ariel should be lighter than she made it. Miss Tree should have played it, and probably would have played it had she been in good health; and she would have made more of the songs; and, above all, she would not have worn trowsers, which are as

ill suited to a spirit as wings would be to a sailor.
On Thursday, a new farce, called "THE GRAND TOUR, was performed for the first time. It is, we believe, taken from the French, and adapted to the English stage, by Morton, whose last effort at farce writing, the Roland for an Oliver, gave promise of a goodly night's annuement.

Comparisons are invidious, and therefore, the less we say about a Reland for an Oliver the better. The Grand Tour will not rank with it; there is a good deal of bustle and trick about it, but it wants that most striking feature of farcesituation. The dialogue is smart, and in two or three places narrowly escapes being witty. Liston appeared not quite to cotton to the Varnish-maker, who is just the same sort of person as has appeared, under similar circumstances, in every were the preacher and reader, who are always present by special; farce since Liston has been upon the stage; but Jones, always

zealous, bustled through his character with his wonted acti-Yates (who has little to do except to play Wall to Jones's Moonshine) was very good in the Frenchman, and Miss Beaumont, a very pretty girl, sang a very ugly song, which the audience (having heard Miss Stephens in the play) -encored.

Upon the whole, however, the farce was successful, and we trust it will be of use to the theatre.

The only novelty which has appeared at Drury Lane is the horse-whipping of Mr. Winston by a Mr. Glossop, who was kind enough, after having belaboured the poor harmless man for half an hour, to insinuate that he should repeat the dose whenever he met him. The cause of quarrel was, that Mr. Winston insinuated that Mr. Glossop was a "lamplighter," which he, being Clerk of the Cheque to the Honourable band of Gentlemen Pensioners, voted by no means according to Hoyle .

The gentleman has since been bound over to keep the

Elliston is about to close Drury Lane on the 15th of next month, and re-open it for a summer season. We are ready to admit that a man, paying a large rent for a concern, as Elliston does for Drury-Lane, is quite justified in making as much money as he can; but there certainly is (or rather has been hitherto) a line drawn between winter and summer theatres, and, upon the principle of " live and let live," we cannot but complain of the hardship under which the Hay-market and the Lycoum labour, if a winter theatre is to be open in the summer.

The Haymarket particularly suffers, because at that house the regular drama is acted, and, till now, was acted exclusively during the summer months. The Proprietor has this season spared neither pains nor cost to raise a new and beautiful theatre for the accommodation of the public, and his prospects of remuneration for anxiety and expence, are now to be cut off by this innovation of Drury-Lane, which, if even legal, is surely unjust.

We were unfortunate enough not to be present at Covent Garden on Saturday, when her Majesty graced that place with her presence.

This interesting and important Personage having determined upon sporting her

" Black wig and her character white" at that Playhouse, in hopes of finding the audience more civil than those of the rival Theatre, took a front row in the name of Mrs. James! and came into the house with an order talk of the Order of Saint Caroline, the order of James Bran-

don has eclipsed it completely. But when she entered, the effect was melancholy; there were almost as few decent females in the house as if it had been publicly announced that she was coming. No notice was taken of her till those who were engaged to come to her aid at half-price got into the gallery, who called out, as usual, QUEEN! QUEEN!

The audience then, to check this discordant yell, called for GOD SAVE THE KING, which was sung, and had the desired effect. "The bagpipe singing i the nose" has not a stronger effect upon some, than this air has upon Carolina Columbina, who made good her retreat amidst the mingled hisses and noises of the company.

It has been reported, and asserted, that upon these occasions the performers substituted this woman's name for that of His Majesty in singing the national anthem. Those who are paid for praising the Queen are quite right to do their duty, but they should not calumniate public servants with unfounded accusations. The Queen's name was NOT substituted for the King's in the song, and, if we know the principles of the Proprietors and Manager of Covent Garden Theatre, is never likely to be.

What! omit a fervent prayer for our Monarch, to sing the praises of Carolina Columbina, alias Mrs. James!-No, no, thank God, we are not come to that yet.

KING'S THEATRE.—The unfortunate Queen has at length met with the last sad proof of her wretched degradation. After having sneaked into the playhouses as Mrs. James, and having been tolerated under a feigned name, she announced publicly her intention of visiting the Opera House for a benefit on Thursday.

When she came no notice whatever was taken of her, and the people, as the Old Times tells us, paid her their "ailenst homage." Some persons, however, dissatisfied with her appearance amongst them, called for "God Save the King, which never fails of acting as an expellent upon such oc-

Some of her low-lived partisans, who blend with their zeal for injured innocence a ravenous desire for watches and snuff-boxes, called out Queen; and one or two noblemen were actually outraged by some of these ruffians; their names, however, have been ascertained by the Police, and they will, of course, be legally punished.

Cold, however, as has been the reception of the Queen at other places, where, as Mrs. James, she ventured to sit amongst decent women; the mortification that neglect and silent contempt gave her must have been light, compared with the pangs which she must have suffered when she heard the cries of "OUT! OUT!" "SHAME! SHAME!" "BE OFF!"
"GET OUT!" which were loudly and unsparingly shouted forth by the husbands and brothers of the respectable females present. That she felt this marked and positive reprobation of her scandalous life, we fully believe, for she got away before the end of the second act of the Opera.

If her Majesty was sufficiently sober when she came to the House to remember what happened while she was in it, she will perceive, that however hirelings, in a one shilling gallery, may be inclined to cheer wantonness, and support, profligacy for pay, that in an assembly of women of virtue and men of honour SHE must not show her face.

Like poor MRS. PIOZZI'S Old Man, she has had her three warnings, and we verily believe (as was the case with him) that the third will carry her off!

LINES, BY LORD BYRON, ADDRESSED TO HIS WIFE ON THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR MARRIAGE. This day of all bath surely don :

Its worst for me and you; Tis now six years since we were onn, And five since we were TWO.



#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. (Continued from page 187.) THURSDAY.

Sir J. Graham presented a petition in favour of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill.

Mr. H. Sumner brought up the Report of the Newington Select Vestry Bill, which prayed that the petitions for and against the Bill might be allowed to be withdrawn.—Agreed to, and leave was given also to withdraw the Bill.

The House divided, on the motion of Mr. Hume, respecting laying the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Public Wharfs' Committee on the table.—For the motion, 13—Against it, 64—Majori-1y against the motion, 51.

Mr. Creevey submitted some resolutions to the House on the subject of the 41 per Cent. Duties; the object which he had in view was, that no further pensions should be granted from these funds, and to refer the Colonial Acts of the Leeward Islands to a Select Committee, that the House might have the opinion of that Committee laid before them.

Mr. Goulburn said, the history of those funds was much misrepresented. In 1820, the net produce of the 41 per Cent. Duties was 25,5001, and of that sum 15,6501, was applied to purposes strictly colonial. The fund was given by the colonists in lieu of a poll tax, and other taxes that prevailed in the island. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Bernal, Mr. Bennett, and Mr Hume supported the motion Sir C. Long observed that this fund was not included in Mr. Burke's Bill for regulating the Civil List.

The House divided—For the previous question, 76—Against it, 2—Majority against Mr. Creevey's motion, 24.

Mr. Chetwynd obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the Apprehension, Punishment, and Passing of Vagrants. It was stated by the Committee on the subject, that the mere passing of vagrants from one parish to another stood the country in not less than 100,0001, per annum. Great abuses prevailed under the present system, as an instance of which a vagrant in the North Riding of Vorkshire, having obtained a pass to Scotland, with the usual allowance of is. per day, prevailed upon the Clerk of the Overseer to sign a pass for a monkey, which with him, and the monkey was actually passed from parish to parish by the name of John Strange. He meant to propose a more extended term of imprisonment, the abolishing of rewards, and to bind over constables to prosecute vagrants, and, lastly, to abolish walk-

ing passes.

The Bill was supported by Mr. Scarlett, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr.

Cripps, &c.

The Marquis of Londonderry deprecated discussion at the present

Mr. Scarlett moved the second reading of the Poor Laws' Bill. The present Bill was founded on three principles-first, the compulsory and unlimited provision made for the poor; secondly, the misappropriation of the funds, by administering to the indolent and vicious; and, thirdly, the restrictions imposed on the free circula-tion of labour.—The Hon. and Learned Gent. repeated the argu-ments which he had formerly used in bringing forward the measure. Among the evils, he observed, one was very common among farmers, viz. to give a certain allowance from the poor's rates, say a week to poor men with families, and then to employ them as labourers for the sum of 5s. per week. The law, as it at present stood, gave a direct premium to pauperism. He thought that we ought to come as soon as possible to the principles upon which the statute of Elizabeth was founded.

Major-Gen Wilson objected to the Bill, because it went to abrogate the statute of Elizabeth, which Judge Blackstone bad declared to be founded upon the first principles of civilized society. Mr. F. Lewis supported the motion.

Mr. Benet (of Wiltshire) thought the alteration of the Law of

Settlements would be productive of great evils.

Mr. Courtenay was for letting the Bill go to a Committee, yet he thought the measures at this moment not beneficial for the object in view. In future he should be prepared to contend that the poor had a claim, in a moral point of view, upon the country.

Mr. Harbord was of the same opinion. Lord Milton supported the Bill.

The Marquis of Londonderry expressed his satisfaction that the measure had been brought forward. It was desirable that the diffi-Parish Settlement, and clearing it of all ambiguity. This might be done by discussion, which might be managed in a Committee.

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

A division took place on receiving the report of the Metropolis

Mr. Calcraft moved that the Committee should sit that day three months.—Ayes, 34—Nos, 33—Majority, 1—The Bill was lost.—

FRIDAY.

Mr. Williams brought in a Bill for regulating the Votes of Freeholders at Elections. Ordered to be read a second time on

Sir M. Cholmondeley brought in a Bill to enable Justices of the Pence to act in certain cases out of their own counties. To be read a second time on Monday.

Sir William Curtis asked the Hon. Member for Surrey, v ther he intended to more for a Committee on the subject of the Orphans' Fund, of which he had given notice. He was anxious that this subject should be brought forward with as little delay as possible, as his character was concerned. The Hon. Member would neet with no opposition; and, therefore, he hoped he would not delay registre the motion. not delay making the motion.

Mr. H. Sumner said, he had delayed bringing the subject forward in consequence of the Hon. Bart.'s indisposition-it was too late now in the Session to bring it forward; but he should do so in the next Session.

Mr. Courtenay brought in a Bill to facilitate the transfer of trusts pon trustees becoming lunatics. To be read a second time on Monday.

The Land Revenue Bill was passed.

A Petition was presented by Mr. Henry Grey Bennett from a person named Trimmer, complaining of some unfair conduct on the part of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in letting certain lands in Wales to Ludy Penhryn, after Trimmer had made the first offer

Mr. Huskisson said Lady Penhryn had applied three years pre vious to the Petitioner.

Mr. Bennett was satisfied with the explanation.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

A message from the Lords announced their Lordships' concurrence on the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, with some amendanents, to which they desired the concurrence of this House. The Amendments were ordered to be taken into consideration on Wed-

Mr. Hume presented a Petition from Dr. Thorpe, complaining or having been dismissed from the Chief Justiceship of Sierra Leone, in consequence of having transmitted certain complaints to Government against Governor Maxwell.

After some conversation, in the course of which Mr. Goulburn served that Dr. Thorpe's case had been frequently before the House, the Petition was ordered to be printed.

On bringing up the Report of the Forgery Punishment Bill,

Sir J. Mackintosh proposed an amendment, by inserting the ords, "except the forging of any last will, codicil, or testamentary paper." His object in so doing was to except the two forgeries created by the Marriage Act, forgeries of entries and registers of marringes, and forgeries of transfers of stock.

Mr. Cripps objected to the Bill, as not extending the punishment

of death to forgeries on country bank notes.

Mr. Grenfell concurred in the objection of the Hon. Member.

Mr. J. Martin was friendly to transportation in every cas Mr. Henry Grey Bennett said transportation would operate a bounty on the commission of the crime; the generality of prisoners transported were, he believed, much obliged to Government for sending them out of the country.

Mr. Baring agreed with his Hon. Priend the Member for Shrews bury, (Mr. Henry Grey Bennett) that transportation was no punishment, and should vote against the Bill on the third reading.

The Amendment was agreed to.

Sir J. Mackintosh then proposed an amendment in cases of forgery—that the imprisonment inflicted in cases of forgery should not be less than three, nor more than fourteen years

After some conversation (in which it was suggested that a specific punishment should be inflicted in cases of forgery) it was agreed, that the punishment for forgery should be ten years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Cripps moved to extend the exception with respect to Bank of England notes to country bank-notes, but it being informal to move it in this stage of the Bill, he withdrew it till the third read-ing.—The Report was then ordered to be taken into further coneration on Monday.

Mr. Hutchinson postponed, till the 13th of June, his motion respecting the state of Europe, and Mr. Hume his motion on the state of the lonian Islands, until the 14th of June.

In a Committee of Supply,

Col. Davies objected to the provisioning the army on foreign
stations, and thought, by an alteration in the system, a saving of 10,000 might be effected. He was against continuing the riding establishment at Pimlico.

Capt. Maberley thought the accounts between the East India Company and the Government should be taken into consideration

Mr. Arbuthnot said, he had been considering the means of ringing the accounts forward on an improved plan in future years Mr. Baring complained of the manner in which these accounts vas kept; there was a sum of 140,000l. drawn upon Government, but the accounts furnished no detail as to the uses to which it was

applied. Mr. Arbuthnot stated his readiness to afford every information. Sir J. Yorke wished to call the attention of the Committee to an item of 8,000l. for the expences of keeping in order the Break-water at Heligoland. Now, he was of opinion the whole island was

not worth that sum. Mr. Goulburn said the 8,000l. covered the whole expence, the

orn' Breakwater' was inserted by mistake.

Dr. Lushington said, the establishments on the island were not

worth keeping up, and ought to be reduced. Mr. Goulburn said, it was in the contemplation of Government

to remove the principal part of the establishments as soon as pos-

Mr. Hume also alluded to the Heligoland Establishments of which he complained. He also asked why in the Army Extraor-dinaries a sum of 7,000l. was charged for the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey—charges for inspecting the Militia in the Ionian Islands although not a militia man was kept up—charges for private Secreturies to the Governors of the different islands, and among other items a charge of \$3,6001. for detaining Buonaparte. Upon this latter head he wished to ask, whether it were true as had been reported, that the British Government supported the persons deputed by Austria, Russin, and Prussia, to reside in the Island of St. Helena. He concluded by moving a reduction of 36,6121. from the estimate before the Committee.

Mr. Gouldwan in answer to the latter query said, the British Government does not provide for the support of the Russian, Austrian and Prussian Commissioners-the sum of 2,600l. was for the expences in improving the house in which Buonaparte lived, and which became necessary in consequence of the complaints of that individual.

The Marquis of Londonderry said the Commissioners of foreign powers, at St. Helena, were supported by their own Governments. He understood two of the Commissioners had been withdrawn. The Committee divided on the amendment. For the Original

Motion, 84—For the Amendment, 32—Majority, 52.

A resolution was then moved of 401,5651, for the expences of the Commissariat department.

Mr. Maberley thought that there ought to be one general mili-

tary depôt in the country. He thought that considerable saving might be effected the Barrack department, as the present expense of lodging the army cost 201, per man upon an average.

Mr. Arbutanet said a reduction had been made in the Commis-

sariat department of 4,000k, and a further reduction was contem-

Col. Davies proposed a reduction in the item of 6.2381.

For the reduction, 40-Against it, 89-Majority, 49

The Committee reported progress.

Mr. Arbuthnot gave notice that his Right Hon. Friend (the nancellor of the Exchequer) would bring forward the Budget on Priday, the 1st of June.—Adjourned.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A new edition is just published of the Guide to Matrimonial Happiness. This little volume, which could only have been dictated by the most anxious affection, forms a most valuable present for a new-married lady, though no one can look into it without being benefitted by the soundness of its principles, and the knowledge it displays of the human heart, as well as of the usages of society, more especially of that higher class of it, to which the author belonged.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY .- The following anecdote of this truly good and amiable Nobleman may be relied t as authentic: -On certain parts of the Marquis's estates he had, until the late dreadful shock came, a contented and thriving tenantry but the majority of them were not, of late, able to pay their rents. He sent for his Agent, inquired the cause—the Agent told him. He desired his tenantry to be assembled—demanded from them what they were able to pay-they made their estimate; he ordered the old leases to be cancelled, gave them all receipts in full, and desired new ones to be made out according to the fair value of corn; and under the new leases his tenantry at present derive the utmost com-But his Lordship did not stop here. Some of the tenants had paid above the fair value of the land, in accordance with the terms of their agreement. "These tenants must," said the venerable " have deprived themselves of the comforts and even Nobleman, the necessaries of life. We must refund them a proportion of the rents." A great part was accordingly refunded. One widow lady renis. A great part was accountily lemane. The water had received two hundred and odd pounds back, and with the rest has ber land at present on easy terms. This is doing the thing like a Nobleman—like a man of humanity. It was almost the last act of the late Lord Londonderry's life. He will surely receive his re-

The estimates for the three Government Churches to be built at Leeds, instead of amounting to 100,000l. each, do not much exce the sum of eleven thousand pounds each, including the Architect's Commission, &c.

QUEEN HITHE WARD.—Thursday Mr. Venables was declared duly elected Alderman for this Ward. The numbers at the final close of the poll were- for Mr. Venables, 50--for Mr. Capel, 31-

Majority, 19.—Both Gentlemen returned thanks.

A meeting was held on Tuesday in Billingsgate Ward, in consequence of the resignation of Sir W. Leighton as Alderman, when T. Hearsny proposed Mr. Anthony Browne, as the successor of Sir William, which was carried unanimously.

Royal Cambrian Institution, for promoting Welsh Literature,

Poetry, & Music.—The Anniversary festival of this laudable society was held on Wednesday last, at the Freemasons' Hall. There were seven candidates for the silver medal, but out of the different poems transmitted the judges recommended only three, two of which possessed great merit; they, however, unanimously decided that the ole written by Mr. Thus. Jones, of Long Acre, London, was the best. The medal was accordingly awarded to him. After dinner "Non Nobis. Domine" was sung in Welsh. — The health of His Majesty, Patron of the Institution, was given, followed by God save the King, sung by Messrs. Collyer, Smith, Parry, and Master Smith, the latter of whom delighted the company in the course of the course with The Combains. the evening with The Cambrian Minstrel Boy, and The wounded Negro Boy. Singing with the Welsh harp, after the manner of the ancient Britons, in alternate stanza, called Pennillion, by Messrs. Griffiths, O. and E. Jones, E. Lloyd, and Parry, quite enchanted the company; it was a novel entertainment to strungers, and dear to the hearts of the Cambrians, who for patriotism and loyalty will yield to no men.

The Morning Chronicle of yesterday has the following paragraph :- Birth of a Portuguese Princess .- Accounts have been received of the delivery of the Princess Royal of a Son, on the 6th of March.

FRAUD IN SOVEREIGNS .- Government has lately detected a most extraordinary fraud, which threatens great loss to the currency. Sovereigns to a great extent have been counterfeited, by casing platina with gold, the specific gravity of the two metals being pearly equal. In melting down some Sovereigns, the platina was detected at the bottom of the crucible.

On Thursday last, the venerable Archdeacon of London held his Visitation at St. Sepulchre's Church, Skinner-street, when he gave

visitation at St. Seputene's Currin, Skinner-street, when he gave an admirable charge to the Clergy, after an appropriate discourse delivered by Mr. Wrench, Rector of St. Michael on Cornhill.

ROTATION.—In the dairy of John Evelyn, Esq. for the year 1703 is the following entry: "Corn and provisions so cheape, that the farmers are unable to pay their rents."

Thirteen hundred guineas was the sum given by Prince Ester-hazy, at the sale of the late Sir Charles Bunbury's stud, for the brated borse Smolensko.

Baron Nicolay will act as Charge d'Affaires from the Court of St. Petersburgh, in the absence of his Excellency Count Leven. The Baron is not yet arrived in this country, but is daily expected.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Munden closes his theatrical career on Thursday next, not intending after that night to accept of any engagement.

CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.—A contention of a curious nature took place at the Toll-gate of Waterloo Bridge. Two men, the one wheeling a wheelbarrow, and the other mounted upon it, demanded to pass the gate without payment for more than one person and the wheelburrow (three halfpence), urging as a right that it was precisely the same as a passage in any other carriage. The Tol-keeper, however, resisted, and demanded the payment of the toll for the man also. After some altercation, one of the men (at the suggestion of a Gentleman present) took up the wheelbarrow, and threw it upon his shoulder, and then claimed the right to pass the toll without paying for the wheelbarrow (one halfpenny); sill, however, the Gate-keeper insisted upon the toll for both men and wheelbarrow, nor would be suffer them to pass without. The men, however, after much dispute, paid the charge. There is no doebt (says our Correspondent) but that these men have done this merely with a view to make a trifle of the unsuspecting Toll-keeper, as they promised him most faithfully to lay the matter before the Magistrates.

University Intelligence. — Cambridge, May 25. — T. Thorp, Esq. B. A. Fellow of Trinity College, was on Wednesday appointed Travelling Bachelor on Mr. Worts's foundation.—The following gentlemen were on the same day admitted to the under-mentioned degrees:—MASTERS OF ARTS: Rev. H. Venn, Fellow of Queen's college; Rev. W. Walter, of Sidney Sussex College.— BACHELORS OF ARTS: R. Barker, of St. Peter's college; T. Blakeway Bray, of Magdalen college.

Oxford, May 19.—On Thursday the remains of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, late Master of University college, were interred, with the usual solemnities, in the chapel of that college. Same day, W.B. Williams, B. A. of Queen's college, was elected a Vinerian Scholar, in the room of N. W. Senior, Fellow of Magdalene college. On Saturday last, the Rev. J. Carter, M. A. Fellow of St. John's college, was admitted Bachelor in Divinity.

On Thursday, the Rev. J. Taddy, M. A. some time Fellow

On Thursday, the Rev. J. Taddy, M. A. some name removed Trinity college, Cambridge, was admitted ad eundem.—Same day, the following degrees were conferred:—MASTERS OF ARTS: Rev. D. Hughes, All Souls' College; Rev. William Servante, Exeter; Rev. W. N. Pedder, Fellow of Worcester; D. Walton, Worcester; T. Butler, Scholar of Pembroke; P. Erle, Fellow of New College; W. Ives, Magdalen Hall; C. C. Clerke and D. Veysie, Students of Christ Church; J. D. Lewis, Oriel; Rev. G. Cunliffe, Balliol; Rev. C. Phelips and Rev. W. Vallance. Finiusceliv — Rachellong of Arts: C. Part. Rsg. Mag. Vallance, University.—BACRELORS OF ARTS: C. Parr, Esq. Mag-dalen Hall, Grand Compounder; A. H. R. Baillie, Lincoln; J. Cowherd, Scholar of Lincoln; H. A. Holden, Worcester; J. Abbott, Balliol; E. L. Bennet, P. Knapp, Merton; A. S. Berry, W. Cleminson, Queen's; R. Bingham, Magdalen Hall; J. S. Townsend and W. B. Baring, Oriel; A. H. Gower, Christ Church; and C. T. Plumptre, University.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY .- A short time ago, while working a piece of converted timber in the Dock-yard, for a first futtock rider of His Majesty's ship Kent, of 74 guns, the workmen had to take of about three inches from one of the ends, in which a small hole was red, and on cutting it out with a mallet and chisel, a bird called the willow-wren, was found in a perfect state of There was not the least appearance of defect in the wood,

until the three-inch piece was cut off.

The discovery ships, with the Nautilus transport in company, were all well off Kinnaird Head, on the east coast of Scotland, on the east coast of Wednesday the 18th inst. They had encountered some very blow-ing weather; but both the Fury and Hecla, notwithstanding their crowded state, and being so bound and hampered with the necessary strengthenings against the ice, both sailed and steered well, and answered the expectations of their commanders in every respect. Having received their pilots on board for the Shetland Islands, they

were proceeding on their voyage all in the highest spirits. From Cochin China intelligence has arrived of the dethe death of the King Kin-Long, and of the accession of his eldest son to the

will, for three years, under the guardianship of the Eunuch Taquan.

Accounts have been received at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro, of the delivery of the Princess Royal of a son, on the 6th of March, and of the King's intention to take his departure for Europe on the 12th 4 of April.



#### WINTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, THURSDAY.

The Barl of Westmonth v. the Countess of Westmeath.—Mr. Horne said he was requested to ask his Lordship for his judgment in

The Lord Chancellor-" Let it be put in the paper for Tuesday next. This is one of that class of cases in which I had hoped it would not be necessary to ask for judgment."

Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Countess of Westmeath, stated, that the Earl of Westmeath had instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Start for the restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. Horne said, that the statement of his Learned Friend was

correct; it was a fact which he did not wish to keep back from his Lordship.

The Lord Chancellor-" This will create a new difficulty, if the deed of separation between the Noble Parties does not go far enough to enjoin such a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court. aware there was a case in which Lord Bathurst went the length of granting an injunction to restrain such a sult in the Ecclesiastical Court. I will give you my judgment on Tuesday next." I will give you my judgment on Tuesday next.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY.

The King v. Benbow, and the King v. Dolby.—On the motion of Mr. Tyndali, both these defendants were called up, and pleaded Not

Guilty, to the several indictments against them.

The King v. Francis and James Jolly.—This was an indictment for libel, for having published in the Carlisle Journal, of which the defendants are proprietors, an article, imputing to the Marquis of Queensberry cruelty, oppression, and inhumanity towards his tenantry.—The trial took place at the last Assizes for the county of Cumberland, and there was a verdict of Guilty against the de-

Mr. Courtney prayed judgment on both the defendants, who ap-peared in Court, and handed up an affidavit, in which they stated, that they had received from a correspondent, the obnoxious article, on the very day on which their paper went to press, and had not, therefore, time to examine its contents, or observe its evil tendency The affidavit further stated, that they had no malicious feeling in giving insertion to the paragraph in question, and knew not of its being offensive until the indictment was preferred against them, when they offered the Noble prosecutor to make any reparation in their power, and to give up the author, in case the proceedings

commenced against them were relinquished.

Mr. Alderson then addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment, urging very forcibly the allegations contained in the affidavit.

Mr. Courtney replied in aggravation of punishment, and banded

up to the Court a Journal published by the defendants subsequently to the trial, and referred to an article in it, appealing to the judgment of the public "whether they or the Noble prosecutor were most degraded by the result of the trial," &c.

stice Bayley, after a solemn and very impressive address to the defendants, pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, that both the defendants be committed to the custody of the Marshall of the Marshalsea Court, for three calendar months, and, at the expiration of that term, to give security for good behaviour for three

years, each in 3001. and two others in 1001. each.

THURSDAY, May 24.—The King v. Turner.—The Defendant appeared to plend to an indictment charging him with publishing a scandalous and seditious libel. Being called on to say whether be was guilty or not, be stated that his name was not in the indictment-it was William, not Thomas.

The Court allowed the misnemer to be amended, and after the Defendant had pleaded Not Guilty, he was told his trial would come on at the Sittings after Term.

The King v. Cartwright, Wooler, and Others. - The Court delivered their opinion on the application for a new trial in this case

Their Lordships unanimously decided no new trial could be had.

Mr. Denman prayed the Court to allow the judgment to stand over for a week; the Attorney-General consented, and the Chief Justice appointed Wednesday next.

The King v. John Hunt.—The Defendant appeared upon the floor strends by his some and coursel friends but the Ludge's notes.

floor, attended by his sons and several friends, but the Judge's notes

not being in Court, the cause was postponed. The King v. Thomas Evans.—The Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the Court on the Defendant, as Proprietor of The Manchester Observer, for a libel inserted in that Paper, of and concerning the King's Government, and of and concerning his Majesty's Troops. The libel was contained in a statement published in the Observer, purporting to be an account of an outrage committed by the troops at Oldham, on the occasion of the celebration of the King's Birth-day at that place.

Mr. Williams now addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant, either for a new trial, or in arrest of judgment, on the ground that in the first, second, fourth, and fifth counts of the indictment, there were variances between the publication and the indictment, which must prove fatal to those counts. The Learned Counsel argued at great length in support of his application, but the Court held that at least the third and sixth counts were free from legal objection. and the Attorney-General said he would take the judgment on those

Affidavits were then put in by the defendant, but nothing was offered in the spirit of contrition,

Before the Court gave judgment they heard a second case, in which the defendant was to receive sentence for a private libel, reflecting on the character of Doctor Conneley, by accusing him of

an adulterous intercourse with his servant. For the first libel the defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned one year in Lancaster Jail; and for the second, six months in the

same prison. FRIDAY.— The King v. The Rev. Mr. Blacow.—Mr. Brougham was heard this day in support of the Rule for filing a criminal information against the defendant for a Libel on the Queen, his friend Mr. Park's opposition to the criminal information relied entirely on the absence of affidavits on the part of her Majesty, denying the charges imputed to her by the defendant. The case alluded to by Mr. Park were easily distinguished from the present. He ofted these cases, the King v. Bickerton, the King v. Webster, the King v. Sir J. Fielding, &c. in all which the crimes imputed were, he said, of a specific nature and not general charges, as in the prewas unnecessary to enumerate before their Lordships the dignities, privileges, and prerogntives which belonged to the Queen Consort of these realms. It was perfectly inconsistent with the dignity of the Queen Consort, to come into Court to tender an affidavit; and if others of His Majesty's subjects were required to do so, yet it by no means followed that the Queen Consort was obliged to comply with that rule. Her case was distinguished from that of any other individual; and if his friend Mr. Park would show him any case in which any person of equal dignity and pre-rogative with the Queen had tendered such an affidavit, he (Mr. Brougham) would then be ready to admit that the Queen Consort was bound in the same rule. Lord Coke, in page 133 of his In-stitutes, after describing some of the Queen Cousort's prerogatives, says, "Such a Queen hath many other prerogatives, as she shall fad no pledges, for such is her dignity, as she shall not be amerced." And again, Lord Coke says, in the same page, "If any bailiff of the Queen's bring an action concerning the hundred, be shall say, Inconfemptum Domini Regis et Reginæ." And again, "in case of aid prier of the King, it is said, Domino Rege inconsulta." And, "in case of aid prier of the Queen, it is Domina Regina inconsulta, and the cause of the aid prier shall not be

counter-pleaded so more than in the King's case. The Learned Gentleman then cited some passages in Fitsherbert's Natura Brevium, page 101, and Computs Diggs, in order to show how the Queen was held to be distinguished from all other subjects, and have peculiar rights and prerogatives. The Queen night file, through her Officers, proceedings in Chancery and the Exchequer but he begged not to be understood as maintaining that she could file ex-officio informations by her Attorney-General in her own name. Those dignities were bestowed on the Queen Consort for the public good, and because she ought to have rights independent of the King, who was supposed to be always engaged circa ardua Regni. It was for a base and slanderous attack on her under those privileges and dignities that she was advised to bring this action and if she has the sanction of this Court that it is not below her dignity and peculiar prerogatives, she is ready to come into Court with the required affidavit. She claimed the interposition of the Court, in the first instance, because she thought she would be descending below her exalted station in coming into Court to tender an affidavit denying charges so vague and general. Her case stood alone, without a precedent, and distinguished from all those cases relied on by the other side.

Mr. Denman was heard on the same side.

The Court took time to consider of their decision on the appli-

#### COURT OF ARCHES, MAY 19.

CHETTLE AGAINST CHETTLE.—This was a case of separation or divorce, by reason of adultery, instituted by Mr. Thomas Chettle, of Granthum, in the county of Lincoln, against Mrs. Mary Chettle, his wife. From the whole of the evidence, it appeared that these parties were married on the 11th of May, 1804; that they lived at Nottingham for some time, and afterwards at Grantham, until the month of August, 1819, when Mrs. Chettle, who was alleged for some time previously to have treated her husband with great inattention and indifference, insisted upon a separation; to which Mr. Chettle, by the advice of his friends, was induced to consent, making her an allowance of \$01, a-year for her separate mainte-nance.—Some time in the year 1919, Mr. Chettle detected an adulterous intercourse between his wife and a Mr William Marshall, who lived at Grantham.

Dr. Swabey and Dr. Lushington admitted the fact of adultery but contended, on behalf of the wife, that Mr. Chettle was not entitled to the remedy for which he prayed, he having been himself blameable in taking improper notice of his female servants, and also in severities towards her.

Sir John Nicholl said, that though there could be no doubt that what had taken place between Mr. Chettle and his female servants was highly improper and unbecoming in him as a married man, and the master of a family, yet it could not be contended that any actual connection of an unlawful description was at all proved to have existed between them. The evidence bore no construction of the kind. As to the recrimination which it was attempted to plead in the allegation of the wife, it was clear that acts of cruelty were spoken to as having been done by Mr. Chettle; but no fact of infidelity was made out against him. The Learned Judge recited the whole of the facts alleged in evidence; and after expressing his opinion that the defence set up on the part of Mrs. Chettle was untenable on the plea, either of condemnation or of recrimination, be pronounced for the prayer of the husband.

#### POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET .- An affair, which occurred a few evenings since at a Gaming house in St. James's, has occasioned much stir and inquiry. Information was laid at the office by persons who had I st money at play, and were otherwise disap-pointed. These persons undertook to assist the officers in getting into the house by opening the first floor windows, as the house was so barricaded that it was impossible for them to get in by the reguhar entrance. The whole of the officers, with an addition constables, assembled near the house at the appointed hour, with ladders in reserve. The striking of St. James's clock was the signal for the attack, when some persons within were to throw up the sashes. The ladder for scaling being brought, the watchman on

the beat gave an alarm, and all was spoiled.

The watchman, in his defence, states, that he did not know but the party meant to commit a robbery, they were strangers to him.

The Managers of the Gaming-house attended before the Magistrates, upon one of the inquiries into the conduct of the watchman, who was, they urged, doing his duty. They said it was a house for they had no objection to admit a Police officer at any time, but they did not choose to have the house plundered by a mob. This expression was in ullusion to those who laid the information, and who were described as disappointed people from other houses of play. There were 4,000l. in the bank, and that was too

much for a scramble. Here the affair rests.

HATTON-GARDEN.- Attempt to Assassinate.—Friday a case of the greatest atrocity came on at this Office. John Russel, a youth of a Jewish appearance, was charged by Mr. John Marson, a gentleman of about seventy years of age, living on his property, and occupying the first floor in the house of Mr. Sibley, in Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, with attempting to murder him with a knife. The following are the circumstances of this horrid transaction: The prisoner came that morning to Mr. Marson's lodging, saying be came with a message from his father, who is a tenant of Mr. Marson. He was shown up stairs to Mr. Marson's sitting-room, where he said he was ordered by his father to wait for him, as he was to come to pay Mr. Marson four pounds rent, which he owed him. The prisoner waited above an hour, during which time Mr. Marson was sitting at his desk, writing. At length the prisoner told Mr. Marson that he did not expect his father, who gave him (the prisoner) the four pounds to pay the preceding day, but that he had lost it, and he came to him to get a receipt for the money. Mr. Marson teld him he should not give a receipt before he was paid the money; on which the prisoner jumped up from his seet, and laid hold of Mr. Marson by the collar, while a should be should be the before he was paid the money; on which the prisoner jumped up from his seet, and held hold of Mr. Marson by the collar, pulled a sharp knife out of his bosom, and held it to Mr. Marson's breast. Mr. Marson warded off the knife, a struggle engage Mr. Marson warded off the knife, a struggle ensued, and both fell. Mr. Marson, finding that the prisoner was likely to overpower him, kicked with his feet against the floor and the door; the noise brought the people in the house to his assistance; the prisoner was secured, and given in charge to a constable. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the prisoner purchased the knife at a s shop on Mutton-hill, when he was going to Mr. Marson's. -Mr. Marson not wishing to try the charge capitally, so as to affect the prisoner's life, the Magistrate committed him for the assault, with notice that he should give twenty-four hours notice of ball, to afford the complainant time to ixquire if they were good and suf-

Town Hall, Southwark .- Alleged Murder .- On Friday, a Lady named Eliza Harmer, the wife of Mr. Harmer, ironfounder, Tooley-street, Borough, was charged before Alderman J. J. Smith. on suspicion of murdering her husband the night before, by shooting him with a pistol, the ball of which entered the orbit of his right eye and penetrated into his brain, which produced his instant death. The prisoner is about thirty years of age, and of most interesting ap-

Hannah Studd, the servant girl, was examined, and she detailed the unfortunate affair:—The mistress had been out nearly the whole of the day, and on her return, found her (the servant) and the eceased taking ten together, which was unusual. The deceased

was in the babit of playing with the platols, and had frequently pointed them at the head of the prisoner. About night e'clock last night, the deceased said to the prisoner—"G—d b—t you, I'il shoot and she heard the snap of a pistol, but no report. In a few minutes afterwards a pistol went off and the prisoner exclaimed "I have shot him, I have murdered my husband. Good God! I did not know the pistol was loaded; go fetch a Surgeon imme-

dia tely." Mr. Harmer fell dead on the spot.

John Kinsey, the officer, stated, that he was sent for between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday night to the deceased's house, No. 6, Weston-street, Maze-pond. Mr. Jamieson, the surgeon, admitted him, and he found the prisoner in the back-parlour, crying and stamping like a maniac. He inquired what was the matter; and she replied in the greatest distruction, "I have murdered my In the next room be saw the body of the deceased on a chair, with a handkerchief over his face; he pulled the hundkerchief off, and found he was dead. Several gentiemen were in the room, and three pistols were placed on a table with the cocks all down, them had the appearance of baving been recently discharged; the others did not appear to have any priming in them; at all events there had been no flask in the pan. They were both loaded with ball—[Here they were produced]—and the charges were still in them. After the surgeon had retired, witness, with the assistance of Joseph Welch and W. Kinsey, took the body of the deceased up stairs, and laid it on a mattress, and searched the nockets. They found on his nerson a silver watch which the pockets. They found on his person a silver watch, which was also going; also 19s. in silver, and is. 10d. in copper, and amongst the latter five pistol balls and a piece of lead; the bullets fitted the pistols. In his great cont pocket, they found two pair of pistol hags, containing two bullet-moulds, and two powder.flasks full of powder, and also a pocket-book. He then sent for a coach and took the prisoner to the Borough Compter.— The officers took charge of the house and furniture, and Mr. Bunny, The oncers took courge of the parish, sealed the doors and property, till the sealer of the present charge should be ascertained.—The unthe result of the present charge should be ascertained.—The unfortunate prisoner was called on for her defence; but, by the advice of her solicitor, she declined saying any thing. She was then ordered to be remanded till Monday, and was accordingly conducted into the Magistrate's private parlour, where she remained till four o'clock, when she was conveyed in a coach to the Compter, attended by Mr. Law, the keeper of the prison, two Marshalmen, and the parish officers. Mr. Alderman Smith had given particular orders for rendering her situation as comfortable as the circumstances of the case would admit of. The curiosity to obtain a view of her person was so great, that on the way the coach-windows were all broken by the obtrusive crowd.

#### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BATH .- A public bothing place is about to be focused near the Folly House, at Hampton, near this City; it is to be excavated in the form of a crescent, with a semi-circular wall, which will serve as a landing-place for the bathers, who will be sheltered from the public view by another wall, to which are to be attacted sheds for the convenience of dressing; and the front of the bath next the the convenience or dressing; and the front of the bath next the river is to be defended by strong guard-posts and rails to prownt accidents. This undertaking, when completed, will prevent the disgusting scenes which every summer disgrace the banks of the Avon and the Caual.

Bradford — His Majesty's Commissioners for building New Churches, have engaged to build two churches in this parish, one at Shipley, and the other at Wilsden, each to accommodate 1400

BRIGHTON.-By the able management of the Overseers, the Poor-rates here, happily, are the reverse of being on the increase— a 3s. rate, instead of one of 9s. like the last, it is said, will be sufficient to meet the exigencies of the current quarter

CHESHUNT.—Mr. Cromwell of this place, has now in his possession the hat of his ancestor Oliver Cromwell, by which the skull supposed to be the Protector's, which, with two others, were, after the Restoration, affixed over the entrance to Westminster Hall, matil the reign of Queen Anne, has been tried, and no doubt is now entertained of its identity.

entertained of its identity.

Cheherster.—A basking shark, which measured 9 feet in length, was taken a few days ago, in Bracklesham Bay, south of this town, by some fishermen, who with difficulty brought it on shore, entangled in their nets. On opening it four young ones were taken from it, which weighed about seven pounds each.

DONCASTER.—This town is at this time very gay, in consequence of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry being quartered there, under the command of Lord Grantham. His Lordship has already given a ball to the ladies at the Mansion House.

EDINBURGH.—A robbery was effected on the mail from hence to Glasgow a few days since. Places for four were taken on the preceding evening, but only one person appeared the following morning; another was taken up as the coach passed St. Andrew-On the arrival of the coach at Midcalder one of the two alighted with the guard, and went in with him to the post-office, inquiring if there were any letters for Mr. Williams. He was nu-swered in the affirmative, and a pretty large letter, scaled with black wax, was produced with that address, which he immediately opened, besides a smaller letter, the postage of which he paid. At this juncture the individual who had been left in the coach appeared in sight, when Mr. Williams, with an air of sorrow, called out to him—" See, read that, it is what I was somewhat prepared for we must return to Bdinburgh immediately." They then gave orders for a post-chaise, and the mail coach, of course, proceeded On its arrival there it was discovered that the money box belonging to the Bank of Scotland, which is deposited below one of the seats, secured with a lock, had been abstracted, and a good deal of alarm was consequently created. It luckily turned out, however, on communicating with the Bank at Edinburgh, that the box sent to Glasgow that day was entirely empty, a circumstance which very seldom happens. The box of the Royal Bank occupies the same place in the coach, but on this occasion it was full of specie, and of considerable weight, which no doubt prevented their choosing it.

GLASGOW .- Swan (a culprit, who was executed here on Wednesday, the 16th instant, for uttering forged notes), is said to have **teld one of the town officers. On the morning of his execution, that** he was in the hay-loft along with the Cato-street conspirators, and made his escape by a back window.

HAILSHAM .- A most singular circumstance has occurred here; which offers a problem worthy the investigation of the curious. bail of hair, of a hard substance, and of a glossy black colour, has been taken from the stomach of a bullock belonging to Mr. Kennett, of that place.

LEWES .- A botanical curiosity has been exhibited here. It is a polyanthus, with more than sixty flowers on the same stem, but perfectly separate from each other, which had been gathered at Asham.

There is, in some hop grounds, at Rotherfield, in the eastern part of this county, a hop-pole, which has been used for no less a time than 35 years!

Lvn.—Mr. Christopher Allcock, who served in the first draught of the Norfolk Militia, when raised in the year 1759, dued here, a few days ago, at the advanced age of 91. He was so much attached to the service, that when no longer able to do duty, he carefully preserved his regimentals; in which, by his own desire, he was

LYME.—Two magnificent organized fossils have recently been found on the coast, between Charmouth and this town. They apfound on the coast, perween charmouth and this town. They appear to be of the species called *lehthyosaurus vulgaris*, and *lehthyosaurus Platyodon*. The skeleton of the former lies in high relief upon a mass of indurated blue marble; the remains of the latter beast measures nearly 20 feet in length. Its vertebre are 9.5 in number; its head five feet long, and its teeth round and sharp at the point, and full three inches in length.

MACCLESFIELD.—Singular Occurrence.—On the 21st of April last, a Serjeant of the 29 h Regiment of Foot, stationed here, escorting a party of men of the 12th Regiment, thence to Portsmouth, was quartered at the King's Arms Im, Bishop's Waltham, the next day being (Sunday) a halting day; and on which day he left the house, and never returned. Search was made, but without effect, until the 25th, when he was found in a dich, having formed a determination to startly himself to death, and had actably heavy them. termination to starve himself to death, and had actually been there the seven days without food. He had got a curious bed, made in the ditch, with sticks laid across, and a large quantity of moss. He was taken to Mr. Clarke's house, who gave him some food, which he ate very little of, and he was allowed to depart, and was not heard of again until Saturday, the 12th of May, being three weeks, and during which time he had also been without food, having been in the wood, about a mile from Bishop's Waltham, the last fourteen the wood, about a mile from Bishop's Waltham, the last fourteen days without any sustenance whatever, except a little muddy water which was near the place where he made his bed. He rose up on the morning named, with a determination of beginning a new life, that being his hirth-day (the \$2d year of his age), and came wandering, like a skeleton, to the King's Arms again. He told Mr. Clarke that it was his intention to place himself under his protection; he said he had got the better of his weakness, as he found he could not put an end to his existence, which he had tried to effect, by making incisions in his arm to bleed himself to death, as he did not die with humer, which he thought he should in ten days: the not die with hunger, which he thought he should in ten days: the means he had used to prevent his feeling the pain of hunger wasmeans he had used to prevent his recting the pain of punger was— by tearing the sleeves off hissbirt, and binding them round his body, and drawing them closer, as his body decreased in size, by which means, he thinks he could have lived fourteen days longer. The reason for his committing this act was, as he states—on his march from Macclesfield, with the party of men under his command, he took two one-pound Bank of England notes, which he considered to he bad, by their being refused, which notes he had in his pos-ression, and finding that he had not receive accept to now the ways session, and finding that he had not money enough to pay the men, it burt his feelings so much, that he could not bear it, having been in the regiment ten years without the least stain on his character; which appears to be correct, by the commanding officer's letter, which has been since received, stating him to be one of the most trust-worthy men in the regiment, and was particularly selected for the purpose.—He is recovering as fast as nature will allow.

MAIDSTONE.—A packet, containing one hundred one pound forged Bank of England notes, was found in a booth at our fair, doubtless intended for circulation here.

MANCHESTER.—Major-Gen. Lord Edward Somerset, on Thursday se'nnight, reviewed the 19th Lancers about four miles from here, in the presence of thousands of spectators. During one of the rapid movements, three of the horses fell with their riders, who were much burt; but the animals, the instant they recovered their feet, resumed their places in the ranks, without their riders.

MONTROSE.—H. Shuttleworth, keeper of the Hope Tavern, in

this town, was found murdered, a few days since, at the back of his own house. A precognition has been held; the murderer is supown house. A precognition has been held; the murderer is sup-posed to be his own wife, and the weapon of destruction used on the occasion to have been a poker.

NEWCASTLE —Mr. George Browne, solicitor, of this town, was attacked and robbed by four foot-pads, a few nights since, on the West Turapike road, of 31. 17s. 6d. and—α law case! v had Mr. B. pleaded hard to have returned, but the reprobates took the case

NORTH BERWICK .- On Wednesday se'nnight, about eight o'clock in the morning, a novelty unknown in this place before, attracted the attention of a numerous assemblage of spectators. A bont manned by four men, proceeded from this harbour to Canty Bay, a distance of two miles, and after refreshing the crew, proceeder round the Bass Rock, and returned about a quarter past nine, having performed their voyage in the space of an hour and a quarter, gross time, being upwards of six miles, the whole performed without either sails, oars, or any steam apparatus. The invention is entirely that of a respectable mill wright here, who expects a patent before he publishes the means of impulsion.

Oxford .- Female Impostor .- "A short time since, a gentlement of this city met a female beggar in the Parks, dressed in rags which rendered her appearance indecent in the extreme. seemed to be 19 or 20 years of age, and was walking towards this city. He advised her to remain where she was, until the evening. when she might go to a lodging house, less exposed to observation. She told a most piteous tale; she was hungry, weary, and without money to procure food and lodging. Knowing the tricks of vagrants, he watched her, and saw several shillings given to her by some ladies. Some bours afterwards, he met a boy with a bundle, proceeding towards the place where the ragged female was stationed. He stopped him, and inquired what the bundle contained the boy was unwilling to reply, but by threats, and the promise of a small sum of money, the boy at length confessed that the bundle contained the girl's clothes. He acknowledged, that in the morning she stripped herself in a neighbouring hovel, and put on the rags she then wore; and that he was returning with her clothes from the lodging-house, in order that she might dress herself, and proceed to Oxford. It appears, that this was her usual practice at all the towns she visited. This trick is found profitable, and is often had recourse to."-Oxford Herald.

SUDBURY .- A few days since a disgraceful circumstance occurred here: Henry Frost, a weaver, sold his wife (with the customary practice of a halter tied round her neck) to one Robert Whiting, for 2a.; but the bargain being offensive to a number of females present, they would have given the new bridegroom a summary chastisement, had he not taken shelter in a cottage, into which they pursued him, and he was obliged at last to make his escape by jumping out of the chamber window.

## ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

ROBBERY .- Monday morning, between three and four o'clock, the dwelling-house of Colonel Eglington, in the City-road, was en tened by means of false keys, and plundered of plate, linen, &c. to the amount of 501. with which the thieves got clear off.

In the course of the night of Friday se'unight, the Old Slaughte Coffee-house, St. Martin's lane, was broken into by thieves, who effected their entry by means of forcing up the iron grating over the area, and succeeded in carrying off plate and money to the amount

DIABOLICAL CRUBLTY .— Two men, late servants of Mr. Hitch-cock, of Allcannings, have been in custody for the last three weeks, charged with having destroyed a horse belonging to their muster by forcing down its throat a quantity of small nails and pebbles. This cruel not was perpetrated on Friday; and it is singular, that or the Schurdny the Lorse are its food, and worked as usual, the nails having possed into its stomach. On the Sunday morning, however, it diel; and on the animal being dissected, it was soon found what oc-entioned its death. The servants have not yet been committed, from the want of stronger evidence against them, but which is expected to be obtained.

SHI	P NEWS.	
Arrived Mails Du		
1 Dublin		
2 Waterford		
Guernney & Jersey -		
Helland	Flanders	
Gottenburgh	—Jamaica —	

DEAL, May 25.—Wind S.W.—Came down from the River last night and ailed, the Pame, Engstgate, for Madras and Bengal. Came down to-day and main, the Mary, Harly, for Miramichi; and Triane, Smale, for Trieste rrived and sailed for the River, the Dryad, Fell; and Charles, Milne, from ohago.

HARWICH, May 25 .- Arrived the Henry Freeling packet, with a mail

HARWICH, MRRY 25.—Arrived the Son, Allow His Majesty's ships from Cukhaven.

PORTSMOUTH, May 25.—Wind W.S.W.—Arrived His Majesty's ships Indigenia from Plymouth, and Brisk from the Eastward, Also the Hyary Clay, Potts, from the Downs. Passed by for London, after landing her passengers, the Lady Campboll, Marquis, from China. Sailed the Barbadoes packet, Garrick, for Bremen; Agnes, Cundy, for London; and Hero, James, for Hull.

NEVER DESPAIR. A Comedy, by the Author of "The Letter from the King to his People."

The Author expected that the unprecedented sale of the "Letter" would have served to establish the sale of "The True Blue." a weekly Journal conducted by him. In this expectation he finds himself grievously disapnointed

The publication, therefore, of this Comedy has two objects: First, to enable tim to overcome some temporary difficulties; and, if possible, to resuse The True Blue," which, for the operate, he is obliged unavoidably to use on

suspend.

The Author thinks it due to himself to state, that a Second Letter from the Kine, is not from his pen; nor has he the least remaining interest in his own production. At the time of publishing his own Letter, he deeply felt, how necessary it was so to canduct it, as not to bring the King's name wantonly or unnecessarily before the public. Nothing but the momentous crists at which it appeared could alone justify the act. That crisis being happily gone by, the public assumption of the Royal Title is, in his humble opinion, indecent and improper.

The publication of this Comedy under the circumstances stated, will also tend to prove, that the Author of the "Letter" was no parasite, no Court dependant, and wholly unconnected with Administration. He trusts, that those who have been pleased with his late political conduct, will patronize his first afteunpt at a Comedy, which has, (perhaps too partially) received the approbation of many adequate judges.

NEVER DESPAIR, is in the press, and will be published within a fortingth, by Wm. Wright, 46, Fleet-street, and is to be had of every Bookseller in town and country, price 3s.

in town and country, price 3s.

Any communication to the Author may be addressed to Mr. Wright,

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ment.—2. Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson's Poems.—3. Staunton's Uninese Binbassy.

Contents of Nos. 1, 2, and 3: Waldegrave's Memoirs.—Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.—Byron's Martino Paliers.—Harlitt's Table Talk.—Tondine's Life of Pitt.—Lyon's Travels.—De Renzy.—Croly's Paris in 1815.—Bowles, Byron, &c. on Pope.

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BIRTHS.

On Friday, the 25th inst. the Lady of Thomas Wenham, Req. of Bruspiesow, of a daughter.
On Monday last, Mrs. George Battys, of Camden Hill, Kensington, of a daughter.
On Monday last, Mrs. William Maunder, of Dover-street, Philipped

a son.

At Baugalere, on the 6th of December, the Lady of Lieut.-Cal. Ed. Garry
Fleming, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, at the New Church, Mary-le-Bone, the Rev. Civistopher Parkins, of Gresford, in the county of Denbigh, to Anne Arabella, second daughter of the late William Boscawen, Esq.

On Tuesday, at St. George's, Hanover square, G. Tufnell, Esq. late of the 3d Regt. of Guards, to Maria Newton, second daughter of the late C. H. Korright, Esq. of Hylands, Essex.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst. at Clifton Church, Captain Long, late of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and eldest son of John Long, Esq. of Thehead Lodge, Wilts, to Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Daniel, Esq. Barrister at Law.

On Tuesday last, at Turvey Beds, Col. J. G. Scott, of the East India Company's Madras Establishment, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late John Higgins, Esq. of Turvey House.

DIED. On Monday morning, at his house an Bernard-street, Russell-square, to the 3d year of his age. Alexander Auldjo, Esq.
On Sunday, the 13th inst. at her apartments in Michael's place, Brompton, firs. Storace, at a very advanced age.
On Thursday, the 10th inst. aged 58, the Rev. P. Jonn, of Walsinghota, Durham.

On Thursday, the 10th inst. ageu no, was assumed to Durham.
On Monday aftermon, at about five o'clock, at the house of the Noble East, in Portman square, after an indisposition of nearly two years, the Countess of Chatham. Her Ladyship's name was Mary Blizzheth, second daughter of the late Viscount Sydney, and sister of the present Viscount.
On Wednesday, William, youngest son of Mr. John Murray, of Alberticett.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Kaye, wife of Joseph Kaye, Esq. of New

On Wednesday, Mrs. Kaye, wife of Joseph Raye, Esq. of buildings.

On Friday se'nnight, after a short illness, Mrs. Partridge, the Law of Roger Partridge, Esq. of Queen Anne-street West, Cavendish-square.

On Monday last, Miss, Lee, of Sloane-street, ged 75.
On Saturday se'nnight, Mrs. Charlette Lewis, wife of Mr. Thomas Law, of Turnham Green, in the 71st year of her age.
On Tuesday last, in the 25th year of her age, Mary, the eldest daughter of Robert Gibson, Esq. of Upper Tooting.
At Hydrabad, the 2d of last December, Lieut.-Col. Henry Mason, of the Madras Cavalry, sincerely and deservedly regretted.
On Monday last, at her residence, Stafford-row, Pimlico, Mrs. D. Bratall, aged 83.

On the 12th inst, at Chelsea, aged 72, James Stevens, Esq.
On Sunday, the 20th inst, after a short illness, at his house if States have
Cannon-street, Francis Smith, aged 83.
Cannon-street, Francis Smith, aged 83. At Schwerin, after a short illness, on the 6th inst the Duke Adolphus Frederick of Mecklenburg, to the great sorrow of the Grand Ducal Family, and of the numerous persons to whom he was a generous benefactor.

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PRICES	of the	PUBLI	C FUN	DS.	الد فان معلى سامة و
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fred .
Bank Stock	228	2274	228	224	2284 22
3 per Cent. Reduced	748	135	74	743	741 74
3 per Cent. Consols		75	74}	25 }	75 75
31 per Cent. Consols		63 <del>ۇ</del>	834	759	75 761
Consols for Account		75	7.5		92 92
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" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 25

Some S.

## SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC. Sir JOHN STEVENSON.—" The Day-beam is over the Sea," the Venetian Boat Song, sung with the most unbounded applianse at the Lendon, Bath, and Dublin Concerts; arranged for one, two, or three voices; the words written by J. A. Wade, Esq. the Masic composed by the celebrated Sir J. A. Stevensan, Mus. Boc. price 3s. This piece, from the richness and the beautiful simplicity of the melody, has already ranked "If among the mest admired productions of the day. Blinor's Song, "And thou bid my heart forget," from Glenarvon, as sung by Mrs. Ashe at the Bath Concerts with enthusiastic applianse; composed by F. J. Klose, price 1s. 6d. This is the third edition. "Bear Harpof Sweet Erin," Ballad; sung by Mr. Leosi Lee, with the greatest applianse, at the Theatre Royal, Publin, written by Miss Chapman, composed by Bernard Lee, price 1s. 6d.—London: printed by Phillips and Mayhew, Music sellers to H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street.

"A ULD lang Syne," "Auld Robin Gray," "Charlie's my darling, "Sc. for the Plano Forte, by J. F. Burrowes. Also a Series Caledenian Airs, as Piano Forte Duets, by the same Author, comprising, "Scots wha hae," "John Anderson," "Duncan Gray," &c. Sold by Gaulding and Co. 20, Scho-square; Chappelland Co. 50, Bond-street, and all the Music Sheps.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on the 14th day of May, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on the 14th day of May, 1821, as Order was signed by the Rev. George Gaskin, Doctar of Divinity, and William Wix, Esq. two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Middlesex, for turning, diverting, and stopping up a certain PUBLIC FOOTPATH, within the Parish of Stoke Newington, in the County of Middlesex, called the WILLOW WALK, leading from Coach and Horses Lane, in the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the County aforesaid, to the High Read from Newington aforesaid, to London; and that the said Order will be ledged-with the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, in and-for the said County, on Monday, the 16th day of July next: And also, that the said Order will, at the said Quarter Sessions, be confirmed and enrolled, unless upon an Appeal against the same, to be then made, it be otherwise determined.

ROBERT OLDERSKAW, Junior.

the same, to be then made, it be otherwise determined.

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SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, MAY 26.

DIVIDENDS.

June 16, H. and W. Cutbush, Maidstone, carpenters.—June 19, A. Humphrys, Worcester, merchant.—June 19, W. Rust, Sheffield, hair seating manufacturer.—June 18, W. P. Hatch, Shipham, Norfolk, tanner.—June 19, J. Garland, Austin Friars, merchant.—June 16, J. Lawrence, Hatton Garden, weollen draper.—June 16, J. Sparkes and A. Coles, Pertland Street, Saint Mary-le-bone, coach makers.—June 16, G. Webb, Cornhill, dealer.—June 16, C. Hand T. Little, Carlibeliand, cotton manufacturers.—June 16, T. Stunt, Allen Street, Goswell Street, and Ludgate Street, carpet manufacturer.—June 18, B. Fincham the elder, W. Fincham, and B. Fincham the offer, W. Fincham, and B. Fincham the June 23, G. and F. Wardale, Allballows Wharf, Upper Thames Street, oil crushers.—June 20, B. Bewley, Manchester, slateg.—June 19, G. Harris, Birmingham, and J. Edmonds, Aston, near Birmingham, Japanners.

## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gasette contains a Proclamation, continuing the prohibition for ex-orting Guapowder, Arms, and Ammunition for six months from the Siet of

Crown Office, June 2, 1821.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament.—Berough of St.

Ivea. Sir Christopher Hawkina, of Trewithen, in the county of Carawall,
Bart, in the room of James Robert George Graham, Esq. who has accepted
the Chiltern Hundreds.

Commission in the Royal South Gloucester Militia, signed by the Lead Licutenant of the County and City of Gloucester, and of the County and City of Bristel.

David Newman, Gent. to be Ensign.

Commissions in the King's Own Stafordshive Militia, signed by the Vine-Licutenaut of the County of Staford.

The Right Hon. C. T. C. Tallest, commonly called Viscount Ingestre, to be Capt, vice Talbot.—Ensign W. Booth to be Lieut. sice Whateley.

57

Capit vice Taibot.—Ensign W. Booth to be Lieut. vice Whateley.

BANKRUPTCLES SUPERSEDED.

PARK, R. the younger, St. George's-aquare, Portsea, coal-merchant.

RYDE, W. Cannon-street, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

BYOME BY Cannon-street, grocer.

BYOME BY Cannon-street, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

BURROWS, E. Warson, Notta miller.

WOFFINDIN, T. and W. ELLIOTT, New Malson, core-factors.

PILLING, J. Huddersfield, currier and heather-cultur.

WHEATLEY, Coventry, silk-dyer.

HARDWICK, Clare-street, butcher.

PARK, R. Jun. Portsea, coal-merchant.

NICOLL, T. Wars, sack-maker.

HANCOCK, W. Bury St. Edmand's, cabinot-maker.

ROBINSON, S. Huddersfield, hosier.

MUNK, W. High-street, Southwark, brandy-merchant.

CHEETHAM, L. Stockpart, surgeon and apothecary.

RAVIS, N. Gracecharch-street, the-plate-worker.

BUMPUS, J. Helborn, bockseller.

BATTLER, J. J. Hinsing-lane, broker.

#### TUESDAT'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, May 29, 1821.

Member Returned to Serve in this Present Parliament.

Baire of Stirling—Henry Weine Drummend, Esq. of Blair Drummend, in the room of Sir Charles Edmonstone, Bart. deceased.

Shire of Stirling—Herry Wome Drumwond, Esq. of Blair Drummond, in the room of Sir Charles Edmonstone, Butt. deceased.

Omnomissions in the Westmorland Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieut. In Westmorland.

William Clapham, Gent. we be Cornet; John Rumney, Gent. to be Surgeon. Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the East Riding of Yorkshire. George Schonswar, Esq.; Joseph Coltman, Clerk; William Robinson Gilby, Clerk; two Deguty Lieuterants.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of Bedfordshire.

Milition—Ensign Blackett Robert Harrison, Esq. to be Lieutenant, vice Sweeting, resigned.

Yeomanry Cavalry.—William Hillersdon Colquboun, Gent. to be Cornet. Commission in the Anglesey Militio, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey.

Edward Owen, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice — Pritchard, deceased.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. and M. and J. Jackon, and O'Leary, Liverpool, general merchants.—Hunt and Bluns, Stockport, cotton spinners.—J. and D. and J. Colling, jun. Gatesbead, and Newcastic-upon-Tyne, hat manufacturers.—Elliott and Avison, Nettingham, Johners.—Blakey and Mitchison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, milliners.—J. and J. Grace, Bristol, corn factors.—Ackland and Wright, Cannon Street, wine merchants.—J. and J. H. Cooper, Watling Street, muslin manufacturers.—Leyland and Sharples, Aspull, Lancaster, cotton spinners.—Wilcoxon, Stanton, Harding, and Owes, Lombard Street, looking glass manufacturers.—Woolley and Large, Canterbury, millers.—Gater, Knapp, and Paul, bargemssters on the River Itchen.—T. Percival, jun. and G. Percival, Warrington, grocers.—Porrit, Furniss and Fox, Oldham, iron founders.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

GORELY, T. W. Dover, Kent, felt maker.
HART, W. B. King Street, Cheapeide, merchant.
HOLLIS, J. P. Bolingbroke Row, Newington, Surrey, tailor.
M'CORQUODALE, H. Liverpool, merchant.
NICHOLLE, T. Birmingham, dealer.
SIMPSON, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, perfumér.
JONES, F. Redeliffe Hill, Bristol.
WARD, J. Beech, Staffordshire, farmer.
YOUDEN, S. Dover, Kent, carpenter.
DIVIDENDS

WARD, J. Beech, Statiordshire, farmer.
YOUDEN, S. Dover, Kent, carpenter.

DIVIDENDS.

June 22, J. Outram and W. Weish, Liverpool, common brewers.—June 19,
J. Houliston, Thayer Street, Manchester Square, tailor.—June 19, W. J.
Porter, Chelsea, coal merchant.—June 30, G. Royde, Newgate Street, upholsterer.—June 23, T. Courtney, Oxford-Coffee House, Strand, coffee house
keeper.—June 25, M. Sweet, Taunton St. Mary Magdalen, Somersetshire,
Inn-keeper.—June 25, I. Hill, Rotherhithe, merchant.—June 29, V. Hankinson,
Manchester, grocer.—June 30, J. Birch, Manchester, cotton spinner.—June
19, T. Booker, Einsworth, Southampton, miller.—June 20, J. Fullarton,
Manchester, suddier and harvess maker.—July 12, T. Marshall, Bramley,
Yorkshire, clothier.—June 26, R. Maltby, Mortimer Street, money scrivener.

—June 21, W. and J. Durkin, Southampton, ship builders.

CERTIFICATES—June 19.

W. and J. Bryan, Old Compton Street, Soko, haberdashers.—J. Taylor,
Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, wine merchant.—W. L. Houghton,
Kingston-upon-Hull, stationer.—J. Hincheliffe, Bradley, Yorkshire, wood
merchant.—P. Watkins, Bristol, oil and colourman.—J. Boydell, Bethnal
Green, coal merchant.—T. Ward, Warwick Row, Coventry, si k manufacturers.—B. Troughton the elder, and J. Troughton, Wood Street, Cheapside, silkmen,

side, silkmen,

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, MAY 26.—According to the latest letters from Naples, the august Monarch of the Two Sicilies was to make his solemn entry into the capital of his kingdom on the 15th of this month.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 19.—The Grand Vizier and the Reis succeed the former; and Achmet, Erib Effendi, the latter. The armaments against the insurgents proceed with great activity: all the Janissaries have taken up arms.

The Moniteur contains a third document issuing from Laybach is a Circular Despatch of the Courts of Austria, Russia, and Prassin, addressed to their respective Legations at Foreign Courts,

principles upon which they acted, and the results that have taken place, particularly in the Italian Peninsula.

Count Pezzo di Borgi was expected at Paris, and Baren Vincent had already arrived. Lord Holland had arrived at Rouen, where had already arrived. Lord Holland had arrived at Rouen, where he was passing some days, and was expected at Paris. A person, calling himself Louis Frederic Perrin, has been tried by the Tribunat of Correctional Police, after a mysterious imprisonment of some days. It appears that he was supposed to be Louis Buonaparie; but it turned out that he was the very person whom he represented himself to be. From some suspicious circumstances, however, he was placed at the disposal of the Government.

The King of Spain has used his prerogative of withholding the Royal Assent from a projet relative to Patriotic Societies; and the Minister, in communicating the fact, urged it as a proof of the King's entire liberty of action.

An article from Frankfort, of the 21st, brings some further ac-

An article from Frankfort, of the 21st, brings some further accounts of the affairs of the Greeks. A fresh insurrection, it states, Government had taken refuge within the Austrian territory. No particulars are stated. The Greek corps at Galatz is stated to have received strong reinforcements, so as to be enabled to blockade Brailow. The Tarks had not, as rumoured, arrived at the latter place. Theodore is at Bucharest, awaiting the Turks, who are not yet in sufficient force to attack him.

yet in sufficient force to attack him.

A private letter says—"A report circulates here (Frankfort,) that at the rising of an Extraordinary Council of War at Vienna, a scourier was sent off with despatches of the highest importance to the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army of Observation on

the frontiers of Transylvania.

The Moniteur contains a Royal Ordinance, stating, that on the solicitation of the Marquis Barthelemy to be succeeded in his office of Vice-President of the Chamber of Peers, on the grounds of illhealth, the King has accepted his resignation, and, in consideration of his eminent services, has appointed him an Honorary Vice-President. The The same Ordinance appoints the Marquis de Pastoret to

Paris Journals down to the 31st of May have arrived. All the intelligence received from Turkey confirms the previous accounts of the deplurable state of Constantinople. We are assured that even the diplomatic Envoys have not been exempt from the insults of the Mussulmen and Janissaries. It is said that Baron Strogonoff was obliged to make his escape in a woman's dress. The Envoy is said to have been roughly treated.

The Count de St. Clkebere, the Russian Ambassador to Eng-nd, arrived yestenday, with his suite, at the Hotel de l'Empire, Rue d'Arlois, No. 13.

NAPLES, MAY 16 .- The King has entered his capital to-day

amidst the acclumations of his subjects. One of the brothers of the Rothschilds, who is now at Naples, has

recently obtained the title of Marquis from his Sicilian Majesty Lisbon Papers to the 19th ult. reached us yesterday. The Diario of the 16th contains a Decree of the Cortes, regulating the importation of grain and pulse into Portugal. By the first of these articles the importation of all foreign corn, flour, bread, and pulse, is entirely probibited by land, and by sea, except in the ports of Lisbon

M. LAVALETTE. - The Ex-Director of Posts, Las published the

following declaration:

"In presence of Almighty God, the avenger of perjury, I declare that, during the eleven months of the year 1814, I never had any correspondence, direct or indirect, with any of the persons who inbabited the Island of Elbs at that epoch, and that I never caused any letter to be written, or received any letter from them.

I declare that I never went, or caused any one to be sent, to the Island of Elba; and, finally, funt I was an entire stranger to the

events which prepared and consummated the enterprise of the 20th March, 1815. I make this public declaration, voluntarily, without being moved to it by any arriere peace; without being instigated iny feeling of resentment, but only in the interest of truth had resolved to rend it aloud on the scaffold, and to place it in the hands of the attending ecclesiastic; and I require that it may be presented to me again for signature at the last moment of my life.
"14 May, 1821." "M. M. LAVALETTE."

"14 May, 1821. "M. M. LAVALETTE."

"Except the letter of compliment on new year's day, that I myself communicated to my judges."

LAYBACH, MAY 12.—At the moment when the Congress separated, the following Document was published in the name of the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia :-

" DECLARATION. " Europe is acquainted with the motives of the resolution taken by the Allied Sovereigns to suppress conspiracies, and to terminate disorders which menaced the existence of that general peace, the establishment of which has cost so many efforts and so many sa-

"At the very moment when their generous objects were accom-plished in the kingdom of Naples, a rebellion of a still more odious character, if possible, burst forth in Piedmont.

er the ties which had, for so many generations, united the reigning House of Savoy with the people, nor the benefits of an enlightened Government, administered by a wise Prince, and nadepaternal laws, nor the sad prospect of calamities to which the country was exposed, could restrain the disaffected from their de-

signs.
"The plan of a general subversion was prepared. In this combi-"The plan of a general suprension was prepared. In this constraint against the repose of nations, the conspirators of Pledmont had their part assigned them. They were eager to perform it.

"The Throne and the State were betrayed—oaths were violated—military bonour tarnished—and the contempt of every duty soon

produced the scourge of every disorder.

Every where the pestilence exhibited the same character; every re one uniform spirit directed these fatal revolutions.

"Not being able to assign plausible motives in their justifica-tion, nor to obtain national support to maintain them, it was in false doctrines that these contrivers of anarchy sought an apology they founded, upon criminal associations, a still more criminal hope In their eyes, the salutary supremacy of the laws, was a yok which must be destroyed.

"The Allied Sovereigns saw the dangers of this conspiracy in all their full extent, but they had also discovered the real weakness of the conspirators, in spite of their well of declamation and deceit. Experience has verified their unticipations. The resistance which legitimate authority has encountered, has been useless, and crime has disappeared at the sight of the sword of justice.

"It is not to accidental causes—it is not even to the conduct of men, who behaved so ill in the hour of battle—that this easy success should be attributed. It has resulted from a more consolatory principle; from one more worthy of attention.

"Solely employed to contend with, and to put down, rebellion, the Allied forces, far from pursuing any exclusive interests, have arrived to the aid of the people who were subjugated, and the people themselves have regarded the employment of those troops as a support in favour of their liberty, not as an aggression upon their independence. From that moment the war ceased—from that moment the States which revolution had assailed, became the friendly States of those Powers which never wished any thing but their tranquillity

and their prosperity.

"In the midst of these grave occurrences, and in a situation thus delicate, the Allied Sovereigns, in concert with the King of the Two Sicilies and the King of Sardinia, have judged it indispensable to adopt temporary measures of precaution, indicated by prudence, and called for by the general good. The allied troops, whose presents for the restoration of order, have been placed in suitable positions, solely for the purpose of protecting the free exercise of legitimate authority, and to assist it in preparing under this ægis, those benefits which may efface every vestige of such portentous misfortunes.

"Filled with these sentiments, the Allied Sovereigns, in termi nating the conferences at Laybuch, have wished to announce to the world the principles by which they have been animated. They are determined mover to abandon them; and all the friends of order will constantly see and find in their union, a sure sufeguard against the enterprises of anarchy.

" Austria—METTERNICH.

" The Baron DE VINCENT.

" Prussia-KRUSEMARK.

" Russia — NESSELEODE.
" CAPO D'ISTRIA

" Pozzo Di Bergo."

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Scotch Revenue, the Timber Duties, the Scotch Admiralty Courts, the English and Irish Militia Pay, the Irish Bankrapt Laws Amendment, Public Notaries Regulation, Lunatic Asylum, Holyhead Road, and to several private Bills.

The Westminster Improvement Bill was passed.—Adjourned till Wednesday.

## WEDNESDAY.

The Jurors Attendance Bill was passed.

A Petition was presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne from certain inhabitants of New Lanark, praying that the House would take into consideration the plan of Mr. Owen for the relief of the

poor. It was laid on the table.

The Earl of Donoughmore moved for certain papers connected with the Irish Courts Regulation Bill, with a view to a better understanding of that measure which went to take away the emoluments of the officers of the Law Courts, and to pay them for their services by stated salaries, and created patronage of 45,000l. a-year. Lord Sidmonth observed, that the Bill merely provided a limited

income, in lieu of most exorbitant, undefined, and unlimited fees, which these officers were in the practice of exacting.

The Barl of Limerick and the Marquis of Landowne felt the strong necessity of passing this Bill. The motion was then agreed to.—Adjourned.

## FRIDAY.

The Earl of Limerick gave notice that he would move the Se-cond Readings of the Irish Rutes of Interest Bill and the London Wharfs Bill on Tuesday next .- Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

The Irish Election Expence Bill was pased.

Sir J. Mackbatask presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, complaining of the manner of administering justice in that Colony, and of the severe and extraordinary mode of administering punishments, and praying for the establishment of a local Legislature. The Courts called Surrogate Courts were principally composed of officers in the navy; one man, named Nambert, was cited before them for contempt, for not attending to a suramons, and sentenced to receive 36 lashes; he actually received 14, when he fainted, and the surgeon was of opinion it would be dangerous to proceed with the punishment. The man brought his

action in the Supreme Court, but the Judges were of opinion that is would be dangerous to interfere with the decisions of another Court. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman said he had many other

cases equally oppressive.

Sir J. Coffin observed, that when he was in the Island of Newfoundland, the cat-o'-nine tails was the only law known there.

Mr. Goulburn conceived the appointment of a local Legislature. to be a question of great delicacy. In some cases, local Legisla-tures were beneficial; in others, pregnant with evils. The mode of administering punishment was a mode that ought not to exist—indoed, the moment His Majesty's Government at home was made acquainted with the circumstance, they issued an order to a recurrence of such a mode of punishment. He did not mean to defend severe punishment, but justice, he contended, was generally administered in the Colonies with impartiality. In the instance complained of, the Court was not composed wholly of Navel officers, for these officers were assisted by one of the Missionaries.

Dr. Lushington condemned in strong terms the mode of punishment complained of

ment complained of

ment companied or.

Mr. W. Smith hoped the petitioners would find redress.

Mr. Marryatt supported the petition, which, after some observations from Mr. Wilberforce, was laid on the table.

Sir J. Mackintosh presented another petition to the same effect, from the district of Ferryland, in the said Island.

Major-General Wilson wished to know whether torture was permitted in Demerara. Mr. Goulburn said that general instructions had been given that

no punishment should be inflicted in the Colonies unknown laws of England .- The petition was ordered to be printed.

A petition was presented by Mr. Hume, from a person name! Wilkinson, on the subject of Finance, recommending a property tax, as a measure of economy.

On the third reading of the London Wharfs' Bill,

Mr. Hume wished to introduce a clause for the purpose of saving to individuals their right of access to the river.

Mr. C. Calvert was of opinion the clause would nullify the Ball.
The House divided—For the Clause, 7—Against it, 52—Majorih, 45.—The Bill was passed.

The Poor Relief Amendment Bill wont through a Committee, and the further consideration of the Bill was fixed for the 5th of June In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Arbuthnot moved the grant of 137,5001 for the use of the Barrack Department of Great Britain.

Col. Davies objected to the increase in the grant for Barrack Masters and Serjeants, which he thought unnecessary, for the dut, in many places, was done by Barrack Serjeants. The sum of in many places, was done by Barrack Serjeauis. The sum of 13,5001, for pensions and allowances to retired officers did not meet with the gallant Colonel's concurrence. There was also a sum of 74,0001, for building new barracks; this he thought unnecessary. He therefore proposed to amend the vote, by proposing to reduce the grant to 59,5001.

Mr. Arbuthnot admitted, that the sum demanded for Barracks and the salaries of Barrack-Masters was considerable, but when the and the sataries of Darrack-Massers was considered, he was sure a would be trifling. With respect to the appointment of Barack-Massers, he could assure the Committee, that no new appointment had been made, except from the reduced list. After the late was, Barracks were ordered to be prepared sufficient for the accommoda-tion of 150,000 men, but that number had been gradually de-creased; last year, they were reduced to 40,000 men. New Barracks had been constructed, only in the disturbed districts. It was dangerous to allow the soldiery to mix with the people in those districts. A sum of 88,000l. had been voted last year to this purpose, and of this sum 75,000l. remained to be applied to that object.

Sir J. Newport protested against the principle of keeping the

people in order by a perpetual burrack establishment.

Mr. Hume observed that in 1792, the whole of the expeace of the barrack department was but 45521, the present year it was 227,0001. A great part of this sum in his opinion, ought to be struck off. He would urge his Hon. Friend to press his amend-

Sir R. Heron protested against the increase of the barrack de

Mr. Bright thought it abourd to make this nation a military one; we were not so by nature, and could not be made so by lat. He re-commended economy, and then we should continue to be the great-est of naval powers, as we had been the freest of people.

Mr. Maberley thought the grant ought to be reduced at less

On a division the numbers were: -For the original motion, 53-

The motion for granting 137,5001. was of course carried.

The next vote was for 280,0001. in which was included a sum of 43,0001. for the expences incurred on the trial of the Queen.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett objected to this vote for defraying the expenses of an inquiry the most ill-advised, wenton, abandoned, and fingitious, that ever disgraced this country. From its outset, the people rose against it, reproduced it, and curs d it; the children's children's children's those who opposed it, would bless the memories of their parents, whilst the recollection of the supporters of it, would, to the end of time, be associated with ideas of every thing that was been unconsequences as a support of the supporters of it. base, mean, ungenerous, and unmanly. He detested and abhorred the proceedings against the Queen, and he thought it a great hardship that the people should be called upon to pay the expense. He would sooner have died last year, then have voted the sum of 280,0001. for secret services, if he thought any part of it would have been turned against the Queen.

The Chanceffor of the Exchequer expressed his concern that the Hon. Member for Shrawsbury should have been lastrayed into language which was intemperate, when speaking of the proceedings against the Queen. Ministers had never shrunk from responsibility, and were ready to answer for their advice on that occasion, either in that House, or in any constitutional manner.

Mr. Hume was not surprised at the lofty tone assumed by the Right Hon. Gent, when he considered the overwhelming majorific which Ministers possessed. But he had not answered the charges of his Hon. Friend, who, he did not think, had used intemperate language, for the trial of the Queen was the greatest blemis which this country had ever experienced. But he was a little surprised that Ministers should come to that House to ask it to defray the experience of a personal come to that House to ask it to defray the experience of a personal come to that House to ask it to defray the experience of a personal come to that House to ask it to defray the experience of a personal come to that House to ask it to defray the experience of a personal come to that House to ask it to defray the experience of the company to pence of a proceeding instituted by themselves, and in which they had failed. A Noble Marquis, not now present, had said, that as he and his colleagues had begun this proceeding on their own re sponsibility, they must stand or full by the result. It was also said, that if the charres were unproved, the Queen would be emitted to all the privileges of an acquitted person. That pledge, so given by the Noble Marquis, had been violated.—(No, no! from the Ministerial Results). terial Benches.)—He knew not what this mennt; the question was, whether the Noble Marquis had used the words, or whether he had not. He himself (Mr. H.) heard him give the pledge, and, ne the min see in see i

he was irregular in alluding to what was said by an absent Mem-Ler in a former debate.

Mr. Hume was of opinion that he could refer to the speech of a Member when that speech had been made in another Session. Mowever, without saying where he heard the Noble Marquis we the words, he would assert that he himself (Mr. H.) did hear the Noble Marquis speak them is a respectable Assembly, though, perhaps, he was lardly warranted in calling it respectable.

Mr. Brogdin.—I must appeal to the Committee if the expectable.

sions of the Hon. Member are not an aspersion upon the charack

of this House. I need not repent that such expressions are exceedagly irrogular.

Mr. Beanett observed that he thought the Chairman was t basty in applying his Hon. Friend's words, for he (Mr. Bennett) had him name this or any other Assembly.

Mr. Hume.—Sir, I can easily attribute your calling me to order see, facility with which you applied my words to this House. I Fer mentioned the House of Commons.

Mr. Brogden.-The expressions were too pointed to be misunderstood. I thought them highly disrespectful to this House, and I therefore thought it my duty to call the Hon. Member to order.

Mr. Hume then resumed. With regard to the grant before the

Committee, he would not vote one shilling of it until the most sa-tisfactory explanations were given. He wished to know what was become of the property of the late King; if there was any, it might he applied to paying the proceedings in the Queen's case. The Hon. Member then went on, objecting to the several items, and among the rest, to that of 0,000l. for the composition of actions brought against Governor Maxwell, of the Colony of Sierra Leone, who, as the Hon, Gent. stated, had employed the power of his Government to destroy the property of individuals, one of whom, when he got to England, found an honest Jury of Englishmen, who had given a verdict of 12, or 13,0001. against the Governor; and be called upon his Hon. Friend (Mr. Brougham) to support that fact.

He then concluded with moving to reduce the vote to 80,0001, having no objections that Ministers should have at their disposal #60,0001. Mr. Brougham being called upon by his Hon. Friend, agreed with him in the principle which he had laid down, with respect to civil contingencies. He then defended the character of Governor Manwell, and observed, that his Hon. Friend was mistaken in his conclusions in the case of that gallant and meritorious officer. The facts were, a person named Cooke, who brought the action, and two others, all notorious slave dealers, were tried for slave dealing, and Cooke was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. While on board the hulks, after being brought home, it was discovered the Court had no jurisdiction to try him, though Cooke admitted the fact at Sierra Leone. In England, he brought his action of damages, and pleaded he was an American, and not a British subject, and damages were certainly given to the amount of 12, or 13 thousand pounds, but the persons who got the award were glad to compromise the matter, and take 6,0001. These were the real facts of the case, and he hoped this was the last time he should hear any thing on that subject.

Mr. Arbuthnot entirely agreed with the Hon. Member as to the

real merits of the case of Governor Maxwell. Mr. Wilberforce justified the conduct of Governor Maxwell.

Some further conversation took place, in the course of which, Mr. Arbuthaot said his Noble Friend (the Marquis of Londonderry) had found means to reduce the amount of presents to the Persian Ambassador and his Sovereign from 21,0001. to 11,0001.

On the suggestion of Mr. Denman, the amendment of Mr. Hume

was withdrawn, and the vote was proposed to be reduced to the sum of 145,0001. This amendment, after some conversation, was withdrawn, and the original amendment proposed by Mr. Hume was re-introduced. On this the Committee at length divided— For it, 77- Against it, 106-Majority, 29.

The original proposition was, of course, agreed to.

A sum of 10,0001, was then voted for the works at the College of Odioburgh.

The next vote was for 40,000l. for completing the Penitentiary at Milbank.

Mr. J. Smith said, he did not see the use of that prison, it was built on an unwholesome site, and was very expensive. He would

oncose this grant. Mr. Maberley opposed the grant on the same grounds. Each prisoner cost the country 801. a year, while the prisoners on board the bulks were kept for 171. a-year, each, and the expense of sending convicts to Horany Bayswan only at the rate of 91-per hand. He

orosed that no sum be granted for the Pentientiary this year.

Mr. Holford differed from the Hon. Gent. as to the small exprace of sending prisoners to New South Wales. The prison in question would be attended with much benefit, in correcting the morals of culprits.

Mr. Heavy Grey Beanch thought that transportation had ceased to be considered as a punishment. The Penitentiary Houses, as they

were called, entailed a heavy expense on the country.

Mr. J. Smith was certain if the 500,0001, expended in the build ing of the Penitentiary prison had been applied to the education of the children of the poor of the metropolis, there would be no occa-

sion for such a prison.

Sir C. Long, in reference to the charge of expence, oh that it was impossible to correct the morals of offenders, without confining them, and that necessarily brought on a heavy expence. He knew that this confinement had been attended with the best effects. Many of the women convicts had gone out from the Peni-

tentiary perfectly reclaimed.

Mr. Maberley at length withdraw his opposition, and the vote was

The House then resumed.

On the motion of Mr. Henry Grey Benucit, an account of the number of advertisements inserted by order of Government in the Dublin re-waspapers, with the names of those papers, was ordered to laid before the House.—Adjourned. WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Wharten brought up the Report of the Committee on the Petersfield Election, which decided the right of voting to be in the burgeses, and in the freehold proprietors of lands, houses, or tene-

ects of a certain yearly value in the same.

The second reading of the Bill for establishing an Extra Post

was postponed till Monday.
Mr. M. A Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill for making same alteration in the mode of administering justice in the Court of Chancery, so as to give more efficient relief to the suitor. He stated, that in 1811 there were 330 Appeal causes set down in the paper of the House of Lords, which, taking the average of proceeding in causes of that description, could not be heard in less than ten years. In Chancery there were 106 original causes and 35 apat present there were no fewer than 116 appeals ing, although a Vice-Chancellor's Court had been established. The n. Gent. then stated various cases which had been a long time before the Court, and protested that he would sooner pay a litigated sum of 4 or 5,000l, than go into Court. In 1758 the money in the hands of the Accountait-General was 2,800,000l. In 1818 the sum was 33,560,000l. He wished to see the different branches in the Court consolidated into one; the Lord Chancellor paid by a salary, and not by the uncertain, and, to the suitors, often harassing, snode of fees. He then adverted to the Court of Exchequer, and proposed to make it a permanent Court of Equity, the Lord Chancellor to be permanent President, &c. He concluded with moving, "That this House will, early in the next session, take into its most serious consideration the present state of the High Court of Chancellor and the Court o cery of England, as well as the appellant jurisdiction of the House of Lords, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may tend to facilitate the general business of both those Courts.

The Marquis of Londonderry thought the House ought to be ex-

tremely cautious how they resolved in one Session what they should do in another, especially when the proposition went to make a sweeping change in the Court of Chancery, and to dissolve that which had existed for ages. His object would have the effect of separating the Lord Chancellor from the Cabinet, and deprive the

Members of the Ministry from the guidance of such an Officer in all cases of legal difficulty, and give even a new character to the House of Lords. It would be extremely rash for the House to pledge itself to enter upon any such State reform. Besides, various returns on the subject had been moved for, which were not yet before the House, he therefore suggested to the Hon. Member to withdraw his motion for the present (which the Hon. Member declined). The Noble Marquis then moved the previous question.

The Attorney-General contended, that the erection of the Vice Chancellor's Court had contributed to expedite the business of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Lockhart thought reform was necessary in the Court of

Mr. Serjeant Onslow and Mr. W. Smith made some observations and then the House divided.—For the motion, 52—For the previous question, 56—Majority, 4. The motion, of course, was lost.

The Murquis of Londonderry (on our entering the gullery) was making some observations on papers which related to the office of Lord Registrar of Scotland. The Noble Marquis stated, that a Bill was now in preparation that after the death of the present Lord Registrar the office would merge in that of the Keeper of the Signet, without any addition of salary; the fees would go to remunerate clerks and under agents, who would be deprived of their situations in consequence of the office being abolished. Early in the next Session be would move for a Committee to enquire into the subject.—The papers were then laid on the table.

Mr. J. P. Grant asked whether it was intended to bring forward

any measures this Sassion respecting the Timber Duties, in order to

complete what had already been done:

Mr. F. Robinson replied in the negative. Government felt, how , that the arrangement had not gone far enough, but it was now too late to propose any thing this Session.

Mr. J. P. Grant then gave notice that early next Session he

should bring the subject before the House

Mr. W. Smith gave notice of a motion next Session respecting Extents in Aid.

Mr. S. Wortley moved for a Committee of the whole House to consider of an Address to the King, that his Majesty would be pleased to apply a sum of money towards the remuneration of the pleased to apply a sum of money towards the remuneration of the creditors of Christopher Burton, Esq. Member in the last Parliament for Beverley in Yorkshire. This gentleman had been returned for that place while in the custody of the Warden of the Fleet for debt, and the House had discharged him out of that custody, which stopped all further proceedings. His creditors commenced actions against the Warden for conniving at the prisoner's escape. This matter being a high breach of the privileges of the House, the creditors were ordered to answer at the bar for their conduct; but the native warden against the surface of the surface parties were excused on condition of paying all the expences of the Warden of the Fleet. By this decision of the House the parties were excluded all further redress. The Act upon which Members founded their privileges was made in the reign of James II. on the arrest of Sir John Shirley; but that Member was arrested after his return, so that the case was not like that of Mr. Burton, who was actually in prison at the time of the election, and had been taken in execution. The creditors stated that their own expences, and those of the Warden, exceeded 30001. If his present motion sucexcluding persons elected under circumstances similar to Mr. Burton's from sitting in that House.

Mr. C. Wysne contended the Hon. Member had made out no case

to cell for the interference of the Hosse. The Member in question had been six years in custody, and was actually in this country at the present moment. The Act is question gave the creditors the power of seizing when the Member's privileges ceased. Besides, the precedent was bad, for a Member might contract debts, collude with his creditors, and then saddle the House with his debts. He thought, to call upon Members to take the property qualification oath was a sufficient guard.

Mr. Baring opposed the motion, which was negatived.

Mr. Baring opposed the motion, which was negatived.

Mr. Maberieg moved a resolution, declaring the inexpediency of allowing the same interest to be paid upon Irish Trensury Bills as upon Exchequer Bills. He entered into a variety of statements to show that it was a most improvident arrangement to pay 4 per cent, on these Bills, when in England money could be had at 3 per cent, and that it was exceptionable to lodge them in the banks of England

and the land, instead of selling them is open market. By this arrangement the public must lose 12,000l. a year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the motion, and denied that any thing would be saved to the country by altering the system. With respect to a public sale, it was well known that Irish Treasury Bills never had been publicly sold—an experiment had been made to be sure, but it had failed.

Set I. Menaget said the apprinted was never fairly tried.

Sir J. Newport said the experiment was never fairly tried. On a division, the numbers were-For the motion, 31-Against

it, 64—Majority, 33.

Mr. Hume moved for certain papers respecting the Ionian Islands some of which were negatived, and an amendment moved by Mr. Gaulburn for extracts of any dispatches from Major-General Sir Prederick Adam to the Lord High Commissioner, respecting the

insurrection at Santa Maura in October, 1819, was agreed to.

Lord Milton moved that the Lords' Amendments in the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill be agreed to. The motion, after some conversation between Mr. C. Wynne, Mr. S. Wortley, the Marquis

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply,

Mr. Brougham called the attention of the House to a circular
issued by the Constitutional Society to the Magistracy of England instructing them (as the Hon. Gentisaid) as to the nature of tical libel, enclosing the copy of a pamphlet, written and published by the said Committee, with their opinions, or, in other words, a digest of the law of libel for their guidance. The Society stated, that it was lawful for one or more persons to prefer a bill of indictment; and he (Mr. B.) would deny their right; but he would con-tend, that when such indictments were preferred by large bodies question assumed a different shape Was such co would ask, legal? The Circular went on to state that the Society had commenced several prosecutions for selling libelious publications, some of which had been abandoned on the accused persons expressing contrition and surrendering their stock of the libels or caricatures, and engaging not to rell any more. The Hon. and Learned Member observed, that forty Peers of the Realm were

Members of this Society.

Mr. Scarlett was of opinion the proceedings of the Society in question were contrary to law. The effect of their institution was, by implication, to stigmatize the Attorney-General.

Mr. Warre considered the society to be illegally constituted The Marquis of Londonderry thought, in the absence of the Attorney-General, the question as to what he ought to do, was a little irregular. The Noble Marquis conceived it rather extraordisary that Hon. Gentlemen on the other side should consider this Association as illegal, when history furnished instances of many similar Associations that had never been deemed illegal. No person had ever charged the Society for the Suppression of Vice with being an illegal Association; and the only difference between that Society and the one now alluded to was, that the former carried on prosecutions for acts of indecency and immorality, and that the other prosecuted for acts of sedition, and acts that bordered on treason. But it seemed as if the sensibility of the Hon and Learned Gentleman opposite was excited in an extraordinary degree by a Society which had opposed itself to sedition and disloyalty. It was, indeed, rather unfortunate that the character of the libels prose-

cuted by this Association had called forth more eloquence and legal learning in that House, then any other question that had been agitated for a long time.

Sir John Sebright disapproved of the act of sending round instructions respecting the law of libel, to the different Magistrates

of the country, which he considered as most unconstitutional.

The Solicitor-General said, he would take it on himself holdly to affirm, that there was nothing in the lastitution contract to law, or to the spirit of the Constitution. Were the House of Commons, or the established Tribunals of the country to determine what was the law? The Hon. Member then affirled to a prosecution a few days ago in the Court of King's Bench, in which the legality of the Institution was determined. The Judges had not declared it un-constitutional or illegal, as they would have done if that was their

After some observations from Lord Milton and Mr. C. Wynne, (who admitted the Society was a legal one) the Report was agreed to, and ordered to be taken into further consideration to-morrow.

The House then adjourned (on the motion of Mr. James that the

House be counted) there not being forty Members present. (For continuation of Debates, see page 198.)

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION ROBES .- These splendid appendiges of sovereignty were received at Carlton Palace on Friday last. There are, as is customary, two changes of Royal costume for the occusion. The one to be worn by His Majesty before he is crowned afterwards becomes the property of the Master of the Robes. This consists of an under dress, with sleeves and trunk hose, of the richest silver tissue, made in the fashion of "days of old," over which will be worn by the King a sur-coat of the most costly crimson Genoa velvet, lined with white silk, and superbly embroidered. The state-robe, or mantle, is twenty-one feet in length, lined and bordered with the most beautiful ermine, with a deep cape of the same: within the border of ermine is another, about five inches in breadth, uniquely embroidered with medallions of the British Crown, surrounded with rays of glory, naval and military trophies, and other appropriate ornaments; over the whole of the robe are disposed at equal distances, in alternate order, and beautifully em-broidered in gold, the Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock. The other suit, to be worn by His Majesty after being crowned,

and in which he will be seated on the throne in Westminster Hall, consists of an under dress, trunk hose, and sur-cont of gold tissue, embroidered with roses, dc. in their proper colours. The state robe, or mantle, now of Royal purple, is lined and embroidered as the former. Both the armillas for the neck correspond with the robes in richness, and tie in front with large gold cords, from which are pendant tassels of the richest bullion. His Majesty's swordbelt is also extremely superb, the scabbard of the sword of crimson velvet, and the hilt studded with brilliants. It is impossible, in description, to convey even a faint idea of the combined effect of these magnificent robes, &c. which do infinite credit to the superior taste of his Majesty, and are said to exceed every thing of the kind in Europe. When graced by his Majesty's dignified figure and princely demension, they must excite the admiration of all ranks who may be so happy as to witness the grand national ceremony of the Coronation

The robes of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence are extremely rich and elegant.

FUNRAL OF LADY CHATHAM.—On Wednesday the remains of this amiable Lady were removed from her house in Hill-street, Berkley-square, for interment in the family vault in Westminster

LONDON PITT CLUB.—The Anniversary of the Birth of the late Right Honourable Wm. Pitt was celebrated on Monday at the City of London Tavern.

The Chairman, T. S. Gooch, Esq. was supported on his right by the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Wellington on his left. The cloth having been removed the Chairman gave "The King, God bless him." This toast was received with the most unbounded

onthusiasm, and drank standing, with three times three .- "The Duke of York, and the other brunches of the Royal Family," was the next toast; it was received with similar satisfaction, and drank with the same enthusiastic approbation.

The Chairman then rose and said, that it was to the principles of Mr. Pitt, and to his steady adherence to those principles, that they were in his conscience, he believed, to attribute the present independence of the English nation. His firm resistance to French principles. ples, and his skilful and well-concerted policy, when immense effocise on the part of the enemy abroad, and dismay and faction at home seemed to paralyse the country, saved it from impending ruin, and raised it to a beight unexampled even in our most favoured anuals. It was their duty, as he was sure it was their inclination, to relie by every possible and practicable means, the extent or the security of popular distress; but whatever means were calculated to diminish it, he was sure that its reduction did not depend upon molern patriotism or revolutionary doctrines. He proposed "The immortal memory of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, with these times

This toastwas drank with three times three. The cheering which

followed it continued for a considerable time.

The Chairman then proposed as a toast "The House of Brunswick; and may they never forget the principles which seeted them on the throne of England." This toast was received with much eut husiasm.

The Chairman then proposed a toust, which, as an individual, he should drink with the most heartfelt satisfaction; he meant " Protestant Ascendancy.

The Chairman said it was now his intention to propose the health of those men who, following the illustrious example of Mr. Pitt, had brought the war to a most fortunate and favoured termination: homeant "His Majesty's Ministers." This tous was received with loud cheering: it was drank with three times three. The hord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Sidmouth, the Barl of Westmoreland, and Earl Bathurst rose, and the cheering continued for several minutes.

The Lord Chabcellor said, in the absence of the Earl of Licer-pool, which he regretted, but which he believed to be unavoidable, it hecame his duty for himself, and on behalf of his wallengues, to express their gratitude for the manner in which the maching had be pleased to honour their humble effects to serve the country. It happened that he had had the honour of having a shere in the Gon any other Member vernment of the nation much longer, perhaps, th of the present Administration. It had been his fortune to know in-timately the views and principles of that great statesman whose birth they were that day assembled to commemorate. He might therefore take the liberty to say, that if any thing could increase the gratification which he and his crallengues felt at the compliment received, it was the circumstant of its coming from those who were not assembled to commemorate the birth of Mr. Pitt a short time after the body of that grout man had been consigned to the grave, but who now, at the end of fifteen or sixteen years had met to manifest their gratitude to 'aim who had deserved more, perhaps, of his country than any me, a who had ever lived. He believed that he spoke the sentimen's of all His Majesty's present Ministers, when he declared, that, but heir opinion, if any merit at all was due to them, it grew out of "...eir following up the principles and carrying into effect the plans of Mr. Pitt, for the salvation not only of this country, but of Europe and the world. Much had been said of late on the subject of Purliamentary Reform. He would state what had falled from Mr. Pitt the inst time be (the Lord Chancellor) had talked with him on that question. Mr. Pitt had then said, "We have a Constitution which has enabled me to save the country in the manner in which I have saved it from enemies abroad, and from those who, aiming at a revolution, have made it their business to disseminate revolutionary principles at home; and, knowing this, I saust say, that whatever my opinions were formerly, I now feel that such a Constitution ought not to be rashly sacrificed." If this opinion was justified by what had transpired before Mr. Pitt went to was justified by what had transpired before Mr. Pitt went to his grave, how which more was it borne out by what had occurred since. It was by persevering in the course which Mr. Pitt had marked out, that those who had since been entrusted with the Goremment and been enabled to save the country. Much of what had been accomplished was owing to the steady perseverance of his Noble Friend near him (Lord Sidmouth), in the principles of Mr. Pitt. But the system of that great man, though founded in infinite wisdom, had never been so proudly triumphant but for the valour and skill of the Noble Person on his right (the Duke of Wellington), to whom this country was indebted in a degree which he would not trust himself to express in the presence of that illustrious Nobleman. He had ennobled this country by a blaze of glory, the fame of which had spread from one end of the world to the other, and had established not only the liberties of England, but those of every other to the country by a blaze of course the country by a blaze of every other to the country by a blaze of course the country by a blaze of the country by a blaze of country by a blaze of glory, the fame of which had spread from one end of the world to the other, and had established not only the liberties of England, but those of every other than the country by a blaze of glory, the fame of which had spread from one end of the world to the other, and had established not only the liberties of England, but those of every other than the country by a blaze of glory, the fame of which had spread from one end of the world to the other, and had established not only the liberties of England, but those of every other than the country by a blaze of glory the country by a blaze of glory. blished not only the liberties of England, but those of every other country, if they were wise enough to avail themselves of those principles for which we had successfully contended. At his advanced age it could not possibly be long before he should be called upon to quit this scene. He had nothing to ask of the Great Ruler of the Universe but this, that the country might remain in the state in which it was at present, with respect to its liberties, laws, and Constitution—In that state in which he had seen it for three score and

The Chairman then gave the following toast, " May the principles of Mr. Pitt ever have an influence upon the Councils of Great Britain."

The Chairman rose and said, that the toast which he was then about to propose was one which he was sure would be received with universal enthusiasm. He meant the health of the Illustrious Duke of Wellington, and he begged to propose it with nine times

This toast was received with the most general applause. It was drank with nine times nine.

The Duke of Wellington rose amidst loud applause. He begged

leave to thank the Gentlemen assembled on that occasion for the almost unexampled kindness with which they had received his name, and still more perhaps ought he to thank the Chairman for the introduction of his name on an occasion so interesting as the present. Whatever humble services be had rendered to his country had been more than compensated, by that most durable of all things,

St. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL .- The repairs which were intended to take place in this edifice, must, it is found, be upon a more extensive scale than was at first thought necessary. A rope-ladder has been for some days slung over the cross and ball; several eminent architects have been up to view the state of those ornaments, who found so much decay as to require immediate repair. A scaffolding has been attempted to be raised from the iron gallery to the cross, and although doubts were entertained of the possibility of such a project, yet a great number of the poles were raised on Wednesday, which had a curious effect from the street

St. Paul's Church-yard was much crowded during the day, and immease numbers went up to view the scaffolding and other preparations. It is said that the scaffold alone will take a month in finishing. A cradle is to be exected round it to prevent accidents, the same as at Bow Church.

The Marchioness of Salisbury's party, on Wednesday, was at-

tended by a select circle, when the apartments on the ground floor only were thrown open. There were present Prince Cimitelli, several Foreign Ministers, Duchess of Leeds, Marquis of Exeter, Earl and Countess of Clare and Lady Isabella Ftizgibbon, Marquis Graham, Countess Munster, Count and Countess Ludolph, Lord and Lady Langford and Miss Rowley, Sir George Gunning, General and Captain Capel, Marchioness Downger of Downshire, the Ladies Hill, Lord Arthur Hill and Lord Marcus Hill, the Ambassador from the Netherlands. Earl and Countess of Verulum, Earl of Winchil-

The Novel entitled "Precaution, or the Matrimonial Balance," which deservedly attracts so much attention, is written, we understand, by a distinguished American. No writer of modern times has given a stronger proof of superior talents for this species of writing.

Lady Morgan's long expected work on Italy, the result of two years have and marriy trades months; subacquent study will appear in

travels, and nearly twelve months' subsequent study, will appear in the course of a few days. It must undoubtedly be considered as the most curious literary production of the present season.

The East India Company's ship Castle, Huntly, arrived off Scilly the 30th ult. She was dispatched from China, in company with the Prince Regent, on the 27th January; arrived at St. Helena on the 10th April, and sailed from thence for England on the 15th.—The Prince Regent parted company for Table Bay on the 21st March in lat. 34 deg. 10 min. South, and long. 26 deg. 45 min. East.—The Repulse left St. Helena for Bencoolen on the 15th April.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT	THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.
Reduced Ann 75 44 51	
Consols 751 4 64 1 1	Exchequer Bills 2d2p3d
Dit Acct 761 1 7 64 71 1 771	Exchequer Bills 2d2p3d India Bonds 4640
4 per Cents 944	Omnium
	H FUNDS
5 per ct. Div. 21 May 841-841	Bank Sh. Div. 21 May
Recon. Div. 21 May	Ex. Lond. 25-65

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to A. B. for his kint, which he will perceive we

Ma. Ex-Sunning Parkens is as ignorant of the subject of which

he treats as he is impudent. We would advise him, for his own sake; to put up with the character of a blockhood, but he drive us to show him up for comething worse.

Mr. D.'s plan document appear forward enough to be noticed. He are obliged to B. but we think it would be time wasted to motice the thing he alludes to. We have very little doubt that Browshom is mad and madence at all the Lord Policies. Brougham is mad, and none at all that Lord Brakine is .

The hand-writing of the Letter signed CLBRICUS, from South-amplon, is recognized, and every core will be taken that the writer's politics are understood and appreciated. The ancedote of the Queen. P.S. like many other anecdotes, the cannot insert; its intrinsic fith and immerality

The long account of the Ball and Supper, sent yesterday, is, with its enclosure, left at the office for the servant when the Lady chooses to send. If people are such fools as to puff off their own dishes, and dances, and daughters, and drawing-rooms, they must do it in some other Paper than this.
thank us for not exposing the whole of the tom-foolery.

If the "FRIEND TO JOHN BULL" will tell us where the echo is to be found that returns "Face" for "Place," "Brand it" for "Stand it," "Chronicle" for "Comical," and "Elephant" for "Cauliflower," we will insert his waggery.

The "Wipow Boskins," from Leatherhead, is duller than Surrey widows usually are.

The Parson and Volunteer Officer, at Sitle Hedingare really below our notice; we satirize such partisans of the Queen generally, and class them as "infatuated mobs," and "besotted animals," but we never mention their names.

To C. C. C. we can only say OH! OH! DH! We thank S. S, but, if he recollects, he promised us some thing else.

Oxoniensis, Bungaiensis, A Constant Reader, Philo PATRIM, PATRIM AMICA, LINES TO FANNY BIAS AND LORD FIFE, HEA PROH, and many others, are delayed We have received a most silly and impertinent Letter from

a Mn. George Martin, a Tea-dealer and Grocer at Lane-End, in Staffordshire, to which he only affixed his initials; but this person should know that neither obscurity of person nor remoteness of place can conceal the truth from us. We only notice him to let him see that we know him; as for his Letter, it has more of the style of Betty Murtin in its composition than of George. We would advise the dunce to stick to his grocery, and take a fig for his politics—it is the most we can offer.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, Damen and Pythias. Tuesday, for the Benefit of Mr and Mrs. C. Kemble, School for Scandal. Wednesday, for the Benefit of Miss Poote, She Stoops to Conquer. Thursday, Undine. Priday, for the Benefit of Mr. Maeready, Hamlet.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, for the Benefit of Mr. Harley, a favourite Opera. Thursday, for the Benefit of Miss Smithson and Mr. Knight, The Rivals.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE FIANO PORTE. NEW MUSIC FOR THE FIANO PORTE.

THE highly popular National Air, "Britons, strike home,"
by Purcel, with an Introduction and Variations composed by J. F. Burrowes, price 3s. 6d. Select Airs from Rossini's Opera, "Il Tancredi," in Two Books, price each 3s. 6d. The same Airs as Duets, for Two Performers on the Piano Ferte, in Four Books, price each 4s.; and the Overture to "La Gazza Ladra," as a Duet, arranged also by J. F. Burrowes, price 4s. The popular Set of new Quadrilles, selected from the Compositions of H. R. Bishop, by Mos. P. Musard, and are the favourite Set performed at Almack's this season by Messrs, Collinet, Michau, and Musard; dedicated, by permission, to the Countess Grey, price 4s.—Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. No. 20, Seho-square.

CRAWFORD'S SLIDING TUBE PARASOLS. OWING to the late severe Weather, many Ladies have been prevented from seeing this much approved Article, now so well known, that description is unnecessary. Ladies of Fashion, the Nobility, and Public in general, are invited to inspect the most elegant and extensive Assortment of PARASOLS ever before offered to their notice, and on much more reasonable terms, at the inventor and maker's, CRAWFORD, 28, Cheapside. Common Parasols of every description, commencing at the low price of 8s. 6d.

Shippers and the Trade supplied as usual. To prevent impositions and imitations, the Name and Address round a Crown is struck on the handle of each.

## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, JUNE 3.

Our readers will perceive that Mr. Vansittart, brought forward the Budget on Friday night, we have to congratulate them upon the gratifying state of the public resources. Amongst other important features, which it presents, is the actual reduction of expenditure to the amount of one million six hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Indeed the whole statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is calculated to cheer and satisfy the country at

The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, communicated to Parliament on Friday evening, produced the utmost confusion at the Stock market yesterday, and as it is considered, by a large party of speculators, rather less favourable than was auticipated, the Public Funds have declined very materially, so much so that Consols for Money, which were sold at one time on Friday at 773, and for the Account at 784, were sold yesterday 2 per Cent. under those quotations: the bustle was so great that it was impossible, in the ordinary way, to transact business. The first price yesterday of Consols for the Account was 764. and rapidly fell to 764. By the middle of the day there was a material reaction; Consols for the Account again rising to 771, but very soon afterwards a great quantity of Exchequer Bills and India Bonds were thrown on the market; the former were done so low as 4 Discount, owing to a considerable demand for money, rendered more scarce by a heavy payment made by the East India Company to Government, for which purpose it is understood much Stock was sold yesterday. This circumstance much depressed the Funds, and before the close of business Consols for Account fell to 764.

## THE QUEEN.

Our feelings, with respect to the Addresses which were sent up to Brandenburgh House, during the infatuation of the mob about the Queen, seems to have been pretty correct. Every day brings new disavowals from all the respectable inhabitants of the places which were accused of having offered their tributes to vice and profligacy; and we shall continue, with much pleasure, to lay them before our rea

"Speen Vestry Room, May 5, 1821.

"It having been stated in the public newspapers, that 'An Address to the Queen from the Parish of Speen, in the county of Berks, had been presented to ber Majesty by J. B. Monck, Esq. M.P. We, the undersigned, the Minister, Churchwardens, Overseers, and principal inhabitants of the parish of Speen, in the county of Berks, in behalf of ourselves and a large majority of parishioners, do hereby publicly disavow any participation in the said Address, or knowledge of the promoters of it.

Henry Majendie, Vicar.

RICHARD BASING, & JOHN NEALE, Churchwardens. WILL STANDBROOK, THO. WADE, JOHN FIDLER, SER. THO. BENHAM, } Overseers. JOHN FIDLER, Sen. Wm. Bulpit, George Wyld, Charles Bull, Frederick Page John Porter, Joseph Pierce, John Starkey, D. D. John Hott, Thomas Porter. James Franklin, John Dale, Richard Lovelock, Gabriel Dando, Joseph Ward, Nathaniel Cook George Goddard. Thomas Bance Abner Clarkson. J. Shaw, Henry Seymour, Wm. Bunce, Thos. Darling

WE have been a little surprised at the refusal to acc to Mr. Parke's application in the case of the Queen w. Blacow, in the King's Bench, and certainly do feel that an indulgence has been granted to the plaintiff, to which, we cannot perceive, she has the smallest possible claim.

It is true the Queen has been found guilty of adultery by a majority of her judges, and upon that principle, it might have been held dangerous to the safety of her soul, to have tendered to her an affidavit of her innocence; but upon that very principle the prosecution surely should have fallen to the ground.

In a common case—it would stand thus: A. accuses B. of adultery—the former is prosecuted for making a false charge; he requires, as is usual in all such cases, that an oath should be taken that the charge is false. The Counsel for B. argue against this being done. What would be the opinion of lookers .n? We will not offend our readers by adding an answer.

But Brougham and Denman after objecting to the cath, bluster, and say, the Queen is quite ready to take it. We do not believe Mr. Brougham, when he talks about the Queen, and we will explain why we do not believe Mr. Brougham.

Mr. Brougham solemnly declared in the House of Lords, that he would place at the Bar Dumont's sister as a witness for the Queen.

-Did he do this?

Mr. Brougham declared, he would prosecute some of the witnesses against her for perjury!

-Has he done this?

As for Mr. Denman, he stated, " that it was unheard of, and unprecedented to permit a man charged with adultery to be an evidence on the trial for it." Nay, he added, that nothing but the want of such a precedent kept him from producing Bergami as a witness; it was immediately shewn in Hook's case and several others, that such evidence had been adduced—but Bergami was never placed at the Bar.

As to the credit the Queen has gained by the resistance to Mr. Parke's motion, that is another point; but as we are in the habit of measuring Messrs. Brougham and Denman, rather hy what they prove than what they assert, we confess, we are sorry for the exception which has been made to a fixed and general rule in favor of a woman, who deserves neither pity, respect, nor indulgence.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE OPERA.

A gentleman walking in Arundel-street, Strand, on Thursday se'nnight, was accosted by a person, who begged pardon for the intrusion, but said, if he would like to go to the Opera that Evening a ticket was quite at his service. The gentleman told him he must be mistaken in the person he addressed. "No," replied the man, "I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, but the ticket is at your service if you will use it."

Partly out of curiosity, the gentleman (who communicated the fact to us) accepted it, used it, and went to the Open

It was a pit ticket, signed by Camporese herself, and we know that sixty such tickets were purchased on account of her Majesty, for that evening. We really confess our surprise, that a woman like the Queen, who is full of low trick and cunning, should not manage her matters better than to employ such bunglers as her present creatures appear to be, and who so clumsily betray her underhand schemes for sham popularity.

THE QUEEN'S CARPET.

Every body who reads The Times (and we are glad to say much fewer people read it than did a twelvemonth ago) will have heard that the Queen received a present of a great carpet from Kidderminster, which was said to be of exquisite workmanship, and a tribute from three thousand persons, who contributed one shilling each to its formation. The Globe, an Evening Paper, mentions, that a deputation of gentlemen went to Brandenburgh to present it to her Majesty.

Now, it appears that the carpet is of coarse workmankip, such as a decent manufacturer would not acknowledge; that its extreme value is sixty pounds; that the deputation from Kidderminster consisted of a Mr. Coates, a linen-draper, and no one else, who brought up the address, which was concocted by a dissenting minister of the name of Fry.

The best proof of the interest the Queen created at Eidderminster is, that when Coates returned with her answer, hardly any persons were assembled to hear it; at six o'clork, however, a considerable number of the lower classes mustered for the purpose; but fatally for Carolina-Columbina's reply, some wags at the Lion Inn threw out halfpence in a ferent direction from that of the place in which the ornior was standing, which entirely diverted their attention; and, to add to the joke, the last shower of coin had been previously heated in the fire, so that the apostates from the cause of virtue had the additional pleasure of burning their fingers.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,-I happened to dine one day at a Tavern, where I met with a large party of Queen's men as they called them selves .- But, when I put the following question to them, I did not find one real Queen's man amongst them: who ever is agreeable that his wife shall have a Bergami, will signify the same by holding up his hand? Not one hand was held up, therefore, I told them not one of them were real Queen's men. I am one of your readers, and you may, or may not insert this letter. -I am, Sir, yours, &c.



## A FEW QUERIES FOR JOSEPH HUME.

IT is said—heaven knows how truly—that you are very angry that any man should hold two appointments at the same time. And it is said that you very eloquently exposed the impropriety of such a combination of offices in any one person.

Will you just simply say whether, when serving under Colonel Martindell, in Bundlecund, in the year 1803 or 1904, you were not acting in the Commissariat for the supply of grain?

Whether you were not Post-Master??

-AND PAY-MASTER ???

-AND PRIVATE SECRETARY ????

-AND ASSISTANT SURGEON?????

And whether you then saw the impropriety of holding a plurality of offices ??????

Did you, or did you not, tell Colonel Martindell, at that period, that he was wrong to let such a good opportunity slip of making money by his Bazaars, or markets, while he had so large an army; and did you not offer him a certain sum per month if he would allow you to MANAGE THEM?

Did not Colonel Martindell reject your proposal with contempt and indignation?

Pray, Joseph Hume, what did you pay per month HIRE (that's the word Joseph) for Brinjara Bullocks, and what did you charge Government?

Pray, Joseph, did the number you hired, and the number you charged to Government CORRESPOND?

The Courier, a well-meaning, blundering sort of paper. talked to you about the prices charged for the purchase of these bullocks, and you answered him boldly. Now do. my pretty Joe, answer us as distinctly relative to the hire of them.

What did you pay for Gram and Ottah? and what did you charge Government?

Come now, Joseph Hume, answer these questions like a man, and an Assistant-Surgeon, as you are: do not be cowed, as Brougham is, nor shrink from us as Wilberforce does ;-speak up, Joseph-answer us-refute us-put us to shame; -only give us a little NOTTICE, and your reply shall have a place.

## SIR CHARLES ALDIS.

WE have been favoured with a visit in Newgate from the above gentleman, who politely presented us with his prospectus, or plan of an institution for the cure of the diseases moticed in his book.

Sir Charles appears a good-tempered fellow, but no conjurer. The object of his visit was, to impress us with the belief that he is not a Quack. Had he wished to persuade us that he is no Knight, we could have assented more readily. As for publishing his Letter, we are bound to do so, having been paid for it as an advertisement. We believe it was Lord Cranbourne's name he made free with instead of Lord Salisbury's; and his acquaintance with the family commenced with his trying to cure one of the maid-servants, at Hatfield, of a cancer, after she had been given over by Cline; she died in the Middlesex Hospital, and there ended that But we cannot worry ourselves or our readers with such people or things:—if Mr. Aldis will explain how or why he was knighted we will insert his explanation.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sin-When I gave my Letter at the beginning of last week into the hands of a gentleman at your Office, it was my wish, that as you had made free with my name, you would afford me the opportunity of replying. As you did not insert it last week, may I beg your insertion of it in your next number.

your insertion of it in your next number.

The following is my letter, and I may take leave to add, that the book I had the honour to present to His Majesty was about two months prior to the time stated in your observations. John Bull's misrepresentations may, however, produce a good effect. I wish John Bull could be made to believe, that it would do him credit with the world to avow openly that he himself had been deceived. The honour I received from our beloved Sovereign was conferred, not only for the book I published on the Nature and Cure of Glandular Diseases, but also for having carried into effect an Establishment for the cure of such unfortunate complaints, which has been

ment for the cure of such unfortunate complaints, which has been honoured with the sanction of many of the most distinguished personages; having devoted at least fifteen years unremitted attention to glandular diseases, during which time I have not only given advice to the sick poor, but distributed medicines at my own expense.

These are circumstances not unlikely to meet the sanction of our Sovereign, whose feelings are meat benevotent towards his suffering subjects; nor would it be extraordinary that his favour should be extended to encourage my exertions, more particularly as my labours have been expensive and arduous.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient Servant

Nelson Square, May 29. CHARLES ALDIS.
P. S. I thank you for noticing ef, instead of from. It was " of great pith and moment" to the subject under consideration.

## HUMBUG.

WE cannot avoid calling the attention of our readers to the proceedings of a Meeting, held at the Great Room of the Thatched House Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of founding "A Society for the Moral and Intellectual Improvement of the Natives of British India."

The Right Hon. C. J. Villiers took the Chair at twelve o'clock, and the Earl of Clare, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Wilberforce, Sir William Burroughs, and Lord Teignmouth. supported him.

A Mr. Harrison pointed out the necessity of founding an institution for establishing moral principles among the Hindoos, who are, be it ever remembered, at this moment preverbially, the most faithful, the most abstemious, and the honestest ruce of people on the face of the earth.

Sir James Mackintosh, (ci-devant Treasurer of the Fund subscribed for Mr. Gerald), in a "luminous" moral speech, proposed to establish the Society. His harangue went direct to the hearts of every one present; for, however fine oratory may win for the moment, it is only in cases like that of Sir James Mackintosh, where pure and brilliant cloquence is the result of real principle, and where the decils of a long life have truly corresponded with the words of a long speech, that it is powerfully and fully effective.

A Missionary, of the name of Ward, ranted much incoherent stuff, in which he declared it to be his opinion, that Eugland was under an "anoful responsibility" " to lift

190,000,000 of people from their vices.'

Had Mr. Ward looked about him, before he came to this Tavern Meeting, he might have found many objects more worthy his benevolent intentions than the hundred millious of Hindoos, whose " redemption from immoral vassalage," he seems so anxious about.

Is there not an abundance of Deists and Atheists to be found here in our own realms? have we not tens of thousands of Roman Catholics amongst us, whose religion, to the delicate sensibility of such men as Ward and Wilber-force, must be very nearly as idolatrous as that of the Hin-Have we not in Ireland, flocks of such blinded and infatuated devolves, upon whom Mr. Ward's reclaiming voice might have some effect? Does not the Holy Land, the land where our Saviour lived and died, teem with Idolaters -might not Mr. Ward exert his Bealthful influence over persons, without disturbing whole nations of peaceful, excellent subjects, with whose morality England has as little to do, nationally, as Mr. Ward has personally.

If people are to be saved, why should not Mr. Ward's charity "begin at home?" For however selfish the principle is in most cases, it certainly would be as well for us to set all things to rights amongst ourselves before we go to work upon the religion and morals of the Hindoos.

Saint Wilberforce, of course, made a speech; and urged, amongst other topics—what—what do our readers suppose?—the state of the female character in India, as a reason for establishing the society. We have very recently heard this same old gentleman gravely talk of compromising the national character of ENGLAND by tolerating adultery as a political expedient, and we now find him preaching up the state of morality in Hindoo jemales as a reason for interfering with the great establishments of a country, in which the English are upon sufferance!

Does not Mr. Wilberforce recollect, or if he has not forgotten, did he ever know, that in all capitulations it is understood, and in most capitulations expressed, that no violence shall be done to the private property or the reli-gious opinions of the conquered. By what right then, we ask Mr. Wilberforce, would he send forth the canting creatures of Methodism to disturb and destroy, if possible. institutions older far, and held as sacred by the natives of India as our religion is by us? Indeed, we have been told, (we do not youch for the truth of the report) that seven Brahmins are on their voyage to England in the ship "Good Intent," with a plan for converting the English Bishops to Brahminism, and we have little doubt, if they arrive, that in a month or two we shall see Saint Wilberforce (such is his versatility on all points) going about the streets under a mane of flowing locks, and decorated with the sacred thread of the caste!

Lord Teignmeuth, who reconded (four of the gentlemen had done the same thing before) Sir J. Mackintosh's resolution, told a story which happened fifty years ago, of a request being made by a native in his service, that he should write to a friend of his in another part of the country to send him a particular stone, out of which he wanted to make a God!—(Hear, hear, hear, cry the people at the Tavern.)

Suppose Chantry, this very day, were applied to by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, to execute a Virgin Mary for his Grace's Chapel at Arundel; and suppose that Lord Teignmouth had any estate, or (which is more probable) that his Lordship had any friend who had an estate upon which fine marble was to be procured, and Chantry was to ask him to write a civil note to such friend, requesting a block of it to make an image, to which the said Duke of Norfolk, and twenty thousand other unpulightened persons, were to kneel and pay their worship, would Lord Teign-mouth shudder, or jump, or start, or tell the story, and be cheered for it?—Oh dear, no!—in this enlightened age, civilized people may worship Virgins is brocade hoops, or Saints in full bottomed wigs, and it would be the height of illiberality to interfere with their prejudices; but the poor Hindoos, who are harmless and helpless, cannot be robbed with perfect security, till they are taught to believe that Sir James Mackintosh is a sage, and Mr. William Wilber force a saint.

Sir William Burroughs spoke of his experience as Su preme Judge at Calcutta, and spoke as to the prevalence of perjury amongst witnesses in the Courts of India. Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins, who is of about the same standing on the score of talent with SirWilliam, and has also had the advantage of a residence in India, tells us that the same crime prevails most extensively in England; so that little is to be hoped for upon that score by a change of religion. One atives of India certainly commit to they gamble enormously,; and we are surprised that Sir William made no allusion to that desperate and degrading vice in his speech;—it was probably from a conviction that, like perjury, it prevails with similar force amongst Chris-

A fat Jew-like personage of the name of Shaw, talked of the necessity of disseminating civilized habits in India. He, like the others, ought to begin at home, and set us an example; but he told a story that the people of Sumatra fatten their children, and sell them as human food!

Ever since the Queen brought Humbug into fushion, it has been very prevalent, and it is pleasant to see its gradations, its wheels within wheels; for while Wilberforce and the grand Humbugs are Humbugging the world with their hypocritical trash, some wag, who chooses his own mode of throwing ridicule upon the whole affair, stirs up Mr. Benjamin Shaw to tell a story, for which there is not the slightest foundation, and which, if it were true, does not bear the least upon the subject.

Mr. Thornhill, the Earl of Clare! and several other genelemen seconded Sir J. Mackintosh's resolution, but as our

Although the subscriptions were tardy, and they
Had nothing to give, they had plenty to say;
And the meeting broke up without any thing having been subscribed;—had any contributions been made, Sir James Mackintosh, (to crown all), would probably bave been requested to take charge of the funds.

Having thus reviewed the proceedings of this Meeting, we have a word or two to say upon the subject much more seriously, and to declare our conviction that the whole pretence and avowed intention of the Society is a gross and shameful imposition.

The object of the Society is. nominally, " The mored and intellectual improvement of the natives of British India; the real aim of its operations nothing more nor less than the introduction of Christianity amongst the Hindoos .-We are quite as well aware as Mr. Wilberforce that nothing is more certain eventually of improving their morals and intellect than the dissemination of the doctrines of our religion; but we should be surprised, if we did not pretty well know that sanctified personage, at finding the Society cloaking its real designs under a fictitious title. We can see the aim of it; all the Saints know how he zardous the policy is of trying to introduce Christianity amongst the native ludians; and they know, that if they declared their object, that every man skilled in Indian politics, or careful of our influence in India, would set his face decidedly against any measure likely to induce the experiment; they therefore borrow a milder name, and try to overcome the prejudices of Indians and Europeans by a sneaking modification of terms. They are, in fact, the Peters of this day, who, full of seal and activity in the cause of Christianity, find it convenient to deny their Saviour.

## THEATRE.

In our second Number we said, "We have plenty of tra-" gedies, all much about equally good, and equally successful. " Charles Kemble and Macready act them up, and, aided by "occasional processions, and the production of trophies and " banners, a new play lingers out its five or six nights, and " then is gathered to the tomb of the Capulets."

This we said on the 24th of December last year; since which period six or seven more plays of the same sort have, like the Weird Sisters' kings, appeared like shadows, and like shadows have departed, and the last, Damon and Pythias, produced on Monday at Covent-Garden, having been successful in the usual degree, holds up to our affrighted eye the fatal mirror, which threatens us with a long line of ephemeral productions of a similar nature.

The story of Damon and Pythias is familiar to every schoolboy, and is not new even to the stage—more than one play has been founded upon it. It appears to us always a disadvantage to an author to work upon a story, the denoument of which must be anticipated by every one of his auditors; and we think where a writer contrives, under such circumstances, to keep up any thing like an interest, he displays a considerable degree of merit.

That Damon and Pythias excites interest we do not deny

but if, as Burdett said in our case, we were to put the saddle on the right horse, we should yield the palm to the actors rather than the author. Charles Kemble's Pythias was a very masterly performance, and Macready exerted himself man-fully in Damon.

Miss Foote as Hermione was interesting beyond measure, and the feeling of distress for Damon was not a little heightened by the notion, that in quitting the world he would have to leave so fascinating a wife. Miss Dance was respectable in Calanthe, and Mr. Abbott and Mr. Egerton did their best.

Damon and Pythias has succeeded as well as Montalto, or Mirandola, or Conscience, or any such things: and we give it a run of nine nights, if it should be cool weather; but if the glass gets up as it has done within the last twenty-four hours, we limit it to five, or, if the manager is very liberal, six at the utmost.

After noticing this harmless tragedy, one cannot fail to remark that the play-going part of the town lean to comedy very decidedly; and that if comedies were to be had, acted as they might be at Covent-Garden by Fawcett, Emery, Farren, Liston, Jones, Mrs. Davenport, Miss Foote, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Gibbs, and others, audiences would be found to follow

The " Provoked Husband," has been revived with great success; and though we have laughed heartily at the absurd puffs of Drury Lane, about the impetuous rush fer places, to witness the seventy-ninth representation of the re-vived play, of Wild Oats, it is most certain that Covent Garden has been excellently filled to see Cibber's play.

It would perhaps be more gallant to say that Miss Dance, in Lady Townly, draws the town, but certainly not so true; we think Miss Dance an extremely inoffensive actress, handsome enough, and lady-like enough in all conscience; but we suspect the compliment to the actors, in the Provoked Husband, to be a general one.

Charles Kemble's Lord Townly is a very excellent piece of ting; and, by his researches into modern history, equa zealous with those of his brother into ancient lore, he has satisfactorily established the fact, that Lord Townly was a diplomatist, one who had a turn for foreign affairs, however much engaged in the home department; at least, so we conclude, from the mark of courtly favour which he bears about

Fawcett, in Sir Francis, was highly entertaining; Mrs. Davenport as good as ever; and Emery inimitable.

We think Count Bassett might have found a better representative than the gentleman who executed him before his time; and we would have had Miss Foote for Lady Grace; she seems made for it; but it perhaps was thought more advantageous to Lady Townly's personal appearance, to avoid a comparison, which is at all times invidious, and which, therefore, we ourselves desist from making, even in idea. We must allow Mrs. Faucett every merit in the character; she is a very clever actress, and, if she never reaches preeminence, never offends.

DRURY LANE. - Same as per last.



LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO MAVE PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

The REY. Mr. SLANEY, of Penkridge, requests us to sny, that he only prayed for the Queen till the Order in Council was published.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

-If it is your intention to hold my name forth to the public as a disloyal subject, because I have prayed for the Queen, I beg leave to inform you it did not proceed from any political motive; as in loyalty and attachment to my King and country, I will yield

as in loyalty and attachment to my King and country, I will yield to no man, ever having from my earliest days been brought up to bonour the King and all the Royal Family.

But your statement, which I only read on Monday last, is subject to be mizunderstood. As Curate of Droxford, I have never prayed for the Queen, except in the Litany, the first Sunday after the death of our late revered Sovereign. After the proceedings in the House of Lords were terminated by that great statesman the Earl of Liverpool thinking it probable the Queen's name would be restored. Liverpool, thinking it probable the Queen's name would be restored to the Liturgy, I did, as Curate of Carhampton, mention her for two Susdays in my prayer before the sermon, not from any political motives, as your informant may imagine, but from thinking it right every branch of the Royal Family should be held in honour and regard by the people. Finding there was no intention to restore her name to the Liturgy, of course, after those two Sundays I omitted ber Majesty's name, never having regarded her in any other point of view than as one of our Royal Family.

It is far from my intention to enter into any literary discussion but I consider your object is to convey correct information to your numerous readers; therefore I have sent you this statement, which I request you to insert, without loss of time, in your Paper.

I am, Sir, your obedient, &c. &c.

EDWARD NOTT. Chalcombe, Banbury, May 30, 1821.

## (To be continued.)

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-There is no end to the inconsistency and folly of these Whigs. That sprig of our Scots sristocracy, Lord A. Hamilton, came down from London to Stirling to vote for Mr. Home Drummond, the Deputy Advocate, who, he is reported, (observe, Mr. Bull, that I only say reported,) to have, in the House of Commons, "laughed in his face," when he called on him to give some important information on the subject of the intended insurrection at Glasgow last

But this is not all. This same democratic-aristocrat, or aristocratic-democrat, I don't know which compound best describes him, is further reported, (for mark, Mr. Bull, that I won't venture to affirm even what I know and heard an M. P. say, even out of the House of Commons, for fear it should be considered as a breach of privilege, and procure you another month's lodging in Newgate,) therefore I only say that it is reported that this said sprig of nobility, at the election dinner, gave as a toast, the health of the said Mr. Home Drummond, prefacing it by saying, that he was politically opposed to him and might, perhaps, be personally opposed to him in the House of Commons, but, nevertheless, he would always vote for him in the county of Stirling, as long as he stood forward to rescue that county from the domineering and aristocratic influence which had been so long lorded over it-meaning that of the Duke of Montrose.

I happened, Sir, at the moment of this monstrous explosion of folly to be sitting next a gentleman, who is also a free-holder in the county of Lanark, in the interest of Lord Archibald, and I could not resist being so malicious as to whisper to him, that I trusted his Noble Friend would be consistent and patriotic enough to support some independent gentleman, who might stand forward to free Lanarkshire from similar domination.

I wish you had seen the agony of vexation and contempt with which my neighbour eyed his worthy representative. am much mistaken if he has not converted him into an independent freeholder in that county; and that my Lord Archi-hald may find, to his loss, that the aristocratic influence of the Duke of Hamilton is not more impregnable than that of the Duke of Montrose, when foolishly exerted in favour of an unpopular candidate.

But, Mr. Bull, I have not done with this said northern Lord. You may remember, as I have already said, his account, as reported, of Mr. Home Drummond having laughed in his face. Now, Sit, this is quite true, for I heard that gentleman tell it next morning; but when Lord Archibald told (or rather I should say is reported to have told) of this insult, which he pocketed, from Mr. Drammond, he should not have suppressed the cause of his laughter, which would liave sufficiently excused that gentleman's apparent rudeness, though not so entirely Lord Archibald's civility on the occa-

Sir, Mr. D. did not laugh in Lord A.'s face at his report of the intended rising, of which he had before heard the ac-counts, but because Lord A. seriously and solemnly assured him, that he had good information that there were three or four French Generals in disguise in Glasgow, ready to put themselves at the head of the insurgents.

This certainly did discompose the gravity of Mr. D., as it probably will now do yours, Mr. Bull, and most of your readers, and as it did the numbers to whom Mr. D. told the ridiculous story at the time,—Yours, Edinburgh, May 26, 1821. STIRLINGUS.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS. (Continued from page 195.)

Lord Milton gave notice that he would move for a repeal of the Wool Tax on Wednesday next.

The House divided on a motion for hearing a Mr. Stephen in supet of a Petition against the Maxwell Slave Removal Bill.—Ayes,
—Nos, 154—Majority against the Motion, 109.

In answer to a question from Mr. S. Wortley respecting the de-chration issued by the Allied Sovereigns,

The Marquis of Londonderry said he had reason to believe it
was an authentic one, it having been communicated to the Government of this country from the Congress at Laybach.

ment of this country from the Congress at Laybach.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett moved for leave to bring in a Bill for better securing the independence of Parliament. It was the object of his measure to exclude from the House all what he called the underlings and clerks. He thought, if he left the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one clerk from the Treasury for England and one for Ireland, it would be quite enough. The Vice-Treasurer for Ireland, he would not allow to sit. With respect to the India Board, they had at present four Members; he would only let one remain, viz. the President. The Hon. Member then went on sweeping out all the officers civil or legal, and confining the return

of Members, for each department, to about one third of their pre-

Mr. F. Rubinson, in answer to the Hon. Member, observe that in Sir R. Walpole's time there were 200 placeme House; a far greater number than at present; therefore, the ques-tion was, there being so few in comparison with former times, it was necessary to bring in a Bill to expel them. He opposed the

Col. Davies supported the motion, and the House divided.—For the Motion, 52—Against it, 76—Majority, 24.

Lord Millon brought in a Bill for facilitating the taking of polls in success of contested elections in the county of York, by opening booths for receiving votes in different parts of the county. It was rend a first time; second reading on Monday. Some conversation took place on the Report of the Forgery Punishment Bills, between Sir J. Mackintosh, the Marquis of Londonderry, dec. after which it was agreed to read the Bill a third time on Monday.

Lord J. Russell gave notice of a Motion on the subject of the Austical Lung and time to the part reads.

Austrian Loan early in the next week.

On bringing up the Report of the Ordnance,

Mr. Hume moved to reduce the first grant from 43,6711. to 27,3711.—For the Amendment, 72-Against it, 92. The Original Grant was carried.

A division took place on a Motion for reducing the grant for Incidental Expences for the Barracks, &c. to 22,0001.—Ayes, 62-Nos, 98. The Original Grant was carried.

Mr. Bernal moved that the sum of 137,0001, proposed to be granted for the Barrack Department, be reduced to 78,0001.—For the Amendment, 61—Against it, 101.

The House, after agreeing to some other resolutions, resumed

#### FRIDAY.

The Irish Inland Navigation Bill was passed.

Mr. Buzton gave notice of a motion for the 14th inst. for Copies of the Correspondence between the British Government and the East India Directors, relative to the practice of widows burning themselves on the tombs of their husbands.

Some discussion took place on the second reading of the Maxwell Slave Removal Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Goulburn, on the ground that the removal of slaves from insular to continental posssions ought not to be Countenanced. He moved that the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

On a division—For the Second Reading pow, 47—For the Amendment, 98. The B.ll is, of course, thrown out.

The Bungar.—The Chanceller of the Exchequer moved the House to go into a Committe.

After some words from Mr. Hume the House went into a Com-

The Chancellor then observed, that the House having already voted, with some slight exceptions, the various Estimates for the year, he was now called upon to present the usual annual ex-position of the Ways and Means to meet those Supplies. He would therefore endeavour to state, as clearly and as shortly as possible, the estimated expenditure for the year, with the resources forth-coming to defray that expenditure; and first he would recapitulate the Supplies. For the Supply of the Army, the Heuse had voted, according to the Estimates, 9,750,000l. which was 693,243l. less than the vote of last year, that vote being 9,443,243l. For the Navy 6,176,700l. which was 409,993l. less than the vote of last year, that yote being 6,586,6951. The vote for the Ordannee was 1,195,1001, which was 1:ss than the vote of last year by 4,5501, that vote being 1,999,6501. Of the miscellaneous services, the much greater part had en already voted, but some items still remained for consideration The total estimated amount of this head of service was 1,900,000l. are user estimated amount of this need of service was 1,900,000l, which was less than the note of last year by 544,000l, that vote being for2,444,100l. The total of these supplies then was 18,021,500l, while that for last year was 19,673,888l. So that the total reduction of the public expence since the last year was 1,652,869l. The amount of interest upon Exchequer Bilds was the same for the present, as it was for the last year, namely, one million. Upon the Annual Taxes be had taken a credit of 4,000,0001. instead of 3,000,0001., as was the previous practice, for a reason which he would explain to the Committee. In the next article, therefore, he proposed to take a credit of only 1,466,0001. spon the Excise Duties, instead of 2,500,0001., which had been granted in the preceding year, a por-tion of them being transferred to the Annual Taxes. The amount therefore of the Annual Taxes and the Excise Duties, taken collectherefore of the Annual Taxes and the Excise Duties, taken collectively, would still be 5,580,0001. For the Lottery he took a credit of 200,0001. instead of 240,0001. For the Lottery he took a credit of 200,0001. The next item was one of a novel and extraordinary kind. This was the surplus of pecuniary indemnity, payable by the French Government, amounting to a sum of 500,0001. The total amount of the sums received had been nearly 125,000,000 livres, amounting to about 5,000,0001. sterling. From these sums the bounty of Parliament had bestowed a donaion of 1,000,0001 upon the army employed in the later offcious exploits. The expenses of the Army of Occupation the late glorious exploits. The expences of the Army of Occupation were to have been met entirely by the produce of the French indemnity, but as there were some incidental expences and allowance on the footing of pay to the foreign armies, a considerable increase of expenditure had attended the residence of the British army on the Continent. After providing for all these charges, and a far-ther payment of 2,000,000l. sterling for fortifications in the Netherlands, there still remained applicable to the service of the pre-sent year, a surplus of 500,0001, payable by the French Government. Having enumerated some of the minor items, he said the total amount of the ready money produce of the resources of the total amount of the ready money produce of the resources of the year was 6,570,0301. In order to meet the services of the year, which amounted to 20,018,0001., it had been necessary to take a loan from the Sinking Fund of 13,000,0001. that is, 12,500,0001. from the Sinking Fund in England, and 500,0001. from the Sinking Fund in Ireland. The whole amount of the Ways and Means was consequently 20,031,5691. leaving an excess of about 12,0001. From the services of the year, which amounted to 20,018,2001. From this statement it would appear how large the reductions had been in the course of the present year. The East India Company had applied for a settle ent of their claims upon Government, which nominally amounted to 2,000,0001. and Government were not indisposed to listen to them. With respect to the mode in which the Sinking Fund Loan operated upon the purchases made by the Comctory to per Funds to learn, that by the present arrangement, although 12,000,0001. only were taken in the course of twelve months, from July, 1620, to July, 1621, yet 12,400,0001, were taken from January, 1620, to January, 1621, so that the sum taken from the Sinking Fund in the course of the last year amounted in fact to a greater sum than it would do in the present year In 1820 the revenue actually received in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Iraland empanded in the whole to \$6.840.6861. Great Britain and Ireland amounted in the whole to 54,640,6881. With respect to the actual expenditure for that year, the charge upon the Consolidated Fund amounted to 48,597,1671. for interest on the Sinking Fund of the Unfunded Debt, 2,300,169l. making in the whole a sum of 50,897,335l. for charges, exclusive of the Supplies of the year. Taking the whole amount of expenditure at 71,199,8541. and deducting from it the amount of income, there appeared an excess of expenditure over the Revenue amounting to 16,559,1761. But the Sinking Fund applied in the course of the year amounted to 17,509,7731. so that, in point of fact, there was a surplus of income over expenditure amounting to 950,5971. This was not, however, a fair way of stating the account of the services of the year, for it must be observed that the interest of the Sinking

Fund of the Unfunded Debt was 2,300,000l. and the actual amou of a year's interest of the Unfunded Debt, did not exceed 1,800,000 There was a large arrear for the interest of outstanding Exch Bills amounting to 900,0001, making a total sum applicable to the liquidation of the debt of 17,190,0001. It appeared, therefore, that in the course of the year 1820, our situation with regard to the amount of our incumbrances was only improving by the sum of 17,180,0001. He would assume, that the net produce of revenue for the present year was the same as in the last year. Taking it therefore at 5,422,7141. and adding 200,0001. for Lotteries, 163,0001. Old Stores, 500,0001. French Indemnity, and 125,0001. Tepayment of Exchequer Bills, the whole would amount to 5,511,1141. The charge upon the Consolidated Fund, taking it at 100,0001. short of last year, would amount in round numbers to 48,500,0001. The interest of the Sinking Fund of the Unfunded Debt was 1,700,000). and the whole services of the year, without going through the details, would amount to 58,221,000l. Deducting the amount of revenue for the payments already enumerated, there would be an expenditure of 13,209,8181, beyond the income. With respect to the Sinking Fund, the nominal amount this year was 16,500,000f, and the actual amount of the reduction of debt would be 3,580,000. Adding a sum of 4,000,000l. for interest of Exchequer Bills, which were overdue, it appeared that the excess of income over expenditure for the present year amounted to about 4,000,0001. It would be recollected that a clear surplus of 5,000,0001, was contemplated last year; and although that point was not likely to be reached, unless the revenue increased very considerably, there was every reason to suppose that they should approach to it in the proportion of 4 to 5. In the course of the present year the actual payments for Great Britain into the Exchequer amounted to 15,338,3221, and for Ireland to 1,435,2121, making in the whole 16,623,0341. Respected, therefore, that in the five months already clapsed the revenue of the present year exceeded that of the last by a sum of 240,000i. after deducting from the revenue of 1980 the amount of the Malt Duties which belonged to the preceding year. Un-less some unforescen circumstances should arise, there was every exceed that of the last year. In the year 1819 Parliament resolved upon making an addition of 2,000,0001 to the taxes, for the purpose of producing a clear surplus of 5,000,0001, over the expenditure. Since that time a period of extreme difficulty had interened. A large re-payment had been made to the Bank, amounting to 9,000,0001, and there was this difference in repayments made to the Bank from all other repayments, that whatever was repaid to the Bank was so much taken out of the circulation of the country. The House and the country had reason to congratulate themselves that the Bank of England had begun to pay in cash. There was now no apprehension of any further restriction upon the circulation.— Every thing would be left to its natural channel, life and animation would be given to every branch of our trade and commerce, and the industry and talent of the country would be employed in a thousand diversified ways in the reproduction of national wealth. The beneficial effect of this change had already appeared in the increased value of funded property, and the rise of the funds was sure to give animation to all other property. It increased the facility of obtaining money upon mortgage, and every other species of accommodation. The Right Hon. Gent. concluded by moving that a sum not exceeding 13,000,0001. be raised upon Annuities for the Supply of the year 1821, 12,500,000L of which to be on Great Britain, 500,0001. cn Ireland.

Mr. Maberley had no objection to the Ways and Means; his objection went to the Supplies. He would now state what the real financial state of the country was, and contrast it with what it might be; he would, therefore, now state the interest of the Funded and Unfunded Debt, &c. and he reckoned 48,328,7071. as the amount of the interest of these debts, including the Dutch and Russian loans, the Irish Annuities, and the Arrears of the Consolideted Fund, up to the 5th of January, 1821. This was a debt which must be provided for, unless we showed ourselves to be equally unjust and ungenerous. It was borrowed on specific terms, and a certain sum was appropriated as a Sinking Fund to make a payment of five per cent. on which, by a certain reduction, there neight be a saving of 1,500,000t. The Hon. Gent. then noticed cer-

tain departments in which considerable savings might be made.

Mr. Astell contended, that the East India Company were estitled to the repayment of their demands, for the expences incurred at St. Helena, which amounted to between 2 and 3,000t, and ought to be paid by Government.

Mr. Calcraft expressed his dissatisfaction at the statement of the Right Hon. Gent. although the Rouse scenned fully satisfied with that statement.

Sir J. Newport entered into calculations to show the increased taxation in Ireland.

Mr. Ricardo was of opinion the accounts laid on the table did not

afford an accurate view of the state of the finances.

After some observations from Mr. Maberley, Sir H. Parnell, Ma.

Hume, &c. the Resolution was carried for voting 13,000,000k in

aid of the Supply.

The Committee divided on the resolution for granting 200,000k.

by Lottery. For the resolution, 123—Against it, 65—Majority, 56.
The other resolutions were agreed to.
In a Committee on the Bill for preventing ill-treatment of Horses,
Mr. Ald. C. Smith proposed to add "Asses" to the humanity of
some gentlemen might suggest protection for their dogs and cats.

some gentiemen migut suggest protection to the received that day six months.

On the Report being brought up,

Mr. Ellice moved that it should be received that day six months.

On a division—For the amendment, 31—Against it, 34—Majority for the Bill, 3.—Adjourned till Monday.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF CHANCERY, TURADAY.

Westmeath v. Westmeath.—This was an application by Lord Westmeath to restrain the Countons and her Trustees from proceeding against him at law under deeds of separation. The Chancelor and the deeds were impeached on two grounds; first, on a state-ment that they were improperly obtained; and, secondly, on a charge that they were against the policy of the law. He had read the bill, and answers, and the other documents attentively, and he must put the first ground entirely out of the question. Unless the deeds were vold in their nature, there was no circumstance in the case as it then stood before him on which equity ought to interfere. Upon the question of law, if he had had to decide the points as a common law Judge thirty years ago, he should have held all deeds of separation absolutely illegal and void, but dictum after dictum, and case after case, had since been in their favour; and Lord Kenyou, who had brought a vast body of knowledge with him into the Court of King's Bench, had decided, that where a husbard charged estates through a trustee, with a separate maintenance for charged estates through a trustee, with a separate maintenance for his wife, that charge was good in law. Now, what the Countesi's counsel insisted was, that there being such a charge in this case, she ought not to be prevented by a court of equity from enforcing it, and this they proposed doing by a distress. Why then should be interfere to prevent her, there being in the case no circumstance on which he could say that equity cought to restead her from using any which he could say that equity ought to restrain her from using any legal remedies which she might possess for recovering her allowance? Taking this view of the case, he must refuse the motion.

Sir G. Humpson pressed his Lordship to send a case to a Court

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of common law, for its opinion on the deeds, but the Chancellor refused it. He said he had carefully shatnings from noticing the particular facts which were before him; but if he directed a case, en he must direct admissions to be made, which he could scarcely

think possible.

Sir G. Hampson said Lord Westmenth had commenced a sui

against the Countess for a restitution of conjugul rights.

The Chancellor asked whether there was not a covenant in the deeds to restrain him from doing so?—but Mr. Blake, on the part of the Countess, said she had been advised to meet the suit in the **Ecclesiastical Court.** 

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY.

The King v. John Hunt.—The defendant in this case is the Printer of the Newspaper called *The Examiner*, and was brought up to receive judgment for a libel on the House of Commons.

The defendant wished to address some observations on the mode

of forming Special Juries, but with a view of shewing that the system wasinjurious to the public as well as to himself.

The Chief Justice.—We cannot hear you, because you are arraigning an Act of Parliament, which the Legislature might, if they saw it proper and convenient, repeal; but it is our duty to defend the law which is established, and I cannot, therefore, in this

place, hear your complaints of the system.

The defendant then said, that it was against the corruption of that branch of the Legislature that his attempts were directed, and the motive by which his conduct was actuated was a most ardent wish to rescue that body from the contempt into which it had fullen in consequence of the corruption of some of its constituent Many illustrious individuals had with impunity, in and out of that House, given their opinions of its corruption, and his (Mr. Hunt's) description was only an echo of their sentiments. Lord Chatham, who had the best opportunity of knowing the constitution of the House of Commons, had asserted, "that unless it should be reformed from within, it would be reformed from without with a vengeance." The House of Commons could be injured in the vengeance." The House of Commons could be injured in the public estimation by its own conduct only. If sales of seats in that House were as clear as the sun at noon—if nomination of Members by the Treasury, by Peers and Peeresses, were to be permitted—if the House consisted, for the greater part, of venal borough-mongers and place-men, must they not be a body containing a far greater pertion of public criminals than public guardians?

The Chief Justice—We can't bear this attack on the House of

Mr. Hunt-I am only putting the argument hypothetically. say, if such practices be in existence my conclusion was right, and in that I only echo the opinion of others.

ha that I only echo the opinion of others.

Mr. Justice Bailey—The Members of the House of Commons have a privilege of speech, which the House itself could punish, but no person out of the House can use that freedom of speech.

The Solicitor-General was heard in aggravation.

Mr. Justice Bayley then passed sentence on the defendant.—The Learned Judge, after commenting at some length on the words of the libel, observed that the virulent language alluded to might have been often used in the House of Commons by its own Members; notwithstanding it did not therefore follow that every other person out of the House, not even the very Member who used the language in the House, could be at liberty to circulate that language through the medium of the press in any other place. The liberty of the press would be best preserved by correcting those excrescences in which that liberty is exceeded. The judgment of the Court was, that the defendant be confined in the House of Correction, in Cold Bath-fields, for one year; and at the expiration of that term, that he give security for good conduct for three years, himself in 5001. and two others in 2501. each.

The King v. Thomas Flindelt.—The defendant in this case is Proprietor of the Western Luminary, a paper published at Exeter, and he was found guilty at the last Assizes for the county, of a publication in his paper to this effect: "Shall a woman, who is notoriously devoted to Bacchus and to Veaus—such a one who, if found riously devoted to Bacchus and to Venus—such a one who, if found in the streets of our city would be committed to Bridewell—shall such a woman ever be held up as a model of virtue and purity?" This publication had reference to the Queen, and was alleged to be a libel; the Jury who returned a verdict of guilty, strongly recommended the defendant to mercy.

The defendant put in a long affidavit, which stated, that he had twelve children, nine of whom are dependent on him for support, and that if he were imprisoned for any length of time in a place, distant from Exeter where he carries on his business, it would be supposed.

He then addressed the Court at some length from a written He then addressed the Court at some length from a written paper. He stated that his attention had been called to the subject by the publication of the Report of the Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to investigate charges against the Queen, which report impugned her Majesty's conduct in severer terms than he had used in commenting upon it. He was, therefore, utterly at a loss to understand how he was to be selected by His Majesty's Attorney-General for prosecution "against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King," for using this language, when the Law Officers of the Crown had used more violent expressions respecting the Queen in the presence of the House of Lords. As to the insinuation that his (the defendant's) expressions were calculated to prejudice her Majesty in the even of the House of Lords, he thought it was a libel Majesty in the eyes of the House of Lords, he thought it was a libel upon the hereditary Counsellers of the King, to make such an insinuation upon their judgment and character. The defendant then called the attention of the Court to the injury he had also sustained by assault and popular violence, in consequence of this prosecution. He submitted, that he had already suffered enough for his offence, which was not intentional. His object merely was, in his capacity as a public Journalist, to uphold the moral character of his country. He had uniformly been the supporter of the Royal Family, try. He had uniformly been the supporter of the Royal Family, the Luws, and Government of his country; and the Jury before whom he was tried, and who knew his character in the country, had most earnestly and particularly recommended, that he should suffer the most lenient punishment which the law could possibly He was now extremely sorry for the offence he had com

(The defendant appeared here to be so overpowered by his feel-

ings, that he sat down.)
The Solicitor-General made some observations upon the n of the publication in question. It would be recollected that when the publication took place, a Committee of the House of Lords had brought in a Report recommending an inquiry into the conduct of her Majesty, and the form, and mode, and time of that inquiry had been fixed by the House of Lords. At such a moment, and before the inquiry took place, was it befitting that the defendant should not only have assumed the guilt of her Majesty upon the charge then in progress, but have superadded to it other charges of a degrading nature, to which the Lords' Report had no reference? It was true he had been recommended, by a Jary of his neighbours, to great mercy and lenity. He (the Solicitor-General) had no desire to reduce the value of that recommendation, which, he preswund, was given by persons well qualified to form a proper judg-ment of his general character and conduct. He had also sworn that he had a family of twelve children dependent upon him for These were circumstances upon which the Court would exercise their discretion; and, as the defendant had expressed his contrition for the offence, he had no wish to aggravate the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Justice Bayley made some observations in the course of possing sensence on the nature of the charge, and in conclusion said, healthy.

that the Court had taken seriously into its consideration the very strong recommendation of the Jury, who must have known the defendant's character in his neighbourhood, and that that recommendation had materially weighed with them in pronouncing their judgment, which was.—That the defendant should be imprisoned juagment, which was.—That the defendant should be imprisoned in the county gaol of Devon, at Exeter, for the space of Eight Calendar Months, and that, at the expiration of that term, he should give sureties to keep the peace for three years, himself in 500l. and two sufficient surelies in 250l euch.

WEDNESDAY .- The King v. The Rev. R. Blacow .- The Chief Justice, at the sitting of the Court this morning, declared the opi-nion of himself and his Learned Brethren, upon the objection made by Mr. Parke in this case, that her Majesty had not negatived the slanderous matter set forth in the alleged libel for which the defendant was called upon to answer by criminal information, and said, "We have conferred together in the case of the King v.

said, "We have conferred together in the case of the King v. Blacow, and considering the tendency of this particular libel, and the exalted station of the object of it, we think the objection taken by Mr. Parke ought not to prevail, and that the Rule for the criminal information ought to be made absolute."—Rule absolute.

The King v. John Cartwright, Esq. and Others.—The Attorney-General rayed the judgment of the Court on the defendants, John Cartwright, Esq. G. Edmonds, Thomas Jonathan Wooler, Wm. Greathend Lewis, and Charles Maddocks, convicted at the last Summer Assizes for the county of Warwick before the Lord Chief Baron Bichards. of a consumer to elect Sir Charles Wolsetast summer Assizes for the county of warwick before the Dora Chief Baron Richards, of a conspiracy to elect Sir Charles Wolse-ley, Bart, as Legislatorial Attorney in Parliament for the populous town of Birmingham, and to excite disaffection towards His Ma-jesty's Government, by means of geditious speeches delivered at a public meeting at Birmingham, on the 12th of July, in the 59th

year of the late King's reign.

All the defendants, except Mr. Levis (who is now in confinement under a former sentence) immediately came into Court, attended

The Chief Justice -On account of Major Cartwright's advanced age, let him sit down.

The Major was immediately accommodated with a seat.

Mr. Justice Best proceeded to read the Lord Chief Baron's Re-

port of the Trial, which occupied a considerable portion of time After the Report was concluded,

Mr. Edmonds put in an affidevit of some length, in which, al-though he declared his readiness to submit with patience and forti-tude to the judgment of the Court, he declared his utter unconsciousness of the truth of the allegations contained in the indictment.

Mr. Maddocks, late School-master of Birmingham, then put in an affidavit, in which he complained of having been wrongfully convicted by a picked, pucked, or selected Special Jury. He had suffered greatly in his pecuniary affairs, was reduced to a state of beggary by this unjust proceeding, had been greatly harassed in his mind by the protraction of the final result of the prosecution, from time to time, was the father of three helpless infants, and had a wife almost broken-hearted, and in the utmost state of misery in consequence of his misfortunes.

Major Cartwright then put in .an-affidavit of very considerable length, in which he protested in strong terms against the mode of impanelling Special Juries in Crownsprosecutions, and arraigned the manner in which the Jury who titled this case was picked and pucked, declaring that he had not had a fuir trial.

The Court interposed several times, and observed that they could not suffer such remarks to be made, and ultimately directed that the objectionable passages should be expunged. The worthy Major accordingly retired with his Solicitor, Mr. Pearson, to comply with the orders of the Court, and on his return, the affidavit, as amended, was read.

was read.

Several affidavits were put in as to the character of the Major. After hearing Mr. Edmonds, the Court adjourned.

FRIDAY.—The King v. Major Cartwright, Waoler, and others.

—The Court, after hearing the defaulants, in mitigation of punishment, sentenced Major Cartwright to pay a fine of 1001.; Wooler to imprisonment in Warwick Gaol for fifteen months, and then to give security for five years, himself in 4001, and two sureties in 2001, each; Edmonds to be imprisoned nine months, and Maddocks eighthen months, in the same gaol; and each to give securities for five years, themselves in 4001, and two other sureties in 1001, each. Major Cartwright immediately paid down his fine, shook hands with co-defendants, and respectfully yettred.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We extract the following paragraph from Professor Christian's Appendix to his Treatise on the Game Laws:—

The lamentable state of our gadls at present, and the calendars "The lamentable state of our gadls at present, and the calendars at the Assizes, is such as was never known before by any man now living. The causes certainly are, the continuation of the law to prevent the legal sale of Game, and the indiscreet and fatal relaxation of the criminal law. Notwiths and ing the learning, integrity, diligence, and sound discretion of our Judges, the people of England are now more exposed to danger in their lives and property, from the commission of crimes, than any other nation within any of the four quarters of the globe. Liberty has been defined (by Sir J. Mackintosh) to be security from wrong; and if the reverse is slavery, it is certainly true, that there were was a time when Englishmen were reduced to such a state of slavery, and retained so little of their ancient liberty.

"After long experience, I have faithfully discharged my duty; but my warning voice has unfortunately been disregarded; and when the progress of the terrible consequences will now be stopped or retarded, all conjecture and calculation are set at defiance. All we are sure of is this, that—

Res aspera est; spes muko asperior!
Our condition is dreadful: our expectations much more dread-

The new cavalry barracks in the Regent's Park are just com-pleted. There are stabling for 424 horses, and replete barrack ac-commodation for as many men. The Royal Horse Guards Blue, now at Windsor Barracks, are 10 take possession of them on the

The Earl of Chichester has now in his possession a thumb-ring, of pure gold, but of very rude manufacture, which was ploughed up a few days ago, on his Lordship's estate in Sussex.

AGRICULTURE.—Monthly Report for May,—The weather has continued variable throughout the month, with sudden alternations of heat and cold, which assuredly must have had an ill effect on every species of vegetation to a certain degree; and the blossoms of all fruit-trees have suffered from the blight; but as they were in such luxuriant plenty, a sufficiency is said to remain for an abundant crop. Of grass the shew is great, both in the feeding and hay districts. The same with lucern, clover, and other grasses. Some clovers, which it was supposed had failed, have lately recovered from the showery weather, and now exhibit a strong plant. Tares also are improved, and the potatog plants are improving. The wheats, generally, appear strong and b althy, and although a month since they were remarkably backward upon some good lands, on others they are at present in the opposite extreme. All the spring crops have a thriving and luxuriant appearance, and the beans which were cut by the frosts now want but the genial warmth of the sun for their full recovery. The thin set wheats, within the last two or three weeks, have tillered away luxuriantly. The turnip lands are getting into order. Hops have received some check from the variable and cold weather, but the bine is generally strong and

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY, - A novel and curious method of self-substitution of arithmetical numbers, or making any and every number thequatient of innumerable questions, at sight, and without calculation, has been effected by a simple mechanical contrivat The method, which is aptly styled anteriorizer, is, it is understood, about to be published, and said to be the invention of a gentleman of literary notoriety, holding an office under Government.

THE HERMIT IN THE COUNTRY.—This work forms as appropriate companion to the Hermit in London. It displays the same priate companion to the Hermit in London. It displays the same knowledge of human nature in all its departments, those habits of quick observation, that keen sense of propriety and moral feeling which so eminently distinguish this writer. Among other amusing subjects in these volumes will be found—A Trip to Richmond.— Man Traps.—Watering Places—Leaving Home.—The Packet Boat.—An Exquistic's Life in the Country.—A Fishing Scene.—My Landlady.—A Party of Pleasure.—The Top of a Stage.—A Child's Burial.—The March—The Rough Diamond—The Navy Lieutenant—Love and Matrimony.—The Rusticated Londoner—Scotland—Hogmans, or New Year's Morn in Edinburgh—The Foy—The Drage, &c. &c.

In the lately published "Transactions of the Literary Sockety of Bombay," is an account of a curious surgical case, in which the loss of a portion of bone, in the arm of an Arab has been supplied, through the dexterity of a native surgeon, by a silver tube.

Accounts have been received of the arrival of the following con-vict ships at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, with the number of convicts against their names, expressed, without the loss of a single life:—Lord Wellington, with 123 female convicts; Morley, with 118 female convicts; Caledonia, with 150 male convicts; and the Guildford, with 190 male convicts, including the Cato-street

Letters from Stockholm mention, as a singular fact, that, according to the Russian Court Almanack, there exists, at present, only two Grand Crosses of the Order of St. George, which are—the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Duke of Wellington;—also, that the Russian Empire has actually but one Field Murshal, viz. the Duke of Wellington. The last Russian Field Marshal died about six weeks are dled about six weeks ago.

MR. CROMWELL'S "OLIVER CROMWELL AND HIS TIMES,"-We are accused, by our enemies of political partiality. With the impartial, and the friends to good order and good government, this accusation carries with it its own reply; but we are willing, at all times, to afford such (for with others we disdain communication) the means of effectually repelling imputations, to which they may possibly attach more importance than ourselves. Mr. Cromwell's political deductions, appearing in his just-published work, are certainly not such as we should draw from the "times" of which be treats; but as he writes with temper, ability, and evidently from his own convictions, we have suffered no political considerations to interfere with the pleasure we have derived from the perusal of his-

The Eary and Hecla, Discovery Ships, accompanied by the Nan-tilus transport, put into Widewall harbour, in the island of South Ronaldsha (one of the Orkneys) on the 17th ult. is consequence of contrary winds. On the 19th they had completed their water, and were to put to sea again the moment the wind became more favour-

A Mr. Leinberger, of Nuremberg, has resolved the prob giving a horizontal direction to balloous, and offers to make a jour-ney from Nuremberg to England in a balloon, as soon as the Royal Academy of London shall have guaranteed the payment of the pre-mium of 20,000l. offered for the discovery.

SCROPULA, &c. -- Of all the discoveries made in the healing art that of the virtues of Jodine as a remedy for scrofula in every form, and wenny tumours is the most important. The 66th Number of the Monthly Gazette of Health (published on the 1st inst.) contains some extraordinary cures it has affected, with directions for its exhibition. Among the other intelligence this Number contains, may be noticed an interesting article on the cause and treatment of indigestion and flatulence, cases of rheumatism, it deloarus, croup, scald head, liver cough cured by the colchicum seeds, carbonate of iron, dec.; efficacy of palsumism in affections of the liver; the scientific exposure of a plausible species of targonic writing of some medical scribblers, which had tended to check the progress of medicine, by inducing the ignorant to attend to technicalities and flights of fancy, more than to the science of medicine; and the comparative view the Editor has taken of the works of Des. Solomon, James Johnson, Jordan, dec. We recommend to the serious perusal of those members of the profession who feel interested in the promotion of science, and indeed to every person who may ber of the Monthly Gazette of Health (published on the 1st inst.) in the promotion of science, and indeed to every person who may wish to be acquainted with the arts of medicine, and of dealers in words as well as nostrums. The plan of treating pulmonary con-sumption, in the 65th Number, we are happy to find has been adopted in many desperate cases with complete success.

New Publications.—The following works have been recently published by Messrs. Colburn and Co.:—1. The Universe, a Peem; published by Messrs, Colburn and Co.:—1. The Universe, a Peem; by the Rev. R. Maturin. 2. Practical Economy, or the Application of Modern Discoveries to the purposes of Domestic Life. 3. Precaution, or the Matrimonial Balance, a Novel. 4. Palmyre et Flaminie ou le Secret, par Mad. de Gealis, 2 vols. 5. The Hesmit in the Country; by the author of the Hermit in London, 3 vols. 6. Secret Memoirs of the Court of Westphalia, 8vo. 7. Memoirs of Granville Sharp, by Prince Hoare. 6. Private Correspondence of David Humer the Historian. 9. Prince Maximillian's Travels in Russil. 10. Memoirs of Hellst Michael Michael Counce Charlette by D. Bruzil. 10. Memoirs of Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, by Dr. Watkins. 11. Mollien's Travels in the Interior of Africa, edited by T. E. Bowdich, Esq. 12. Scheming, a Novel, 3 vols. 13. Sa Arthur Clarke's Essay on Diseases of the Skin, 12mo.; and 14. The 6th volume of Lord Orford's Works, comprising the Letters to Montagu, Cole, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.]-GENERAL REDUCTION OF TAXES. ADVERTISEMENT. —GENERAL REDUCTION OF TAKES.—The necessity and expediency of striking off a portion of the National Debt is very ably argued in the "Pamphleteer," No. 36, just published—by which, it is proved, that the injury to the public creditor will be very little felt. The subject is expected to be brought under consideration during this Session of Parliament. In the same Number, are published, Bowles' Letters to Lord Byron; B. Beaumont on the Criminal Code; Cornaro on Longevity; with several other eating Pamphlets.

On Monday the 28th ult. No. 14,041 was drawn a Prime of 21,0001. Consols, and sold by Bish, in Shares, viz:—

One Quarter at Carmarthen One Sixteenth at Edinburgh One Quarter in London One Sixteenth in London One Sixteenth at Maidstone One Eighth in London One Sixteenth at Bath One Sixteenth at Marlburough One Sixteenth at Margate.

Вівн	also	sold	tb	e f	ollo	wing	Prizes, all	drav	v.D	th	e 58	me	d	nv :-
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16,67	3.					220	1 1	đ	c.	de	e.			

BISH also sold, in the Lottery drawn in Murch, Three Prizes of £21,000, and several smaller Capitals.—Every Ticket or Share Chance bought on or before the 28th of May, was finally decided on the 28th of May. Ticket and Share Chances are on Sale at Bish's Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross, London; and by his Agents in the country.—All the 3,002 Prize, including the £20,200 Prizes, must be drawn the 14th of this Month, (June.)

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THE MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE IN THE BOROUGH. Saturday se'nnight an inquisition was held by Mr. Shelton on the body of Mr. Harmer, who was shot on Thursday by his wife. The Jury first met at the Hat and Shears public-house, Weston-street, whence they adjourned to the Vestry-room in Tooley-street. Having been sworn, they proceeded to Mr. Harmer's house, to view the body. On their return to the Vestry-room, Hannah Studd was examined. She repeated the evidence which she gave before the Magistrates at the Town-hall, adding, that she heard her mistress, who had been to a banker's in the City, and received 40 sovereigns, adrising Mr. Harmer to convert his notes into gold as soon as possible. Mr. Harmer, she said, was in respectable circumstances, and acted as town agent to his father, an eminent iron-founder in

Cross-examined .- When witness saw her mistress behind the parfour door she smiled at her, on which the prisoner turned round and smiled again. No conversation passed, and witness went down again to the kitchen. She then heard her master and prisoner talking, and the deceased laughing. The prisoner spoke loud. Witness did not hear what they then said. They appeared to be wrangling; but whether in jest or earnest witness could not say, but thought it was in play. After some time the deceased uttered a shocking oath, and said he would shoot her mistress; on which she heard the latter say, "Oh! you coward, is that what you have got to fly to? why don't you use your hands as I do??" Witness then heard the snapping of an unloaded pistol, as she had frequently keard before, for they were always playing with pistols and frightening each other. Mr. Hurmer sometimes kept the pistols in a cup-board near the fire-place, behind where his chair was; but they were generally lying about. Soon after the snapping which witness described, she heard a report as of loaded fire-arms.—Witness then detailed the results to the same effect as in her examination in chief. In answer to further questions, she stated that on Wednesday the deceased had requested his wife to remain in bed with him during the whole day, as he knew he should not live long; and in the course of the same day he was heard talking incoherently to himself. Witness had often heard her mistress say she was alraid she should be shot, in fun or in earnest, some time or other. On Saturday week witness, by desire of the prisoner, carried the pistols to Mrs. Harmer's mother's, Mrs. Harmer saying she was afraid to he in the house with the deceased, lest he should shoot her. With the sess continued her evidence as follows:—When the deceased missed the pistols, he asked me what had become of them, and I told him they were at Mrs. Delahunt's; he replied, "On! d—d nonsense—go for them, and fetch me a pennyworth of crocus, and I'll clean them." I went, but Mrs. Delahunt and Mrs. Harmer (who was there with some ladies) prevented me from taking them kome. The following day I fetched them away by order of my mistress. My master was displeased when he missed the pistols.

Mr. W. Jamieson, of No. 7, Weston-street, surgeon, deposed that about eight o'clock on Thursday evening he saw Mrs. Harmer run and the servant following her; he heard the servant exclaim, "Oh, God! send for a doctor." Witzess went to the house of the deceased, whose situation he proceeded to describe. Mr. Harmer died in about a minute or two after witness entered. Witness as-sisted in opening the head. The frontal bone was fractured over the left eye, and the ball was found lodged in the back part of the

the deceased. On the return of Mrs. Harmer, she said, "Oh, God! is it true—is he dead?" and her grief was most distressing.

Mr. O. Atkinson, of 76, Tooley-street, surgeon, proved his having found the ball about an inch and a half behind the right ear. It was a small bullet, and had driven the eye into the cavity of the brain. In other respects this witness corroborated the statement of the foregoing witnesses.

A boy named Gilby proved his having, by his master's direction cast ten bullets, his master and mistress being present. His muster (the deceased) remarked in a jocular tone, "Is it not a pity one of these is not in my brain?" The wife of deceased replying in the same tone, "I wish it was."

One or two neighbours, who were present immediately after the transaction had taken place, were called; but nothing material was

elicited from their testimony.

The Coroner then charged the Jury in a very intelligent and able manner; he recapitulated the whole of the evidence to the Jury, who, after some consultation, returned, at 11 o'clock, a verdict of-Accidental Death.

## POLICE.

Town Hall, Southwark .- On Monday, Mrs. Elizabeth Harmer underwent a final examination at this office before Mr. Alderman J. J. Smith. Mr. Alley appeared as Counsel for the prisoner. She arrived in a coach at 20 minutes before one o'clock, accompanied by her mother, her husband's father and brother (who had arrived that morning from Sheffield) and her solicitor, with a number of particular friends. Mr. Harmer's father is a venerable grey-haired gentleman, and was frequently in tears during the examination. He expressed his full and entire satisfaction that the melanticular and offered to give heal choly occurrence was the effect of accident, and offered to give bail to the amount of 10001. for his daughter-in-law. The majority of the gentlemen who sat on the Coroner's Jury were present. Mrs, Harmer was conducted to a chair, and took her seat as upon her former examination; she was dressed in black, and was overwhelmed with grief. The Clerk delivered to the Magistrate a Certificate of with grief. The Cierk delivered to the magistrate a Certificate of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. The Alderman then asked the Overseer of the parish if there was any more evidence forthcoming? The reply was in the negative. The worthy Magistrate then addressed the prisoner in a very feeling manner. The opinion of the Jury, he said, coincided with his own: it was unnecessary to caution her against playing in future with dangerous weapons, and he hoped a would be a salutary warning to every one present, and to the public, not to meddle unnecessarily with deadly weapons. He now called upon her to enter into recognizances, herself in the sum of 1001, and two sureties in 501, each. Her father-in-law, and Mr. Watson, of Clifford's Inn, her attorney, entered with herself into the required sureties, and she was discharged.

SUDBURY.—The wife of Henry Frost, weaver, of this town, some time since sold to one Win. Whiting for the small sum of 1s. 6d. her husband, the purchaser having given him has return guineas to take her back.

WINSTER.—A fatal duel took place in this town, which arose out of the following circumstances:—Mr. Cuddie, a Scotch apothecary, having taking up his residence here, paid his addresses to Miss Brittlebank, the daughter of an eminent solicitor, but the lady's relations informed Mr. C. that they decidedly disapproved of the attentions paid by him. On Monday se'nnight one of the lady's brothers, finding her walking with Mr. C. took her away, on which latter used such language that caused Mr. Brittlebank to demand either an apology or a lostile meeting. Mr. C. at first refused to do either; but at length, on the interference of a mutual friend, Mr. Spencer, a surgeon, he consented to meet Mr. B. who, in company with his two brothers, had repaired to the house of Mr. C. The duel took place in Mr. C.'s garden, and the result was, that Mr. C. received his antagonist's ball in his bowels, and died the fol-lowing day.—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury, Wilful Murder against Mr. Brittlebank's three sons, Andrew, William, and Francis, and also against Mr. Spencer.—Mr. W. Brittlebank (who killed Mr. C.) is not yet in custody, but the others are now confined in the county

Mails Arrived Arrived Mail 1....France Mails Due 1.....Vaterford Guernsey & Jersey Holland .Hamburgh..

- Guernsey & Jersey - Hamburgh. - Hamburgh. - Holland - Hamburgh. - Janaica. - Janaica. - Janaica. - St Thomas's - Arrived today and sailed for the River, the Amelia, Storey, in 64 days from Trieste. Arrived off the South Foreland, the William Harris, Harris, from Jamaica.

PLYMOUTH, May 31.—Wind E.—Arrived the Iphigenia frigate from Portsmouth; Maria, Fregarthen, from Mogadore for Londou; and the Commercial, Dalbot, from Mauritius for London. Sailed the Tom Cod, Burnec, for Naples.

PORTSMOUTH, June 1.-Wind Westerly.-Sailed His Majesty's ship tedwing, on a cruize; Hutton, Montgomery; and Lively, Mitchell, for

GRAVESEND, June 1 .- Sailed the Catharine, Knox, for Madras.

SCARBRO', May 31.—The Jean, Williamson, in working out of the harbour, struck on the rocks, and has received so much damage as to put sack to repair.

Back to repair,

FALMOUTH, May 39.—Wind E.—The Blue Eyed Maid, which upset at
sea, was brought in hero this morning by the Active cutter. Arrived the
Ben Jonson, Smith, from the Cape of Good Hope in 30 days, for London; and
Nassau, Tremayne, from Lisbon in 17 days, for London.

The Castle, Huntly, from China has arrived off Falmouth.

On the 1st of June was published, No. VI. of

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE (New Series) printed on
a new and very improved plan, and containing, besides the usual
varieties in Art, Science, Criticism, Policies, and Commerce:

I. Digested Account of Captain Parry's Expedition.—II. On the Writings
of Quevedo.—III. Morality of Newspapers.—IV. On the Choice of a Profession.—V. Sonnetomania.—VI. Kissing.—VII. Jonathan K-ntacky's Journal,
No. 3.—VIII. The Harp, a Tale, from the German of Kærner.—IX. Presentiments and Associations.—X. The Prophecy of Dante, by Lord Byron.—
XI. Title Pages.—XII. Field Flowers.—XIII. First Fruits of Australasian
Poetry.—XIV. Walks in the Garden, No. 2.—XV. The Universe, a Poem, by
the Rev. R. Maturin.—XVII. Narrative of the Captivity of Alexander Scott.

—XVII. Origin of the Debasement of the National Spirit in Italy.—
XVIII. Poems of Mad. de Surville.—XIX. Stanzas written during Sickness.—XX. Sannets, Epigrams, &c.—XXII. Correspondence—Lard Byron
and the Literary Gazette.—XXII. Remarks on Marino Faliero—Mr
Elliston, &c.

ness.—XX. Sannets, Epigrams, &c.—XXI. Correspondence—Lord Byron and the Literary Gazette.—XXII. Remarks on Marino F. liero—Mr Elliston, &c.
Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and Joha Cumming, Dubliu; and retailed by all Booksellers, Newsmen, &c.

## DUBOST'S ELEMENTS OF COMMERCE.

The Element's of Comments of Schange, Speculations in Exchange and Banking Operations, Bachange Circulations, Operations and Arbitrations of Exchange, Speculations in Exchange and Banking Operations, Exchange Circulations, Operations of Specie and Bullisn, Pars of Exchange and of Coins, Practical Speculations in Merchandize, Description and Tables of Monies, Weights, and Measures, and Tables of Logarithms: being a complete System of Commercial Calculations, -By GHRISTOPHER, DIBOST, Second Edition, greatly improved, and corrected to the present time, by the Esitor of "Mortimer's Dictionary."

Lonson: Pristed for Boosey and Sons, Broad-street, Exchange; Longman and Co and Sherwood and Co. Paternoster-row; Whittakers, Ave Maria-lane; J. Richardson, and J. M. Richardson, Cornhill; and C. Brown, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-Fields.

Just published, price 2s. by John Callow, 16, Prince's street, Sohe,
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on the USE of the CUBRBS,
or JAVA PEPPER, in the CURE of GONORRHEA; with Cases.—
By HENRY JEFFREYS, Esq. Senior-Surgeon to the St. George's, and
St. James's Dispensary: Assistant-Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, and
formerly a Surgeon in the 3d Regiment of Ghards.

17 Shortly will be published, J. CALLOW'S MEDICAL CATALOGUE,
Part II, centaining a choice Selection of Second-hand Medical Books, in
various Languages.

Part II. centaining various Languages.

Just published, price 12l. 12s. in boards,
REMAINS of a ROMAN VILLA, at BOGNOR, in SUSSEX,
containing Thirty-four Plates on Columbier Paper (many of them on
whole Sheets) being the third and last Volume of RELIQUIE BRITANNICO-ROMANÆ, containing Figures of Roman Antiquities discovered in
England.—By the late SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S.
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Lately were published, by Professor CHRISTIAN.

CHARGES to GRAND JURIES in the ISLE of ELY. One

contains a full Vindication of the Criminal Law from the gross misre-presentations upon the subject; and another, a full Explanation of the Vagrant Law, price 10s.

Sold by Messrs. Clarke, Portugal street, and Messrs. Rivingtons, Water-

DISSERTATION upon EVIDENCE before the HOUSE of LORDS with a Postscript, containing a full Explanation of the Law respecting the Prayers in the Liturgy, price 6s. 6d. The Postscript is sold alone, price 1s. 6d. It put an end to the public discussion of the subject.

3. A TREATISE on the GAME LAWS, with an Appendix, containing the latest decisions and Observations upon the sale of Game, price 11s. 6d.—The Appendix is sold alone, price 1s.

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CHANGE of RESIDENCE induces the Patentee to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that in consequence of the counterfelts under the same name, he has confined, the sale to such respectable houses (only) who deal in genuinc articles. The PATENT VIOLET SOAP having a decided preference, both as a washing and shaving Soap, for its cleansing, beautifying, softening, and balsamic properties on the skin, that it was in consequence of these inestinable qualities His Majesty granted his Letters Patent. It should invariably be asked for as "Hall's Patent Violet Soap." It is sold in squares at 25. 6d. and it boxes containing twelve squares, at 25. or twelve small, at 15s.; the shavig cakes, at 2s. 6d. each, or in boxes, 4s. 6d. which are re-filled, at 2s. 6d. and it is forwarded to all parts of town or country, warranted to arrive safe, by addressing a line by post to the Patentee. Observe his name and signature is on the outside of the wrapper.—J. B. HALL, No. 28, Hadlow-street, Burton Crescent, London.

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TWO PRIZES OF £20,200

must all be Drawn 14th of THIS MONTH, (June). Every Chance bought
between 28th of May and 14th of June, will be decided 14th June. No
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The Tickets are issued in Chances of Tickets, Halves, Quarters, Eighths,
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37, Cornhill; 11, Holborn; and 38, Haymarket; and by his Agents in the
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No. 1,446, a Prize of £4,000, and several minor Capitals; and several £21,000
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It is so prepared as to keep in all climates. The older the better. Merchants and Captains will receive liberal allowance for exportation.

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To accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen residing in any part of the country, by enclosing the money in a letter by post, directed to Mr. Prince, 9, Polaud-street, Oxford-street, London, Mr. P. will send them by retara of coach to any part of the kingdom.

BIRTHS.

At Liverpool, May 29th, the wife of High Thomas James, Esq. Surge

of a daughter.

On Saturday se'nnight, in Great Cumberland-street, the Lady of Trehawke Kekewich, Esq. of a daughter.

On Monday last, at the Principal's Lodge, East India College, Herts, the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Batten, of a son.

On Friday evening last, Mrs. Frederick Pollock, of Bedford-row, of a seq.

MARRIAGES.

May 26th, Mr. G. W. Prichard, widower, of Salop, to Miss Franklin, of Cannen-street, London.

On Thursday, May 24, at Crawley, Hants, John Latham, Esq. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the late Hou. Mr. Justice Dampier.

On Monday, at Mary-le-bone New Churck, Frederick Webb, Esq. of Langham-place, Westwick, county of Durham, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mrs. Shiels, of South Audley-street.

On Monday last, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Baldock, Esq. to Charlotte youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Robert Ross, of the Royal Marines.

By Banns, on Thursday se'nnight, at Carlmel Church, in Furness, in the County of Laneaster, William Legh, Esq. second son of Thomas Peter Legh, Esq. late of Lyme, in the County of Chester, to Mary Ann Wilkinson, eldest daughter of the late John Wilkinson, of Castlehead, in the County of Laneaster, Esq.

on Wednesday last, the Earl of Sheffield. His Lordship closed a long and On Wednesday last, the Earl of Spended. The Editable closed and an active life at his house in Portland-place, in the 86th year of his age. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, George Augustus Frederick Charles Holroyd, Viscount Pevensey.

On Friday, in Spring-gardens, the Earl of Stair.

On Wednesday last, in Somerset-place, aged nine years, Catherine Mary, the second daughter of Stephen Lee, Esq. Clerk and Librarian to the Reyal Society.

ociety.

Henry Morton Eden, brother of Lord Auckland.

On Tuesday last, Francis James Douglas, Esq. Lieut. Coldstream Guards, econd son of the late George Douglas, of Cavers, Esq.

S. G. Bicknell, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Florence, on the 3d of May, James Wentworth Murray, Esq. aged i years.

At Florence, on the 3d of May, Same5 years.
Mrs. Storace, mother of the late Signora.
On Tuesday morning last, at Greenwich, Mrs. Whybrough Ripley, reliet of
the late Richard Ripley, Esq.
Rev. Sir H. Poole, Bart.
At Wimbledon, on the 38th inst. the Rev. Joshua Ruddock, M.A. Vicar of
Hitchin, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Miss M. Naylor, youngest sister of Sir G. Naylon.
On Sunday last, William Mumford, Esq. of Sutton-place, in the county of
Kent aged 75.

On Sunday last, Whitain Kay, Esq. Deputy of the Ward of Aldersgate.
On Sunday last, Daniel Kay, Esq. Deputy of the Ward of Aldersgate.
At Paris, on the 14th inst. after a lingering illness of two years and a half,
Catherine Mary, wife of Lieut-General Hodgson, son of the late Field-Marshal Hodgson.

Marshal Hodgson:
At Cheshunt, O. Cromwell, Esq. aged 79.
On Thursday, Mr. Stothard, jun. the artist, in consequence of the step of the ladder giving way, at the church of Bere, in Devonshire, where he was corring the window of the church, by which he fractured his skull.

PRICES	of the	PUBLI	C FUN	DS.		windered.
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ATTEXAD STATES

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 26.

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# SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC. Sir JOHN STEVENSON.—" The Day-beam is over the Sea," the Venetian Boat Song, sung with the most unbounded applause at the London, Bath, and Dublin Concerts; arranged for one, two, we three voices; the words written by J. A. Wade, Esq. the Masic composed by J. Selebrated Sir J. A. Steyenson, Mus. Doc. price 3s. This piece, from the tichness and the beautiful simplicity of the melody, has already ranked itself among the most admired preductions of the day. Elimor's Song, "And canst thou bid my heart forget," from Glenarvon, as sung by Mrs. Ashe at the Bath Concerts with enthusiastic applause; composed by F. J. Klose, price ts. 6d. This is the third delition. "Dear Harp of Sweet Erin," Ballac, sung by Mr. Leeni Lee, with the greatest applause, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, written by Miss Chapman, composed by Beriard Lee, price 1s. 6d.—London: printed by Phillips and Mayhew, Music sellers to H.R. H. the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

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Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street.

Just published, by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Lower Saloon, Argyll Rooms, London.

THRRE ITALIAN DUETS, with an Accompaniment for the Fiano Forte, dedicated to her Excellence the Duchess of Frias, by F. Sor, price 5s: "La Bergerette," furnduction and Pastorale, for the Harp and Flute, prica 3s. Fantasia for the Harp and Flute, prica 3s. Fantasia for the Harp and Flute, prica 3s. Fantasia for the Harp and Flute, in which is introduced the celebrated French Air of "Te Bien Almer," price 4s. both composed by W. H. Steff. "I'll love thee still," 2s. "I wish I ne'er had seen him," 2s. "This is leve," 2s. three faveurite Ballads, all composed by T. Cooka. "The green spot that blooms o'er the desart of life," Song, composed by W. Hawes, the poetry by the late John Philpot Curran, Eso, price 2s.

Speedily will be published, the while of the Music in the Opera of DIRCE, now perferming with increased success at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, principally composed, selected, and adapted for representation by Mr. Hore.

MRS. DAVISON'S BENEFIT, COVENT GARDEN
THEATRE.
ON FRIDAY JUNE 15th, the COMEDY of THE SCHOOL
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Davison. After the Camedy (by permission of the Proprietors of the Opera
House) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the favourite Duetto of "Do Re, Me," from the Opera of "Il FanaHouse) the Common of the Proprietors of the Opera
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By Permission of the Right Hon, the Lord Chamberlain.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. GLOVER

MRS. GLOVER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Mobility, her Friends, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place at the above Theatre, on MONDAY, JUNE 19th, 1821; on which occasion will be performed Shakespeare's TRAGEDY of HAMLET, PRINCE of DENMARK. The Character of Hamlet, (first time, and for that night only) will be attempted by Mrs. Glover. With a vericty of other ENTERTAINMENTS. Further Particulars will be duly announced. Boxes, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lowery Gallery, 2s. Upper Gallery, 1s.—Tickets and Places to be had of Mrs. Glover, No. 29, Bow-street, Covent Garden; and of Mr. Stevenson, at the Box-Office, Strand Entrance.

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. WALLACK.

MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 11, 1821, His Majesty's Servants will perform by desire, and positively for the last time this Scason, the Crand Serious OPERA of ARTANEIXES. After which (by way of Interlude) will be presented the TRIAL SCENB from Shakespeare's Play of the MERCHANTO VENICE; in which Mr. Wallack will undertake the Part of Shylock, after the manner of Mr. Kaan. In the course of the Evening, a Pas Seul, by Miss Tree. To conclude with (first time at this Thratre) the planted did Mebodram of The BLIND BOY; Katig, (first time, and for that Night sully) Mr. Wallack.—Boxes, 7s. Pit, 3s. 6d. Lower Gallery, 2s. Upper Gallery, is.—Trekets and Places to be had at the Box-Office of the Theatre; and of Mr. Wallack, No. 106, St. Martin's-lane.

NOPICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on the 14th day of May,

NOPICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That on the 14th day of May, 1991. Let a Green was signed by the Rev. Goorge Gavkin, Doctor of Divinity, and William Wix, Esq. two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Middlesex, for turning, diverting, and stopping up a certain PUBLIC FOOTPATH, within the Parish of Stoke Newington, in the County of Middlesex, called the WILLOW WALK, leading from Coach and Horsea Lane, in the Parish of St. Mary, Silington, in the County aforesaid, to the High Read from Newington aforesaid, to London; and that the said Order will be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be helden at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, in and for the said County, on Monday, the 16th day of July next: And also, that the said Order will, at the said Quarter Sessions, be confirmed and enrolled, unless upon an Appeal against the same, to be then made, it be otherwise determined.

ROBERT OLDERSHAW, Junior.

CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH.

# FOURTH.

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N.B. Observe the above are only to be had of the most respectable Dealers of Berdunsery or Milliners in the Country, in single Pots, at 10s, 6d, and 5s, 6d.; and the Powder in Packets, 2s, 6d, and 1s, 6d, and should be asked for in the name of the Proprietor, whose signature is on the outside of each.—Patent Violet Soap and Chemical Laboratory, No. 28, Hadlow-atreet, Burton Crescent, London.—5. B. HALL.

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SPIRITS, &c.

THESE LOZENGES have been highly approved, and continuer and the stream of the arrows system, in lowners of spirits, and increased irritability of the aervous system, in the sick or nervous head-ache, infammatory and putrid sore threats, thirst and dryness of the tongue and palate, and in all cases where the Campber Juley is advised, these Campberated Lozenges may be taken with superior advantage; they are also a powerful Antisceptie, and are therefore an admirable preventive against infection, and the effects of damp weather.

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Just published,
THE SECRETARY'S ASSISTANT; exhibiting the various and
most correct modes of SUPERSCRIPTION, COMMENCEMENT,
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including the Diplomatic, Circleal, and Judicial Dignitaries: with Lists of Fo eign Ambassadurs and Consuls. Also the forms necessary to be used in
Applications or Petitions to the Kisse in Council, Houses of Lords and Commons, Government Offices, and Public Companies; with a Table of Presedency, and the Abbreviations of the several British and Foreign Orders of
Knighthood.—By the Author of the Peerage and Baronetage Charts, &c.

"Give unto every man his proper thie, lest he be offended, and ye betray
your ignorance."—Paulms.

London: Printed for the Author, and sold by G. and W. B. Whittaker.

Ave Maria-lanc; and John Warren, Old Bond street.

## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE

Crown-Office, June 9, 1821.

Member returned to serve in this present Partiament.—Borough of Lymington—William Manning, Heq. of Combo Bank, in the county of Kent, the room of George Pinch, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

the room of George Pinch, Esq. who has accepted the Chillern Hundreds.

Commission in the Royal North Gloucester Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenaut of the County and County and City of Gloucester, and of the County and City of Brissol.

W. Paul, Esq. to be Major, vice the Hon. T. Cocks, resigned.

Commission in the East Battation of Dorsetshire Local Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset.

E. B. Portman, Jun. Esq. to be Capt. vice R. Lewis, deceaved.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Southsmoton.

North Hante Yeomanry Cavalry—J. I. M. as, Esq. to be Adjut.

South Hante Yeomanry Cavalry—J. Heming, Esq. to be Capt.

Commissions in the Corps of Coquotdale Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northmberland Capt. A Atkinson to be Major-Commandant.—W. L. Smart, Esq. to be.

Capt. vice Atkinson.—H. Collingwood, Esq. to be ditta.—G. H. Pringle, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Smart.—W. Tewart, Gent. to be Corpet, vice Swath.—W. Tewart, Gent. to be Corpet, vice Swath.—O. Spoulton, Gent. to be Corpet, vice:

Corpost G. Carter to be Lieut.—O. Spoulton, Gent. to be Corpet, vice: Carter.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED. BROWN, J. Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, timber-merchant
BANKRUPTS.

HALL, H. and HALL, J. Sun Wharf, Upper Thames-street, iron-incr-

GLOVER, G. Lower East Smithfield, off and colourman. PRANKLIN, F. Leamington Priors, surgeon and apathsony, HAYNES, S. Liverpool, Sour-dealer.

DOWNS, W. Chendle, Cheshire, calloc-printes. BEANE B. Hickling, Norfolk, shopkreper.

DEAN, J. Accrington, Lancashire, cettoe-spinner, CROFT, J. Kingstos-upos-Hull, draper. HOLLAND, S. Bezhill, Sussex, coal merchant.

MOLLAND, S. Bezhill, Sussex, coal-marchant.
REX, G. Grean Driffield, Yorksbire, grocer and draper.
WILLIAMS, J. P. Thomas-street, New Kent Road, Stater.
SHOGBRIDGE, G. Cheapside, teflor.
KIRKMAN, C. F. Deal, linea-draper.
TURTON, J. the younger, Roll's Buildings, Fetter-lane, farrier.
CORRI, D. Percy-street, Bedford-square, dealer in music.
BOARD, W. Britch, postmaster.
PAINE, L. Warmyoud-street, Bishopsgate-street, smith and bell-hanger.
WESTON, M. London Wall, livery-stable-keeper.
WARTON, R. E. and BROCKES, M. Bridge Road, Vanxhall, plumbergs.
CHAPMAN, S. Greenwich, linea-draper.
FOSTER, W. Liverpool, greer.
REILY, R. Southampten-rww, Bloomebary, man-million.

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#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commission in the Fifeshire Regiment of Milkin, signed by the Lora Lieutenant of Fife. Capt. Andrew Mitchell to be Major, vice Rutherford, deceased.

Capt. Andrew Mitchell to be Major, vice Rutherford, deceased.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenantes the West Riding of York.

Robert Chaloner, Esq.: Thennse Lodington Fairfax, Esq.: William Lister
Fenton Scott, Esq.: William Merkham, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenants.

Yorkshire Hussar Ycomaney.—Major Richard York to be Lieutenant.

Colonel, vice Lord Hawke, resigned; Caption George Lane Fox to be Major, vice York, promoted; Lieut William Lister Penton Scott to be Captain, vice Fox, promoted; Cornet Thomas Dowker to be Lieut. vice Scott, promoted; the Hon. John Hobart Cradock to be Cornet; Sir John Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Bart, to be ditto, vice Greaves

Southern Regimentof Yorkshire (West Riding) Yeomanry Cavaley.

John Staniforth Beckett, Esq. to be Captain, vice Edmunds, resigned;
Joseph Clarke, Gent, to be Lieut. vice Cattle, resigned; John Childers, Gent.

So be Cornet, vice Brown, deceased; Richard Cuttle, Gent, to be ditto, vice
Schofield, resigned; Robert Saunders, Esq. to be Adjutant, vice Missmack, resigned; Adjutant Robert Saunders to be Captain, by Brevet.

So be Cornet, vice Brown, deceased; Richard Cuttle, Gent, to be dilito, vice Schodeld, resigned; Robert Saunders, Esq. to be Adjutant, vice Mismusck, resigned; Adjutant Robert Saunders be Captain, by Brevet.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Osburn and Pattinson, Leeds, spirit merchants.—Thomson and Geddes, Manchester, drapers.—M. and J. and W. B. Dadley, woollen drapers.—H. and C. Boulton, & J. Polly, Chatham Blace, Norway merchants, so far as concerns H. Boulton. Makins and Green, Leeds, tobacco mannfacturers.—Whittaker and Shaw, Ashton-under-Lyne, manufacturers of jacconetts.—Mills and Hatch, Asylum Buildings, blacking and ink manufacturera.—Payne, Manon, Price, and Simms, Bath, common brewers.—Barton, Rhodes, and Aspinwall, Preston, Joiners.—Fluring, Brooke, and Hawson, Green Mile Lane Farm, Babworth, Nottinghamshire.

BAIRRY, J. Liverpool, soap boiler.

BAIRRY, J. Liverpool, soap boiler.

BAIRRS, N. Water Lane, Fleet Street, printer.

DAVIDSON, A. G. Racquet Court, Fleet Street, merchant.

GIR DLESTONES, M. Norwick, baker.

GORDON, J. Liverpool, merchant.

JONES, J. Mount Street, Lambeth, and JONES, J. H. Kent Road, Surrey, Bene drapers.

LENT, W. Briddington, Yorkshire, ironmonger.

MASON, E. Worcester, tea dealer, and PENN, J. Dale End, Birmingham, soap boilers and candle manufacturers.

MASTERS, R. Coventry, tailor.

NICHOLSON, W. Wakefield, corn factor.

PRESTON, J. Torquay, Devonshire, merchant.

TURDKIN, T. H. Charlotte Street, Islington, maltsters.

STABB, T. Torquay, Devonshire, merchant.

TINSON, T. Elbow Lane, smerchant.

TINSON, T. Elbow Lane, smerchant.

TINSON, T. Elbow Lane, smerchant.

TOWON, W. Bordwoof Farm, Isle of Wight, farmer.

DIVIDENDS.

June 30, J. Warren, Stake-under-Hamdon, innkeeper.—June 20, W. Pletcher, Wolverbampton, ironmonger.—June 20, W. Homan, Barking, amack owner.

——June 28, W. Bell, Brampton, brandy merchant.—June 28, J. Thomas, Carpenter's Builders, merchant.—June 77, T. S. Williams and T. Barnard, S. W. Hellen, merchant.—June 27, W. Hetcher, June 20, J. Merchant.

CERTIFICATE

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We received last night Paris Papers to the 6th instant. PARIS. JUNE 6 .- M. the Viscount de Chateaubriand. French Minister Pienipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, is about to return to his post in that capital.

FROM THE BANKS OF THE DANUBE, MAY 23 .- The Pacha of the Morea has complained in bitter terms to the English Administration in the Ionian Islands, that the Insurgents are supplied from thence with arms, summinition, and even artillery; he, therefore, threatens to enforce very rigorous measures against the English trade, and adds, that he will sequestrate all the property of British subjects, if such abuses are continued. He has sent a report on this subject to Constantinople. In consequence of the above declaration, an ex-press prohibition has been published throughout the Ionian Islands, the natives and residents, not to take part, directly or indirect ly, in the insurrection against the Porte, under very severe penul-

Under the head of Vienna, May 26, is contained three Autogra Letters from the Emperor of Austria, the one addressed to the Estace of Metternich, appointing him Chancellor of the Empire and Imperial House, and expressive of his satisfaction and coincidence for the eminent services he has rendered the State for the last twelve years. The second letter is addressed to the Count Stadior, graciously acknowledging his public services. The third is addressed to the Baron De Frimont, for his military services.

Dutch and Flanders Mails arrived to the 5th inst. PARIS, JUNE 2.—General credit is given to a rumour that Ypsiland, master of Adrianople, is preparing to march against the capital. The Hospodar Cullimichi, who was appointed to the chief command of the army destined to arrest the progress of this Chief, and which has not yet been organised, having received a summons to appear at Constantinople, was so struck with terror that he has become insane.

According to letters which have reached us, the populous town of Legissa, in Maosdonia, has fallen into the power of the Greeks, who have cut the throats of all the Mahometan inhabitants. Larissa is the key of Epirus

Count Corvetto, Ex-Minister of Finance, Minister of State, died at Genoa on the 22d of last month.

JUNE 4 .- Count Lavalette arrived in Paris, on Saturday, the 2d inst. He proceeded with the most eager anxiety to see his Lady, who is in the health establishment of Dr. Lupond at Chillot, where the most assiduous attention has long been paid to her.

HANDER, MAY 18.—The King of England is expected to arrive here on the 22d of August, by way of Spa and Hombourg.

NAPLES, MAY 17.—Within these few days all that remained of the public Functionaries employed under the Constitutional regime have been deprived of their situations. M.M. Catalani, Rossi, Sapouara, and Donato, Ex-Deputies, have been arrested. An order has also been sent to Aquila to arrest Dragonetti.—Two days before the King entered his capital a Decree of the Marquis de Circello, President of the Provisional Government, was published against illegal sects and societies.—Tranquillity is said to be perfectly re-established in the kingdom of Kaples.

Fourteen hundred Moors perished in the storm that destroyed the Tunisian fleet at Tunis. The Admiral was the only Officer who escaped, he being on shore at the time.

MAY 19.—Yestenlay the King, seated on the Throne, received the homages and congruentations of the Generals and superior Officer. seem of the Austrian Army and Naval Squadron. During this cere-mony the Duke de Calabre advanced, followed by his whole family, and solicited of his august father leave to kim his hand.

Since the King's return Aure-de-lie are the conspicuous decora-tion of the ladies' attire. This enablem of the Bourbons is exhibited in the theatres and public places of tatertainment, where the people

taking of fees was continued in Engive themselves up to joy.

MADRID, MAY 21.—A camp of 12,000 wen is about to be formed in the vicinity of this capital, under the orders of General Morillo. Orders have been issued, that all persons must quit Madrid, who have no particular business to justify their start.—A Reyalist constitutional opposition begins to show itself in the Cortes; we hope good results from it.

MAY 24.—Government appears decided to send to America the match the preferable, to others foes.

two Infants, Don Carling, and Don Manuface. de Paulo, one for the North, and the other for the South parts of that bountry.

General Morillo displays a very firm character. He assured the King, at the forfeit of his head, that his Majesty should not again be insulted as he had been, and solicited the Monarch to resume his promonaties, as heretofore. The King persists in refusing to sanction the Decree relative to Patriotic Societies. The Club of La Fentaine d'Or, however, still continues its daily meeting, and is crowded by patriotic furies. Government has granted an annual pension of 1,000 francs (411, 13s. 4d.) to the Neapolitan General Pepe. Spain welcomes the Neapolitan Refugees, and grants them pendous!—The Cortes have received the official communication that war is on the point of re-commencing in the Provinces of Venezuela and New Grenada.

The Decree of the Cortes against sending money to Rome, Bulls, Matrimodal Dispensations, Indulgencies, &c. is officially promulgated. It enacts, that in lieu thereof, the sum of nine thou sand hard pinstres shall be annually remitted to his Holiness, as a concordats. The Cortes reserve to themselves the increase of this soun, "if the nation shall in future be able to do so."

VIENNA, MAY 23.—The Emperor of Russia arrived on the 15th in the afternoon n. Dest. with his Terman 17.

in the afternoon at Pest, with his Imperial Highness the Archduke Palatine who had been to meet his Majesty as far as Wesprim, where the latter stopped on the night of the 14th. The Emperor where the inter stopped on the night of the 14th. The Emperor travels in the strictest incognito, and he has particularly requested that no distinguishing honour may be paid to him. His Majesty passed the 16th in viewing the pleasant island of Marguerite, and proceeded on his route towards Warsaw on the day following.

MAY 25 .- Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress arrived to

day at noon, in good health, at the Castle of Schænbrunn.

Intelligence, relative to the recent outrages at Constantinople, which has been received in this capital, says, "Such was the furious exasperation of the Mussulmen, that the foreign Ministers were in imminent perd. A considerable multitude (thirsting for the blood of the Greeks), surjounded the residence of the Russian Minister. and menaced to take possession by assault, if a Greek family had taken refuge in it were not delivered up. M. de Strogonoff dis-played equal dignity and resolution on this occasion. He appeared, with his suite, in the balcony of the botel, and publicly declared through the medium of his interpreter, that he would consider any hostile attempt as a provocation to war directed against the Sovereign, his master; and he would instantly take measures accordingly. This firmness of the representative of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander had the desired effect, as the Turks immediately withdrew.

SEVILLE, MAY 11 .- There are a great number of persons arrested both at Xeres and at Sama Maria; among those at Xeres is the Marquess de Atalava. It is known that the Guerilla Leader. Pedro Zuldivar, has fled from Xeres to Gibraltar, with 12,000 hard

According to direct letters from Constantinople, it appears that the foreign Ministers accredited to the Porte, not deaming them-selves safe in the capital, on account of the excesses committed by the armed populace, have embarked for the town of Buyukdere, situated upon the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

An article from St. Potersburg, dated the 16th ult. states, that

advices have been received in that capital from Captain Billinghausen, who commands a ship which has been sent out by the Russian Government on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea. Capt. B. reports that he has discovered three islands covered with snow, in south latitude 56 deg. on one of which smoke was seen

issuing from a volcuso. PROPHECY.—In the 17th century an astrologer predicted that the year 1822 would be fatal to the Turkish empire: that it would suffer grievous calamities, and might, perhaps, be even destroyed. -Hamburgh **Journ**al.

BARBADOES, MARCH 19 .- In our paper of the 26th ultimo, we entioned the cruel usage of the crew of the ship Kate, to their Captain (Purdy), in putting him, his wife, two young children, a passenger, and the steward into an open boat near Desenda, and leaving them exposed to the dangers of the sea; and that, after sinking the ship, they and gone in the ship's long-boat, apparently in distress, to Guadalqupe, where they were providentially detected. In our number of the 1st instant, we noticed that the boat, in which the Captain, &c. had been put, was picked up by Captain Kington, of the schooner Anna Isabella, near Rock Dunda. On this melancholy subject we have now to add, that his Majesty's ship Sapphire which arrived here on Thursday last, brought to be tried, by our Court of Vice-Admiralty, the persons charged with the horrible crimes above stated.

Official accounts are stated to have been received at Philadeliia, advising that near one-third of Peru had joined the Patriots, and that all the mines were in their possession.

Two English ships, the Edward Ellice and the Lord Suffield, vere captured and taken into Huaco, a port near Lima, on the 9th of December last, by Lord Cochrane's squadron. The Hyperion frigate was in sight at the time. The cause alleged was, that they

had Spanish property on board.

Kingston, (Jamaica) April 23.—Accounts have been received from Panama that the Andromache frigate was daily looked for from Callao, with the deposed Viceroy Pezuela, and that San Martin was advancing rapidly with a daily increasing army towards the capital.

Advices from Culcutta to a late date, state that the cholera morbus raged to an elarming extent at Siam, in the capital of which, Bunkok, 40,000 persons perished; in consequence the King held a consultation of his Nobles, Priests, and Astrologers, to asce tain to what cause the prevalence of this disorder might be attributed, when (according to the curious custom of that country) they agreed that an evil spirit, formed like a fish, was the occasion of their disasters; and that the only method of driving it away was by frightening it with guns, muskets, drums, &c. That extraordinary ceremony was actually performed along the sea coast; but instead of having the desired effect, when the scene ended, 7,000 souls died on the beach with the chelera.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The Grampound Disfrenchisement Bill was returned from the Commons with a message importing that the amendments made by that House had been agreed to.

e second reading of the Irish Courts of Law Bill,

Lord Sidmouth stated the object of the Bill, which went to cor-rect the existing abuses in the several Courts in respect of exacting fees from the Suitors, and recommending in lieu limited salaries to the Officers; and appointing two Officers for the express purpose of

The Earl of Donoughmore contended, that the practice of taking of fees was continued in England; and, therefore, he did not see why it should be abolished in Ireland, besides he objected to any change in the practice of the Law.

Lord Redesale entertained doubts on the policy of substituting

salaries for fees in Courts of Justice.

The Barl of Limerick defended the Bill.

The Lord Chanceller agreed, that in certain cases, salaries

The Marquis of Lansdowne mid, the substitution of soluties for fees was supported by the authority of the Judges, who were of opinion that they could not prevent abuses if the present system was allowed to exist. The Bill was then read a second time.—Adiourned.

TUESDAY. On the second rending of the Bread Regulation Bill—the the Bill Lord Lauderdale said, went to repeal a clause in the 36th of the late King, inflicting penalties on bakers for short weight, which equally affected the honest and the fraudulent baker; but, indeed there was an association of the latter description, who supported each other against informations. The present Bill provided, E bakers should keep weights and scales in their shops, so that every bond fide customer might weigh his purchase.

On the second reading of the Irish Courts of Law Regulation Bill,—Lord Sidmouth stated from the Report, that the clerks in the different Courts were in the practice of stopping proceedings until their fees were paid, one of the clerks had by these increased his income from 2,5191. to 4,0001. a-year; the unite profits made by the Registrar of the Exchequer in the course of three years amounted to 9531. 17s. 6d. A saving in this respect would be made of 6,6981.

Mr. Jackson for the Petitioners, and Mr. Tharrison in supported the London Wharfs' Bill appeared at the Bar as Counsel.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY

The Irish Inland Navigation Bill, and the Seamen's Wages Bill, were passed. The New Gas Light Company's Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time. - Adjourned. THURSDAY.

After hearing Mr. Hart, the further proceedings in the Strategies case were postponed to Friday se'might.

The Sale of Bread Regulation Bill was passed.—Adjourn

The Royal Assent was given to the Seamen's and Mariner Wages Protection Bill; the Bill for Disfranchising the Borough of Grampound, and for transferring two Members to the County of York; the Jurors Assizes Attendance Bill; the Westminster Street Improvement Acts Amendment Bill; the Attornies and Solicitors Practice Regulation Bill; the Metropolis Sale of Bread Amendment Bill; the Judges (Salop) Lodgings Bill; the North Wilts Canal Incorporation Bill; the Saltcoats and the Lyme Regis Har-bour Improvement Bills; the Edinburgh Gaol Erection Bill; the Essex County Prisons Bill; the Ipswich Lighting and Paving Bill; the Hackney Roads Bill; the All Saints (Northampton) Rectory Bill; and Viccount Glerawley's Divorce Bill.

The Irish Rate of Interest Bill was passed. The Marquis of Lansdowne presented the Report of the Select Committee of this House relative to the state of Foreign Trade.— The principal and most interesting part of the Report referred to an important branch of domestic manufactory, and in that particular branch (silk) he had great satisfaction in stating to their Lordships that an improvement had taken place, which exceeded the expectation of those persons most concerned in that valuable trade. He had therefore to congratulate their Lordships on an improvement so a spicious to our existing interests, at the same time remarking that he rejoiced so far only as that progression was co-existent and compatible with the soundest but broadest principle of public economy.

The same Noble Marquis gave notice that, upon an early day after the recess, he should call the attention of their Lordships to the Foreign Slave Trade.

On the consideration of the Irish Courts of Law Regulation Bill Mr. Blake was beard in Counsel for Mr. Clancey, one of the Clerks belonging to the Common Pleas Court, in Ireland, whom, be con-tended, held his office for life, and who claimed compensation. The further hearing was postponed till Wednesday, to which day the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

. . .

Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the Bankers of the City of London and Westminster, against the Bill for altering the punishment of forgery, on account of a distinction being made between the forgery of Bank of England notes, and other negociable securities. The Hon. Gentleman also presented a petition from certain Merchants of the City of London against that clause in the Wool Bill, which they apprehended would allow the exportation of long woolled sheep from this country. These petitions were laid on the tuble.

Mr. Bernal presented a petition from Mr. Mallison, praying the attention of the House to his life-preserver.

Sir J. Coffin thought if the life-preservers were useful they would be used by the Deal boatmen. He was satisfied, if they were kept out of men of war; for if once a ship was in danger off a les shore with life-preservers on board, no man would stay in the ship.

The Bankrupt Laws Amendments Bill was passed. Sir J. Mackintosh moved the third reading of the Criminal Laws Bill, and took occasion to offer a variety of observations on the subject. The exceptions which he had been induced to make, ought not to be turned against the principle of the Bill. distrust the principle because he could not grasp all he desired; the first exception was for the forgery of Bank of England paper, because it was an injury to the community, and to which no priva forgery could bear the least resemblance. The petition just presented from bankers of London and Westminster, was not, in fact, a petition against the Bill, but against the exception to which he had just alluded, the supposition, that forgers would turn their attention to country bankers; but of this the apprehension was idle. The Birmingham forger could not be supposed acquainted with the hand-writing of eminent London bankers, nor with the habits or connexions of the usual acceptors and indorsers. How could be pass an acceptance, and get it presented for 3 or 4,000l, in defiance of those whose regular business it was to detect fraud and irregularity; and if not, was the House to protect them against their own negligence? The exceptions in regard to wills, marriage certificates, and registers, were admitted because the House of Lords, last Bession, had rejected similar clauses. With respect to uttering, he was resolutely determined to make no exception. With respect to punishment, he proposed to substitute ten years' hard labour for transportation, which had been proved inefficacious, and must be relinquished.

The Attorney-General declared, that the concessions of the Hon-Gentleman increased his objections to the Bill, because they were an acknowledgment, that the punishment of death was necessary to vent crime in certain cases. He objected to the exceptions generally, for the distinction ought not to be an invidious one. Be cheques ought to have protection. He moved that it be read a third time this day six months.

Mr. Denman denied that the principle of the Bill had been abandoned in the concessions which had been made.

Mr. Dent objected to some of the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Wilmot supported the Bill.

Mr. Marryatt feared the proposed measure was subremire of all egal rule and principle.

The Bill was supported by Mr. Cripps, Mr. J. S. Th. Ma. Bering.
Mr. Harbord, &c. and opposed by Mr. Mansfie. For pearse, Mr.
Mills, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. H. Duvies, and Mr. T. Will J.
The House then divided—For the third reading, 117—For the

Amendment, 111-Majority, 6.



The House divided on an amendment of Mr. Cripps's, to 'except from the benefits of the Bill all persons convicted of Forgeries on Bankers.—For the amendment, 109—Against it, 102—Majority, 7. After a long discussion, during the exclusion of strangers, the \*\*Truse divided on the question. "That the Bill do now pass?"—

yes, 115—Noes, 121—Majority against the Bill, 6.

It was consequently thrown out. The Irish Coroners' Bill was postponed with the consent of Mr.

Martin for six months.—Adjourned.
TUESDAY.

There being only 35 Members present at four o'clock, an Adiournment took place.

WRDNESDAY

Counsel were heard on the Gierawley Divorce Bill. No person attended on behalf of Lady Gierawley. Several witnesses were expained in support of the Bill, which was passed.—The Metropolis of a Bill was passed.

Major-Gen. Wilson presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Liverpool, against what, he thought, ought to be called the Poor Spoliation Bill, he meant the Bill of his Hon. Friend Mr. Scarlett.

Mr. Scarlett expressed his surprise at the expression of his Hon. Friend, for the Bill would be highly serviceable to the poor. He

Objected to his Bill being nicknamed.

Dr. Lushington presented a Petition from a man named Thomas Dolby, complaining that he had been prosecuted by the Constitutional This Dolby, the Learned Doctor said, had several inrangement. This policy, the Learned Doctor said, had several in-terviews with Mr. Murray on the subject of a compromise of the prosecutions against him; the conditions of forbearance were these that Dolby was to plead guilty, to pay the expences, to give up his stock, and to continue upon his good behaviour for two years, under the view of the Society. This, however, had not been acceded

Sir M. Cholmeley said he had become a member of the Society from the number of indecent caricatures exhibited throughout the metropolis.

Mr. Denman was sure the Hon, Member would not have become a member had he seen the circular signed by Sharp. It was diagusting to see with what supineness it acted in prosecuting for libel that weekly discharge of filth, which was so well known to the nationat lurge.

The Petition was laid on the table.

Col. Davies brought in a Bill for preventing the adulteration of Clover Seed, which was read a first time; second reading on Wednesday next

Dr. Lushington brought in a Bill to alter the Duties on Tobacco and Snuff, which was read a first time. Ordered for a second reading on Wednesday the 13th instant.

moved for a Committee to enquire into the state of the Judicature in the Island of Tobago. He thought the Caribbee Islands should be divided into two districts, with a Chief Justice and Attorney-General to each, paid from home, to prevent local preju-

Mr. Goulburn said, that within the last twenty years great im-provements had been made in the administration of the government of that Colony. With respect to the motion, he must object to it, as it was one of condemnation and mot of enquiry. He defended the conduct of the Chief Justice, and instanced his humanity in having brought forward the laws sauctioning the manumission of

Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Barham were friendly to the enquiry; but the latter Hon. Member suggestru an automatical statement, ap-44 That the House will, early in the next Session of Parliament, ap-the Administration of Juspoint a Select Committee to enquire into the Administration of Justice in the West India Colonies.

After some conversation between Sir J. Mackintosh (who oh Jected to the enquiry being extended to all the West India Islands): Mr. Marryatt, Mr. Wilherforce, Mr. J. P. Grant, &c. Mr. Barbum withdrew his Amendment, and a resolution to the effect that the House would pledge itself to the enquiry next session was moved by Lord Nugent, on which a division took place.—For the Resolution, 66—Against it, 105—Majority, 39.

The Marquis of Londonderry intimated to the House that had been commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence to communicate to the House that his Royal Highness now found it alesirable to accept the provision of 6,0001 per annum provided by Parliament on the 16th of April, 1818, but which, from certain ceasons, which the Noble Marquis said were highly creditable to his Royal Highness's feelings, he had then declined to receive. He then moved that the resolution come to on that occasion be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

. W. Courtenay moved the House to go into a Committee to consider the claims of the American Loyalists, and the compensa-tion due to them, according to the report and award of the Commissioners appointed to investigate their claims.

Mr. Baring was doubtful whether the claims were founded in justice; at any rate they should have been made forty years ago.

Mr. C. Wynne supported the motion, as did Mr. Money.

Mr. Wilberforce had advocated the claims forty years ago, and be little expected that in 1821 they were unsatisfied.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that these loyalists paght to look to the American Government for redress, and not to the English Parliament. The country at present was not able to add any thing to what they had already received.

On a division there were — For the motion, 77—Against it, 60—

Majority, 17.

Mr. Huskisson said, the proposed compensation being unpro-

wided for, could not be granted.

Mr. Wynne thought provision might be made in the Committee. Mr. Creevey, to put un end to discussion, would move to adiourn the House.

Mr. Courtenay at length withdrew his motion. On the second reading of the Yorkshire Ricction Bill, it was opposed by Mr. Denman and Mr. C. Wynne, who thought at least it

nght to be postponed till next session.
Mr. Brougham was of the same opinion.

The Bill was committed for Friday, Lord Mâten having inti-mated that he would not press it against the sense of the House.—

THURSDAY.

Mr. Goulburn, referring to a question put by Major-General Wilson on a preceding evening, respecting the use of forture in De-merara, assured the House that such a mode of punishment does not exist in that colony.

Mr. S. Rice moved two resolutions on the subject of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland—the one that the Ninth Report of the Com-missioners of Enquiry on that subject be laid before the House, and the other that the House go into the consideration of the same on Monday se'nnight. The resolutions were agreed to.

Monday se'nnight. The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the state of the
Ionian Islands, (which he [Mr. H.] had visited) particularly with respect to file conduct of the Lord High Commissioner. The inhabitants,
previous to the arrival of Sir T. Maitland, had the highest opinion of the British character—the dismissal of five of the senators, because they were not disposed to be subservient to him, served in a great measure to undeceive them. One of these senators; M. Flambouriari, was afterwards recommended to be employed by Lord Bathurst on account of his talents, and was so employed, but was subsequently thrown into a dungeon for having signed a petition to the King of England, stating the real cause of dissatisfaction which the Ionians had. The Ionians wished to have a real representative Government, and appeared to set themselves to work for that object from the

18th of January, 1817. The Lord High Commissioners assembled the officers of state, and informed them that a conspiracy was about to explode. Arrests took place in consequence, but it was found there were no real grounds for such arrests, and Laperioche and another, the informers, were found to be at the bottom of the whole machination. Laperioche was sentenced to be hunged; this sentence, however, was commuted to one year's solitary confinement, and eight years' confinement to the Islands. A few mouths afterwards he was found at large; this cast suspicion on the whole business. The Hon. Gent. said, the Constitution of the Islands was a deception, for the whole power was vested in the Lord High Commissioner, who, it might be said, nominated the Legislatte Assembly. He then went into a statement of the influence exercised by the Lord High Commissioner, and went over the circumstances connected with the insurrection, contending, on the authority of documents to which be referred, that what had occurred was the consequence of the people being driven to desperation by distress, and by the unfeeling treatment they met with from the Lord High Commissioner. He gave further instances of the arbitrary power exercised by the Lord High Commissioner, remarking, that he was obliged to content himself with a selection, as he had not time to go through all the facts that had come to his knowledge. In one ones, Church Lands had been claimed after they had been alienated seventy years. Two Englishmen and two Natives were appointed to inquire into this business. Two were in favour of the claims set up, the other two differed from them; Sir T. Maitland, as umpire, gave the easing vote, and wrote an elaborate letter, of fourteen sides, dated April 12, 1820, in which he declared, that by the laws of Venice, framed in 1410, Church property could not be alienated, and consequently the casting vote was given in favour of the Church. He noticed the pluralities enjoyed in the Ionian Islands, read over a list of the various appointments held by Col. W. Robinson, and enumerated grievances of which the people of Santa Maura had to complain, and which, he thought, would have excited almost any people to acts of an insurrectionary character. An individual of the name of Antonio Murtinengo he represented to have been very harshly dealt with, and to have been imprisoned for a considerable period at the will of the Governor, in violation of the Constitution. Having observed at some length upon these and other circumstances, he concluded with moving, "That an numble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he will appoint Commissioners to proceed to the lonian Islands, to inquire into the the state of the Government there, and into the conduct of the Governor, Sir T. Maitland; also to inquire into the causes of the disaffection which exists, and of the numerous arrests that have taken place." Mr. Goulburn observed, that this was the third time the Hon

Member had come down to the House with charges similar to the present, which but as often been refuted as they had been advanced. He (Mr. G.) knew not whether, when the Hon. Member was in the Ionian Isles, he exercised that talent for investigation which he had shewn in this country; but this he did know, that many of the statements were as untrue as those respecting our own public departments. With respect to the situation of the people of the Ionian Islands, the fact was they had passed under the dominion of Venice under the French, under the Turkish yoke, under that of Rassia, and, lastly, of France again,—all of whom they complained of and it was to free them from the state of slavery under which they grouned that Sir Thomas Maitland was called upon to concert government and a constitution.—Mr. G. then noticed the particular instance of individual oppression referred to -the case of Martinengo Now the fact was, he was condemned to death by the tribugal before which he was tried; his crime was, plotting to overthrow the Government. He then defended the conduct of Sir F. Adam in the case of Santa Maura, and the part he took in quelling that insurrection. In alluding to the church property, the Hon. Member was mistaken; there was a part of the church lands over which the old Venetian law gave the Government some controll, and it was this species of land which came under dispute, the lands excepted by this law never had been touched by the Government. With respect to Martinengo, he had been tried by a competent tribunal, nearly the old Roman law, which was in practice in most parts of the Continent.—Mr. G. concluded with stating, that the revenue was originally farmed, but the Government took it under its own me nazement, and the consequence was an increase in the receipt of duties on one article alone from 9,000 to 16,000 dollars; and on the whole revenue there was a profit of 117 per cent. With respect to the Lord High Commissioner, distinguished as was the character of Sir Thomas Maitland, he (Mr. G.) did not rely upon it; he relied upon the statement which had been specifically given, in answer to the charges. He cared not what might be the course which the Hon. Gent, should think proper to take on the present occasion, but he knew that Sir Thomas Maitland must expect the hatred of those who envied his talents and his character, and who were therefore

anxious to avail themselves of every opportunity of aspersing him.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett was of dpinion that the Constitution actually given had been fairly described as a juggle. It consisted of shew, form, and ceremony, but the real power was in the Lord High Commissioner. Nothing was better than this Constitution in theory—nothing worse in practice. The Lord High Commissioner was, in fact, the Master Punchinello, to direct the pantomimic farce. The Grand Master of Maka, in the plenitude of his power, was nothing to this Lord High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, whose power was as extensive as it was undefined. He had no wish to detract from the panegyric which had been pronounced upon Sir T. Maitland; but he should support the motion, because he thought the power given to that Officer ought not to be entrusted to any one

man, whose will was to be the law.

Mr. Evans said he had to acknowledge the attention which had een paid by the Colonial Office to the case of Mr. Martinengo, but he should support the motion, for he really could not see what was the crime of which that individual had been originally charged He thought it would be but justice to the gallant Officer to go into the inquiry, as his character would otherwise not altogether escape e of censure.

Mr. J. P. Grant said, he was confident the conduct of Sir T Maitland required explanation only; but as the motion went to impute misconduct to him, he (Mr. Q.) could not support it. The Constitution upon which he acted had been laid upon the table of the House, and had not called for any comment. He was assured,

ter it would appear. Mr. Brougham did not make any charge against Sir T. Maitland but he had seen in the law proceedings of the Ionian Islands a dispensation, which, thank God! did not prevail in any part of the British Empire. He wished to turn the attention of the House to the forms of law in the Ionian Islands. He offered no charge against Sir T. Maitland; he believed he acted according to law. It might be good Venetian law, but he would rather have the Go-vernor of the Ionian Islands sit and try causes on his own discretion, instead of receiving instructions from the Government. The law, as laid down was unjust. It might be law in Venice or Corfu; but it ought to be watched, and perhaps abrogated by the British Par-hament. He supported the motion.

Major-General Wilson thought there was no grounds for censuring Sir T. Maifland. He was, however, for inquiry.

Mr. Money opposed the motion. The Marquis of Londonderry could not admit that the lovian Islands were to be considered as Colonies of England, or the the Government could interfere as if they were living under the controul and in obedience to the Government. He was, Lt the same

time, ready to allow, that while the tiovernment of this country was protecting those Islands, there was a superfutending eye over their welfare and interest which ought not to be withdrawn, and as far as they could go on, directing the Lord High Commissioner of the Islands, for the advantage of the inhabitants, they ought to 89.— Government should, however, exercise that power with caution. The Noble Marquis rose, however, principally for the purpose of assuring the Hon. Gentleman that Sir Thomas Multland had come home, attended by the Law Officers of the Government, for the special purpose of forming a criminal process applicable to the criminal system of the island. That circumstance was proof of the purity of the intentions of the legal advisers of Sir T. Maitland. The Noble Marquis had also the satisfaction of stating that an improved. system of Administration had been introduced to the Ionian Islands, and the system of injustice had been removed. They all knew the difficulty of working new systems, but there was every disposition to take advantage of experience. Sending a Commissioner into the island, would be marked as a proceeding infinitely beyond what the occasion warranted.

Mr. Lennard considered the situation of the inhabitants of the Ionian Islandspeculiarly unfortunate. They were entitled to a free Constitution by the Trenty of Paris, but nothing had been resorted to but the mockery of a Constitution.

Sir I. Coffin said be had known Sir T. Maitland thirty-five years, and a more able and gallant officer did not exist. He should vote against the motion of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen.

Mr. Hume replied.

The House then divided - For the motion, 27-Against it, 97-Majority against the motion, 70.

Mr. Chetwynd brought in a Bill to facilitate summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace au l Police Magistrates; and also a Bill to facilitate and render more certain the transmission of informations and other documents from Magistrates to the Justices of Assize. Read a first time; second reading on Thursday .- Adi.

(For continuation of Debates, see page 206.)

#### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The King's visit to Ireland will certainly take place before the Coronation, and very soon after the prorogation of Parliament. It is now understood that his Majesty will go by way of Wales, and. return through Scotland.

The Royal State Coach has undergone a complete alteration and repair rince His Majesty last went to the House of Lords; and it is w, perhaps, one of the most splendid carriages in Europe. ball-proof quarters, which were put in after the attack on the late have been taken away, and replaced by plate glass by order of His Majesty, in the same manner as before that atrocious affair. This alteration gives the carriage a lighter and more splendid appearance, and will afford the public the gratification of a full view of the Sovereign in his passage through the streets. The paintings on the quarter-pannels have been rubbed down with infinite care, and retouched by some of the first artists; and the entire exterior of the carriage has been regilt. The interior is lined with richly embossed Genon crimson velvet in chequered tracery, and trimmed with gold lace. The hammercloth is of the same costly material, with deep gold fringes. The wheels are entirely new, and carred after the antique. The harness is not yet completed; but it is to be of Royal blue leather, edged with a sure, instead of the dark res leather, as before.

The Court of Claims resumed their sittings on Thursday in the Printed Chamber of the House of Lords—Eart of Harrowby Pre-sident. The claims of the Barons of the Cinque Ports to carry the canopy over the King at the Coronation was allowed; as were the claims of Baroness Grey de Wilton to carry a pair of silver spans before the King, and to perform other offices; the Duke of Norfelk as chief Butler. Several other claims were allowed, and the Court adjourned to the 16th instant.

COMMEMORATION OF THE LATE KING .- On Monday, a public dinner was given at the Freemasons' Tavern, in commenoration of George the Third. There were about five hundred persons of the first respectability present, and in the gallery a gr indies, elegantly dressed.

At a quarter past seven, his Royal Highness the Duke of York entered the room, followed by the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Buthurst, Lord Brskine, the Marquis Camden, the Marquis of Lothian, Count Munster, Lord Rivers, and several other distinguished persons.— The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Mr. Justice Burroughs, Mr. Justice Park, and Sir John Sylvester, had previously taken their seats at the principal tables. Sir John Doyle, and several other naval and military characters were also present; also a most excellent band of vocal and instrumental performers.

The first toast was, "The King," three times three, - "God save the King," was performed in a very animated manner. The toast was received with loud cheers, which was prolonged several minutes.

The next toust was, "All the Royal Family."—The following

toast was, "the Navy and Army," after the performance of "Rule Britannia. " The Memory of King George III." was appropriately drank

in silence

The Rarl of Blessington proposed the health of the Royal and Illustrious Chairman, the Duke of York, which was drank with

The Duke of York rose amidst loud acclamations, which for ome seconds made it impossible to hear any thing that he uttered He at length expressed his gratitude for the honour he had received by the compliment just paid to him, as well as for that which placed him in the chair that day. Nothing could be more grateful to his feelings than such a mark of reverential respect as had thereday been paid to the memory of his late Father and Sovereign then adverted to the blessings enjoyed under the present reign, and hoped the same feelings of loyalty which had produced this machini honour of the late King, would continue to rally round the Three

of his Successor,
"The Laws and Judges of the hand" having been drank with

three times three,
The Lord Chief Justice Dallac, in the name of the Judges, turned thanks for the honour they had received. He declined when of the matting the same lanand confented himself with the expression of his sincere graticude.

The next toasts were—"The Commerce and Agriculture of the United Kingdom," and "The Naval and Military Glories of the

After the latter toast, Sir J. Doyle rose to return thanks on be-balf of his have courades. He acknowledged his presumption in rising to reply to a toast of this description, when so many distinguished maval and military officers, were present. What been the exercions or the sufferings of British valour, it had alvenys one soluce, which was, the approbation of a free people, and of a rowred Sovereign. It had been his misfortune occasionally to dif-fer in opinion with those who conducted public affairs, but he had It had have his misfortune occasionally to difnever varied in an anxious, sincere, and arriest attachnyon to his lete Sovereign. He begged, however, to state, that not withstanding his difference of opinion, he had always entertained the highest respect for the probity and the talents of the individuals at present at the helm of the State.

A variety of patriotic toasts were drank during the evening; and nt a late hour, the Royal Chairman left the Meeting, attended by most of the Noblemen and Gentlemen present.



£26 12 a

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to take into consideration the existing Laws relating to Vagrants, have made their Report. They suggest the expediency of revising and consolidating the different Acts upon Vagrancy; and for this purpose, and various others connected with the subject, they recom mend the revival of the Committee in a future Session. The Report among other suggestions, recommends that the practice of passing Vagrants to their places of settlement be suspended for one year from the 1st of September next.

His Majesty will have a Juvenile Ball on Wednesday at Carlton Rouse, to which a great number of the Nobility and Gentry have been invited.

On Wednesday the Marquis of Londonderry had a long audience of the King.

The annual General Meeting of the National Society for the Rducation of the Poor, was held on Thursday, at the Central School, in Baldwin's Gardens, the Archbishop of Canterbury was in the Chair, surrounded by a numerous body of Bishops, Nobility, and Gentry. Among other things, the Report stated, that a legacy of 5,000l, had been bequeathed to the Society during the last year, by James Hayes, Esq. from which the greatest advantages had resulted to the interests of the Institution. The average number of boys under the immediate notice of the Central School is 486, and girls 235; and in the course of the last year 229 of the former, and 64 of the latter, had been discharged from the school, their education having here counted.

having been completed.

The Charity Children of the Metropolis, male and female, a cording to annual custom, went to St. Paul's Church to hear Divine Service. The Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Glou-

vine service. The Sermon was preached by the Bislop of Gloucester. Te Deum, Jubilate Deo, the Coronatian Anthem, Handel's Grand Chorus, &c. were sung by the gentlemen of the choir.

On Tuesday, the Friends of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, his Royal Highness the Duke of York in the Chair, supported on the right and left by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of London. The company was numerous and of the highest respectability, among whom were needed of the Bishops and Judges &c. bility, among whom were most of the Bishops and Judges, &c.
The Secretary read the Report, which stated, that 32,199 Bibles,
45,882 New Testaments and Pealters, 85,301 Common Prayers,
and 75,550 other bound Books have been distributed gratuitously and on the terms of the Society, within the last year. The Committee have also distributed 827,044 small Tracts, and other books and papers to the amount of 176,315, a total in one year 1,242,091.

SADLER'S WELLS .-- Of the new Pantemime in preparation a this Theatre, for to-morrow evening, report speaks highly. In splendour of scenery and decorations it will surpass any thing of

Lady Morgan's Work on Italy, will appear in a few days.

Among the numerous Travellers who have visited Italy since the restoration, it is certain that no one has been admitted so unreservedly to inspect the interior of its social and political machinery, as Lady Morgan. The notoricy of her work on France, has pro-cured for her an intimacy and a confidence abroad, which have been rigidly withheld from English Travellers. It is therefore with much curiosity that we notice the announcement of a work, which will contain the observations collected by Ludy Morgan during her two years absence from England.

ANYLOM FOR THE RECOVERY OF HEALTH.—A general meeting of the friends of this most excellent charity was held on Monday at the Thatched House. In the absence of the Duke of York, the Patron, the chair was taken by H. Holland, Esq. one of the Treasurers. The other Treasurer, W. W. Pepys, Esq. opened the business of the day, by expressing his regret at the small amount of the subscriptions hitherto collected, and the low state of the balance in the hands of their bankers, Messrs. Drammonds; this he could only attribute to the peculiar claims which the institution had to the support of the nublic, being not yet sufficiently known or understood. port of the public, being not yet sufficiently known or understood. There was, he was convinced, no other charity calculated to produce so much good at so small an expense. It was now universally acknowledged, that to prevent those who were but just above powerty from sinking into it, was a cheaper and better charity than to relieve the actual mendicant. It was in the hour of sickness that such assistance became most efficacious and opportune. Many in the humbler walks of life, while health continued, could live creditably, who when attacked by serious illness were quite unable to de-fray the expence of medicine and attendance. What course could they now pursue?—To beg an bospital ticket—to become mere dependants upon public charity—and to herd with the miscellaneous crowd which fills the heds of a general hospital, was repugnant to their every feeling of independence and honest pride. And yet the only alternative that now remained was to risk the perishing for want of assistance, or, what was yet worse, to put themselves into the hands of some low practitioner, who, from interested views, would prolong their sufferings, until he left them equally bankrupts in fortune and constitution. If this new institution had any enemies, as aroune and constitution. It this new lastitudes had any essentes, it was among such men alone they could be found. Its patients would have the gratuitous advice of skilful and well-educated men, and the religious instructions of a most zealous and pious Chaplain; and while their feelings were soothed by the consciousness of contributing to their own support, the expense to the subscribers would in proportion to the benefits conferred, be trifling indeed. He would only just add, that this was no untried speculation; such establishments, although new to this country, had been found eminently use ful upon the Continent, in a variety of places and of circumstances—

ful upon the Continent, in a variety of places and of circumstances—
smid the dissolute population of Paris, and the more moral and domestic habits of Berne and Copenhagen.

Several other gentlemen followed to the same effect, and particularly Messes. Keate and Brodie, the superintending surgeons,
adduced many striking instances to show the great want of some
such institution, and the eagerness manifested by that class of persons, for whose benefit it was designed, to avail themselves of it
as soon as it should be opened. There was, however, another
class, which they pointed out as likely to derive no less advantage
than the former from this charity: namely, the very noor the than the former from this charity; namely, the very poor, the proper objects of the general hospitals. At every weekly board the applications of hundreds of these, many of them very distressed objects, were of necessity rejected merely for want of room, while would mach prefer, to defeay their own charges in an institution like that proposed. If the hospitals were relieved from this class of patients, they could receive a proportionably larger number of the very poor; thus every shilling bestowed on this institution might, indesemble to the best to the impreciance objects of it, but merceives sendent of the benefit to the immediate objects of it, he the means of extending assistance to an amount of four or five times as great to some other patient in one of the general hospitals. The meeting concluded by appointing a Committee to carry the proposed plan into immediate effect upon such a scale as its finances would allow; and by most of the noblemen and gentlemen present cially that which would be most efficacious, the diffusing the knowledge of it among their respective friends and acquaintance.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT	THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.
	Navy 5 per cent
Goosels	Exchequer Bills 1 p 2 p
4 per Cents 94 4	Omnium
PRENC	H FUNDS
5 per ct. Div. 28 March 86-90	Benk Sh. Div. 1 Jan. 1585
Recon Dir 99 March 68	Ev Land 1mg 66-30 8mg 96-60

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The first mistake Fun alludes to is, as he must see, of the press; the other we are not accountable for—it stood as he saw it in the MS. which came from the hands of a man of the first literary character, even in that part of the world.

We confess our promise to CANDIDUS, but are apprehensive

that the subject has been worked threadbare.

So far from wishing "A FRIEND TO JOHN BULL" to "sin no more," we beg he will go on, and we shall be happy to hear from him.

The "OLD INHABITANT OF KENTISH TOWN" must have n taken us; we did not mention that place exclusively, nor, if we had, are we aware of either the immorality or impropriety of training up scarlet beans upon packthread, which appears to us to be a most innocent and by no means ungentlemanly amusement.

PHILO-TAURUS has been received, and shall be attended to in our next. We also thank MERCATOR, and shall feel extremely obliged by his communications.

We duly appreciated BUNGAIENSIS in the MS. but he will, we think, perceive that we cannot praise survolves. If we have done good (as he and many thousands more declare we have) we are truly huppy in bondage or out of bondage; but we cannot be our

own trumpeters; this we are sure he will see.

PHILO-BOSKINS, from Leatherhead, only proves that an author, however contemptible, is an irascible creature. Because we did not choose to insert his ribaldry last week, he thinks it necessary

X. Y. Z. has been received, and his conditions faithfully com-plied with. We shall always be glad to hear from him. numerous friends must excuse our not mentioning them in detail to day.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.
-Damon and Pythias; and Friar Bacon, or the Brazen Head.
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Wednesday—For the Benefit of Mr. Elliston, a Grand Concert, in one Act ; the Suspicious Husband, and Giovanni in Londow.

A Menday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

## JOHN BULL.

### LONDON, JUNE 10.

OUR readers will, doubtlessly, have observed, that we have abstained from any mention of the Constitutional Society in this Paper, and having done so, we think it somewhat hard that, now the whole force of the faction is brought to bear upon that body, we are lugged into the front of the battle, to be thumped and pelted at the pleasure of the Morning Chronicle and its compeers, whenever it happens to be men-

The allusions to our violence certainly come with no very good grace from the Chronicle, who, as we have before said, set us the example of coarseness and virulence of attack. That the crazy Lords, libidinous minstrels, and demoralized politicians whose united services filled the columns of that Paper with abuse and ridicule of all that is good and great amongst us, chose to abandon the rapier for the tomahawk, is no fault of ours; but the mortification and rage which they feel at finding men ready for them at their own weapons, in duces them to designate poor John Bull as debased, profligate, and disgusting, for writing that, which, if it came from the pen of Brougham, or Rogers, or Moore, or Erskine, or even Lord Holland himself, they would cry up to the skies as most agreeable raillery and very ingenious pleasantry.

This is to be expected; their vexation is so perfectly natural, and their anger so excessively entertaining, that we never feel sore about it; on the contrary, we are quite satisfied that we have fought the fight well whenever we see or hear any of their observations upon us. But, as we said before, what we have to do with the Constitutional Association, or the Constitutional Association with us, we really

We have never gone into the question of the policy of the establishment, nor should we now have noticed it, but it appears to us, that upon the dry question of its legality all has not been said which might have been said.

Mr. Brougham, it appears, is of opinion, that it is illegal; and so, it should seem, is Mr. Scarlett. We would ask, if this Association be illegal, why is it not attacked in a Court of Law? Why is it brought before Parliament, who are not the judges of the law? Mr. Brougham brings Mr. Blacow before the King's Bench-why should he bring Sir John Sewell and his associates before the House of Commons? Because such a case could not stand in a Court of Law.

We would ask, Is not Mr. Brougham, if not a founder, a leading and influencing member of the APRICAN Asso-CIATION? And will he say that the African Association has not taken exactly the same kind of steps for supporting the law against slave trading, which the Constitutional Association employs in support of the law against blasphemy and treason? Certain it is, that though the objects are different, the means are substantially the same. Nay, we know that Nay, we know that Mr. Brougham himself drew up, for circulation, sundry expositions of the law of slave trading, exactly similar to that of the circulation of which, by the Constitutional Society, he is represented to have so grievously complained; a complaint, in which, say the reporters, he was echoed by that mirror of Magistrates, Sir J. Seabright.

We say nothing of the Society for the Suppression of Vice which has, for a long series of years, employed itself in this way, not only without accusation, but with applause, with the approbation of the courts of justice, and with extensive success. Nay, we doubt whether Mr. Scarlett has not condescended to hold the briefs of this society, which is neither more nor less than that which he is now stated to visit with his victuous but fee-less indignation.

We shall not waste time on the flagrant case of the subscription for Hone, to which the Duke of Bedford and Lord Section were such distinguished subscribers; nor upon the Costs, 40s.

Manchester subscription, to which most of the friends:0 Freedom contributed.

But, leaving these out of the question, is there a parish in England which has not its associations for prosecuting offenders? Are not all our villages and towns placarded with notices to this effect? They prosecute burglars, trespaners, and sheep-stealers—the Constitutional Association prosecutes blasphemers and traitors. Will Mr. Scarlett or Mr. Brougham be so kind as to shew us the legal difference: the moral difference is obvious. The Constitutional Association being more useful in the same proportion as treason is a higher crime than petty larceny, and blaspkemy worse than stealing apples.

In a Paper called the Black Dwarf of last month appears the following advertisement of a society—a permanent sub-scription society, for the relief of the persecuted friends of reform; in other words, an association against the operations of the law.

Nottingham Permanent Subscription Fund, for the Relief of Persecuted Friends of Reform. Established November, 1820. Abstract of the Accounts, from 5th Forwary, to the 7th May, 1821, inclusive. RECEIPTS.

Sundry smal	l sums	•	• -	•	•	•	£26	12	1
		D	ISBURS	EMER	TE.		£	8.	7
Remittances	to Oak b	ım G	aol	•	•	•	4	0	-
Ditto	to Lanca	ster (	Instlé	-	-	-	6	0	ì
	to Linco	ln Ca	stle	-	-	•	5	0	i
	to Cold I	Bath 1	Pields	-	-	-	4	0	i
	to Stock	port f	for pris	Onors	in Chest	er Castle	, 8	0	•
	to Middl	eton,	for M	ъ. Н.	•	-	2		i
Postages of	Remittano	<b>365</b> , a	nd of 1	<b>Lokno</b>	włedgm	ents, &c.	. 1	4	i
Printing 250	Reports	•	-	-	-	•	0	17	•
Balance in	hand	•		-		-	1	11	8
									_

Signed, on behalf of the Committee, J. DOUBLEDAY, J. MORTIMER,

Committee Room, May 7th, 1821. G. LEE.

N. B.—The Subscriptions of the Company meeting at the New-ton's Head, having been appropriated by them to the telief of a person confined in the County Gaol, are omitted in the above state-

If the Constitutional Association be illegal, why does not Mr. Brougham denounce this association? It prints and distributes its reports; but not a word has this great lawyer used against it.

These are certainly cases in point, and well worthy the attention of those who look to the legality of the Coustitutional Society.

Never surely did any man of certain pretensions prove himself so woefully weak as Lord Erskine has in the late affair with his Lady—the Lady with whom, at seventy, he man away, in girl's clothes, to Gretna Green! and against whom he since preferred charges of adultery; and of whose purity and amiability he has now (with many personal compliments to the Judge, which were better suited to a drawing-room than a Court of Justice,) declared his entire conviction. If it were not that he is a Whig, we should think his Lordship made this private sacrifice for the sake of his public consistency; for never did man more entirely act up to the character we ass-igned him in our first number than his Lordship:

Crazy Lord Erskine is an Ass--ortment of all follies: He was the first to slur the Queen But since his trip to Gretna G He's woudnous kind to Dollies!

There was considerable fluctuation in the Funds during the former part of the week, and notwithstanding the many attempts made to depress them, they have main-tained full as high prices as at the beginning of the present Accounts. The letters received from France and Naples also mention that the Funds in those countries are on the increase; the French 5 per Cents. having been done at upwards of 87fr. and Neapolitan Stock at 73:14. Consols opened yesterday morning at 76 for Reduced, and 771 for the Account; and finally left off at 751 6 for Reduced, and 771 for the Account; and buyers at those prices. The per Cent. Consols, 5 per Cent. Navy Annuities, and India Stock, are at present closed.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, SATURDAY.

The Marquit of Londonderry v. Klyne.—Mr. Gurney, for the Plaintiff, stated, that this was an action brought by the Noble Marquis against Mr. Klyne, as an inhubitant of the Hundred of Ossulton. to recover 291. the amount of the damage done to his Lordship's windows by the mob, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th of June, and 10th and 11th of November last, in consequence of his Lordship's house not being illuminated. It had not been the intention of his client to take any notice of the outrage committed in June, but when his Lordship found it repeated in November, he to show to these mistaken people that it was not the individual, against whom their attack was levelled, who suffered, but the

ublic at large.

The Learned Counsel then called three of his Lordship's servants. who proved the assemblage of the mob before the house as the evenings in question, the call for lights, and that call being disregarded, the breaking of the windows.

The tradesman who repaired them proved that the damage done in June amounted to 121 and a facilities and the statement of the st

in June amounted to 131. and a fraction, and in November, to up-

wards of 161. making together 291.

The Chief Justice summed up, and stated, that the facts of the case having been proved, it only remained for the Jury to estimate the damage, as the Plaintiff was by law entitled to full compen-sation from the Hundred in which the house was proved to be e Plaintiff was by law entitled to full comp

One of the Jury said the damage was estimated for plate glass; he wished to know whether they were bound to give for plate The Chief Justice said certainly; it was in proof that plate glass ras destroved.

The Juryman said, such was not the practice in other places, 48 regarded shop-windows broken by accident: only common glass

The Chief Justice observed, that the Court was not bound by any practice which might prevail in any other place; they were bound by the law, and by law an individual was entitled to full coinges-sation for the property destroyed; here it was proved to be plate glass, and the damage was stated by the witness to amount to \$90.; if the Jury believed the witness, they were bound to find a verdict for that amount.

The Jury then found a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, 291.



#### THE QUEEN.

The following is a copy of a Hand-bill which has been circulated at Coventry:-

" QUBBN's WATCH .- The Watch subscribed for by the Inhabitams of Coventry, to be presented to her Majesty, will be exposed to view in the window of Messrs. Jenkinson and Chambers, on Tues-day and Wednesday the 5th and 6th of June. It will be laid with the dial uppermost on Tuesday, and the works will be exposed on Wednesday. The whole amount of the Watch not being yet subscribed, those who are disposed to contribute towards it may leave their subscriptions at Messrs, Jenkinson and Chambers's.—The Watch bears the following inscription:—" Presented to her Mujesty Queen Caroline, as a mark of their esteem for her character, and admiration of her conduct under unmerited persecution, by the Inhabitants of the City and County of the City of Coventry, 1821."—
N.B. It cannot be allowed to touch the Watch.

Coventry, June 4th, 1821.

Mertidew and Son, Printers, Herald Office, Coventry.

Coventry contains 20,000 inhabitants—the price of the Watch is sixty pounds, and the whole amount is not yet subscribed!

## HUMBUG.

Was last week mentioned to a correspondent, that the account of her party which was forwarded for insertion, (with three one pound notes,) was left at the office if she chose to send for it—as she did not do so, we yesterday transmitted it by post to her "hospitable mansion," and we hope she got it safe

While we are upon this subject, we cannot avoid noticing with the most sovereign contempt, the custom which has obtained amongst would-be fashionable people of advertising and puffing their dinners and assemblies in the public news s. It is an absurdity which has drawn upon us the redicule of every other nation in Europe, and richly deserves that lash of the "Satirist's cat-o'-nine tails," which is devoted to the chastisement of consummate folly.

What should we think of a man who, meeting us the day subsequent to that on which he had opened his house, should make a speech in these terms:-

"Last night, Sir, I opened my 'hospitable mansion to the fashionable world; 'the company began to arrive about eleven, and before one the whole square was choaked up with carriages.'—'I had the front drawing-room, the back drawing-room'—' my own library'—' my wife's boudoir, and the green drawing-room opened, and lighted with the purest wax candles.'-- 'The company began to pour in about midnight, and at half past one, the supper-100ms were thrown open. My tables groaned with every delicacy of the season—my wines were excellent, and the urbanity of my manners, and those of my wife, the amiable and accomplished mistress of the house, charmed every body. — My elder daughter looked beautiful, and was the admiration of all the company: Miss Maria, my second daughter, was simply drest in white, and attracted universal notice. — Quadrilles were resumed after supper, and continued till Sol gave my delighted visitors a warning to depart.' ''

Then, in addition to this, just as you were leaving him, if he were to add—"By the wey, amongst my visitors, all of whom I invited myself,) I noticed—his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Count Caraman, and nearly all the fashion-

able world."

If a man did this, we only ask, should we not denounce

him for the silliest, most empty-headed ass upon earth?

If, then, such a tirade of egotistical stuff be not bearable in conversation, how is it to be excused in the grave heads of families, who sit down, with folly "prepense," to make paragraphs for the public Papers, full of similar matter, and couched in nearly the same terms.

Doctor Eady, Sir Harlequin Daniels, the Queen, Alexandre the Ventriloquist, Miss Macauley, the Bonassus, and all such things and persons, require puffing, because, to be notorious is the object; but, that modest, decent, well-disposed people should take the same tone with these mountebanks would appear to us (if we did not see it done daily and

hourly) quite inconceivable.

We have said, that we think this national folly-for it has infected the provinces (vide an account of a Liverpool ball some months back)-deserves the hand of the satirist, and we see no reason why the salutary correction should not be administered by those who prescribe it. Apothecaries take that line with their patients, and if we follow them with a view of getting rid of the absurdity, we have their double chance of success in our favour; and therefore, whenever we find ladies and gentlemen making themselves egregious asses by blazoning forth their own agreeable parties, we shall take the liberty to do that, which we promised in our outset—" Tell truth, and call every thing by its right name." We have now given the dunces fair warning—let them look out!

As the Queen has desired, in her Letter, that seven Peeresses may be appointed to attend her at the Coronation—Query—when -Query-where ere the seven Peerceses who would perform the duty?

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—For the last three or four years the city of Norwich has been infested with the filth of Carille, Benhow, Belby, see, and even amongst the inhabitants insitators of those persons have sprung up to attack every person at all known for level principles.—One who had excited the mob against a imaginate, and led them to obstruct him in the execution of his duty, was detected, the most serious infermation lodged against him, but

The Burt, the Major, a mild, liberal, and excellent patriot, and an amount for the liberty of the press, and a subscriber to Home, the ded the affender's cause with the complainants, who, upon his representations, withdrew their informations.—A little before the election of Mr. Burt to office, and after this affair, a printer, sealous for the bonour of Norwich, and feeling the important station in the state a Mayor of that great city would of necessity fill, published a hand-bill, calling on his fellow-citizens not to give their votes to blasphemers, frequenters of ale (and worse) how men who associated, in their cups, with the very dregs of society. When this bill was published sione but Tories were in nomination; nevertheless, Mr. Burt and two more magistrates (all subaribers to Hone, and all friends to the liberty of the press) had this printer up, fixed him twenty posseds for not knowing the author of the bill, fee posseds more because the street in which he lived was not added to his name as printer, and another five posseds because his press had not been entered according to law. For these fives his press had not been entered according to law. For these flues a distress was levied upon his goods, and if some humane persons had not interfered his press and furniture would have been sold.— It may be necessary to add that the informer got half the penalties.

#### THEATRE.

Public opinion, however warped, generally comes straight at last. In the early part of Miss Wilson's career we were assailed by various correspondents, who called us illiberal, and, we believe, barbarous, because we could not swallow all Mr. Elliston's puts about that young Lady, and her singing. We declared her in the outset to be no singer, and we again declare it; and we would put it to any singing-master, except her own, whether she is, or is not, and we should have no doubt of the answer.

But we come to a point more interesting to the few people who think for themselves;—while Miss Wilson was puffed to the skies by the "Public Press," who are let in gratis on purpose to conciliate them, the houses overflowed. Last week came her benefit—when orders (which never could be admitted) were excluded, and, lo and behold, there was an empty house, and that with a new Opera, which was to beat Artanerxes hollow, at her back. By this exposure the town will learn what real admiration of a singer is, and what the fictitious humbug of theatrical quackery.

# LIST OF CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE PRAYED FOR THE QUEEN.

The REV. JOHN SMITH, Curate of St. James, near Liverpool, begs us to contradict the calumnious report of his having prayed for the Queen.

TO THE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OF "JOHN BULL." GENTLEMEN—We are a few Loyal Men, who meet together after the fatigues of the day to talk over the news; and as we take in John Bull, and are convinced that you have done the good cause great service, we feel concerned for you. To alleviate in some measure the gloom of your " prison-house," by shewing that even here you are thought of with respect, we request your acceptance of "a Barrel of Nottingham Ale."

Having given an explanation of the motive which induced this intrusion, we presume you will deem an apology un-

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient Servants,
FRIENDS TO JOHN BULL. P.S. The Cask is sent by Deacon and Co. by Canal.

Nottingham, 26th May, 1821. We return our thanks to our unknown friends at Nottingham for the ale, which has arrived safely.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

Sin,-I have observed that appeals made to you avowedly in the name of common justice are generally inserted in your Paper. I do not profess myself competent to do justice to the merits of the individual on whose behalf I write, but as no other person has ever noticed your attacks upon him. (probably because they have not thought it possible that any attacks, whether from you or others, can materially injure his high public character) I have ventured to introduce myself to your notice as an admirer and a humble vindicator of Mr. Wilberforce.

I accuse you of illiberality, of inconsistency, and of injustice towards him, both in your Paper of Sunday last, and in a former Paper of the 25th of February. Mr. Wilberforce was an early friend of one whom none can admire more than myself—Mr. Pitt. That he was the friend, the valued friend of such a man is of itself no mean commendation. The landari a landatis viris has been truly described as the noblest of all distinctions, and this distinction is, for the reason I have just mentioned, pre-eminently due to Mr. Wilberforce.

Upon the principles of that great statesman he has actedyou know, that he has acted through life. Though taunted, ridiculed, abused by the disloyal of every class, from the discontented Whig to the revolutionary Radical, he has steadily, through the course of a long political life, persevered in asserting, aye, and in voting for, those principles, without reference to self-without regard to his own interests -without considering for a moment his own personal advantage.

That he has occasionally deviated from this strict adherence to Mr. Pitt's successors, is unquestionably true; that he has, in his place, condemned many of their proceedings, cannot be denied; but I appeal to yourself whether this accidental deviation has not afforded the strongest evidence that his ministerial bias is the result of conscientious principle, and not of a blind and selfish party prejudice? And if this is true, is it not most illiberal and uncandid to make such deviation the pretext for charging him with Jesuitical hypocrisy, and contemptible imbecility as a public man? Is it not most inconsistent in you, who avow yourself, and I believe sincerely, the advocate and partisan of Tory principles, to condemn the casual aberrations (admitting them, for argument's sake, to be such) of one of the oldest and steadiest adherents of a Tory Ministry? Is it not most unjust for you to hold up to public hatred and contempt the man who has already, (as far as a man like him can be rendered the object of hatred and contempt) been exposed to them by your op-ponents—by men who are his enemies for no reason that does not equally make them years?

But, Sir, there is yet another consideration which should

have some weight with you, with reference to that cause of which I profess myself to be as well as you, as far as lies in my power, a staunch friend and supporter. Is it politic in us (I may say,) to disgust and irritate the numerous, and in some respects, powerful party of which Mr. Wilberforce is avowedly the representative? Is this a period when we can afford to less a single ally or offend a single auxiliary? True, there is a mass of good and loyal feeling remaining in the country, the very existence of that most laudable insti tution, the Constitutional Association, indisputably proves the But no one who is not wilfully blind, can shut his eyes to another fact equally important—that there is a mass of sedition—of disloyalty—of treason, that there is a mass of blasphemy, atheism and overbearing audacious licenti-ousness—both political and religious. That wretches whose breath is pollution, and whose touch is death, are confederating to destroy all that remains among us of what is noble and excellent, and good—that neither excellence of character, nor magnificence of talent, nor elevation of rank can protect its possessor from the shafts of low-bred ribaldry, from the infamous attacks of men who scarcely bondescend to vei

their treason—that individuals are pointed at as fit objects for assassins—that personal enmity has been substituted for political opposition. And shall we, who designate ourselves as loyalists par excellence, who profess to be governed by a sort of chivalrous attachment to old-fashioned doctrines of devotion to our King, reverence for our Church, and attachment to the State; shall we, I say, follow the disgraceful example of suffering political rancour to blind our eyes to the merits of all who fall short, however little, of our political

For the reason assigned in my first sentence, I trust you will insert this letter, and if I chose to avail myself of the vulgar plea, I might claim some right to its insertion on the ground of that respect, which (though a constant reader,) I have always felt, and professed for your editorial labours, but I would rather put it to your justice than your courtesy: and such appears to be your consummate skill in developing the truth on most subjects, that I am the more concerned at the necessity I feel myself under of stepping forward to give you a more accurate impression of Mr. Wilberforce's character than you already possess.—Yours, &c. June 4, 1821.

We have inserted S. G.'s Letter because we like to do justice, but, as we have already said, we prefer facts to arguments. S. G.'s Letter is all say, but S. G. says well enough, and we have no fault to find with him; nor should we be very much surprised if he were Mr. Wilberforce himself; however, as facts are the things we stick to, we make no ob-servations upon the defence contained in the communication, but venture to qualify the effect it might have upon our readers by giving an anecdote of the person who is the subject of it:-

Some years ago, when the county of York returned Mr. Wilberforce to Parliament, one of the livings in the city of York, which was in the gift of the Crown, fell vacant, and the Lord Mayor seconded by the Corporation, wrote to Mr. Wilberforce to request him to use his influence with Government to procure the preferment for (we believe,) the Lord. Mayor's Chaplain.

Mr. Wilberforce with that purity of spirit and genuine high-mindedness which belongs to him, returned an answer, lamenting with pious sorrow his inability to comply with their request, as he felt, that asking for any thing would, in some degree, militate against his independence; and, he felt assured, that his constituents far from being offended with the denial, would recognise the principle by which he trusted with the blessing of Providence he should always. regulate his political life.

The Lord Mayor was moved almost to tears at this answer even the Aldermen were affected, and they declared that a more beautiful specimen of uprightness had never met their

Some months, perhaps, years after this, a Yorkshire genfleman happened to be dining in company with the Lord Chanceilor, and touching upon local matters, made some remarks upon the then incumbent of the living in question. What he said, we do not exactly recollect; nor if we did, should we perhaps repeat it: however, it will suffice to observe, that he expressed some little dissatisfaction at the Methodistical turn'

of the Rev. Divine, whose name, we believe, is Overton.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply, said, that he did not himself know Mr. Overton, but that Mr. Wilberforce had recommended him so strongly for the living, that they could not avoid nominating him, and that from being the friend of such a man, they had not thought it necessary to make any further inquiries into his qualifications.

#### ANECDOTE OF DOCTOR PARR AND SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Some years since, Sir James, then Mr. Mackintosh, dining in a large party with Dr. Parr, the conversation turned upon an Irish Roman Catholic Priest, who had been executed for treason at Maidstone. Mr. Mackintosh was most violent in his observations upon the culprit, who had already paid the penalty of crime; so violent, and so severe, that the Doctor, who, with all his wrong-headedness, had then a touch of humanity in his composition, turned round, and petrified Mackintosh, by saying,—"Sir,—the criminal, who has been "hanged was an Irishman—he might have been a Scotchman: " he was a Priest—he might have been a lawyer: he was con-" sistent—he *might have been*—AN APOSTATE."

It will be seen that some paspers have petitioned against the new Poor Bill. This has been cited by several Papers as a proof of the distress in which such persons must be, "as it is the first time a petition so signed was ever heard of."—The whole tone and character of the petition betray the framers, and confirm its real objects; but it so happens that it is not the first petition of the sort that was ever heard of, inasmuch, as at the period when the revolutionists were working upon the feelings of the people in the reign of Charles the First the same trick was played off.—Hume says, vol. vii. p. 277—"Another petition was presented by several poor people, or hergars, in the name of many thousands more." "Such people, or beggars, in the name of many thousands more." "Such low arts," adds the Historian, "of popularity were affected; and by such illiberal cant were the people incited to civil discord and

MARGATE, JUNE 8 .- This fashionable watering-place, on account of the weather principally, is very dull at present, but when Parliament is up, those who now complain of the absence of company will have reason to rejoice. Of late years, Margate has become a place of resort for the Ton, during the recess; indeed, the amusements, and the rides and walks give it a preference to most other watering-places. The public rooms are elegant—the fashlonable lounge is Bettison's, which in the season is crowded; the spirited proprietor is certainly entitled to the thanks of the visitors for the attention which he has paid to their wants, and for the splendid manner in which his establishment is conducted. fashionables here who certainly enliven the town by their prese but Margate is not what it will be when full, all then will be guiety, life and spirit, the tradesmen will dissipate their gloom, the lodging houses draw in their brooms, and then the difficulty will be to find a shelter. I must not forget to notice the accommodation which has been held out to the invalid and other visitors, by the means of steam vessels, which afford a quick and pleasant passage; the accommodations which these vessels afford, and the splendid manner in which they are fitted up are the themes of praise. The Eclipse, Capt. Harvey, is a beautiful vessel, and both the mander and the Steward (a Mr. Watts,) are most attentive to the comforts and conveniences of their guests. The Favourite, Capt. Large, is entitled to no small share of this encomium. As the town fills, you may expect to hear from me, with all the tattle of

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 203.) FRIDAY.

The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to

attend the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to several Public and Private Bills, for which see the Lords.

Mr. W. Smith presented a Petition from certain Protestant
Dissenters calling themselves Unitarians. The grievance which
they complain of was, that they were unable to marry except according to the forms of the Established Church.

Dr. Phillimore observed that if it was intended to found upon this measure a Bill similar to the one which had been presented two or three years ago, he should decidedly object to it; because, if he recollected right, that Bill had entirely left out any religious obligation in the marriage ceremony, and made it merely a civil contract.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the pro-

coedings of the Receivers of Taxes was laid on the table.

On the motion of Mr. Henry Grey Bennett, an Account of the Mombers of this House holding Offices under the Crown, &c. was ordered to be laid before the House.

On presenting a Petition from Lancashire against the Poor Relief

Mr. Brougham adverted to the arguments which had been used on the Bill. The argument used on this subject by the supporters of the Bill was, not that the poor-rates were an incentive to marriage, but that the removal of the poor-rates would interpose a check upon imprudent marriages. The long and short of the argument n was, that as long as the poor-rates continued, the poor man looked upon them as a certain resource, and entered into the marriage state without any care for the expences which it might entail upon him. Take away the poor-rates and a check would be im-The truth was, that it was both impolitic and unjust for the poor man to contract a heedless marriage; it was the same thing as going into a shop and purchasing articles which he knew he was

unable to pay for.

Col. Wood said, that he thought that the Hon. Member who had brought forward the Bill had not had fair play. It was evident that the Hon. Member had not undertaken the subject until no one else would do so; and he thought that when the consideration of the Bill was entered into, it would be found, that so far from deserving the unpopularity which had been attempted to be cast upon him, the Hon. Member was in fact rendering the most important service to the poor man. He thought its main object was to relieve the poor man from that degrading state of slavery in which he was held by the present system of the Poor Laws.

Mr. Scarlett observed, that as so much had been said about the public opinion respecting this Bill, and as he thought be had had as extensive a correspondence as any other Member, he would venture to say, that his plan had been as favourably received as any other would have been; and that the objections which had been made to it had generally proceeded from persons who had proposed some plan of their own.

After some further conversation, the Petition was laid on the table Mr. Henry Grey Bennett brought in a Bill to amend the Laws respecting the rescue of prisoners.—Read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Wednesday.

Mr. Serj. Onslow, acceding to the general wish of the House, postponed his Usury Laws Repeal Bill till next Session.
On bringing up the Report of the Ways and Means,
Mr. J. P. Grant made some observations on the state of the debt

and the various charges.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, if the assertions of the Hon. Gent. had not been repeatedly made and answered, he should have felt it necessary to have entered into an exposition of the subjects upon which he had spoken. He should only refer to the opinion which the House had already pronounced on the subject, which the Hon. Gent. so unnecessarily revived.

After some further observations the Report was agreed to.

The Marquin of Londonderry moved the House to go into a Committee on the Resolution of the House in 1818, for an increased provision to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

Mr. Monck opposed the Speaker's leaving the Chair. When the House had been told the country was not in a situation to give compensation to the American Loyalists, he thought Gentlemen ought to look with suspicion on any increased allowance to his Royal Highness.

The Marquis of Londonderry thought he should best consult the wishes of the House by refraining from entering into any detailed answer to the Honourable Member. The opinion which the House entertained of the manner and matter of his speech, it would be hest to allow the public to appreciate by the cool-ness of the reception which that Gentleman's statements had met with from the House. The Noble Lord explained, that in the year 1818 a provision had been made for those branches of the Royal Family that might be induced to marry. The Duke of Cambridge, and subsequently the Duke of Kent, received an accession of income, conformably with the general arrangement; and the resolution for granting a similar allowance to the Duke of Clarence, was agreed to. His Royal Highness felt it would not be consistent with his interests, and the peculiarity of his situation, being considerably involved, to accept the proffered kindness of the House. He accordingly thankfully declined the offer, and resolved to retire to the Continent, where he expected his circumstances would shortly be sufficiently improved to admit of his return to this country in greater case as to circumstances. The peculiar state of his Royal Highness's Consort's beath rendered his stay abroad but short. The Duchess returned, and was delivered in this country of an infant, which, had it lived, he should have felt it his duty to come to the House and ask for it, as Heiress Presumptive to the Crown, an allowance suitable to its rank and expectations; at least, he should have felt it his duty to bring forward a motion for increasing the allowance or provision made by Parliament for her illustrious father. It was his intention to move that his Royal Highness should receive a sum equivalent to that which he would have been entitled to receive had the Resolution then agreed to been acted on, and had his Royal Highness received from time to time the additional 60001. a year. The Noble Marquis concluded by moving that this Honse should make provision for enabling His Majesty to ake good to his Royal Highness the Duke of tional provision of 60001. a year, contemplated by the resolution of the House in the year 1818, but which, from peculiar circumstances, had been declined respectfully by his Royal Highness, together with the arrears which would have become due on the said

mmuity of 60001 a year since the passing of the said resolution.

Mr. Hume submitted to the Noble Lord whether it would not , be advisable to divide the question into two distinct parts.

The Marquis of Londonderry could not accede to such a proposal, because it would be a concession directly contrary to the spirit of the Resolution of 1818, which had contemplated an increased expenditure from that period forward as inseparable from the alteration which then took place in the domestic relations of that Royal personage.

Mr. Hume said, he would go along with the Noble Lord so far as the principle went of placing his Royal Highness on the same looting as to income with his Royal Brothers. The Noble Lord would however recollect, that his Royal Highness was at least in one respect better off than his younger brothers, inasmuch as he had out of the public money 2,500l. a-year more than any of them. The Hoa. Member then alluded to the property of the late King.

If His Majesty, as some supposed, died worth 1,000,0001. this would leave 200,0001. to his Royal Highness the Duke of Carence, and be amply sufficient to secure an annuity greater than the now demanded. He asked His Majesty's Ministers whether the law of the land had been adhered to, for he would not con-sent to vote away the public money till he knew whether His Majesty's property was legally disposed of. If not so disposed of, it became in fact public property, and ought to be made available in part to the object for which they, were now called upon to vote 6,0001, a-yeur. On these grounds he should propose that the sum of 3,5001, should be substituted for 6,0001.

The Marquis of Londonderry did not expect any opposition to a proposition so reasonable. On the contrary, he felt confident, before the Hon. Gent. had spoken, that the vote would have been unanimous; for he never recollected one that applied more to the good sense of the House, or was less likely, from the nature of it, to excite opposition. It was surprising the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Hume) who took such great pains to obtain accurate information upor other subjects, did not make himself acquainted with the fact, that the 2,500l. was granted on the Civil List, in early life, to the Duke of Clarence. When the allowance to the other branches of the Royal Family was subsequently arranged, this sum of 2,5001. was not taken notice of; it was allowed to continue because the Duke of Clarence was the only one of the younger brothers who did not enjoy a professional income. The circumstances now were materially different to those under which his Royal Highness before refused this grant. He was then uninerried and residing abroad; but he had, during the whole of the interval that elapsed since the proposition was first made, livid in this country, and of course incurred much greater expense. With respect to His late Majesty's property upon a former occasion, he distinctly stated that the tales in circulation about 1,000,000l. left by His Majesty were completely idle and groundless, and the money property left did not, in point of fact, exceed 80,000l. which was little enough to provide for those charitable donations he granted during his lifetime. All the remaining real property was taken by his present Majesty jure coronæ, and was now placed under the proper officer. Under these circumstances it was plain, that the Duke of Clarence could derive no advantage from his father's property. The House would now perceive what foundation there was for those reported accumulations made by the King, and by her late Majesty, who was supposed to be possessed of a large private purse. The truth was, that that illustrious woman, so far from being wealthy, died with hardly sufficient assets to cover her debts. It was for Parliament now to consider, whether they would make this provision for his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, as for a younger brother?

Mr. Hume said, he made no charge on the private character of

the Duke of Chrence. He was willing to make up his income to 24,0001, a-year, but not to give him more than the younger brothers

of the Royal Family.

Mr. Tierney supported the grant; under the circumstances of the time, it was honourable to his Royal Highness that he did not then accept it; but from that hour to this he (Mr. T.) was in expectation that the proposition now before them would be brought forward, and his wonder was that it had not been proposed sooner.

Mr. Forbes could not support the proposition for granting the

Mr. Harbord did dot think it the business of the House to it quire at present into the motives which had influenced the refusal of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. Though he saw no reason to induce him to vote for the reduction to 3,500l. he could not make up his mind to vote for the arrears. He should not enter into any argument upon the subject, but should beg leave to move as an amendment, that a sum not exceeding 6,0001. should be granted.

After some further discussion, Mr. Hume withdrew his amen ment, and the Committee divided on Mr. Harbord's amendment-

Noes, 119—Ayes, 43—Majority, 76.
On our re-admission to the gallery we found the Speaker in the

The Report was ordered to be received on Wednesday next.

Mr. Arbuthnot moved the Order of the Day for the House re-solving itself into a Committee of Supply; on which

Mr. Bernal wished to ask if there were any foundation for rumours which prevailed relative to the state of Constantinople? any foundation for the

The Marquis of Londonderry said, circumstances of a very painful nature occurred there; but every care was taken by his Majesty's Ambassador, as well as those of other Powers, to protect those persons entitled to it. Circumstances of a distressing nature did in fact occur there, but the Admiralty had taken care that the navigation of the Archipelago should be especially preserved, so that the interests of commerce might not be seriously injured or impeded.

In a Committee Mr. Irving made some observations with resp to the claim of Gen. Desfourneaux, and referred to the Roport of a Committee which recommended that a sum of 20,0061. 12s. 6d. should be paid to him or his representatives for losses suffered by the General in Gaudaloupe. The Hon. Member then proposed this

The proposition, after some conversation, was postponed to give an opportunity for further information on the subject. The next resolution was for granting a sum of 105,9731, for de-fraying the expences of the superannuated list, which was agreed to.

The Committee then reported progress.

Mr. D. Gilbert presented the Report of a Committee, respecting the fees paid to the Clerks of this House, and stated, that next session he should propose a measure for reducing those fees.

There being not forty Members present, the House, at two o'clock, adjourned till Wednesday.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS, JAK. 5. Lord Erskine v. Lady Erskine.—As soon as the Court met ord Brkine, in parsuance of the public notification which be gave in his letter some days ago, appeared in Court, and took his seut on the Bench, next Sir William Scott, the presiding Judge.

Dr. Swaby said, he was instructed to inform the Court, that the Noble Lord being, since the institution of these proceedings, per-Lady Erskine in justice to her Ladyship, and to his own feelings, to withdraw his suit for a divorce. Certain proceedings were new pending between the parties, which, the Learned Doctor said, he hoped would terminate the matter at issue. The Court was aware that Lady Erskine had also applied for almony, and a separation, and her suit was still pending. Lord Erskine was, however, anxious to state, that he meant altogether to withdraw his application, even if he Ladyship were advised to continue her suit against his Lordship, should the adjustment now going on out of Court, not terminate in a deed of separation between the parties. He therefore prayed, that the assignation granted by the Court should be allowed to stand

over until the next Court day.

Or. Adams said, that, as Counsel for Lady Erskine, he could of course have no objection to the application made on the part of Lord Erskine, that the assignation decreed by the Court should stand over until a future day. Upon the other matters referred to by Dr. Swaby, he (Dr. Adams) should perhaps better consult his duty by saying nothing upon the present occasion.

Sir W. Scott then ordered that the assignation should stand over till the next Court day.

Lord Erskine then rose, and observed, that he athended in Court for the purpose of declaring his concurrence in what had fallen from his Counsel. He was the more anxious to do so, and he made the declaration loudly and openly, because there was no person in this land, in whose good opinion he was more anxious to stand well, than in that of the Learned person who presided in that Court. The

Noble Lord then bowed to the Court, and resumed his seat. Sir William Scott said, that as the matter now stood, he trusted the Learned Counsel who advised Lady Erskine would concur, as far as they could, according to their sense of the justice of the case, in recommending such a course as would spare the Court the painful necessity of deciding upon this case. He (Sir William Scott) had an ancient regard and friendship for Lord Erskine, and must always feel a deep interest in whatever concerned Lord Erskine, or the ce of his family.

The Court was crowded to excess, and Lady Erskine was present, accompanied by a female friend.

#### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, THURSDAY

Budd v. Duggin .- The Plaintiff, a young lady, twenty-three years of age, the daughter of the late house-keeper at the Richmond Theatre, brought her action to recover a compensation in damages Theatre, brought her action to recover a compensation in damages for breach of promise of marriage. It appeared that the Plaintiff being left an orphan about five years ago, was placed under the protection of her aunt, who sent her to acquire a knowledge of the hat trimming business. For the accomplishment of that object she resided in the house of Mr. Sulter, in the City, who carried on the hat trimming business. The Defendant, who is a young man now established as a batter in Newgate-street, paid his addresses to her, and promised her marriage. He was an apprentice at the time, and he communicated his intention not only to the Plaintiff, but to his master. The courtship went on with every prospect of a union, until a few months since, when the Defendant broke it off, on pretence that the Ludy had made certain confessions, which rendered matrimony on his part imprudent. As she was not conscious of any misconduct, and had suffered much by having her prospects of comfort in life destroyed, she brought this action.

The defence was, that the Plaintiff stated she had married, before the defendant's courtship, with a midshipman. There were also charges of irregularity of conduct which rendered her unit, in the opinion of the Defendant, to become his partner through life. The letters which passed between the parties were quite unique, and those who heard them were highly amused. It was, however, clear, under all the circumstances, that the character of the plaitiff stood fair, and the Jury gave her a verdict for 1901. damages.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The East India Company's ship Canning arrived off the Wight on Thursday; she sailed from China in company with the Asia on the 16th February, arrived at St. Helena on the 20th April, and sailed from thence on the 25th for England. The Asia left St. Helena twelve hours before the Canning. The Marquis of Huntly and Dunira have arrived at Whampon from Bengal, and were expected to sail for England early in March. The Winchelsen and Dorsetshire were to be dispatched from China on their homeward voyage, about the middle of February. The Lady Melville had arrived at Lentin from Bengal.

The Countess Lieven and suite sailed from Dover for Calais on Sunday, on her way to Russin. Count Leven accompanied her from London no farther than Gravesend, where he embarked in a gunbrig to save travelling by land.

Two of the Brighton stage coaches performed the journey from

that place to the Elephant and Castle, at Newington, last week, within four hours and a half, a distance of 53 miles.

We give the following extract of a letter from Athens, dated April, 1821, recording the death of a celebrated artist, whose attention to foreigners, and particularly the English, has endeared him to all who have visited that part of the world.—" Poor Lusieri, the Italian artist, died suddenly the other day, after having supped with some of us in good health and spirits. All the English attended

his funeral, and three of us have erected a stone to his memory."

Extract of a letter from Ancona, dated May 18.—"The Earl of Guilford is here under quarantine."

At the late Dorset Assizes the clergyman of Chardstock was indicted for an assault on one of the bell-ringers of the parish. ringers, on the abandonment of the proceedings against the Queen, determined to ring in opposition to the will of the elergyman, who, going to the belfry to stay their proceedings, attempted to stop the first bell-ringer: this was the assault. The Counsel urged that the Minister was authorized not only to prevent the ringing of the bells, but to remove the wrong doers, and to stop my of them for the purpose of ascertaining their persons, provided no unnecessary force was used. The Chairman adopted the law as thus stated,

and the Jury acquitted the clergyman.

Two very handsome monuments have just been placed up in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the right of the north entrance, to the n of the Inte Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton and Major-Gen. Hay, who fell at the battle of Waterloo.

St. Paul's.—The repairs of this splendid edifice proceed very slowly, owing to the difficulty of raising a scaffold. The cross and ball are now surrounded with poles, which have a most fearful effect from the street, and it seems that the whole work is directed from within, as none of the mea are observed on the outside. We understand that by order of the Dean, and other Dignitaries of the Cathedral, the admissions to the upper part are to be very limited during the period that the building shall be under repair, with a view to prevent the possibility of accidents.

CHARITABLE DONATION.—An old gentleman, seeing the advertisement from the parish of Mary-le-bone for a loan of 20,0001. at 4½ per cent. for the purpose of building churches, has presented the parish with the sum, on the condition of receiving 5 per cent. dur-

The population of the Metropolis has received no small addition within the last few days by the arrival of a number of the Society of Friends, called Quakers, not only from all parts of the United Kingdom, but from America, preparatory to the annual general meetings in the Whitsun-week.

On Monday the 28th ult. No. 14,041 was drawn 21,0001. Consols, and sold by BISH, in Shares, viz :-One Sixteenth at Edinburgh be One Quarter at Carmarthes One Sixteenth in London One Quarter in London One Sixteenth at Maidel One Eighth in London

One Sixteenth at Mariborough

BISH also sold the following Prizes, all drawn the same day: 11,331 . . . £1,000 1,616 . . . . . 220 3,317 . . . . . 220 11,476 11.367 . . . . 220 18,521 110 18,673 . . . . . 220

One Sixteenth at Margate.

BISH also sold, in the Lottery drawn in March, Three Prizes of £21,000, and several smaller Capitals.—Every Ticket or Share Chance bought on or before the 28th of May, was finally decided on the 28th of May. Ticket and Share Chances are on Sale at BISH's Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross, London; and by his Agents in the country.—All the 3,00° Prize, including the £20,300 Prizes, must be drawn the 14th of this Month, (June.)



One ixteenthat Bath

RELECTION OF A COMMON COUNCILMAN. - The election for the Ward of Aldersgate closed on Thursday, when Mr. Waiton was delared duly elected, the numbers being-For Mr. Walton, 124; for Mr. Diggens, 114; -majority, 10.

A curiosity of great antiquity, and unique in its kind, has lately been brought to this country by a Gentleman, who acquired it with a deal of trouble and expence on the Continent; it condats of our Saviour and the Twelve Apostles, in amber, of large dimensions, with the boads of hard stone; they are supposed by several professors who have seen them to be of the sixth century, and by the desire of friends will in a few days be exhibited for public inspection.

Wooler, Edmunds, and Maddocks, who were sentenced on Friday last to different periods of imprisonment in Warwick Gaol, were on Tuesday removed to that place from the King's Beach prison.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE MANSION HOUSE. - The bubble has at length burst beyond the power of reparation. Through the whole of last week the sapient Alderman and the worthy Chief Magistraie of the City, have been at work to create something like a display of public feeling towards the illustrious Carolina Columbina. The intended visit to the Mansion House, and intention to dine there yesterday, was published in every quarter, and Alderman Wood was so anxiously engaged in preparing for her reception, and endeavouring to excite a feeling in her favour on this last expiring effort, that even his Parliamentary duties were neglected; and he prevailed on a friend to postpone his important motion relative to the private rights of an individual in a Welch State Mine to a future day, to enable him to devote his sole attention to the important visit of her Majesty to the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor was equally anxious, hoping at least, that on this occasion he should obtain the honor of being appointed a Knight of Saint Caroline. Men appoint, but Providence disappoints; about four o'clock her Majesty passed along the Strand, Fleet Street and Cornhill to the Mansion House, in her carriage and four indeed, but unaccompanied by the common tokens of ect which generally accompany the royal liveries in this happy and free country. She arrived at the Mansion House uninterrupt by any symptom of popular approbation, and was received with a silence rather resembling that attendant on a funereal feast, than the joyous expressions of heart-felt satisfaction which has heretofore accompanied a City banquet in the metro-polis of the British Empire. She was accompanied by Lady Anne Hamilton, and one of the daughters of the sapiant Alderman, who we understand, looks forward to the honour of being appointed a Maid Attendant, we will not say of Honour, on her Most Excellent Majesty. On her arrival, she was received by his Lordship, and the Sheriffs Waithman and Williams, satellites of his Lordship; but we have in vain endeavoured to discover any other persons, eron equal with them in rank, who were assembled to greet her on her arrival. Even her Majesty appeared to feel the degradation of her situation, for not even the charms of a Civic Monarch's table could engage her attention. She appeared impatient to retrent to the peculiar enjoyments of her own domestic circle, and quitted the Civic Palace soon after seven o'clock, returning to Brandenburgh House in happy obscurity-not a single chimney-sweep or dustman being found, in her whole progress, hardy enough to profane the English language, or to outrage the feelings of the English people by exclaiming—" God save the Queen."

University Intelligence. — Cambridge, June 1.—J. Holroyd, Ksq. B.A. Trinity college, was on Tuesday last elected a Fellow of Catharine Hall on the Skrine foundation.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the under-mentioned degrees: — MASTER OF ARTS—J. H. Malkin, Trinity college.—BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW—J. P. Wood, Trinity college.—BACHELOR OF ARTS—J. B. Cliffe and G. Best, St. John's college: C. S. Girdlestone, Emanuel college; G. L. Harvey and S. Charlton Sidney Sussex college.

Securing.—Epsom Races, Friday.—The Oak Stakes of 50gs each for three-year old fillies, 8st. 4lb.

Seven started, and four were placed. Augusta made all the play, Ibla kept second, and the race was won cleverly by more than a long the 2 to 1 agst Augusta; 2½ to 1 agst My Lady; 4 to 1 agst Ibla; and any odds agst Zeal.

The Epsom Plate of 50l. for all ages; three-year olds, 6st. 7lb.; four, 8st. 2lb.; five, 8st. 9lb.; six and aged, 9st. The winner

to be sold for 300gs if demanded.

Mr. Rrown's ch. h. Wouvermans ...... 3 Mr. Roger's b. h. Curbine ...... 1 2 -'s Philip..... 4 3 dr Mr. Thornbill's ch. f. by Crispin..... But little betting on the race.

Mr. Theobald's Mat o'-the-Mint, 6st. 7lb. agst Mr. Farrall's

Mangleworzle, 6st. Two-mile heats, 100gs, h. ft. Mat won it in 5 and 6 to 4 on the winner. two beats.

The Hedley Stakes did not fill .- The Company was very thin

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

TUESDAY .-- Robert Bingham, Esq. was indicted for provoking James Browne, Esq. Member for the county to fight a duel.-The defendant had come over from Ireland to complain to the prosecutor of the postmaster of that place, (whom he understood had been appointed by the Right Honourable Denis Browne, the prosecutor's father), and to procure his removal. The prosecutor promised to acquaint his father, which he did, and on a subsequent meeting shewed him the disavowal of Mr. D. Browne as to the appointment. The defendant, as the prosecutor was about to leave the room, called him back, and said, he had other business with him, for, said he, "Your father has made my uncle promises which must be enforced, and I have brought a friend from Ireland for that purpose, and I espect a meeting from you." The prosecutor re-pited he had nothing more to say, and was leaving the room, but the defendant called him again, and insisted on a meeting, saying at the same time, "We can't fight in this country; I am going to Mayo, and I know you will be there soon." Some time after this the desendant wrote a letter to the prosecutor, which manifested his determination to force the prosecutor to fight a duel.

James Browne, Esq. the prosecutor, proved the facts, and stated that he never had any quarrel or dispute with the defendant, nor had be ever given him the slighest provocation.

Mr. Alley addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendant The Chairman charged the Jury, that if they believed the de-

fendant intended to provoke the prosecutor to fight a duel, they must find a verdict of guilty.

The Jury found the defendant guilty, and the Court sentenced

him to pay a fine of 501, and find security for keeping the peace, himself in 2008, and two sureties in 1001, each, for two years. The defendant paid the fine in Court.

WEDNESDAY.—Edward Rush, alias Smith, alias Cid, &c. Wil-tism Horn, Thomas Condell, and Wm. Jones, were indicted for desperately assaulting and heating William Hewitt and George Par-tridge, Officers of the Police Office, Shadwell, in the execution of

their duty in preventing bullock hunting, on the 12th of Pebruary "Rush to twelve mouths' hard labour in the House

of Correction, and Hora to eight months' imprisonment."

FaidAv.—George Copestake was indicted for assaulting Martha

The prosecutrix stated, that her husband rented a shop and parour from the defendant; that he came in with a distress for rent; that she took up a chemise, and put it under her arm to prevent its being taken; upon which the defendant struck her several blows on the side; she was at the time far advanced in pregnancy; she was taken in labour that night, and continued so three days, when she was delivered of a dead child, whose body was marked with bruises from the blows she had received; her own person retained the marks of the blows for six weeks.

The Jury immediately found the prisoner Guilty, and after an imonition from the Court, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 201. Richard Wade and Ann, his wife, were severally indicted for re-

wiving stolen goods.

Mr. Andrews stated the case for the prosecution. He said the de fendants kept an old iron shop in St. Andrew-street, Seven Dials. In March last, the plaintiffs, Messrs. Spode and Copeland, of Portugal-street, had property stolen to a considerable amount. They had information that part of it was at the house of the defendant and upon searching their premises 13 dozen of delf plates, with the marks of the firm, were found concented in a room up stairs. The property was identified by one of the clerks in the employ of the plaintiffs. The defendants would not give any account as to the manner in which they came by the acticles in question.

This statement was corroborated by three witnesses, and the defendants were found Guilty.

## POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Riot in St. Giles's.— During the whole of Sunday afternoon the parishes of St. Cilles and Bloomsbury were one scene of riot and disturbance, arising out of one of those brawls which occasionally take place between the low Irish residing in that quarter. About three o'clock a mob of about two hundred persons assembled in Buckeridge-street, armed with sticks and other weapons, and commenced a most desperate fight, each party being decorated with distinguishing colours. The women em-ployed themselves in collecting brick-bats for their respective champions, and at length one party beat the other into High Hol-The latter then rallied, and forced the others back to St Giles's again, where the affray was truly dreadful, and no less than twenty men were shockingly wounded, and conveyed to the hospitals and doctors' shops. At length the constables of the parish arrived, but were speedily repulsed; and it was not till Sir Robert Baker sent a strong detachment of the Bow-street patrole, that any thing like order could be maintained .- Patrick Egan, Patrick thing like over court be maintinged.—Fatter Egidi, Taiter M'Cartly, John Pitsgerald, Thos. Dopley, John Drew, T. Bryan, T. Kenough, Phellm O'Donaghue, Patrick O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Kyle, and Michael Taylor were all ordered to give forty-eight hours notice of bail for entering into sureties to keep the peace towards all the King's subjects.—It was stated that these rows would be neither so frequent nor so ferocious if it was not for a Mr. M Cormick, who keeps a large depôt of shildaghs, and hires

them out at a peany a row!

Maksion-House.—On Wednesday, an application was made by a person named Thackery, to the Lord Mayor, to procure warrants against a number of individuals, forming part of a society, entitled "the Constitutional Association." The ground of the application was upon three charges. The first for subscribing to and publishing a declaration not required by law, nor registered with the Clerk the Peace, in manner and form required by the statute, 39 Geo. III. cap. 79, s. 2. The second for constituting part of a branch Corresponding Society within the meaning of that Act. The third, for having members thereof subscribing to the same, whose names are not known to the Society at large. His Lordship deemed this to be a question of great importance, and some nicety of legal construction, and required time for deliberation and consultation.

## OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY .- The Sessions were opened by Mr. Justice Bayley,

and Mr. Baron Garrow this day.

Henry Williams, a respectable looking man, stood indicted for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of John Bruce, Esq. at Brompton, and steeling therein a considerable quantity of plate, his

It appeared in evidence, that on the 2d April a quantity of plate en stolen from the house of the prosecutor by mean hole made in the panuel of the door of the butler's pantry. On the 4th April the prisoner sold part of the property at the house of Messrs. Merle and Company, refiners in Little Britain. Amongst the property stolen was a curious antique silver ladle, which had been in the family for many years, and Mr. Bruce, wishing to get another similar, applied to Mr. Salter, his silversmith, for that purpose. Mr. Salter mentioned the circumstance to a person of the name of Foligno, who happening to call at the house of Messrs. Merle, purchased a silver ladle, which, on being shewn to Mr. Salter, was immediately recognised as the identical ladle stolen. Shortly after the prisoner called at the house of Messrs. Merle, and information having been given in the interim, he was detained. I appeared that all the property offered by the prisoner to Messrs Merie belonged to Mr. Bruce. l t

Mr. Justice Bayley, in summing up the evidence, stated to the Jury, that it not having been proved that the robbery was committed before day-light, the prisoner should be acquitted of the charge of

The Jury accordingly found him guilty of stealing in a dwellinghouse a sum exceeding 40s.—Death.

Mr. Justice Bayley then called Mr. Alcock, a clerk in the house

of Messrs. Merle, and observed that it would be much more bene ficial to the public that plate should not be melted down immediately on receiving it.

Mr. Alcock replied, that having known the prisoner for twelve

months, they thought he was a regular dealer.

John Saxton and William Radding were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. John Barlow, victualler, of the Two Brewers in Goswell-street, on the night of the 25th of March, and stealing therein Elank-notes and silver to the amount of 3251. The trial occupied the Court nearly four hours; but none of the property being found on the prisoners; and the Jury, not considering the evidence strong enough to convict

them, after retiring for about twenty minutes, acquitted them both.

THURSDAY.—Joseph Blakeney was indicted for assaulting
Joseph Foote on the King's highway, and stealing from his person a gold chain and seal, value 51.

Joseph Foote stated, that on the 5th of May, he was passing through Brick lane, in company with his wife, when the prisoner, who pretended to be intoxicated, ran violently against him, snatched at his watch, and succeeded in detaching the chain and seals; witness collared the prisoner; a struggle ensued; when he was instantly surrounded by several of prisoner's companions, and at the same moment received a violent blow on the back of his bead, which felled him to the ground, and the prisoner escaped. A few days afterwards, the prisoner was observed talking with a female in Spitalfields, when he was taken into custody. The Jury found him Guilte.

Mr. Baron Garrow addressed the prisoner, who he said had been onvicted on the clearest evidence of being one of a desperate gang of thieves, and earnestly desired him to employ the allotted in preparation for the awful fate that awaited him, as no mercy could be extended to him here.

eph Lilly, a lad 15 years of age, was capitally convicted of stealling in the dwelling-house of Hannah Hawkshaw, two silver spoons, three silver forks, &c. her property.

David Adams was indicted for stealing in the dwelling-hou of Sir Alexander Crook, 451. in Bank notes, his property.-Net

Guilty.

John Smith stood capitally indicted of having stopped and robbed Philip Jones, on the King's highway. Philip Jones, a tailor, deposed, that on the night of the day mentioned in the indictment, he was walking at the corner of Parker-street, in Drury-lane, when he was struck by the prisoner on the back of the neck, and that he afterwards trippe! up his heels. He instantly cried, "Stop thief," and called the watchman. A handkerchief containing a new coat and some silk was taken from him. The prisoner set up in his defence, that Jones was in a state of intoxication when he came to the watch-house. But he called no witness to support the accusation.

After a few moments consideration, the Jury found the prisoner Not Guilty.

Bryan M'Phelan and Bridget M'Lachlan were put to the bar, on an in lictment, charging them with violently assaulting and taking from the person of James Hogarth, 11. 14s. in silver, a 51. and six

Both prisoners, (one of whom, the male, was so lame, as to be carried into Court on the back of a man,) denied all knowledge of the transaction, and the case was sent to the Jury, when several Gentlemen unexpectedly rose and gave the female an excellent character for industry; describing her to have carried for eight or nine years very heavy loads of hearth stones, which she dealt in.

The Jury consulted for a short time, and then found both pri-

soners Not Guilty.

FRIDAY.—Mr. G. Patmore was then put to the bar, and tried for the murder of John Scott, on the 16th of February, in the Parish of St. Pancras, in a Duel.

Mr. Walford detailed all the circumstances of the case, with which our readers are already acquainted, assured them that the duty which had devolved upon him would upon any occasion have been extremely painful, but more particularly so when he had to discharge it by charging with the crime of murder one whose whole previous character and conduct had been above censure. On the last trial, the Learned Judge who had presided was of opinion, that as Mr. Christie had not returned the first fire of his adversary, there was reason to conclude, that the irritation caused by the firing of his adversary's second pistol urged Mr. C. to tire that shot which had deprived Mr. Scott of life. If the Learned Judge on this trial should be of a similar opinion, the prisoner could not be found guilty of murder.

The first witness called was Mr. Pettigrew.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Mr. Pertigrew, I think it necessary to give you this caution, if you think the evidence, which you are about to give, likely to expose you to a criminal prosecution, you are not bound to give it.

Mr. Pettigrew .- My Lord, I am not competent to form any opinion of my legal guilt; I have not taken the part of principal or second. The part which I have taken was merely to exercise my professional duty; and in that, I do not think there is any more

Mr. Justice Bayley .- If you went (knowing a duel was to take place) for the purpose of giving surgical assistance, I apprehend that you are liable to a criminal prosecution.

Mr. Pettigrew .- Then, my Lord, I must decline answering any

Mr. Justice Bayley.—I recollect having seen a surgeon of eminence tried in this Court on a similar occasion.

Mr. Baron Gurrow.—I was myself Counsel in a similar case; believe in the case alluded to by my Learned Brother.

Mr. Wm. Bevil Morris, a pupil of Mr. Petfigrew was called, and

declined giving evidence for a similar reason. George Darley is a physician, and lives in Brunswick-square

attended Mr. Scott, who died in consequence of a bullet wound in the right groin; heard Mr. Scott say, on his death b Mr. Justice Bayley .- Did Mr. Scott think himself at that time in

danger Mr. Darley .- Yes, he did.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Did he give up all hopes of recovery?
Mr. Darley.—No; to the last he entertained hopes of recovery.
Mr. Justice Bayley.—The declaration made by a dying man

as evidence, unless the party making it were satisfied that recovery was impossible.

Hugh Watson keeps the Chalk Farm Taven. On the evening of the 16th of February recollects two gentlemen, whom he does not remained there upwards of know, having come to his house and twenty minutes; in about an bour afterwards, on bearing of the accident, sent men to give assistance, and the deceased brought to the tavern, accompanied by the prisoner, who remained there three or four hours, and who continually visited Mr. Scott until his death.

Thomas Smith, a carpenter, proved that he assisted the ostler in bringing Mr. Scott to the tavern; saw the prisoner in the field where Mr. Scott lay; there were four or five persons about twelve yards distant from Mr. Scott, whom witness saw again on the next day; did not hear the gentlemen in the field say any thing in the hearing of prisoner.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in summing up, said there was no evidence to show that the prisoner had a hand in the death of Mr. Scott, nor any evidence to show how the death of Mr. Scott had been effected.

The Jury, without besitation, delivered a verdict of Not Guilty. Mr. Justice Bayley said, he thought it necessary to declare, that the law held not only the principals and seconds in a duel guilty of murder, but all persons witnessing the duel, having previously expested it to take place.

Mr. Patmore then bowed to the Jury, and left the Court with his

friends.

SATURDAY .- Herne Bay Smugglers .- This morning the Court was filled at rather an early hour, when Mr. Justice Bailey and Mr. Baron Garrow took their seats upon the Bench, but the first trial was of no interest to the public.

About half after twelve o'clock, Joseph West, William Beere, John Richardson, Thomas Richardson, William Williams, and Thomas Webster, were capitally indicted for having, with others, unlawfully assembled with Are-arms on the 24th of April last, and assisting in landing prohibited goods in Herne Bay, in the county of Kent. There was a second count, which charged the prisoners with the wilful murder of Sydenham Snow, a Midshipman in the reventive Service, then on board his Majesty's Frigate the Severa, whilst off Herne Bay, in the aforesaid county.

The case for the prosecution was stated by the Attorney-General at considerable length, when witnesses were called in support of it.

The first witness examined was David North. Witness was quarter-master in the Severa frigate, and deposed that they were sta-tioned at Herne Bay in the month of April, and were called out on the 23d of that month at midnight. They were under the command of Mr. Sydenham Snow. About a quarter before three o'clock on the morning of the 24th April they perceived Mr. How, About a quarter before three and soon after heard a pistol or a musket shot, and then a volley of musketry, in the direction where Mr. Snow was standing. The



next heard repeated cries of "Kill every b--r that is on the beach." Witness then retreated up the bank till some of the party came to his assistance. He discharged a pistol after he had been fired at. Witness saw their men approach in all directions;

but could not distinguish one man from another.

James Smith was next called. He was apprehended about eight days after the transaction. He was told that three tubs would fall to his share in the event of success; witness consented like the rest in it. Nine days afterwards he saw T. Richardson in a wood, where he (witness) was at work; he went to the sea side that night, but nothing was done. On Easter Monday he went, of his own accord, to Grove Ferry, where he saw Richardson; all the prisoners had fire-arms, except Webster; they had large pistols. Witness was supplied with 12 cartridges. There were about 16 of the purty; 12 of them were sent first across the fields; and there were three carts and horses to carry away the goods. At the commencement of the transaction witness heard firing, but could not say which party fired first. Witness fired, but did not aim at any body; he seized some barrels of brandy, and three of Hollands.—In his cross-examination he said be merely fired his pistol to alarm and frighten the blockend party, but Griffiths might have fired without witness knowing it. He kept a hovel in the wood, where he frequently had fire-arms and spirits. He never promised a man, named Shaw, 101 to join their paris. He never heard Griffiths brng of shooting Mr. Snow.

Mr. Eups, and his son, together with several other witnesses, were then examined as to the minor points of the evidence.

Mr. Danowny, a surgeon, of Herne Bay, was called to attend Mr. Snow. He found him with a wound in his thigh and another in his shoulder, besides other wounds. He found they were mortal. Lieut. Snow told him, as he was on duty at the coast of Herne Bay, he directed three of his men to keep a good look out on a bont in the offing. As he was going into the watch-house he was attacked by a party of armed people. He immediately attempted to fire his pistols, but they anapped. Whilst drawing his sword he received a wound in his thigh from a pistol-ball; he afterwards received another in his shoulder. Mr. Snow was conscious he could not live at the time he made this declaration.

J. Smith and Salmon, the officers, proved the apprehension of the

The prisoners, and finding fire-arms in their premises.

The prisoners were then separately called on for their defence.

West then proceeded—"My Lords, I am innocent of the crime with which I am charged. I do not deny that I crossed Grove Ferry, and went into Epps's house, and that I met Griffiths; but knowing him to be a bad man, I did not wish to have any thing so do with him and I crossed the form as being two miles never the second second the form as being two miles. to do with him, and I crossed the ferry as being two miles nearer

to my bome." Beere, the two Richardsons, and Williams, then respectively made protestations of their innocence. Webster put in a written decument, stating his innocence, and endeavouring to prove an alibì.

He was supported by a person named Shaw, who deposed, that Griffiths had offered him 101, to shoot Mr. Crook, the Excise-officer. It was the opinion of this deponent that Griffiths was not a man to be believed on his oath.

Witnesses were now called to the characters of the prisoners, who were examined by Sir James Dowling.
The first witness was Peter Duthroit, a farmer. He deposed he

had known Beere for upwards of nice years, and West several years; and that he also knew Williams. They bore the general character of good men; but he admitted he had heard of their having been engaged in sanuggling transactions. The witness would not believe Griffiths on his oath, because of his general bad charucter.

William Machin, another farmer, had known the prisoner West from a child, who had borne a good character for 20 years; he knew the prisoner Beere for five or six years; was a steady, hones man; he also knew the prisoner Williams as an honest and humane

Daniel Bushell, also a farmer, gave West, Beere, and Williams good characters for honesty and humanity.

John Tucker, a shoc-maker, bore testimony to the good character of West and Beere.

John Collard hore testimony of the good characters of the two

Richardsons and Beere. Thomas Cooper, a farmer near Canterbury, spoke to the characters of West and Beere; the lutter of whom he described as

bearing an excellent character. Several other witnesses gave prisoners good characters.

Here the evidence for the prisoners was closed, when Mr. Justice Bailey found it necessary to retire for a few minutes from the

Mr. Justice Bailey at length summed up the evidence, pointing out to the Jury the effect of testimony to character as it respected the prisoners, where conviction could not be brought home. He expressed his confidence, at the same time, that no evidence as to expressed his confidence, at the same time, that he is not be therefore would do away the conviction as to guilt; and left the case entirely to the conscientions consideration of the Jury, who, he

was persuaded, would do their duty to their country and the prisoners At a quarter past nine o'clock the Jury retired to consult together; and at half past nine o'clock they returned a verdict of-Not Guilty.

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ILCHESTER.—The Commissioners appointed by Government to inquire into the conduct of the Keeper of Ilchester Gaol, sit daily, Sundays excepted, from nine o'clock in the morning until one, when they adjourn for about an bour, and continue the investigation till seven o'clock in the evening.

LINCOLN.—A few days since the wife of a labourer, named Crowther, had her pocket picked of a pocket-book, containing 551. the amount of their savings; 501. of which she was going to deposit in the Bank.—The same day a gentleman's housekeeper in the neighbourhood had also her pocket picked of about 51. in the same

PRESTON.—On the 30th ult. as Thomas Wilson, Esq. of this town, banker, was returning on horseback, from a country ride, he was seized by apoplexy: he dismounted, seated himself on the road side, was observed by two persons in passing to place his hand on his forehead, but when they got to him he was dead.

SHREWSBURY .- A dreadful accident occurred at an early hour on Tuesday morning (soon after midnight), a part of the southern gable wall of the Theatre in this town gave way, and fulling on the roof of an adjoining house, forced a part of it, together with a portion of three room-floors, and all that intersemed, down to the kitchen floor, rather below the level of the street. A poor labouring man, named Edward Davies, with his wife, and two children (one a boy about seven years old, the other an infant at the breast,) slept together in a hod in the garret, immediately under the dislocated mass, which fell upon, and forced them, together with a quantity of stones, timber, the bed, &c. down to the kitchen, where they were huried in the accumulated heap of fallen materials. Four other children of the same poor man lay in a bed in another part of the room, and providentially were undurt. In the next room underpeath, the chief tenant of the house, John Jones, milknun, with his wife, and a young woman their niece, occupied two beds; the young woman received some serious, though, we hope, not dangerous, cuts and contusions. Jones and his wife, on being roused by the breaking of the floors, &c. got out of bed, and with difficulty escaped; Jones at first clung to a rafter, and his wife clasped him round the body, finally they fell down upon the rubbish, and

received no material injury. In the lower room slept a lodger named Hant, and his wife, and their bod being also out of the line taken by the rums, they providentially were not burt.— The timber, stones, doc. were removed as promptly as a due precaution to prevent additional injury accruing to the unfortunate persons beneath would permit, and near two hours had clapsed before they could be taken out. Edward Davies was found bruised and otherwise injured in a most shocking manner, and was a corpse before taken from the ruins; the hody of his wife, Blianbeth Davies, was dreadfully injured, and as her remains were quite cold when taken up, it is presumed she must have died at the instant of the fall; Thomas Davies, their son, opened his eyes when taken from the rubbish, but died immediately; the infant was miraculously saved, having fallen with its unfortunate relatives through three stories of the house, it was found, nearly unbart, clinging to, and almost under, its hapless mother, with scarcely a single scratch, two spars having met over it, and protected it from the falling

SLEAFORD.—A few days ago, a singular discovery was made by the workmen of Mr. John Payne, cabinet-maker, in this town; whilst they were cutting up a log of mahogany, they found in the middle of the log a fine cocon nut, having in it a sound and perfect kernel.

WARRHAM .- Last week, as two men were cutting timber at Woodstead, near this town, the ground, a circumference of 20 feet, suddenly sunk under one of them, to the depth of about 50 feet. The men, by catching hold of the root of a tree, were fortunately saved. The wood had been standing thirty years, and is supposed

to have been undermined in forming a smuggler's cave.
Windson.—Monday being the 4th of June, his late Majesty's birth-day, the young Gentlemen of Eton College kept it as usual by going on the water, in fancy boats, to Surley Hall, where they partook of supper at their usual place. The Royal Horse Guards' Band attended them, and played several fine Pieces. The boats that they went in, consisted of eight and ten ours each. The sight was very gratifying; the young Gentlemen were all dressed different, in elegant fancy dresses, with colours flying in the bonts. They returned about half past eight o'clock, when fireworks com-menced from the Height to the left of Windsor Bridge, where there were variegated lamps, in very fine style, with G. R. and the Crown in the middle.

YORK.—The following is a melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human life:—Tuesday seenight, Miss Mills, of Ripley, was given in marriage, by Sir William Ingilby, Bart. High Sheriff of the county, to Mr. Houseman, a man worthy of her choice. The same day she attended our Races, and the dinner to celebrate the nuptial union was prepared for her and her numerous friends, at the Falcon Inn, Micklegate. Previously to such celebration, she drank a glass of cold water, retired from the festive circle, became convulsed in the night of Welnesday, and on Thursday evening died.

## ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A man who lately lodged in Stewart's Rents, Drury-lane, is in custody on a charge of having set fire to his apartments, and attempted to murder his wife.

tempted to murder his wife.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday afternoon, after the departure of Mr. Alderman Smith from the Town Hall, Southwark, a person, almost breathless, ran into the Justice-room, to request the assistance of some officers in Blackfriars-road, where an enraged mob were pulling a house down. Reeves, the murshalman, and George Welfare, one of the constables, accompanied this individual to the key to be beginning which turned out to be a beetled. and elerge weart, one of the constances, accompanied this in-dividual to the house in question, which turned out to be a brothel, when they found a crowd of several hundred persons, breaking the windows and endeavouring to force open the door. The officers inquired the cause of the disturbance, and were informed that a gentleman had been entired into the house, and, there was great reason to believe, had been robbed and murdered, as he had been seen at the window with his throat cut across, and struggling with two other men, one of whom held the razor, with which it was supposed they had inflicted the wound. The officers, on receiving this alarming intelligence, knocked at the door, which was soon opened by a female, who what in tears; and her version of the story was, that a gentleman had cut his own throat in consequence of having lost all his money at play. She conducted them into a room up stairs, where they found a young man, of gentlemanly appearance, stretched upon the sofa, with an extensive wound in his appearance, stretched upon the sort, with an extensive would in sneck; two men and some females surrounded him, and were endeavouring to staunch the blood. The constables sent a messenger for a surgeon, but, under all the circumstances, refused to let any of the people in the house leave it, lest it should turn out that violence had been exercised towards the gentleman, and some of them might be implicated in his murder; they therefore got a person in the crowd to fetch a neighbouring surgeon, who attended promptly, and whose exertions soon restored animation. As soon as the young man could speak, the officers questioned him, and in a faint tonfrequently interrupted by weakness, he gave the following account of himself :- His name he said was -. and about a week or ten days ago he came to that house (where they found him) in company with a young woman, of whom he was very fond; he had a considerable sum of money in his possession, but he was soon persunded to gamble, and in a few days his fortune passed into other hands; and the lady with whom he came to the house, finding his money was gone, abandoned him, and began to lavish her favours on another man. This so curaged him that in a fit of despair be seized a razor, and before any one could prevent him, he cut his throat; he was going to repeat the blow when the two men, who were present, seized the weapon, and wrenched it from his grasp. He next rushed to the window, with a view of precipitating himself into the street; but here he was again defeated, and the persons in the street seeing him wounded and bleeding thought the two men were assassinating him. By the advice of the medical gentleman, a coach was sent for, and he was conveyed to the hospital, where he still lies in a dangerous situation. His friends are said to be highly respectable.

## SHIP NEWS. Mails Mails 1 France Hamburgh Due Mails Arrived mans 1. Dublin 1. Waterford 1. Guernsey & Jersey Holland

frem Holland.

PORTSMOUTH, June 8.—Wind N.N.E.—Passed by for London, the Northampton, Charlton, from Bombay. Arrived His Majesty's ship Redpole from a cruize. Sailed the Catharine, Knox, for Madras, &c.; Williamina, Reid, for the Cape of Good Hope; Yrow Gertruda, Dryager, for Lisbon; and Pomona, Graves, for Southampton.

PALMOUTH, June 6.—Wind W.—Arrived the William, Spence, from London for Halliax, with seven feet water in her hold. Sailed the Cossack, Cownan, for Cowes.

Cownan, for Cowes.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Arrived the Thalia, Signson, from Demerara; on 5th inst. spoke the ship John Bull from Liverpool, going into Cork with a brig in tow dismasted. Also arrived the Hope, Vernon, from Barbado 's; on the 5th in-t. off Ru him Island, spoke the Scont, Shepherd, from Liverpool and lale of Man for Newfoundland; she intended to go to Londonderry, the crew having left her at the Isle of Man, except the master, male, and two bows.

RILEY ever grateful to the Public for their kind support, begs to inform them, that he has on Sale a boundless STOCK of RICH SILES, WORKED MUSLINS, ROBES, FLOUNCES, TRIMMINGS, &c. at consultation of their value, viz.: Jamava Crapes, 25s. the Dress; Lapland Cards, 2s. 9d. per Yard; Plain Gros de Naples; 4s. 6d.; Rich Figured, ditto, 4s. 9d.; Imitation Chima Crapes, 4s.; Rigured Taffetas, 3s. 6d.: Poplins and Louters, 1s. 6d.; Rich ditto, 2s.; Irish ditto, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.; Figured Replins, 1s. 3d.; Rich Tabbinets, 2s. 2d.; Fine Coloured Bombazeess, 1s. 3d.; Black ditto, 1s. 6d.; Ditto the New French Black, 1s. 9d.; Ditto, Carionally Pine, 2s. and 2s. 2d. Yard Wide Sarsnets, 3s.; Rich Twilled ditto, 4s. 6d.; French Silks, 30s. the Dress; Pelliss Coths, 3s.8d. per yard; Cachinere Twills, for Ladies Dresses, 6s. 6d. per yard; Sol. per yard; Cachinere Twills, for Ladies Dresses, 6s. 6d. per yard; Sol. per yard; Cachinere Twills, for Ladies Dresses, 6s. 6d. per yard; Sol.; Pelliss Coths, 3s.8d. per yard; Cachinere Twills, for Ladies Dresses, 6s. 6d. per yard; Sol.; Pelliss Coths, 3s. 4d. per yard; Dadiegard Flounce ditto, 15s.; India Worked Muslin Soles, 3s. 6d.; ditto, very rich 6s. 6d.; Tucked ditto, 6s. 9d.; elegant Flounce ditto, 15s.; India Worked Muslins, 2s. 4d. per yard; Dadiegard; British Muslins, Whitemal Coloured Trimming, &c. unsmally cheap; Velve's, 5s. per yard; very rich ditto, 11s.; French Silk and Cachinere Shawls, 15s. 6d.; rich Scarfs, 21s.; Norwich Silk Shawls, 15s.; some exact copies of India, 30s.; Edinburgh ditto, the meat superb patterns, Two and Three Ouineas cach; Erminette Shawls, 20s.; Imitation Seaf ditto, 29s.; Calvades ditto, 40s.; real Scal and Bragarna Shawls, Polanais Scarfs and Tippets in great variety; Lapland Moss, 29s. per yard; Robes a Negliger French Flounces ditto, of every new design; Bath Closks, 12s. each; Brighton Envelopes, and Tilbury Wraps, 19s. Every fashionable Article for the Season, with a Stock of Sinen-drapery and Heniery equal to any Picee, sold at the Wholesa STRIPE SARSNETS AND OTHER CURIOUS DEBENES.

TRLING'S LACE (of the real Point and Brussels fabric), 174, Strand, near Somerset House, removed from 392, Strand.—G. F. URLING and CO. beg to inform the Pashlonahle World, they have prepared for the Season a variousand extensive Assortment of their PATENT LACE DRESSES, from Pour Onliness to 100 Guineas each; some dwhich, from recent improvements, they humbly presume to compare with the most perfect foreign productions. Also a great variety of Veils, Searfs, Squarce, Laces, Nets, &c. of every description. This peculiarly clear and transparent Article having, in the higher civales, superseded the use of oursemen Lace, which becomes rangh and ful of fibre on the first waching, the Patentees respectfully apprise the Public, that the latter is frequently starched to conceal its defects, and make it resemble Urling's Lace, which becomes, can only be relied upon as genuine at their Wholesale and Ectablishment in London, or of the Conviry Dealers supplied by them.—
Every Article is distinguished by a Seal, with the Patentee's Initials. "G. F. U. and Co." and the words, "by the (late) Queen's authority." Specimens, shewing the superlevity of Urling's Lace over common Lace, may be seen in Ackermanu's Apopol orcy, La Belle Assemblee, and other fashionable works, and may be had gratis, by application, post-path, to G. F. Urling & Co.

Country Dealers supplied upon the most liberal terms.—Manufactory, Baseford, Nettinghamskire.

Country Dealers supplied upon the most liberal terran.—Manufactory, Ban-ford, Nettinghamskire.

PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP. This Invention embraces every requisite to render it a domestic confort in the mane general use of Lamps instead of Canlles, giving to the Public the choice of an improved light, in which there is perfect safety, at half the expense of Canlles. The Chamber or Night Light being universally interesting to all families, and particularly to many professions, may be heat appreciated by a fair comparison with others, which are most resorted to, viz, the Rush Light, an old secrent, but it must be allowed, a drawsy one, and totally unfit for notion. The wax-wick, stuck upon oork, floating in oil upon water, of more modern date, but must be stationary, subject to the cork catching fire, branking the glass it floats in, sansing a sufforating smell, consuming much oil, and a constant expense for the wicks. The Patent Economical Chamber Lamp; no expense but for oil, and that only at the rate of a halfpenny for eight or nine hours, giving a brilliant light, always ready at the moment it is wanted hearing any motion, and can be regulated to burn the longest or shearing nin japan stands, and 20% in larey bronze and Imperial metal. The same principle applies, with peculiar advantage, to the larger Lamps, for the dining table and sideboard, upon a handsome scale, suited to the affluent, with elegant pedestals, 55s. to 65s.; and for the study, to write or read by (siname bra) they are every thing that can be wished, at 33s. these are universally approved and patronised by Clerical and other Prefessional Gentlemen in every part of the kingdom, and for all minor uses they are every thing that can be wished, at 33s. to 45s. and upon a smaller scale. 25s. to 33s. these are universally approved and patronised by Clerical and other Prefessional Gentlemen in every part of the kingdom, and for all minor uses they are every thing that can be wished, at 33s. to 45s. and upon a smaller scale. 25s. they are c

calculated to burn Nat Oll as well as Spermacett.

NO FIXED PRIZES!!!—3.002 PRIZES, including TVO PRIZES OF £20,200.

must all be Drawn 14th of THIS MONTH! (June). Every Chance bought between 28th of May and 14th of June, will be decided 14th June. No Fixed Prizes!—No Classes! Every Ticket drawn singly, each deciding its own fate and no other.

The Tickets are issued in Chances of Tickets, Malves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, which are now selling by

J. & J. SIVEWRIGHT, THE CONTRACTORS,

37, Cornhill!: 11, Holborn; and 38, Haymarket; and by his Agents in the Country.

J. and J. Sivewright sold in the Drawing which thok place the 28th mlt. No. 1,446, a Prize of £1,000, and several minor Capitals; and several £21,600 and £20,900 Prizes in the last Four Months.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday last, in Edward-street, Portman-square, the Lady of Major tepney Cowell, Cold-tream Guards, of a son.
On the 28th of May, at Pacstow, the Lady of Capt. Charles Auston, R. N. of a son. At his house, he Bevon, on Wednesday, the 30th wit, the Lady of Sir Arthur

Chichester, Bart. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WARRIAUES.

Yesterday se'nnight, by special linence, at Coventry House, Sir Rager Gresley, Bart. to Lady Sophia Coventry, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Coventry.

On Thursday se'nnight, at Paddington Church, by the Lord Bishop of London, the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Head Master of Westminster School, and youngest son of the Lord Bishop of Carltale, to Miss Frances Cockerell, youngest daughter of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq. of Westbourne House.

DIED.
On Wednesday, 6th inst. in his 83d year, Mr. George Cheffins, of Maily

In Great Pulteney-street, Bath, on Friday se'nnight, the Right Hos. John Campbell, Lord Cawdor, Baron Cawdor, of Castlemartin, Pembrokestire. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estate by the Hon. Fred. Campbell, M. P. for Carmarthen, who married the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Bath.

Marquis of Bath.

On Tuesday last, at his lodgings in Portsmouth, Lord Francis Thynne, late Midshipman of His Majesty's ship Rochefort, son of the Marquis of

Bath.
On Monday last, after a few days illness, in Edward-street, Postman-square, Sir George Douglas, Bart. of Springwood Park, Roxburghabire, which county he had formerly represented in several successive Parlia-

ments.

On the 1st inst. at Richmond, Anne, widow of Matthew Day, Esq. thirddaughter of the late Admiral Sir John Moore, Bart. K.B.

On Wednesday last, at his house, at Eyping, in Essex, Lestock Wilson,

Esq.
On the 31st alt. at Hays, Middlesex, Mrs. Sarah Hinton.
On 4th inst. at Henley-on-Thames, Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late.
Colonel Gabriel Harper, of the East India Company's service.
On Sunday last, Themas Fickford, of Cross-street, Islington, Esq. in his

PRICES	e of the	PUBI.	C FUN	DS.		
STOCKS.	Mon.	Twes.	Wed.	Thur.	Fred.	Set.
Bank Stock		2294	2301	2304	280	-
3 per Cent. Reduced		751	76)	763	76	76 5
3 per Cent. Consols	76]	163				_
34 per Cent. Consols	·	83	86	188	*63	<b>!</b> —
Compois for Account	77	772	774	27	774	774 948
4 per Cent. Consols		913	94	944	94	941 4
5 per Cent. Navy			-			
Bank Long Annuities	193	19}	19	19}	197	197 18
India Bonds		46 p	52 p	39 p	#2 P	-
Exchequer Bille, 2d		1 1	2 P	פנ	3 p	1 p 2 p
Ditto, 21d			<u> </u>			l — -
Omnium		<u> </u>	l —	- '	-	<b> </b> - '

SONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, at No. 11. JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, w only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.



# JOHN



# BULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 27.

# SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1821.

Price 7d.

CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE POURTH.

LEWIS, Laceman, Embroiderer & Co. to their Reyal Highnesses the Dake of Sussex and the Prince of Hesse Homberg, No. 37,
St. James street. The period for the CUIONATION being now fixed,
the PEERN of ENGLAND. the KNIGHTS GRAND CROSSES, and the
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS of the PATH, are most respectfully informed,
that they can be supplied with every Article necessary for the approaching
Ceremony, of a superior quality, and at a price considerably under what is
charged by any other Person, being the real manufacturer.

N. L. begs to inform the Nubility, &c. that a variety of CORONETS and
ROBES, and the WHITE SATIN DRESSES, richly trimmed with Gold
and Silver Lace and Fringe, which take a considerable time in preparing,
are now on view; Orders cannot therefore too soon be given to prevent disappointment.

N. L. begs further to observe, he has ready for inspection a great variety
of Court Suits, Kmbroidered Waistroats, Ruffles, and Dress Bags, &c.; also
an Assortment of rich Cut Steel Swords, Shoe and Knee Buckles, which,
from having asanufactured in anticipation of the approaching Solemnity, he
is enabled to sell theaper than any other House.

N. L. bas likewise a very
extensive Wardrobe of Naval, Military, and Centr Suits, for the accommodation of Gentlemen wishing to have them on kire for Drawing Rooms,
Levees, and Balls.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, STRAND.—

dation of Gentlemen wishing to have them on kire for Drawing Rooms, Levers, and Balls.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, STRAND.—
By Permission of the Right Hon, the Lord Chamberhain.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. GLOVER.

MRS. GLOVER respectfully begs leave to announce to the Nobility, her Friends, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place at the above Theatre, on MONDAY, JUNE 18th, 1821; ou which occasion will be performed Shakespeare's TRAGEDY of HAMLET, FRINCE of DENMARK. The Character of Hamlet, (first time, and Frichat night only) will be attempted by Mrs. Glover. With a variety of other ENTERTAINMENTS. Further Particulars will be duly announced.—
HOXES, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lowery Gallery, 2s. Upper Gallery, 1s.—Tickets and Places to be had of Mrs. Glover, No. 29, Bow-street, Covent Garden; and of Mr. Stevenson, at the Box-Office, Strand Entrance.

TO THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, GOVERNORS, AND GOVERNESSES OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

MY LORDS, LAPIER, AND GENTLEMEN,
UNDERSTANDING that it is the intention of the Committee to submit to the Governors, at their next General Court, the propriety of efforting and Assistant Sussemble.

submit to the Governors, at their next General Court, the propriety of esering an Assistant Surgeon to Sir William Blixard, I beg leave, in the event of such intention being acted upon, respectfully to present myself to

your notice.

The grounds on which I venture to found my pretensions to your four-able opinion will be seen in the testimonials I shall immediately have the honour to lay before you: for the present I may merely state, that in addition to an apprenticeship of six years to Sir William Blizard, I have held for the last two years, the office of Demonstator of Anatomy at the Hospital with Mr. Headington.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servant,
40, Bucklersbury, Jine 5, 1821.

WILLIAM BLIZARD HARKNESS.

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and Richardson, Cornbill.

MR. FLINDELL OF EXETER,
BDITOR OF THE WESTERN LUMINARY,
Fas sentenced in the Court of King's Bench, on the 28th ult. to eight
Months' Imprisonment, for a Libel on the Queen; and further, to give
Security, kinself in 500l. and two sufficient Survices in 250l. each for
his gwid behaviour for three Yours from the Period of his Confine-

Ais good behaviour for three Years from the Period of his Confisement.

This veteran Editor, who has, for a long series of years, realisately and uniformly defended the cause of Church and State, under many discouragements, proved, in his late Defence before the Judges, that his Libel was bottoned on the previously published Report of the Lords' Committee, and made almost necessary to repel the imputation altempted to be fixed in the public mind on the highest Personage in the kingdom, through the medium of Her Majesty's declaration to her Westminster addressers, that the public Trial then about to take place was the fruit of "a mefaricus couspiracy against her honour and her life."—Yet Mr. Flindell closed his Spefence declaring himself "sorry he had used the words his Jury had pronounced a Libel; sorry, because it was a breach of the laws of his country, if my punishment (he added) be necessary to the justice or policy of my country—he it so—I will bear it with such resignation as God may bless me with; but have mercy, my Lords, on my unoffending family."

Which a wife and twelve children, of whom nine are dependent on him "for protection and bread," he is now, at an advanced age, and in deciding bealth, undergoing the punishment assigned him in the Devon County Gool.

A few Friends, who think his long services have established a strong claim on the public consideration, formed themselves into a Committee, and set on foot a Subscription to defray the Expenses of his Trial, and semewhat compensate his sufferinges; and finding that many most respectable individuals of various ranks in life, have, without approving the Libel, construed their judgment by handsome contributions, the Committee now feel themselves called upon to lay the merits of Mr. Flindell's case thus briefly before the Public at large.

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ROBERT CARTER, Secretary. Bueter, June 14th, 1921.

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June 30, J. Ranson, Union Street, Southwark, grover. June 30, G. Griffiths, Cursiter Street, jeweilsz. June 30, J. G. Fiegeben the younger, Wood Street, Cheapside, glass and earthenware dealer. June 18, J. Batessaw and W. Culbard, St. John Street, West Smithfield, brass founders. June 18, A. Kruse, Union Gouri. Broad Street, merchant. June 30, A. Burnett, Liske Street, Westminster, cabinet melec. Jely 3, J. Warwick, St. Alban's, Hertferdshire, Araper. June 30, G. Vipand, Ledgate Hill, London, lines derected from June 30, W. H. Campbell, Wood Street, Cheapside, ale and parter merchant. June 30, W. H. Campbell, Wood Street, Cheapside, ale and parter merchant. June 30, M. Wotherspoen, Liverpoel, merchant. June 30, M. Wotherspoen, Liverpoel, merchant. June 30, M. Wotherspoen, Liverpoel, merchant. June 30, R. Besteck, Numeaten, Warwickshire, imikeper. July 6, E. and S. Mitchell, Norwick, wine merchants. July 3, A. Redberd, Selford, Lancashire, builder. June 20, T. White the younger and J. D. Lubbren, Graat Winobester Street, Leadon, merchants. July 3, S. Abbett, New Gauri, St. Swithin's Lane, merchant. July 3, J. Abernethie and F. Henderson, Lothbury, London, merchants. July 3, S. Abbett, New Gauri, St. Swithin's Lane, merchant. July 3, J. Abernethie and F. Henderson, Lothbury, London, merchants. July 3, R. Runcorn, Mashester, July 30, H. Sirif, Waktby, Yerkshire, line draper. June 30, W. F. Woodgab, Toesbridge, Kent, beaker. July 5, B. Williams, Birminghan, chemist. July 3, W. and J. C. Hamblie, Wetton. Merchanter. School, Glouestershire, dothiers. July 3, R. Barthelemew, Besiden, Beritshire, Samer.

LAST MIGHT'S GAZETTE.

Tommissions signed by the Lora Licuteman of the County of Agricultus and County of County of Agricultus and County of County o Gent. to be Lieut. pies

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WIGHT, S. Widow, and WIGHT, J. Leadenhall-street, hat-manufacmers.

BROOMHEAD, T, Sheffield, desier.

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains a Proclamation for the Coronation to take place on the 19th instant; another for the Election of a Representative Peer of Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Stair, deceased, at Holyrool House on the 2d of August next; and an Order in Council suspending the Ballot for the Local Militia for one year.]

Bommission in the South Skropshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cacalry, signed by the Lord Lieut, of Salop.

T.Leeke, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Jeffreys, resigned.

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FLETCHER, J. FLETCHER, P. and FLETCHER, B. Patricroft, Lancashire, cotton spinners.
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HAYWARD, T. Cheltenham, builder.
HOPKINS, W. St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucester, victualler.
MIDDLEDITCH, J. Bury St. Edmund's, plumber and glazier.
RENAUD, E. Birmingham, whip maker.
DIVIDENDS.

July 3, J. Leverett, East Derelham, Norfolk, innkeeper.—July 3, J. Thomas, Uswestry, Shropshire, mercer—July 5, T. Whiteman, Husband's Bosworth, Leicestershire, innkeeper.—July 4, W. Tuck, Mariborough, carpenter, July 6, C. C. Barle, Welfty, Leicestershire, banker.—July 18, E. Davis, Gloucester, druggist.—July 7, W. Blackbura and P. C. S. Rousseau, City Road, corn dealers—July 3, J. Tyrrell, Maldstone, ironmonger.—July 3, G. Chapman, Addington Place, Camberwell, stock broker.—July 4, A. Johnston, Manchester, silk mercer.—July 4, G. Royde, Newgate Street, upholsterer.—July 3, J. Wilson, Macclessfield, bookseller.—July 5, C. Clay, Aston, Warwickshire, coach maker.—July 4, W. Edwards, Manchester, manufacturer.
CERTIFICATES—July 3.

W. and W. S. Hesleden, Barton upon-Humber, seriveners.—J. Marshall, Gainsborough, Lincolushire, druggist.—J. Tyerman, Bristol, silk mercer.—J. Cameron, Suckley Court, Worcestershire, farmer.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

# HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY.

The House went into a Committee on the Irish Law Courts Bill. in which a long discussion ensued on the different clauses. bringing up the Report,

The Earl of Donoughmore moved, as an a Report should be received on that day six months, to enable him to enter his protest against the Bill.

The Amendment was negatived, and the Report received, and the Bill passed.

The Earl of Limerick presented a Petition from the Proprietors of Wharfs on the north side of the river Thames in favour of the London Wharfs Bill.

Counsel was afterwards heard in support of the Bill. To proceed again on Tuesday

The Earl of Darnley postponed his motion relative to the Navy

The Irish Nisi Prius Regulation Bill was passed .-- Adjourned. THURSDAY.

In a Committee of Privileges Mr. Serjeant Blossett was heard at considerable length on behalf of the claim of the brother of the deceased Earl of Strathmore to the Strathmore Peerage .- Further

hearing on Tuesday next.

Lord King moved the Order of the Day for hearing the petition of the Rev. Henry William Neville, Clerk. The petition set forth that the petitioner was Rector of Blathwhite, or Blackwith, and had also the curacy of Scotsmoor. He had nominated the Rev. Mr. Green as his Curate, who had signed the 39 Articles of the Established Church, and offered to sign them again; but this offer would not satisfy his Diocesan (the Bishop of Peterborough), who put to the proposed Curate no less than 87 questions of his own framing, and would not consent to ordain or admit such clergymen as happened not to appreciate them. The petitioner then appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, from whom, after some time, he received an answer to his application, which decided that the rights of examination and institution both appertained to the Bishop of the Diocese where the complaint lay. The Noble Lord admitted that he was unacquainted with the Canon Law, and was fearful of proceeding, because the Petition affected the spiritual conduct of a Right Reverend Prelate. It involved, however, the rights of the Rectors of the Church of England as a distinct class. He was aware, here, that it would be contended on the other side that the Diocesan had in all cases the discretionary power of admitting or rejecting such claims; and be would admit the difficulty of defining the precise limits of the power so derived from the Canon Law, in distinction from the Civil Law; as the 39th and 40th Articles of the former gave the power of institution to the Bishop, and left the remedy for his refusal to the Common Law. He could agree to the right of examination as possessed by the Right Reverend Bench; but he would ask any man, having read the 57 series of questions propounded to the Clergy by the Bishop of Peterborough, if they were bona fide meant to ascertain the ability of the candidate?—
The Noble Lead observed that to disturb the reverse of the Church The Noble Lord observed, that to disturb the repose of the Church was the greatest of mischiefs in the present day, when religion was in danger; and be had hoped that the Right Rev. Preinte, who was the greatest controversialist of his age, knew better than to attempt to force another standard of opinions on the Clergy. He should conclude with moving that the petition be now read.

The Bishop of Peterborough in answer to the allegations of the Petitioner, wished their Lordships to observe, that he had stopped short at a given point; he had dwelt upon the non-acceptance of the curate first nominated by him, but he omitted to mention that on the 20th of September, 1820, he nominated another, who agreed to the questions then submitted to him, and no complaint had been sade either by the parishioners or by the curate then licensed. They might, perhaps, judge his surprise when, after this affair, he as informed by the Petitioner of his intention to bring the subject "Measurement by the retailment of his intention to bring the subject "Mebefore the Legislature. The petitioner had been apprised that the "regular way for proceeding was, if he was dissatisfied with the conduct of his Diocesan, to appeal to the Archbishop of the Prevince which he actually did, and abided by the result at the time; and this alone, he conceived, had barred all appear to the House; but five himself he wished to take no advantage of this. The grounds of complaint were totally new in the present case, and the objection nov made was against his mode of examining. That method was a co. mon one; he put to the candidate such questions as were likely to ascertain the religious opinions he held before he ordained or licens d him. Whether these questions were rather in some cases too s. arching or not, the nature of the Petition might enable their Lords tips to conclude. The questions were questions of upmixed and pure theology, and not questions of law, and the expedien of propriety of such questions had never, he believed, been agitat. In their Lordships' House, According to the Church Establishmen, the 16th Article of the Canon Law left the

power of examination entirely to the Bishop, and neither House of Parliament could alter it. He was required to demand a sound doctrine;" such doctrine was necessary to the diocese he himself held, to correct some opinions which had latterly sprung up, and he believed in his conscience that he had exercised the discretion he possessed for the benefit of the Church. Surely, then, so long as there existed (hose forty-eight Canons of the Established Church, originating in the two Houses of Convocation and sanctioned by Parliament, their Lordships would not prevent the Bishop's right of examining the candidates for orders or offices? Yet this Petition would interfere in the examinations for Holy Orders, a thing never known before to the House; and therefore, a fortiori, the prayer could not be granted without violating the constitution of the Established Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in reference to some observa tions on the appeal made to his Grace, said, that the answer which he had returned to the letter was gratuitous, and had been to the effect that the Bishop could not admit a curate without examination, and he had particularly referred to the 48th canon.

Lord Calthorpe thought the course pursued by the Right Rev. Prelate would have the effect of weakening that unvaried and unvarying standard of faith which had hitherto preserved the established faith.

The Earl of Harrowby did not see any necessity for laying the Petition on the table. He wished that Calvinists were not excluded from the Church of England.

Earl Grey contended that the House had a jurisdiction in the present case. With respect to Calvinists, if it was right to exclude them, that should be done by a full convocation. The eightyseven questions had that tendency.

Bishop of Peterborough denied that he had any intention of

excluding Calvinists by his examination.

The Marquis of Lansdowne admitted that it was material that the right of examination should be vested in the hands of the Bishops; yet he thought, that by that fallibility to which all were subject, the exercise of it might be instrumental in straining from their direct and literal meaning the Articles of the Church of England. His Lordship referred to the opinion of Bishop Burnel from which he read liberal extracts to the House.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question, that the petition should be received, when it was negatived without a division.

FRIDAY.

In the Appeal case of the Marquis of Cholmondeley v. Lord Clinton, the judgment of the Court below in favour of Lord Clinton, was affirmed.

The Royal Assent was brought down by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Earl Bathurst, as His Majesty's Commissioners, to the following Bills:—The Crown Lands Revenue Improvement Bill, the Irish Law Courts Fees Regulation Bill, the Irish Nisi Prius Bill, the Irish Rate of Interest Bill, and several Private Bills.

The Irish Elections Expenses Rill was passed, and returned to the Commons.

The Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice, that on Wednesday next he should move an Address to the Crown on the subject of the Foreign Slave Trade, and that on Thursday next he should move the second reading of the Bills for mitigating the punishment in cases of robbery on navigable rivers, and stealing in private houses. — Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Hutchinson postponed his motion upon the state of Europe until the 21st instant, on account of the indisposition and absence of the Noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; to which day the motion of Mr. S. Wordey for the production of the circular dis-patch issued by the Allied Sovereigns at Laybach was postponed. Petitions from Stockport, Leeds, Huddersfield, and St. George

the Martyr, Southwark, against the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, were laid on the table.

Mr. Custois presented a Petition in favour of the Bill from the Select Vestry of the parish of Burwash in Sussex.

A Bill for permitting, for a time to be limited, the transfer of certain Stock or Funds in Ireland into the English Funds was read a first time.

The Bill for regulating Stamp Duties in Ireland was read a first time, as was one for raising a loan of 13,000,000l. on the Sinking Fund, and one for renewing the issue of 29,000,000l. of Exchequer Bills; one for raising a certain sum by Lottery, and one for raising 1,000,000l. by Irish Treasury Bills.

On the third reading of the Woollen Cloth Stamping Regulation

Bill.

Mr. Baring observed, that this Bill also contained a provision for permitting the exportation of sheep. Why was such a provision introduced into a Bill of this nature? It had created considerable alarm among persons concerned in the woollen trade, who deemed it of vital consequence to resist such an innovation on the established trade of the country. He should oppose the passing of the Bill.

Dr. Lushington said there was no foundation for the Hon. Member's alarm. The Bill was, in fact, intended to repeal the 28th of the late King, and to prevent the export of sheep merely to our colonies. No injury could accrue to the manufacturers from the nature of such an export of wool. It would be absurd to suppose that sheep would be exported to the West Indies or North America for the purpose of being re-exported to Flanders or France, while so many sheep could be conveyed across the Channel in the course of one night.

Sir J. Coffin stated, that if all the long-woolled sheep were sent to the West Indies they would not retain that wool for one year.

Mr. H. Davies was against allowing the exportation, which he

considered injurious to the manufacturing interest, as England possessed alone the raw material.

Mr. F. Lewis did not apprehend any injurious consequences could arise from relaxing the old prohibitory system.

Mr. Pearce was against the Bill. He thought our ancestors

had acted wisely in prohibiting the exportation as a means of saving the trade of the country. Mr. T. Wilson Was

on, without good reason, to pass a law of experiment. Mr. Calcraft could not see the necessity of allowing our sheep to be exported to the colonies, as the colonists might have as many

as they required for consumption from America Mr. Ricardo supported the Bill. He did not feel that alarm which some gentlemen expressed.

Mr. Ramsden wished the Bill to be postponed.

Dr. Lushington consented to postpone the debate on the Bill till

On the motion of Mr. Farre, the papers and correspondence relative to the Extra Post were referred to a Select Committee. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House to go into

Committee of Supply.

Mr. Curues adverted to two grants, amounting to 4,000l. made to Mr. M'Adam, a gentleman employed in constructing public roads, which be complained had taken place without the knowledge of

the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that one of the grants had been recommended by a Committee of that House. It did not appear that the grants were unjustly made.

Mr. Hume contended, that the grants ought to have been reported to the House, and therefore he wished a distinct answer why no report had been made. He asked when the Report of the Committee on the grant to the Duke of Clarence was to be brought up.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated his former declaration. With respect to the Duke of Clarence, the report would be deferred till his Noble Friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was in his place.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not intended to reduce the number of Commissioners of Excise in Scotland. Lord Milton asked whether the Spoiled Stamps Bill was to be

proceeded with this session.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said no inconvenience would arise from not proceeding with the measure this session.

Mr. Baring adverted to the grant to Mr. M'Adam, which he

considered a gross misapplication of the public money.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended it had been made

under the proper sunction. The House then went into the Committee.
The following sums were voted:—

4,000i. for the arrears of Public Buildings for 1821.

26,500l. for the extraorlinary expences of the Lord Chamberlain's department.

The next Resolution was for 75,000!, for the charges on making awards for the capture of Portuguese vessels irregularly made. for trading in staves within certain limits, which grants, after some observations from Mr. Warre, was agreed to.

A sum of 18,7001, to defray the salaries and incidental expences

of a commission under the aforesaid slave trenty, was moved.

Mr. Bernal said the trade was carried on in manner than formerly. In the Courts at Cuba, Surinam, Havan-nah, and other place, not a single case had been decided with effect. Spain, notwithstanding the 400,000i. paid to ber, still carried it on with the greatest activity. Spain and Portugal were

pouring in slaves to all their colonies from all parts.

Mr. Warrs observed, that Sir George Collier had complained of the atrocities which had been committed at Sierra Leone, in con-

sequence of the neglect of our officers. Sir G. Cockburn vindicated the conduct of the British Officers, whom, he said, frequently seized vesséls under other flags than those

of the nation to which they belonged for trading in slaves. Sir J. Coffin thought, after seeing Sir George Collier's Report, that nothing but a declaration of war could put an end to the Slave

After some further observations from Mr. Warre, Mr. Smith, &c. Mr. Arbuthnot said it was his intention to bring in a Bill to give more effect to the system of bounties.

The vote was agreed to.

The following sums, after some trifling conversation, were agreed to:—50001. for defraying the expence of prosecutions relative to the coin of the kingdom; 25,0001. Law Charges; 22,8001. Salaries and Allowances to the Officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons; 90,5021. expences of Convicts at Home; 300 Vaccine Estabashment: 100,000l. Bills drawn from New South Wales.

A sum of 69,4151. was then proposed by Mr. Arbuthnot, to make good the deficiencies of the Fee Funds in the departments of the Treusury, the three Secretaries of State, and the Privy Council.

Mr. Hume wished the Hon. Gent. had laid on the table a detailed Estimate of the expence of these departments. He observed the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Harrison, had a salary of 38001. for examining accounts alone; this was too large a sulary for such an officer. The Establishment of the three Secretaries of State, which cost the country in 1796 only 25,4581. was now swelled to 58,1531.

Mr. Arbuthnot could see no objection to a detail of the several

departments. With respect to his own appointment, the public were saved 2000l. a-year, for he (Mr. A.) chose rather to continue in office than take the pension to that amount, to which he was entitled for being employed formerly in a diplomatic capacity. The services of Mr. Harrison were invaluable; his health, however, was declining, and when it became necessary for that Gentleman to retire from public life, it was intended to reduce the salary of the Assistant Secretary.

The Resolution was agreed to.

25,000l. was then voted for Foreign and Secret Service Money; and 25,0001, for the extra expences of the Gold Coinage for 1821.

Mr. Arbuthnot then proposed a vote not exceeding 21,000l. for the expences of printing Acts of Parliament for both Houses of Parliament, &c. At the same time he was aware that objections were made to the great expences of printing. His Majesty's Government was disposed to agree to the appointment of a Committee to examine into the subject.

Mr. Hume was of opinion no department was more open to reduction than this. He instanced the charge for printing the 58th volume of the Journals of this House, viz. 39461. He had seen an estimate, by which it appeared that this volume could have been

printed for 12001. or, at the utmost, 15001.
The vote was agreed to. A vote, not exceeding 80001, was agreed to for the American Loyalists; 33601, for Criminal Lunatics; and 50001, for the Refuge

for the Destitute Mr. Arbuthnot proposed a vote of 33,5671. to defray the expences of the Public Office in Bow-street; and of the Horse and Foot Patrol

attached to that Establishment. After a few words from Mr. Clive and Mr. Bernal, the Resolution was agreed to.

The following sums were then voted:

23,0001. to defray the expences of the Milbank Penitentiary. 24561. for the repairs of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. 15,0001. for the expences of the African Company.

22.4441. for the Civil Establishment of Sierra Leon

In consequence of a question put by Mr. Bernal, Mr. Goulburn explained, that the increased amount of the grant for this island arose out of the necessity of providing better residences in the island

for those who were sent out of this country there.

The following sums were then voted: — 17,0811. for the Civil Establishment of New South Wales. 62831. for that of Newfoundland.

35201, for that of Prince Edward's Island. 85751, for that of the province of New Brus

14.2671, for that of Nova Scotia.

11,1071. for that of Upper Canada.

31471. for that of the Island of Bahama.

49011. for supplying the Charges that may arise for this year is rying into execution an Act for the improvement of Westminster. 100,0001. for completing the New Street from Mary-le-bone to Charing-cross.

86,7601. for conveying Passengers to the Cape of Good Hope 10,0001. to be applied to the use of the Commissioners for making

Roads and erecting Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland.

36001. to the Commissioners appointed under the 43d of the late King, for making a Road in the Isle of Sky.

The House then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow

The Yorkshire Polis' Bill passed the Committee. Lord Millon gave notice that he would postpone this Bill to the

The Report was ordered to be brought up on Monday. On the question for going into a Committee on the Bank of Ireand Bill.

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Sir J. Newport proposed a clause to legalize the admission of Roman Cutholics to seats as Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Di-

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the clause unnecessary, as Roman Catholics were eligible to seats without it, after being regularly elected, and taking the oaths prescribed by the Act of

The House divided-For the clause, 13-Against it, 35-Majority, 22.—The Bill then went through a Committee.
On the second reading of the Packet Vessels' Bill, Mr. Bright,

conceiving that it would operate as an unjust restraint on the trade of the country, moved that the Bill be read a second time that day

six months.
On a division the numbers were—For the amendment, 14-Agiinst it, 36-Majority, 22.

The Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.
THURSDAY.

Mr. Hobbouse presented a Petition from a man named King, complaining of the conduct of the Constitutional Society in prosecuting him for selling libels. The Hon. Member offered a variety of observations for the consideration of the House, and stated the object of the Petitioner was to find out the Committee who had bired Orton, the boy, to purchase the pumphlet for which he had been prosecuted, and which he (Mr. H.) said was done with a view to entrap the Petitioner.

The Petition was laid on the table.

Lord A. Hamilton presented the Report of the Committee on Scotch Burghs, and complained, that during his absence in Scotland the Report had been prepared without a full examination of witnesses. He complained of the deficiency of the Report, and on its being founded on contracted statements. He moved that the Report be read; afterwards intending to move for the production of

Lord Binning thought that neither he nor any Member of the Committee would object to the production of the minutes of the proceedings, although be could not but think that they would be as barmless and as useless a document as had ever been laid before the House. The Noble Lord had arraigned the conduct of the Committee. By what rule would the Noble Lord shew that the

Chairman of the Committee ought to be the writer of the Report?

After some observations from Mr. Abercrombie, Sir G. Clark, Sir R. Fergusson, Mr. K. Douglas, Mr. Hume, and Mr. W. Dundas, the report was laid on the table.

Mr. Freemontle brought in a Bill for regulating the supply of water to the metropolis; the object of it being to prevent the exercise of arbitrary and unlimited power, and that the Companies should not be at liberty to cut off the supply when they chose.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading

on this day fortnight.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, the evidence taken before the Committee on the Water Companies was ordered to be laid before

Mr. Curven moved for the repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tex. He could not but regret that the lateness of the session made it imperative on him to bring forward this motion in the absence of the Noble Marquis (Londonderry.) This was a subject most material to the agricultural interests, and stood on a very different ground now from what it stood when he had formerly brought this question before the House. The proceedings of the Committee on this subject proved that the distress of the agriculturists was great beyond precedent; and they had come to a resolution unanimously, that the distress of the country was actually proved. Under these circumstances, it remained for Parliament to consider what was the last wattled of remained for Parliament to consider what was the best method of removing that distress. He was sorry to believe that the present Administration had no feeling of sympathy with the agricultural interests. He hoped, however, that the Right Hon. Gent. opposite would even now think it incumbent upon him to grant this boon to the country—a boon, which, in its present circumstances, would be very acceptable to it. The Agricultural Committee had instructed their Chairman to move for the repeal of this tax; but repeated attempts were made, and wishes expressed, to have this question put off to next session. He for one, could not agree to such a postponement, seeing the necessity which already existed for having some relief extended as soon as possible to the oppressive, since it would be equally just to tax the loom of the weaver as the horse of the farmer. It also subjected the farmer to endless vexations. In this department there were no fewer thin 539,000 surcharges, a stretch of the law that could never have been in the contemplation of the Legislature. A case had lately come to his knowledge which showed the spirit in which these laws were executed:—a poor woman at Berwick had at the back of her cottage a fruit tree, which was at once a source of pleasure and of profit to her: it wanted pruning, and she employed for that purpose a gardener, to whom she paid sixpence for the job. The consequence was, that she was taxed as employing an occasional gar-dener, and, in order to make up the assessment, part of the little furniture of her House was sold. This showed the spirit in which the laws were enforced, and the extent to which they increased the miseries of the country. One of the great causes of the sufferings of the country at this moment was the want of employment. He was decidedly hostile to any system which would allow the importation of corn; he believed the people now began to see that cheap brend without employment was not so desirable a thing as might at the first blush be supposed. If the House wished to show that it was anxious to afford any relief to the distress of the countries and the supposed. try, here was an opportunity offered for doing so, and the only opportunity it would have this session. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the 43d and 52d of Geo. III. as related to the duty on agricultural horses.

Mr. Gosch said, that as Chairman of the Agricultural Com-mittee, he would second the motion, and, at the same time, say that he had been instructed by the Committee, on a former day, to come down to the House to move for a repeal of the Tax in question, but that, in the mean time, the Committee had changed their mind. He confirmed the statements of the Hon. Member who preceded him, and expressed his opinion, that since the means of Government were not equal to their expanditure, they ought to cut down their establishmens, so as to square with the resources which they had at their command.

cordially concurred in opinion with th Mover, and hoped the Tax would be repealed.

Mr. Coke supported the motion.

prove of very little injury to the revenue.

Mr. Gipps observed, that if the Agricultural Horse Tax were taken off it would be a great boon to the farmer, whilst it would

Mr. Buring said, that having done his best to press the Ministers to retrenchment, without success, he felt it to be his duty (the judgment of the House having fixed upon a certain extent of expenditure) not to vote for weakening their resources. He felt astonished conduct of those, who, after having voted for every extravagant grant that Ministers required of the House, would now seek to take away a part of the resources which were in contemplation at the time of these extravagant grants, because the removal of it would be advantageous to themselves. He (Mr. B.) conceived, that the first duty of the House was to take care of the means of providing for the wants of the State; and, although he felt, as strongly as any man, the distress of the agricultural body, yet he was sure that the country would scout the opinions of those, who would first vote for the most extravagant scale of expenditure, and would offer no other remedy for the distractes of the country than to injure the

property of those, by whose assistance they and their principles were supported for so long a time. He denied that this motion came with the authority of the Agricultural Committee. He opnosed the motion.

Mr. Benett (Wiltsbire) supported the motion, not because the tra was so triffing as that the Government could easily dispense with it, but because the principle of it was impolitic. The tax was object tionable because it was a duty on an implement of husbandry. He would ask those who were anxious to have cheap bread, was it likely that the farmer could sell his corn at a cheap rate when the cost of production was high?

Mr. W. Burrell considered the tax now sought to be repealed as most unjust one, if for no other reason than that it operated so unequally on the farmer. Was it not an unjust tax which operated with the same pressure upon the proprietor of 200 acres of land worth only 2001, and the owner of 200 acres worth 6001. He would beg the House to recollect that the proprietors of grazing farms, such as Romney Marsh, were totally exempt from this tax, as also were all the nonunningue districts. were all the mountainous districts.

Lord Milton exhorted the House to make this motion the begin ning of a series of measures for economy; for as in the case of the Property Tax, Ministers would never retrench, unless the power of expenditure were taken out of their hands. He gave notice, that if this motion were carried, and the Bill went to a second reading, he would propose an instruction to the Committee to insert a clause repealing the Wool Tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchanger begged the House to recollect, that this was only the beginning of a series of assaults on the finances of the country, the extent of which was to be measured by the opinion of each of the individuals who had a hostility to some particular tax. If, this system of attack would prove successful, it would be impossible for any Government to go on. He explained the embarra-sment which the loss of a tax that was estimated at 500,0001. a-year should occasion to the country. He said that Go vernment had carried economy to the utmost extent possible, and if it was imagined that the reduction of this tax would constrain then to any further measures of economy, he could answer for it that the design was wholly unnecessary. He begged the House to observe also, that in considering the pressure of this tax upon the farmer they should recollect that his other expended had been considerably lessened. Ministers had the greatest wish to relieve the agricultural interest—the causes of that discress were beyond the control of Their acquiescence in granting a Committee was a proof any one. of their disposition to relieve the agricultural distress. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Scarlett said that the finances of the country would be improved by the repeal of the present tax, and that the increase of taxes did not tend to increase the Revenue. The proper application of the Sinking Fund was not in keeping up the price of stock and funds, but in the repealing of the taxes, and remitting a portion of them to the people; and it was on that ground he would vote for the motion. He hoped that Hou. Members would persist in com-petiting Ministers to adopt a system of economy. The best mode of supporting the credit of the country was by retrenching unnecessary expenditure; and Hon. Members should never forget the maxim, Magnum rectiful est parsimonia. He hoped that would

not be lost sight of.

Mr. Huskisson said that the argument of his Right Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was misunderstood. His Right Hon. Friend had stated that if every particular tax pointed out by every Hon. Gentleman, and suitable to the views of every Hon. Gentleman's constituents, was to be repealed, it would be impossible to administer the finances of the country, and carry on the machine of government. He (Mr. H.) was well aware of the difficulties under which the agriculturists laboured; and if the repeal of the present tax could effect the removal of those difficulties, he would himself vote for it. The subject came under the consideration of the Agricultural Committee, and not one had proposed the repeal of that particular tax. And of the 112 petitions which were presented to the House on the agricultural distresses of the country, only one prayed the repeal of that tax. The Right Hon. Gentleman then contraded that the prosperity of the country was not retarded by the first and that takes. by taxation, and that other countries, where there was not one-tenth so much taxes, were more distressed. The Agricultural Committee, he believed, would not recommend the repeal of the present tax, and Hon. Members ought to wait till next Session, when they might give the subject more mature consideration. The taxes, for the present year, were already assessed, and it would be April next be-

fore the assessment for that year would be made.

Sir J. Newport supported the motion.

Sir C. Burrell adverted to the hardship which this Tax imposed upon farmers, who might have had four or five small farms on their hands, which tenants had thrown up to them. Having so large a farm as these united would be, the farmer would, in that case, be subject to the greater ratio instead of the less. He entreated the House to take this matter into their hands, as the landlords had shewn so great an indifference to the interests of their tenants. Mr. Calcraft supported the motion.

Mr. Maberley recommended economy, and condemned the use which had been made of the Sinking Furd.

The House divided—For repealing the Tax, 141—Against it, 113

Majority, 28. Mr. Curwen afterwards brought in his Bill, which was read a

first time, and ordered for a second reading to-mo rst time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

On bringing up the Report of the Ill-treatment of Horses' Bill,

Mr. Goulburn moved that the Report be read this day six months. For the original motion, 26—For the amendment, 26.

The Speaker, in giving the casting vote, said, that according to

the example of his predecessor, he should support the Bill, to give an A division then took place upon the question for receiving the Report on the Sugar Duties' Acts—Ayes, 34—Noes, 1—Majority,

... The Report was then received and agreed to..
The other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House ad-

ourned at Two o'Clock.

FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the Chair at half-past three, and shortly afterwards was summoned to attend the Lords, to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to certain Bills (for which see Lords.)

Mr. F. Buxton gave notice that If the Paving Acts of the Me olis were not taken into consideration this Session, be call the attention of the House to them.

Mr. Curuen moved the Order of the Day for the Second Reading

of the Agricultural Horse Tax Repeal Bill. As it was very de sirable that the country should have the decision of the House on this question early, he should move that the Bill be committed on Monday next.

After some conversation between Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Calcraft, Sir J. Newport, and Mr. Curwen, as to the most appro-priate day, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The Irish Deeds Stamp Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir E. Knatchbull presented a Petition from certain Landed Proprietors in the Parishes of Buley, Starley, and Hoxden, is the county of Kent, complaining of being assessed heavily to the poors' rate, in consequence of the Government having purchased some lands in that quarter.

The Chancellar of the Exchequer said, that the lands in question had been purchased for the use of the Royal Navy, as they were appropriated to the growth of timber for its service. He could not think there was any peculiar hardship in the case of those Petitioners;

all Crown Lands were exempt from the poor rates, and it was but right they should be so. Whatever attention the Petition was entitled to, he was convinced it would receive it from his Right Hou. Friend connected with the Trensury.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Grattan inquired whether the Right Hon. Secretary for Iroland had received any intelligence from that country, authorizing certain counties to be proclaimed?

Mr. G. Grant (as we understood him) said, he had not received

intelligence of that description, but he must decline giving any

In a Committee on the Irish Revenue Inquiry Bill, some conver-sation arose with respect to the appointment of the Commission and the proceedings of the Commissioners.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that the Commissioners desired no remuneration beyond their mere expences; but with respect to several of them, the House would decide after the Commission was concluded how much they were entitled to.

Mr. Hume was not aware five Commissioners were necessary. He thought to appoint Members of that House on a Commission, with a prospect of future remuneration, was in effect to hold out a bribe to bring them under the influence of Government.

At length the Committee divided on a proposition by Mr. Maberley, that the Commission should consist only of three Gentlemen to be named— For the amendment, 23—Against it, 81—Majority, 58.

A division afterwards took' place for excluding Mr. F. Lewis's name—Ayes, 31—Noes, 77—Majority, 48.

A clause was agreed to for preventing the appointment of any

Member of the House of Commons as a Commissioner, in case of a In a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Irving stated the case of General Desfourneaux, and pro-

posed a compensation to him for the loss of eighty-four slaves and certain property in Hospitals, at the Capture of Guadaloupe in 1794. The sum to be granted was 20,0061. 12s. 6d.

Mr. Bankes objected to the grant, and considered that the claim ought not to have been brought before a Committee.

· Mr. Grenfell opposed the motion. He was surprised that His Majesty's Ministers did not resist the claim with indignation after the Trensury had put a decided negative on it. He moved that 1,458l, he substituted in lieu of the original sum.

The House divided - For the Original Sum, 53 - For the Amend-ment, 19 - Majority, 34.

Mr. C. Grant brought forward the Irish Estimates. He movedthat a sum not exceeding 2,000l, be granted to defray the expenses of Protestant Charter Schools in that kingdom; which, after some conversation was agreed to.

The following sums were then voted:— 30,0001, for the Founding Hospital. 92,6001, for the House of Industry. 9601, for the Retired Governors of ditto.

5,500l. for the Lunatic Asylum. (Mr. Hume objected to one article in this grant, which he

Mr. Dawson observed, that however ludicrous it might appearshuff was a source of comfort to Lunatics, which it would be cruek

to deprive them of.)

80,0001, for the Hibernian School. 1,6001, for the Marine Society. 2,4001, for the Female Orphan's House.

3,500l. for the Lock Hospital. 1,400l. for the Stevens's ditto.

4,5001. for the Fever ditto.
3001. for the Hospital of Incurables.
6,4541. for the School for Promoting Christian Religion.

The latter vote occasioned some conversation, Mr. S. Rice objecting to the largeness of the grant; three years ago, 3,0001. only being demanded. He admitted, however, that the institution was conducted on liberal principles.

10,700l. for the Cork Green Coat Hospital.

The House then resumed.—Report on Monday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer fixed Monday for bringing under consideration, the Report on the Duke of Charence's Annuity.— Adjourned.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday, the King dined with the Duke of Devoushire.

CORONATION COUNCIL.—The Commissioners appointed by His Majesty's Proclamation to arrange the ceremonies of the Royal majesty's Procumation to arrange the ceremonies of the Adynt Coronation, assembled on Thursday at one o'clock, at the Council Office, in Downing-street. The Council met to receive reports of the progress made in the works for the Coronation; and to sign the warrants for the services of those whose cases have already been adjudged by the Court of Claims. The adjudication of the claim is not complete till the party possess the warrant of this Council

THE CORONATION PROCLAIMED .- On Thursday morning, at. hulf-past ten, the Officers of Arms, Serjeant at Arms, and other official characters appointed to proclaim the approaching cere-monial of His Majesty's Coronation, assembled at the northern gate of Westminster Hall.

At half-past eleven the Officers of Arms, &c. mounted their

horses; and immediately afterwards, the trumpets having sounded three times, Windsor Herald (Francis Martin, Esq.) read the Proclamation in a loud voice. It was received with cries of Long live. King George the Fourth, and general cheers.

A procession was then made in the following order :-Constables to clear the way Two of the Royal Horse Grenadier Guards.

Mr. Lee, High Constable of Westminster.
Farriers of the Royal Horse Grenndier Guards, their axes erect.

Troop of Horse Grenodier Guards. Eight Knight's Marshals-men marching two and two. Drums two and two. Trumpers two and two.

Serjeant Trumpeter in his Collar, bearing his Mace (J. Nost, Rsq.)
Blue Mantle, (Wm. Woods, Esq.) and Rouge Dragon, (Francis
Townsend, Esq.)
Pursnivants in their Tabards of His Majesty's arms.

His Majesty's arms.
Two Serjeants at Arms—in full Court Dresses, wearing silver chains, and their maces, newly gilt, borne on each side of them, (Mr. Strubel and Mr. Gardner.)

Lancaster Herald (R. Ledge, Esq.) in his Tobast and Collar.
Windsor Herald (F. Martin, Esq.) in his Tobast and Collar.
Two Serjeants at Arms (Messrs. Ruddock and Nost, jun.) attended: and dressed as before.

troop of the Boyal Grenadier Guards closed the Procession The progress of the splendid cavalende was varied by alternate

performances on the drums and trumpets. At Charing-cross, the Proclamation was read a second time by Rouge Croix, with similar ceremonies to those observed in Palece-

yard, and amidst the cheers of the people and the soldiery.

The whole then moved on along the Strand to Temple-bark where the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and officers of the Corporation had previously arrived.

The outomary communications having been made to the Lord Mayor, he directed the gates of Temple-beer to be opened, and the procession entered.

30.3.36

e Proclamation was then read a third time at the end of Chancery-lade; after which the Lord Mayor and Alders places in the cavalcade immediately after the Heralds, and accom-panied it to the end of Wood-street, Cheapside, and to the Royal Richange, where the Proclamation was again read, and thus the ceremony terminated.

The day was extremely amplicious, and the streets exhibited the most lively appearance. All the windows of the houses near which the procession passed, were crowded with females elegantly

THE ROYAL TOUR. -It is expected the King will proceed direc THE ROYAL TOUR.—It is expected the king win proceed direct to Shrewsbury, by way of Oxford, Chipping Norton, Stratford, and Bridgenorth, with the exception of stopping for a day at the seat of Cocil Porestor, Esq. From Shrewsbury His Majesty will go to Wynnstay, the seat of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. The Bards of Cambria are summoned to welcome their Prince in the impressive and hearty manner of "the days of olden times." His Majesty will make his entrance along the beautiful and picturesque vale of the Dee, and cross that river below the grounds of Wynnstay, the romantic situation of which is the theme of admiration of every tra-veller. The Sovereign, it is said, will be escorted from Shrewsby divisions of the Yeomanry Cavalry of the County of Salop, and the royal stay there will probably not exceed two days-but preparations are making to give the Monarch the most magnificent reception the shortness of the time will allow. His Majesty will be accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and pro-bably the Duke of York; the Duke of Wellington, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and a large train of Nobility, exclusive of those in the Monarch's personal suite.

The several corps of Yeomanry Cavalry will have the honour of scorting the King through the several divisions of the kingdom on

his intended journey.

We regret to state, that the Marquis of Londonderry is confined to

his bed with a violent attack of the gout.
On Thursday, Lord Sidmouth had an audience of the King.
The afflictions of the Countess of Warwick have lately been singularly revere: scarcely recovered from the effects of the accident she met with in Hyde Park, her mother, the Countess of Mexborough, died, in her absence, almost suddenly; and nearly at the same time, her son, Lord Monson, was thrown from his horse, and

still remains in a precarious state.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL.—We announce with sincere regret the death of the Right Hon. the Countess of Liverpool. The melancholy event took place at half-past six o'clock on Tuesday morning, at Fife House, Whitehall.—Her Ladyship had been for some time in a declining state. Her death will prove a great loss to the poor, to whom she was a liberal friend and benefactor. In every relation of life a more exemplary character between existed; merit never wanted her protection, nor distress her benevolence. Her Ladyship was Theodoxia Louisa, third daughter of Frederick Augustus Hervey, fourth Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and sister to the present Earl. Her Ladyship was married in 1795, and has left no issue.

Sir J. Stevenson has just published the 1st Number of Sacred Molecies, adapted to Tate and Brady's Psalms. We think, that in general, there is a want of sublimity in the music, which is, not-withstanding, beautiful, particularly the 5th, 7th and 8th Psalms, and also the symphonies. The 2d Psalm appears rather laboured; but upon the whole, we are glad to see the work, as nothing is more ulessing than good church music.

ware pleasing than good church music.

Yesterday the Dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to Capt. Samuel Remmington, of the extra ship Florentia, for Bengal direct.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The observations on "The Bethel Union" are unavoidably delayed till next week.

We have received the account of the meeting at O why hee Hum-Fum-Gambogee in the Chair, which shall eartainly have a

We do assure our female friend, dated "Berkshire," that we have no feeling upon the subject she mentions but a wish to

have no feeting upon the suspect one manifestal affected at our having and that he project for the Queen, that he is about to prosecute us for such assertion. This is highly complimentary to her Maiesty, but, we confess, rather rash of the Divine. We have received a letter from an attorney on the subject, signed A. BANKINTER. In Domestic Architecture it is said, "Bannistana make states" and certainly this Bannister makes one stars ters make stairs," and certainly this Bannister makes one stare particularly.

COLERIDOR has been received, as have the Lines beginning
"Three opposition Bobs, they say,

"The guping listeners hum,
"The first Bobus, the next Beau-bey,
"The third and last Bobuss."

We admire the commencement, but fear the latter end as being

H. B. R. is requested to let us hear from him.

We used most of the arguments of VERAX in our last.

The letter, respecting the advantage to be derived by the claimant under certain circumstances, at the Coronation, is re-If the writer will communicate with us farther we shall be able to understand him better; at present (if practicable) we should think an application to the Herald's College would be the

should think an application to the Herita's College would be the shortest and readiest way to the knowledge.

We shall; in all probability, bring forward the subject of the Fonders "A Course to Bull" alludes to, in a very serious shape, shortly; we shall therefore obstain from touching on it now. With respect to the complete sets, some of the early numbers are again out of print, but if he will send lists of those which he wants to the Office, his commands will be attended to as commented. correctly as possible.

We confess we ought to have done that which PLORATOR stiens, but it is too late now.

ider the circumstances in which a correspondent in an eastern country places us, we do not know whether he would like us to notice his last communication.

The Song to the tune of Bow, wow, wow, is non-grel. We are desired to ask that anti-pluralist, Joseph Hume, whether, in addition to the Post-mastership, the Pay-mastership, the Commissaryship, and the Assistant-Surgeonship, he did not, at the same time, hold the Chaplainship?

We have received Mn. MyALL's letter, dated Castle Heding-ham, and have no heritation in saying, that he is not the person to whom we alluded in our Notice to Correspondents on the 8d instant; it is partly owing to our own mistake; the Parson and er do not live at Sible Hedingham, but we coupled them with it as conceying a hint to our communicant. Mn. MYALL, however, might find them very near him if he tooked sharp.
We will not forget Onserven.

c Walton-A Plain-thinking Man-A Friend to the Respectability of the Church—Stephen SLY—D. G. B.—A Friend to the Constitution-X. Y. Z. and CLEMICUS, are received,-ca is also a remarkably stupid Letter from Trinity-square, which savours of the Butter-and-bacon school the writer advocates. We should observe once for all, upon the folly of such an imperitivent intrusion, we do not care one straw for any she of perticient intructon, we do not care und errors you the people whose names our Correspondent mentions ; we do but

public duly impartially, and we will continue to do it, and therefore his letter goes for nothing: but supplieting we were actuated by any private feeling or interested motivo, the individual who abuses us in this way, fights us at fearful odds—he writes in his shop or counting house, an attach upon us, for criticising that which we say, and (in this case) know to be bad,—this can only apply itself to us, for it only meets our eye; "o that, if we really were unprincipled in our remarks, we might revenue the private violence done to us, by a public we might revenge the private violence done to us, by a public and more severe attack upon the object the writer chooses to uphold .- As we mention no names now, and as our Correspondent alone is in the secret, we do unequivocally declare the person he mentions to be the greatest Humbug ever foisted into notice-but we are perfectly unbiassed to promise him. if he will slick to his Treacle Tube and Pichle Pots, that that person shall not suffer for his doltish stupidity and errant false

Many other favours must stand over till next week. A Friend to John Bull is informed, that our Paper gos to press on Monday at half pest Two—any information he can send us before that time will be acceptable.

The communication X. Y. Z. alludes to never came to hand.

A Menday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. Reduced Ann.... 751 6 Navy 5 per cent .... Exchequer Bills ....
India Bonds ..... Consols..... Dit Acct 774 # 4 93 4 Omnium ..... 4 per Cents.....

FRENCH FUNDS 5 per ct. Div. 22 March 86-36 | Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. 1582-90 Recon. Div. 22 March 97-75 | Ex. Lend. 1mc. 25 75 Smc. 25-36

# JOHN BULL.

# LONDON, JUNE 17.

### THE QUEEN.

The Queen's visit to the Manston-House on Saturday, as the very last little effort at popularity, seems to have been quite decisive. Invitations were actually published to " such of the Nobility and Gentry as were to dine with the Lord Mayor." requesting them to assemble at her Majesty's residence in South Audley Street, and accompany her through the City; and her own Paper professed, in numerous advertisements. the intention of giving a correct list of the distinguished persons who were to have the honour of meeting her Majesty on this " interesting occasion."

In the outset the Queen's mortification must have been excessive, for of all the Nobility and Gentry who were to dine with the Lord Mayor, not one was in attendance to form a procession as she had desired. Her own two carriages rolled through the streets, and, as we said last Sunday, in our hurried account of the affair, not even a dustman or chimney-sweeper could be found hardy enough to insult the national character by calling out " Queen for ever."

By the shortness of her Majesty's stay at the Mansion-House, the satisfaction she experienced may be accurately measured; and, really, when we come to look at the "distinguished persons" who graced this "interesting" banquet we are not much surprised at her disgust and disappointment.

First on the list appeared the Earl Fitzwilliam, whose age and rank entitle him to every notice; but it must be allowed that if his Lordship had not been removed from the Lord Lieutenancy of his county for associating himself with Wooler and the thorough-paced fadicals of the north, the year before last, his delicate attentions to the Queen would have had more weight with the world, as being probably the result of a conviction of her innocence; whereas now every man breathing (justly or not, it does not become us to say) attributes his devotion to her Majesty to a mean and shabby feeling of malice and personal resentment against the King for doing his duty to the country—the said Earl forgetting that he himself succeeded the late Duke of Norfolk as Lord Lieutenant. when he was removed for conduct less flagrant and less indecent than his Lordship in 1819.

Next appear my Lord and Lady Milton.-When the Earl Fitzwilliam adopts a line of conduct however wild and extraordinary, it is not very surprising that his only dutiful son should tread in his steps; but the modest ladies of London wonder that Lady Milton should have appeared gracing the odious feast. We should say, in her defence, were she any body but Lady Milton, that her husband's orders exonerated her from any share of blame on the occasion; but her Ladyship has no need of such excuse, she can plead the feelings of the nearest relationship to Earl Fitzwilliam; for so closely are Lord and Lady Milton allied by blood, that it would puzzle the cassist to determine whether they ought to be man and wife at all; therefore her Ladyship may be allowed to plead in her defence either the obedience due from a wife to a husband, or the natural affection of a lady for a first cousin!

We then have the Hibernian Adam and Eve, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby. This couple of persons have just arrived from Chaos, and come before the world suddenly as Queen's friends, to the great astonishment of themselves and their acquaintance, who never imagined, that at her time of life the gentlewoman would have made herself so perfectly ridiculous. It is quite necessary to let the world know that this pair have nothing to do with the Beshoroughs.

Lord and Lady Robert Spencer, every body knows therefore remarks are useless.

And this was the party of distinguished persons, who actually met the Queen on this interesting occasion.

"After the base and 'unmarily attempts,"—thus writes the triumphant Times of Friday,-" that have been made to ex-

chide the Queen from the society suited to her sex and shall we standword to see her surfounded with the company which attended her Concert on Wednesday evening." The Times may be proud of such society, but we doubt much that the Queen is; for this boasted list of visitors, after all the efforts which faction and fellow-feeling could make, after two er. three hundred cards of invitation had been lavishly scattered about the town-after ransacking the muster-roll of demireps-after digging out of their obscurity the most vulgar creatures—this boasted list contains just SIXTEEN formals names!!!—and what names?—why, the same old, hackwied, fly-blown names, which have become bye-words of obloquy and contempt ever since the list of the Queen's visitors has been published. Disgusting as the task is, we shall repeat these names as we find them in the Times, and our Readers will then judge of the progress the Queen has made in the public opinion of the Ladies of England.

1. Lady Milton, daughter-in-law of the discarded Lot Lieutenant of Yorkshire.

2. Lady Jersey.

3. Lady Tavistock, daughter-in-law of the Duckess of Het. ford, mentioned before.

4. Lady Robert Spencer.

5. Lady Anne Hamilton.—We spare her blushes, for she is paid to keep the Queen in countenance, and does so in spite of her teeth.

6. Lady Hood generous rival-vide Delicate Investigu-

7. Lady Francis-her Landlady and looks the character? 8. The Lady Mayoress and her sisters—the Misses Twiggt

9. Mrs. Damer—the rival of Praxiteles in his best worker

10. Mrs. Brougham; produre late (too late) Mrs. Spalding.

11. Mrs. Hume-" Poll and her partner Joe."

12. Mrs. Denman—Go and sin no more!!

13. Mrs. Wilde.-We thought that she had other fish to 14. Mrs. and Miss Waithman-with an assortiates of

15. Mrs. Ponsonby !-- last from Ireland. 16. The Miss Maries!-Who are they?

Now, of all these names, our Readers know that the two last alone are new! What Mrs. Ponsonby is, we know. As to the Miss Maries we are ignorant; nor can we guess what Maries they are-but we should suspect, from the company they keep, that they may be MARY MAGDALENES! we trust the time of repentance will come.

Such is the numerous and illustrious list of the Queen's Assembly, but where were all her other friends? Where was the Duchess of Bedford and Duchess of Somerat? where the Countesses Grey and Tankerville? where Ladies Lindorse and Rush? where Lady Sarah Butler and Lady Mary Bennett? where Mrs. Barber, and Mrs. Michael Angelo Taylor, and Mrs. Bennett?

Here are twelve ladies who before visited the Queen, and who seem to have abandoned her; and, if we cared a fig about the testimony of such women, we should be justified in balancing the remorse of these twelve have deserted her, against the effrontery of the other twelve who stick by her.

But it is not by the coming or going of women who have once contaminated themselves by the Queen's society, that we will judge the cause. If the whole twenty-four had resolved to brazen it out, of what weight would their protection have been? There are at least twenty-four thousand laties in London of a rank and station fitter for a Queen's society than Mrs. Waithman and Mrs. Wilde; and against the wretched one or two who visit Carolina Columbina, we must set the innumerable majority who shrink from the polluted atmosphere of her sham Court.

We are well aware that the Times and the Chronicle, and Bennett and Scarlett, and Fergusson, Taylor and Co. will renew their outcries of "infamous," " slanderous," "unmanlu!" " of the rescality of drugging women before the public," and "of the baseness of traducing female virtue." But these outcries affect us not. It is the Times who has again dragged these unhappy women to light-which has not contented itself with noticing them simply as persons who attended # Concert in Audley Street, but as EVIDENCES, " whose rank, whose propriety of conduct, and whose virtues (we quote the words of the Times,) testify the purity and innocence of the persecuted Queen."

Shall the Times be allowed to use women's names and characters to support such an impudent and audacious imposture; and shall not we be permitted to state our reasons or rejecting such testimony? God knows tuated by a love of scandal, we could have told stories of some of these visitors, both male and female, which would have made them tremble.

THERE has been much steadiness observable in the public securities during the last week, and the fluctuation has not exceeded i per cent. Monday and Tuesday being holidays, there was no business of a public nature transacted until Wednesday, when Consols were at 75# for Reduced, and 77# for the Account; they have since varied a trifle, and have been done at 76 for Reduced, and 773 for the Account, at which prices they closed yesterday. The continental securities seem to maintain a pretty steady price. The French 5 per cents, having been done on Wednesday at 85-50; and Nespolitan Stock has experienced a trifling risk since out last, their price being now 73%.



#### HIS MAJESTY'S BALL.

On Wednesday, the King was graciously pleased to give an entertainment to the children of the Nobility and gentry of distinction; some of the guests were of very tender years, and His Majesty, with his usual kindness and consideration, fixed half-past eight for the hour of meeting.

The staircase leading from the hall was decorated with nants, which filled the air with fragrance; a temporary room, Latted up as a tent, was appropriated to refreshments, and the supper was laid in the new dining-room, at the east end of the suite of apartments, all of which were opened on the occasion.

The King's condescending assiduities and affable conversation with his youthful guests were most gratifying, and rendered the scene particularly interesting. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and the Princess Augusta, were present; as also the Duchess of Kent, and her daughter, Princess Feodor.

Amongst the company were, the Earl and Countess Grey, and family; the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Viscount and Viscountess Ossulston, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Richmond, Viscount Granville, &c. &c. &c.

# MR. CANNING AND SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

THE town has, during the last week, been much interested in the affair between these two Gentlemen; in matters of this nature we think it quite right and quite delicate not to interfere. On a recent occasion, Mr. Scarlett is reported to have said, that some allusion which appeared in this Paper, "smelt of blood." If he had known men as well as we do, he would have known that it smelt of no such thing; however, on the present occasion, we shall make but one observation:-

However highly weadmire the resplendent talents and acquirements of Mr. Canning, and however we may be supposed to lean towards a man upon whose political character we pin our faith, we have always, in our minds placed Sir Francis Burdett far above the dirty creatures with whom by his infatuation in public matters he is doomed to be associated, and are by no means disposed to view his conduct or principles with the severity of many of our contemporaries; but, we must confess, that in the present transaction, Sir Francis appears to us, to have most decidedly the worst of it; inasmuch as he has distinctly retracted the words he used, which, if they had any meaning at all, could have but one.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN MR. CANNING AND SIR FRANCIS BURDETT. (No. 1.) " TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

"Gleucester Lodge, June 7, 1821. "Sin—In a letter, bearing your signature, and purporting to have been addressed by you to the Chairman of a dimer of Parliamentary Reformers, on the 4th of April, which was published in several of the newspapers of the following day, a liberty is taken with my mane, as little justifiable (in my judgment) by differences of publical epinion, as it is reconcileable with the ordinary courtesies of private life."

sies of private life.\*

"The obvious meaning of that passage in your letter of which 1 complain, is, to harpute to me, that, in upholding the present system of Representation in the House of Commons, I am actuated by the

corrupt and dishonourable motive of a personal pecuniary interest.

"It cannot be matter of surprise to you, that I should feel myself under the necessity of requiring at your hands a disavowal of the imputation which that passage appears to convey. Should you be unable, or unwilling, to afford me a satisfactory explanation upon this point, I have then to demand of you the only other reparation which are interesting to the control of the which an injury of such a nature admits.

"It can hardly be necessary to state to you, Sir, the reason why this demand has not been sooner made: but I owe it to myself to preclude the possibility of any doubt or misrepresentation, as to the causes of that delay. The first and natural impulse of my own feelings, was to address myself to you, the instant that I had zeed your letter in the newspapers.

"But it was represented to me by the friend whom I requeste to take charge of my letter, that your then situation rendered it impossible for you to accept the second of the alternatives proposed to you (a stroumstance which, I must be permitted to observe, con-siderably aggravated the offence offered to me:) that the utmost which I could obtain from you was an engagement to afford me sa-tisfaction, as soon as the term of your confinement should have ex-pired; that the interval must be full of hearrd as to secresy; that without in any degree impeaching either your honour, or that of any gentleman whom you might select, the mere fact (which could hardly be concealed) of a communication between me, or any friend munication between me, or any friend e, and the King's Bouch, could not fail to excite su and that such suspicion would necessarily be strengthened by my prolonging my stay in England, till the middle of May, after having repeatedly and publicly amounced my intention of waiting only for Mr. Lambton's motion of the 17th of April

"Yielding, for the time, (and I know not how I could have done otherwise) to the force of these representations, it remained for the only to keep my own council, and to quicken, as much as possible, my return from the Continent.

so yesterday evening. My first business on my arrival has been to communicate with Lord William Bentinck, who has the goodness to undertake to deliver this letter to you, and to settle, on my behalf, all necessary arrangements on the matter to which it relates. I assure you, upon my honour, that Lord William Bentinck is the only person who has any knowledge of this latter, or of my purpose to write it.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signet) "GRO. CANNING."

# (No. 2.) "TO THE RIGHT HON. GEO. CANNING.

"St. James's Place, June'8, 1851. "Siz—I am not aware of having made any unjustifiable ulti-sion to you, or of having said of you, in my letter to the Chairman of the Reform Meeting, more than all political men, who benefit from the system which they advocate; are fairly and necessarily

"The letter in question is now before me; and I am at a loss for a form of words in which I could have more guardedly marked the disqualification under which I conceive yourself and others to

and at the same time have avoided making any allusion whatever rsonal character.

Not having intended, and not having made (as I read the letter) my such allusion at the time, I cannot now hesitate, in a more purticular manner, to disclaim having over had such an intention. "I have the bonour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "FRANCIS BURDETT."

#### "TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

"Gloucester Lodge, June 9, 1821.
"Siz.—Lord William Bentinck has just delivered to me the an swer, which you have transmitted to his Lordship, through Mr. Kinnaird, to the letter which I addressed to you on Thursday. "Lord William Bentinck's opinion (with which my own feelings

entirely coincide) satisfies me that I can have be other teply to make to your letter, than to express my acknowledgment for the frankness and promptitude with which you have disclaimed any intention of personal offence.—I have the bonour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) "GEORGE ('ANNING." (Signed)

• The following is the sentence—" Gentlemen, that Mr. Canning —I mention him as the Champion of the Party —a part for the whole —should defend to the uttermost a system, by the hocus pocus tricks of which he and his fundly got so much public money, can cause meither me nor any man surprise or anger:—
"For 'tis their duty all the learned think,

"To esponse that cause by which they out and drink."

The Hon. Baronet at the time he wrote this, was in the King's Bench Prison, undergoing the sentence passed upon him for another

#### HUMBUG.

VANITY, has been, they tell us-cured by the mirror. Perhaps, by shewing ladies and gentlemen their own follies, we may put a stop to them. We see no necessity for any remarks upon the subject of self-puffing, when the puffs themselves are in evidence. Our country readers should be told, that the following are not selected for any particular absurdity, nor with any personal feelings, from the Morning Post of last week :- we really do think, when their writers read them in "cold blood," they will-

"Tremble at the noise themselves have made," and wonder how egotism, conceit, vanity, and stupidity, could have led them to such ridiculous exposures.

Should the gentle mode we have adopted in the first instance not abate the symptoms, we shall take another method of making the thing (if possible) more ridiculous, by offering a few criticisms, literary and other, upon the works of these fash onable authors.

At Mr. MITCHELL's splendid Rout, in Charles-street, Berkeleysquare, the ROYAL ROMAN PONCH ICS, from Grange's, Piccadilly, was handed round to the high gratification of the whole company.

LADY DUCIE'S PARTY .- Her Ladyship's Rout, on Monday evening, was distinguished by every thing splendid and elegant. The refreshments were of the most exquisite kind; and the company included a LARGE PORTION OF THE FARRICKABLE WORLD.

THE COUNTESS OF ST. ANTONIO'S CONCERT, in Hanover square, on Monday evening, was attended by 200 fashionables.— Madame Camponson and the Opera corps attended. The great thrown open at ten o'clock. The music closure at one; the party broke up at two.—Among the company present were—Prince Leopold, Princes Supicha, Chuntelli, Patrella, and the Ambassador from the Netherlands.

LADY GEORGE CAVENDISH'S FIRST ASSEMBLY, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was preceded by a sumptuous direct, served by with institute taste, at half-past seven, in the Noble banquetting room, on a new and Massive service of plate, of an antique pattern. The following were of the party, vis.:—Prince Leapold, Barl Fitswilliam, Viscount Ebrington, Hon. J. Macdonald, Earlof Rosslyn, Col. Upton, Lady Sophia Macdonald, Lord Fitaroy, and the Duke of Portland.—In the evening the any an drawing-rooms were The furniture a la gree, the gided ceilings, and the golden pilasters. were superb. From the mirrors, of vast magnitude, the scene was heightened; the whole had a magical effect. The refreshment tables also displayed the munificence of the noble owner.

MRS. WENTWORTH'S CONCERT.—This fashionable Lady opened her magnificent and spacious mansion in Hanover-square, formerly the residence of the Duchess of Brunswick, on Monday evening.— The grand staircase, which is profusely adorned with paintings after the Italian School, led the visitants into one of the finest saloons in the kingdom. The drawing-rooms and the barquetting-rooms were illuminated by the most splendid specimens in out glass, or bronze! The chandeliers, in the former, of vast magnitude, were of the cessus pattern; the latter was lighted up by an antique lamp, after a real antique pattern. These inimitable specimens of the arm were from Hancock's Great Room in Spring-gurdens. A temporary conservatory was erected, communicating with the gar-den, filled with choice exotics. The LAWN AND TERRACE WERE likewise illuminated.

LADY SHEFFIELD'S BALL, in Upper Wimpole-street, was attended by upwards of 200 fashionables. The drawing-rooms and the apartments on the ground fleor were all illuminated. Flowering shrubs decorated every part of the house. The dancing commenced at eleven, the supper at two, and at four the party broke up!

MRS. WINGSIELD STRAFFORD'S ROUT. At Straford Hou on Tuesday evening last, the above Lady held a brilliant assembly there were six spacious apartments throws open. The very fine staircase was entirened by—an infinite number of plants. The refreshment tables were laid out in the bangudting-room! The

WRYMOUTH, JUNE 11 .- On Wednesday last Mr. and Mrs. Rad-WRYMOUTH, JUNE II.—Un Wednesday last Mr. and Mrs. Rad-cliffle entertained at dimer, at their house, on the Royal Terrace, Col. Clifton, and the Officers of the 1st Regiment of Royal Dre-goons, Sir Henry and Lady Onslow, Sir John and Lady Meade, J. W. Weston. Esq. (Mayor), and his Lady, T. Billett, Esq. (late High Shoriff) Miss Billett, Rev. Henry Poole, &c. &c. The Evening Party was numerous; the Supper and Refreshments were of the best kind, and at one o'clock this furtherable Assemblage nections!

To an Soun, considerably under prime cost, a large quantity of silver tissue, and superb trimmings, together with artificial flowers, and five pair of white sutin descing-shees, trimmed with silver; five handsome, small-sized fans, and thirty-seven yards of white satin ribband, the property of a Lady of rank, who had specellated upon taking her daughters to His Majesty's Ball, on Wednesday hash but who were not invited - Esquise (if hy letter, postbe from giving authority to your opinious on Parliamentary Reform, paid) of A. B. Mansfeld-place, near Highgate.

#### A PARODY

" Come, tell me, says Rosa, as kissing and kins'd." BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

We confess that there is a certain looseness of style in the following Parody, which gave rise to some streng doubts in our minds as to publishing it, but upon turning to the original, which is to be seen on the piano-forte of every young lady in the hills of mostality, we find it chaste and correct by comparison, we therefore can have no hesitation in giving it to our readers.

- " Соми, tell me," says Винсич, as kissing and kiss'd, My donkey he led through a grove,
- "Come tell me the number—repeat me the list
- " Of the swains you have blest with your love."
- "Oh, they have been many, I own, yet to rove " My heart till this moment was free!
- "But I'll tell you, my dear, who have shar'd in my love, " And the number shall finish with thee.
- " My tutor was Winness; in youth gay and wild,
- I sak'd him the way to be blest;
- "He started, and stammer'd, and talk'd of a child,
- " And then-you may funcy the rest; " His lesson of dear and enrapturing lore
- " I have never forgot, I allow,
- " By stealth I have practised it often before, " But never in public till now.
- " SIR SIDNEY came next—but so weak was his frame, "And his noddle so full of romance,
- "That I should not have envied the chivalry dame
- " To whom he were knight of the lauce; For I never was of that funciful school-
- " I like a more broad-shouldered Knight;
- " He thought me a drab, and I thought him a fool-
- " And in faith we were both in the right! " My soul was now calm, till by SAPIO's good looks,
- " Again I was tempted to rove;
- "But he was so deep in his curs'd music-books,
- " That he gave me more fiddling than love: " So I left this mule Sappho, and hastened to fly
- "To a sweeter musician of blies, "Who played on the finte, with a shake made one die,
  - " And marked with Da-Capo his kiss!
- "Ob, LAWRENCE was next, but SIR THOMAS, like me. " To painting was very much given ;
- " And the worst of it was, we could never agree
- "Who laid on the colour most even.
- "Ob, Towar, I've said in our squabbles of mirth. "What's painting to you or to me?-
- "You may paint all the signatu heav'n or on earth,
- "But you'll ne'er paint another like me!"

The original Song contains only five verses, and, therefore, according to the rules of parodists, this must end here; but had it pleased Mr. Moore to have carried on his sentimental indelicacy to greater length, we should have been able to have followed have through at least a dozen more.

# TO JOHN BULL.

THE Queen's Chaplain, Mr. Fellowes, was, some years back, Curate at Fakenham, near Euston, in Suffolk. Here an agreeable companion joined him, the wife of an Italian, but separated from her husband. It is not to be imagined that a man, who laid claim to a greater degree of morality and rationality than Jin neighbours, and who was enlightening the world with her "Christian Philosophy," "Religion without Cant," and other similar works, could admit into his bosom any thing more than the purest Platonic affection. The foolish, prejudiced villagers, however, would draw conclusions that militated against all constructions of modern liberality; and mistaking the innocent Italian manners their kind-hearted Pastor bail adopted, raised such a din about his ears, as induced the Lady to decamp; and a hint was soon after given to her protector, (and not in vain) that he had better follow her example.

Can you wonder that this amiable benevolent man should, from that time be desirous to leave a bigotted Church, and which he found nothing but persecution; or that he should afterwards fly to the great patroness of such impocent sulferers?—Yours, &c. SLY-BOOTS.

# TO JOHN BULL.

MASTER BULL,-I am a pretty constant reader of your, although I detest your politics, and do not altogether approve of the calumnies upon private characters, in which you too often allow yourself to indulge. You are, however, a clear fellow and deserve encouragement for your sincerity; and i really cannot let you spoil one of the best stories ever told of Dr. Parr, without doing my best to set you right. manner in which you relate his famous reply to Sir J. Mackintosh, quite misses the point, and tumbles flat in its aim at a climax. What infamy does it impute to a man to say, that he was an Irishman- a pricet-and " consistent ?" tency is certainly per se a virtue, and under some circu :-stances, is almost thought to give respectability to vice. Now do out of pure justice in your next, correct your blund r and tell the story thus:—"Sir, he was an Irishman—he migt.t have been a Scotsman; he was a priest—he might have been a lawyer; he was a Traitor—he might have been an Apostate."—I am, John, in hopes of your reformation in policies, your well-wisher. Furnival's Inn, June 13.

# TO JOHN BULL.

STR.—Allow me to correct a mistake that crept into your secount of certain qui tam convictions of a Norwich Print . Mr. Burt, whose present severity contrasted with his former lenity has caused no little surprise, was elected Mayor to: year, and retires from office next week. It was a Mr. Marsh. another subscriber to Hone, that was a candidate at the late election, and that afterwards lodged an information against the printer, and became entitled to half the fines. The eletion was carried against him in favor of a Tory by a grast majority—so low has the Queen's cause sunk his party in the estimation of the public.—Yours, &c. CORRE TOR. Norwich, June 13, 1621.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 8 .- On the 7th inst. the Minister of the Interior brought down a Royal Message to the Chamber of Deputies, requiring that the operation of the law of the 31st of March, 1820 which subjects the journals and periodical publications to a pre-vious Censorship, be continued to the end of the Session of 1821. His Excellency addressed the Chamber, in Justification of the proposed measure, after which the communication was registered, conformably to usage.

A fact of very considerable importance is communicated in letters received from Cadiz of the 18th ult. It is, that the two Commissioners sent by Bolivar from the Spanish Main (by hon directed to treat with the Spanish Government) on their arrival at that port were detained, and informed by the Authorities of the place, that they could not be allowed to proceed further without instructions from the King. This circumstance has given rise to much surmise.

PARIS, JUNE 9 .- The Genoa Gazette states, " We learn from Naples that 8,000 Austrians are about to be embarked for Sicily. Yesterday was fixed for the anniversary service in bonour of the young Lallemand, student at Law, who was killed on the 3d of June last year. His numerous former fellow students assembled in the Church St. Eustuche to assist in the service; but a bill posted on the Church door announced, that by command of superior authority the ceremony would not take place. The students remained some time in the Church, observing the most profound silence. They afterwards directed their steps towards the Church-yard of Pere Lachaise, to the amount of several thousands. They found the avenues to the Church-yard guarded by horse gend'armerie, and about 200 on foot. A serjeant and two privates advanced to forbid them entering Pere Luchaise. Mr. L.—, Doctor of Medicine, demanded their reason; he was referred to the Commandant of the gend'armes, who declared that he had orders to prevent any one entering the Church-yard. All the young men then retired in the same good order that they came, contented with having by this solemn proceeding rendered a noble and affecting homage to the memory of young Lallemand.

A duel with pistols was fought on Wednesday last, near Paris, between an Officer of the Cuirassiers and a silk-merchant. A dispute at the Theatre was the cause. The former was killed on

They write from Barcelonn, May 19th, that the Commander of a ship of the line (the Guerrier) has written from Makon, saying that the Algerine corsairs are now disarmed and in port, and that the Dey Lad declared to the Admiral of the Dutch division (who had just cust anchor at Mahon) that he would not commit any hostility against other nations, if they did not in the first instance insule

We learn from Stock bolm, that the son of King Charles John is attacked by a languor which causes alarm for his life. It is to be attributed to the climate of Sweden, which has hitherto prevented the Queen, Oscar's mother, from residing in the kingdom.

PARIS, JUNE 11.—A Turkish Bulletin states that a battle has been fought between Ali Pacha and the Turkish Pachas, in which the former was at first victorious, but that he was finally defeated by the latter, who, says the Bulletin, "fought like so many Leonidases." The Greeks, however, give a very different account of this action. They state that Ali had laid a skilful ambuscade for Chousrid l'acha, in the defiles of Macrimoros, and that all the Turks who ventured into the defires were slain. In the Turkish Bulletin Ali Pacha is designated as Satan Ali—a circumstance which seems to remove all doubt of his having really changed his religion. The Divan is said to be more seriously statuted by the state of the Peloponnesus than even by the insurrection of Wallachia an I Moldavia.

PARIS, JUNE 12 .- Our Bayonne correspondence, dated the 5th instant, announces that Merino and his Guerilla hand are stronger than ever. He has now in his troop four hundred cavalry well mounted. He excites great fear in the Spanish Government. A portion of Old Castille is occupied by this intrepid Curate, and it is thought in Madrid that he is about to be declared out of the pule of the law. The Empeciando dares not come in contact with him An entire company of Carabineers, with arms and baggage, re-cently deserted and made common cause with the Insurgence. The regiment Oceana has received orders to repair to the capital.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 31st ult. states, that on the

previous night, the Prior of the Convent of the Dominicans, in which the King has a private Chapel, whither his Majesty often retires, has been arrested. The Prior is suspected of being the nuther of a plan of counter-revolution. He is now confined in the prison which was occupied by the ill-fated Vinnesa.

The Moniteur amounces officially, that on Sunday last, in a public audience, M. Pozzo di Borgo and the Baron de Vincent presented their credentials to the King; the former as Ambassador Extraordinary and Pienipotentiary from the Court of Russia, and the latter as Ambassador from the Court of Austria.

VALENCIENNES, JUNE 5 .- A terrible occurrence has spread consternation throughout this town. On the 4th instant, at a quarter to seven o'clock in the morning, a loud explosion was heard. It was soon announced that the Liste gate, under which was a powder mugazine, was on fire. Alarm instantly became general, the inhabitants precipitately flying in all quarters to avoid the danger. The garrison mustered under arms, and the Mayor and his assistant (M. Dinaux), and the Sub-Prefect of Domay, repaired to the spot without delay, and, by their presence, contributed to maintain order. Some bembs and gremates explicted from time to time.—About eleven o'clock the four towers of the gate, in which were a considerable quantity of arms, gave way. One man only were a considerable quantity of arms, gave way. One man only has been killed; it is thought the deceased is the individual who imprudently caused the ire.—A thousand conjectures are advanced on this point. The loss is immense. The lead, iron, and brass, formed a rightful torrent of burning lava. Of this immense edifice, there only remain the walls, which are expected to fall every instant. Thus a monument of the 14th century, which has resisted several memorable sieges, has fallen in a few hours.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 8 .- The affair of Mademoiselle Le Normand (the Sybil, as she is called) came on before the Tribunal at Louvain. It began at ten o'clock and lasted till five in the aftermoon. The number of persons present was very great, and many could not find room. The famous, Sybil was defended by M. Van Meener; afterwards she made a speech, which was very well but together, and in which she again endeavoured to enforce the arguments in her favour, but they were not allowed by the Court. Mademaiselle Le Normand was condenned to one year's imprisonment, to fifty florins fine, and the costs. A great many persons from Brussels gave evidence on this singular trial. In the sentence it is stated that ske pretended to hold communication with the Genius Ariel, to possess the Arrow of Abaris, the mysterious Game of Thurst, &c.

A letter has been received from M. Zen, the accredited agent of the Government of New Columbia, dated from Bayonne, in which he mentions that he had heard that General Bolivar had broken the armistice; but that he should, notwithstanding, proceed to Madrid, in the hope of the King acknowledging the independence of South America, and that his negociations would be attended with

South America, and that his negociations would be attended with success. They referred entirely to pecuniary matters.

A letter from Genoa, dated 2d June, says—"Arrived here on the 31st ult. from Villa Strama, his Sardinian Majesty's ships Christina and Triton, having on board their Majesties, King Victor Emanuel, the Queen, and Princesses."

VIENNA, MAY 30.—Preparations are making at the residence of Lord Stewart, which indicate the early departure of this Ambassador. The sale of horses, and a great part of the familiare, authorises the idea that he will be long absent, if even a climage of

post does not take place, which has long been talked of in Vicuma.

A Louisiana Gazette arrived yesterday. It appears that the
Lieutenaut-General of the Mexican armies, President of the Supreme has issued a proclamation, declaring that the Patriots "have burst asunder and dissolved for ever the bonds by which they were united to European Spain." The Mexican insurrection has already been subdued.

Letters from Valparaiso, of 1st March, communicate news respecting the operations of the forces of the Patriots. Lord Cochrane had given up the blockade of Callao, and part of the coast of Peru, in consequence of the appearance of the Prueba and Vauganza Spanish vessels of war. His Lordship had sailed in pursuit of them NAPLES, MAY 22.—On the 20th inst. the King went, in grand

state, to the church Del Carmino Maggiore, to offer thanks to the Most High, for his happy return. The people united their prayers to those of the Monarch; and, with an unanimous voice, prayed Heaven to preserve the august dynasty of the Bourbons.

TRIESTE, MAY 25 .- Two Turkish frightes, of fifty guns each, and four brigs, which recently sailed from Constantinople, in order to support the operations of the forces destined against the Insurgents of the Morea, have been given up to the latter by the Greeks, which formed the majority of the crews of this squadron. The Turks on board, in number about nine bundred, were at first landed, as prisoners, on the Island of Milo; but as soon as the munier of the Patriarch was known the Greeks sacrificed them to their vengeance.

CONSTANTINOPLE. MAY 13.—We are constantly in a state of alarm here. In addition to the scenes which have already occurred, last week was characterised by some bloody conflicts between the Janisaries themselves. As we do not go out of our houses, we are ignorant of the cause of the quarrels. There only remains one Greek chapel which has not been profuned or demolished by the opulace of this capital.

Intelligence has been received from Mogador of the recent date of the 10th of May. The contest which agitated the Empire of Morocco has entirely censed; and the surrender of Tetuan, the last place that held out against his authority, has reinstated the old Emperor, Muley Soliman, in all his original power and the undisturbed possession of the throne.

NEW SHETLAND, FEB. 16 .- The Russian frigate Wostock, and a sloop of war, have been on a voyage of discovery to this part of the world. The number of seals here is much smaller than was expected. The country is a wild mass of snow and ice, and its shores extremely dangerous; but the harbour is full of vessels of one sort and another. No less than nine sail of English vessels have been lost on this coast. The harbour lies 62. 30. South lat. and 63. 5. West long.—There are twelve American vessels here."

HALLEAX, MAY 18.—Recent Intelligence from Havannah mentions that a revolution was momentarily expected. The regular roops had shown great symptoms of disaffection.

A letter from an Officer of His Majesty's ship Topaze, dated

Mocha, January 0, 1821, states, that after that ship had fired upwards 3,500 thirty-two and eighteen pound shot into the forts of that town, articles of peace were agreed to, and satisfaction given for the gross insult committed on the British Resident, who was hamboord through the streets.—The Topaze had one man killed, and several wounded.

Intelligence has been received from St. Domingo, stating that President Boyer had succeeded in suppressing the late insurrections, and had behaved with great leniency to the prisoners, extending free partion to all, except one or two of the ringleaders.

The American Papers state, that the newly discovered lands in the Antarctic Ocean, which have been denominated New South Iceland, lie in about 62. 30. S. latitude, and 63. 5. W. longitude. The American navigators give a very discouraging description of those regions, but we know that American captains are not the most remarkable in the world for the accuracy of their statements.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

# COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Attorney-General v. Wyatta.—This was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendants in this case, who are extensive ale-brewers in Portpool-lane, to recover penalties under the 59th of George 11I. c. 58. s. 10, for having concented 1,250 bushels of malt with a view to evade the additional duty imposed on that article in 1819.

It was calculated, that the quantity of malt, which had escaped being charged with duty, amounted to 1,250 bushels. For this fraud the penalties recoverable was ferty shillings per bushel, amounting together to 2,500l.

The defendants consented that a verdict should be given against them for Eleven Hundred Pounds.

# COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, FRIDAY.

Cupon v. Cross .- This was an action to recover from the De fendant 2001, the amount of certain stock, alleged by the Plaintiff to be her property, and to have been paid over by Defendant to a third party, against her positive prohibition. By the evidence, it appeared that the Plaintiff was the widow of a person of considerable property, who, during his life time, followed the trade of a prewer. Mr. Capon died in June, 1818, and in November, 1818, brewer. Mr. Capon died in June, 1818, and in November, 1818, the Plaintiff, having 6001, stock in the 3 per Cents, directed the Defendant to sell it out, and to purchase for her with the produce 4501. Navy 5 per Cents, which was to be invested in the Defendant's name. The Defendant contended, that the Plaintiff had consented to the first step, and that, therefore, he was exculpated.

The Chief Justice left it to the Jury to decide on this conflicting testimony, and they found a Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 2001.—Costs 40s.

# COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN, JUNE 8

Richard Davis, a young Gentleman of most respectable con-nexions enlisted as a common soldier some years ago, in consequence of disputes with his family. He married, and whilst he was sloing duty in London as a private in the Guards, his wife was delivered of a daughter, who was christened Theresa Davis. Some time after the birth of this child, the father was killed at the battle of Waterloo, and in consequence of the decease of some relations, the little Theresa, though born under such adverse circumstances, became heir at law to an estate of two thousand pounds a-year. Her claim, however, was impeached by the husbands of her two aunts (the sisters of her father). Several witnesses, were examined on behalf of the child; and the Jury returned a verdict, "That Theresa Davis is the legitimate daughter of Richard and Bridget Davis."

Yesterday an Inquisition was taken at the Barnards' Inn Coffee-Yesterday an inquisition was taken at the Barnards' Inn Conce-House, to inquire into the death of Mr. Hadland.—It appeared from the evidence of John Stone, a servant, that he was in the cellar with his master, that he turned away from the machine to get something, when he shortly after heard his master exclaim, "John! John! come and release me." His master had been caught by the wheels, and was suspended between two of the wheels. He was obliged to turn the fly-wheel to release kim, and the deceased fell on the witness's shoulders.—The Jury returned a verdict of Acci-

# COURT OF CLAIMS, June 16.

Proclamation was made at one o'clock, when there were pre-of Donolphmore, Lord Amhurst, Sir W. Scott, Sir John Nicoli, and the Judge Advocate.

Sir John Silvester, with the City Remembrancer, attended to prefer and support the claims of the Twelve Livery Companie nttend the Lord Mayor at the Coronation, in State.

Postponed to Friday.

The claims of Lord Gwydir, who was sent for, to officiate as Grand Chamberlain of England, was postponed to another day.

The Marquis of Ormond's claim, to the office of Chief Butler for

Ireland, was next heard, the farther hearing was adjourned to

Mr. Gazelee addressed the Court, on behalf of Mr. Dymocke the younger, claiming to officiate for his father, the Rev. John Dy-mocke, in the character of Champion for the King, and that at eatain coronations, deputies had been allowed in the cases of minors, who had neither father nor guardian; the learned counsel cited a variety of laws, from the time of Edward the Third, down to the reign of William and Mary, (when the Champfon was personated by Charles Dymocke, Esq.) to shew that the right had been recognised in the family of Dymocke, as Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby.

The decision of the Court was read by the Clerk, namely:—

That the Court were of opinion, that the Rev. John Dymocke, Clerk, had established his claim to the Office of Champion at the Coronation; and that being in Holy Orders, and thereby not able to sustain the office in person, he was entitled to appoint a rafficient deputy to appear for him."

Mr. Dymocke the younger was in Court, when it appeared be had formerly been a Midshipman. He is about 5 feet 11 inches high, strongly formed; he was 20 years old last March.

This decision is of some importance, as furthering the Dymocke claim to the Marmion Peerage, which has already so long eagaged the House of Lords.

The Court adjourned, at four o'clock, to Friday next at one

o'clock.

#### THE CORONATION.

The preparations for completing the arrangements for this splendid ceremony, which is to take place on the 19th of July, are proceed-

The Throne on which his Majesty is to sit is to be of a square form, surnounted with a square canopy, formed of crimson vehet, richly trimmed with gold fringe, bearing on the festoons the escutcheons of the Royal Family embroidered in gold: the Royal arms will be embroidered on the back. There is now a large square table in front of these preparations, on which the Royal Regulia is to be laid previous to the departure of the procession for the Abbey. On the return of His Majesty to the banquet, this table will be increased in dimensions by means of temporary leaves, and thus afford additional accommodation for the Royal Dukes, who will disc with the tional accommodation for the room broken, who will make what are King.— The Royal platform is approached by a succession of steps; the first by six steps, the second by five, and the Royal presence by three. There will be distinct ceremonies on surmounting each landing-place. There will not be, as at the last Coronation, any railing in front of the platform; but the whole will reach from one side of the hall to the other, and present an uninterrupted view of the King's table, and of all the forms observed in paying him the customary attentions. The galleries are to be covered with scarlet The fronts of the galleries will be prepared with Gothic pannels, and the tops of those fronts, on which the spectators will lean, will be covered with scarlet cloth cushions, and gold lace fringe. As a further security, an iron rall has been added to the fronts, of about 12 inches in height, which will be covered with scariet cloth.

Every attention has been paid to the private accommodation of the visitors; retiring rooms, with proper attendants, will be appointed, together with rooms for refreshment; the latter, we appointed, dersund, will be let to persons, who will sell every description of viands. Those visitors highest in rank will, as a matter of course, e entitled to places nearest the throne, with the exception of the individuals who take part in the procession. None will have the opportunity of quitting the hall, till the ceremonies of the day are completed. Those desirous of witnessing the splendid pageant, must, therefore, make their election between the Abbey and the hall, as they cannot have the means of seeing both.

The tables in the hall are six in number, placed lengthways;

three on each side. Each table is 52 feet long, and will dine 26 persons on each side. The whole number who are expected to dine, therefore, independent of the Royal Family, will be 312. The King's table will be served with peculiar state. Each course will be attended by the Lord High Steward, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Constable on horseback, with several of the officers of His Majesty's Household, and the Sergeants at Arms.

The ceremony of the entrance of the champion will take place between the first and second courses, so that ample time will be afforded for the requisite changes.

Rails will separate the spaces allowed for the tables, from the

centre of the hall, leaving an avenue of 19 feet in width, which will be first covered with marting, and afterwards with blue cloth. The lust Coronation feast took place by candle-light; but on the

present happy occasion the whole will be finished by day-light. The hall, from the introduction of the windows in the roof, is infinitely lighter than ever it was before; and, from the manner in which that light is admitted, the effect of the whole will be surprisingly

The kitchens, confectioneries, and other offices connected with the preparations for the least, are in a forward state; and all the ranges, ovens, hot hearths, and boilers, were lighted in the course of

The platform, on which the procession is to move from the Hall to the Abbey, will extend over a line of 1,500 feet. It was originally proposed to take it by a short direction over the square or gar-den, in front of New Palace Yard; but, upon consideration, the circuitous and ancient route was preferred. The canopy over this platform will be so high as in no respect to obstruct the view of the procession; and a covering of an ingenious nature has been invented, which, by mechanical means, may in a very fer minute over the whole, so as effectually to shut out the shower, if it should unhappily rain.

A stable will also be erected, without delay, in New Palace-yard, for the horses of the Champion, and the Lord High Steward, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Constable. These horses are now training for the performance in which they are to be engaged. The principal art will be to teach them to move backwards with celerity, as both in coming and going, their riders must keep their faces towards the King.

The organ to be used at the Coronation is, we understand, that

at present in the Hanover-square Rooms.

THE CROWN.—His Majesty will be crowned with the ancient Crown of England. The new Crown is intended to be worn immedistely after that solemn form has taken place. The former has however, received several improvements and embellishments, and nowever, received several improvements and embetitionization one for many false jewels real ones have been substituted. The Crown, made expressly for his present Majesty, presents an appearance of one invaried mass of diamonds. The curve of its branches, which meet at the top to support the ball, is not so, sharp as the old one; it is more extended and graceful, and the whole is consequently much higher. The velvet with which it is or an mented is of a heautiful crimson colour. The whole is surmounted by a pearl of immense value.

THE SCRPTRE.—His Majesty's Sceptre with a cross, called the Sceptre Royal, is of solid gold; the handle plain, but the upper part wreathed. Its length is two feet 0 inches; the pommel at the bottom is enriched with rubies and small diamonds, and for five inches and a half above the handle, it is curiously embossed and embellished with supphires, rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. The top rises into a fleur de lis, enriched with precious stones, above this is an assethyst, value 15,000l. surmounted by a cross, wholly covered with precious stones, with a large table diamond in the centre.

The Sacred Oil.—The golden vessel which will contain the sacred oil is in the form of an eagle, with its wings extended, upon a pedestal of pure gold, finely chased. The head screws off at the middle of the neck, for the convenience of putting in the oil, which pours through the beak into the spoon. The height of this is 9 inches; the breadth, from the points of the wings, 7 inches; the weight between eight and ten ounces; and the body capable of containing six ounces of oil. The anointing spoon is of pure gold, with four pearls in the broadest part of the bandle, the bowl of the spoon finely chased, of curious antique workmanship.

The Staff.—His Majesty's Staff is four feet seven inches and a

THE STAFF.—His Majesty's Staff is four feet seven inches and a half in length of solid gold, weighing 8th. 9ozs. with a pike or foet of steel about four inches and a quarter in length, and a half and cross at the top; the ornaments of simple raised gold; three different fillets, or bandages of leaves, are at equal distances; its dameter is three quarters of an inch. The Ball is of pure gold, with a raised bandage of precious stones encircling st, and a half bandage of the same round the top; it is surmounted by a cross, upon an

amethyst of immense value, as a pedestal.

THE SPURE—are of pure gold richly embosed. They are the same that was worn by William the Conqueror, and have plain points instead of rowels. The bracelets, supposed also to have been worn by William, were of plain gold, but have been enamelled for the ensuing occasion with the Harp, the Thistle, the Shamrock, and the Rose alternately.

THE SWORD.—The Sword of State is a very large two-braded sword, with a rich acabbard of crimson velvet, adorned with gold plates of the Royal badges.

THE RING.—His Mujesty's Coronation Ring is of plain gold, with a large ruby violet, on which is curiously enchased a plain Cross, or Cross of St. George.

THE SALTCELLAR—is of pure gold, and a model of the White Tower of London. The four corner towers and the large centre one separately contain salt. There are also other smaller Saltcellars of immense value.

The Sceptus with a Dove.—This differs materially from the Sceptus with a Cross. It is not wreathed, but of an even surface; it is pure gold, three feet seven inches in height, three inches in circumference at the handle, and two inches and a quarter at the top; the pommel is adorned by a fillet of diamonds and precious stones of different sorts: the ball or globe at the top, is ornamented by a band or filler of rose diamonds; u on the ball is a small cross, which is surmounted by a dove with extended wings, as the emblem of Mercy. For this Sceptus, His Majesty, in the course of complying with the different forms required, will exchange the hall or globe of empire. The Sceptus with the Dove will then he held in the left hand, while the right bears the Sceptus with the Cross.

Three swords will be borne naked before the King in the procession, besides the sword of State which less been already mentioned. The latter will be carried singly, and the nearest to His Majesty's person, but will be immediately preceded by the Sword of Justice to the Spirituality on the left; and the Sword of Mercy in the middle. The Sword of Mercy, or pointless sword, known in the heraldic account by the name Curtuna, is the principal of the three swords in dignity; the length of its blade is thirty-two inches, the breadth almost two inches; the handle, which is covered with fine gold wire, is four inches long, besides the pommel, of an inch and three quarters, which, with the cross or guard, is plain steel gilt; the length of the cross is almost eight inches. This sword, for the purpose of answering allegorically to its name, is made to appear as though its point were broken off. The scabbard is covered with rich brocaded cloth of tissue, with a gilt ferule, hook, and cape.

The second Sword in dignity, that of Justice to the Spirituality, is a pointed sword, but considerably more obtuse than the third; the length of its blade is forty inches, the breadth au inch and a half; the handle is covered in a similar manner to the former with fine gold wire; it is also of the same length, and in all other respects it coincides.

The third Sword in dignity, the Sword of Justice to the Temporality, in an extremely sharp pointed sword: the breadth of its blade is one inch and three quarters, the length forty inches; and resembles the Sword of Justice to the Spirituality.

Places in private houses in the neighbourhood of Palace-yard, commanding a view of the line of the procession of the Coronation, are now sought after with extraordinary avidity. Various prices are demanded from ten to forty guineas per seat. These sents will be generally on scaffolding erected in front of the houses, the safety and sufficiency of which will be inspected by the Board of Works. The proprietor of one house in Great George-street expects to elear 7,0001. The landlord, in most cases, is entitled to divide the profits equally with the tenant.

The dress allotted to the band of Gentlemen Pensioners is particularly gay. The original picture representing Lord Hunsdon in the dress, is now in Sherborne Castle. His Majesty has been very particular in ordering theirs to be exactly like it. The jacket and short breeches are of scarlet cloth, covered with several hundred yards of narrow gold lace, and have besides 1200 small sugar loaf buttons on each dress. The puffs or sashes are of light blue velvet; scarlet silk stockings, black shoes with rosettes, straight antique-looking sword; a short mantle edged with gold bullion, and fastened by an immense bow of gold cord on the left shoulder, something like an aiguilette; Elizabeth's ruff round the neck, and a bonnet with three white feathers, with scarlet satin puckered round the crown, and turned up in front with a gold loop. The dresses are all ready; and it is said each will cost 2001. The above dress is to be worn on state occasions only, and the present uniform at levees, &c. which is a full dress of a Captain of the Guards.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Fix PAUL's.— Wednesday the cross at the top of St. Paul's was takenydown from the ball. The ball is found to be so injured, that it is deemed necessary to have a new one.

BANKRUPT LAW.—In the draft of the new hill, there is a clause declaring that "no offer of composition shall be entertained for less than 5s. in the pound, without the consent of every creditor who has proved his debt;" the object of which is, to induce persons in business to cease trading as soon as their affairs are in a desperate condition.

On Wednesday, the piece of plate, the glft of the county of Herta to U'm' lurquis of Selisbury, in tactimony of their approbation of his Lore, was services during the 50 years which he has held the office of Lord Lieutenant, was presented to him at Hutfield-house, by the Earl of Bridgewater, as Chairman of the Committee, in a neat speech; to which his Lordship returned a handsome acknowledgment. The Marchioness of Salisbury, Countess of Westmenth,

Viscountes Cranborne, Lady Georgiana Wellesley, and Lady Caroline Lamb, with a numerous assemblage of the neighbouring No-bility and Gentry, were present at the ceremony.

bility and Gentry, were present at the ceremony.

It is understood that Mr. Brougham has abandoned his Education
Bills, in consequence of the opposition which they called forth, particularly from the Dissenters.

Crisp, the Pedestrian, has for a considerable wager, undertaken to double the number of miles performed by Captain Barclay in 1,000 successive hours, on a half mile piece of ground, at Norwich.

No less than 317,000l, in gold has been landed at Portsmouth from on board the Venus, from New York. This sum is sent to this country, to an eminent mercantile house, for the payment of a part of the dividends due to individuals in London from the Funds of the United States.

Every arrangement has now been made for continuing the War-wickshire fox-hunt, the ensuing season, in high style; permission has been given already to draw the covers.

BUYING HORSES AT FAIRS.—By the 31st Eliz. cap. 12, every person purchasing a horse at a fair or market may have a description of it, and the price paid, registered by the Clerk; in which case, if it prove to be stolen, and the owner should claim it within six months, by repaying the money entered on the Clerk's book, within 40 days from the time claimed, the horse must be restored; but if no entry be made, the person from whom the horse may have been stolen may take it at any time, giving the purchaser no recommence.

A very important discovery has a short time since been made of the original books of Registry of Marriages and Births which occurred in the Fleet Prison and its Rules from the year 1686 to 1754, together with those also celebrated at the Mint and Mayfar Chapel. Of the authenticity of these records no doubt is entananed; and they have, by an order from Lord Sidmouth, been lately deposited with the Registrar of the Diocese of London, in Godliman-street. The long period of doubt and difficulty which obscured the union of the marriages and births of that era, before the date of the Marriage Act, will now be cleared, and the titles to estates during that period find a clear elucidation, hithertovery much required.

Commencial Report, from the 11th to the 18th of June in-

clusive.—There is little if any alteration to notice in the Sugar market; the new supplies are picked up as soon as offered, whilst the old percels are comparatively neglected. Brown Jamaicas command from 57s. to 61s.; middling 63s. to 66s.; good bright Scales 68s. to 73s. up to 80s. and 62s. for very fine.—Extensive parcels of Coffee have been brought to the hammer, which were freely taken at rather improving prices; the arrivals are heavy, but as the downed is more than commensurate, there is every probabi-lity of higher prices being speedily realized; yesterday upwards of 1600 bags of St. Domingo were disposed of in one contract at 112s. for immediate payment, which is foun 2s. to 3s. below the regular currency.—Spirits of all kinds are exceedingly depreciated in value; Proof Leeward Rum 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. and Jamaica, 16 over 2s. per gallon; there is, however, much less disposition to sell Brands, and choice marks could not be purchased under 3s. 5d. per gallon.—Less demand has been experienced for Cotton than for several weeks preceding, which may principally be attri-buted to the gloomy accounts received of the Liverpool market; a few Benguls at 54 to 6¼; Surats 6 to 6¼; Smyrnas 8 to 6¼; and Peruambucos 124, all in bond, constitute the operations to which publicity has been given.—Advices from St. Petersburgh state the price of Yellow Candle Tallow had improved equal to 51s. a 52s. see Cwt. imported here; notwithstanding which, the contrary has been the case in this market; and for arrivals, and on the spot, 46s. to 48 s. 6d. are the prices, at which, however, there has be demand.

PHILITARMONIC SOCIETY .- The Concerts of this Society ck on Monday evening, with an eclat that promiseer to sustain the high tharacter which, from an onrly period of their establishment, they have possessed throughout Europe. Keisewetter played, as usual, with extraordinary ability, and drew down thunders of applause and the symphonies were performed with the greatest precision under the direction of Mr. Mori; but the novetty and great attraction of the evening was Mr. Mescheles, the Pinnoforte player from Vienna. This gentleman's fame had already reached this country, -so often and so and the expectation of something extraordinary cruelly-fatal to the reception of even great talent—had risen to an unprecedented beight. It is, however, not too much to say of this truly extraordinary performer, that he not only reached this perilous height of expectation, but far surpassed it! leaving his astouished listeners in a state of marvel at powers, which, to be accredited, required to be witnessed. Mr. Moscheles's Concerto has also stamped him as an author of considerable merit and originality. We canno close this brief notice, without expressing our gratification in be-holding the unfeigned candour and liberality of feeling with which this gentleman's high eminence was bailed by those distinguished performers on the piano-fore, whom the musical world has been accustomed to regard, and will still regard, as shiping ornaments of

ADVENTISEMENT.]—GENERAL REDUCTION OF TAXES.—The nocessity and expediency of striking off a portion of the National Debt is very ably argued in the "Pamphleteer," No. 36, just published—by which, it is proved, that the injury to the public creditor will be very little felt. The subject is expected to be brought under consideration during this Session of Parliament. In the same Number, are published, Bowles' Letters to Lord Byron; B. Beaumont on the Criminal Code; Cornaro on Longevity; with several other entire Pamphlets.

# POLICE.

Marinorough Street.—A soldier of the 1st Regiment of Guards presented himself before W. Mainwaring, Esq. the Magistrate, and made the following singular statement:—Having found it necessary lately to change his lodgings, he and his family, consisting of a wife and three children, took up their quarters in Hopkin's-street, Golden-square, in an apartment adjoining to the Chapel, in which Wedderburn, the Black Preacher, used to hold forth. In the course of the last week they have been frequently alarmed, by the hideous yells of some ferocious animal, and the shouts of an assemblage of persons, to all appearance little less savage. On inquiring into the cause of this annoyance, he ascertained, that an amusement called a "bear-bate," was held in the Chapel twice a week, which being separated from his apartment by a very thin partition, he and his family were in a constant state of nlarm, fearing that the bear might, in an unlucky moment, take it into his head to pay them a visit. It appeared that his apprehensions were not altogether groundless; for, on Sunday night last, when his family were retiring to rest, his wife had occasion to go to the cupboard, where, to her great alarm and astonishment, she beheld brain, all fours through the partition, regailing himself with the contents of her cupboard. She and her children were so terrified, that they all ran into the street, and did not return till their uncourteous visitor was escorted to his own apartment. The poor soldier wished to be informed how he should proceed, in order to prevent a repetition of the visit. The Magistrate ordered the apprehension of brain and his master, as well as all persons found attending the sport of bear-bating.

General Eden was on Friday morning stabbed by a discharged servant, at about half past eleven o'clock, with a double-edged pig-knife, in the right breast. The man, whose name is William Padmore, was immediately secured, and brought to this office, where he was examined before J. E. Conant, Esq. He was ordered to be committed to Newgate.

GULDHALL .- A decent looking young man, named Joseph Niar, apparently in a state of wildness, without either coat or bat, was brought up for examination on Thursday, before Alderman Ansley, charged under the foll wing curious circumstances:—The prisoner, it appeared, was one of the deeply enamoured admirers of Miss Budd, the Richmond young lady, whose action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. Duggin, a hatter in Newgate-street, was reported in the public prints last week, and had been subwas reported in the point prints has a week, the prisoner pernaed as a witness on the trial, but not called. The prisoner having attended according to his subperna, conceived, although not examined, he ought to be paid for his time; and accordingly wrote a letter on the 6th of June, demanding the sum of 5s. and challenging Mr. Duggin to the field. Hannah Kemplay, who keeps a clothes abop in Weston-street, in the Borough, stated that she knew the prisoner, who is a correr and gilder, and resides near her: he is the son of a respectable bookseller at Twickenham. Her first acquaintance with him was through Miss Budd. He called on her on Tuesday afternoon, and stated to her that it was his intention to kill Mr. Duggin for his conduct towards Ann Budd; that he had a chain round his neck with a dagger to it for that purpose; that he would kill Ann berself, and any gentleman he should find walking with her; and that no one had a right to her but himself. She endeavoured to persuade him against so rash an act; but feeling that she had made no impression apon him, she contrived to apprize Mr. Duggin of his danger. Harris, the officer, who apprehended him in the wild and disordered state of dress in which he appeared at the har, produced a dagger, which he found suspended by a chain round his neck. The prisoner, when questioned respect-ing this instrument, said it was one which he used as a performer at the Richmond Theatre, and that he had also pistols at home. He acknowledged the letter of the 6th of June, to Mr. Duggin, to be his bandwriting.

Alderman Ansley, perceiving the unfortunate situation of the prisoner, did not press him for any explanation of his conduct; but ordered him to be remanded, and gave directions that, in the meantime, his friends should be made acquainted with the circumstances.

#### OLD BAILEY.

THEADAY.—R. Ho'ding and C. Wade, the two youths who were tried on Friday se'insight, for a burglary, in the house of Mr. Croydou, Blackmore-street, Drury-lame, were this day again put to the har, on an indictment preferred against them by Mr. Brown, of Soho, charging them with feloniously entering his premises, and stealing therefrom property to the amount of upwards of 3001. The witnesses called in support of the prosecution, clearly proved the facts relative to part of the property found on the prisoners, being that of the prosecutor's, and also to the finding the picklock keys, crow-bar, phosphorus-box, &c. and likewise to the recovery of about 2001. in silver, notes, and copper.—Several persons gave Holding a good character for honesty and sobriety.

The Jury, after consulting for a short time, returned a verdict of Guilly - Death.

WEDNESDAY.—Sarah Gilham, aged 18, was capitally indicted for stealing two silk shawls, the property of Messrs. Reeves and Bonnell, privately, in their shop.

Bonnell, privately, in their shop.

The prosecutors are linen drapers, and reside in Shoredith. From the evidence of Mr. Reeves it appeared, that the prisoner came into his shop, and requested to look at some silk shawls, which were accordingly shewn her, when the selected some for purchase. The prisoner then asked for some cambric muslin; and, while being served with that article, she took the property stated in the indictment, over which she had placed her handkerchief, and put it under her arm. Mr. Reeves took no notice at the instant, but proceeded to make up the order; and, on its being completed, she said she had to go farther, and would call on her return. On her leaving the shop, the prosecutor took her into custody, with the property in her

The prisoner made no defence, but called a respectable lady who gave her a good character, and stated that she had for a length of time supported her aged mother by industry.

The Common Serjeant summed up the evidence, and the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty—Death: but strongly recommended the prioner to mercy on account of her previous good character.

the prisoner to mercy, on account of her previous good character.

FRIDAY.—Charge of Murder.—J. Summer, who stands charged upon the Coroner's Inquisition, as well as the Pre-entment of the Grand Jury, with the wilful murder of his wife, at Paddington, was put to the bar, when

Mr. Andrews applied to the Court to postpone the trial until the next Sessions, on the ground, that as the prisoner had only been committed four or five days, his friends had not yet had time to prepare for his defence in so satisfactory a manner as could be wished, under so heavy a charge.

The Common Serjeant said, he had read the depositions, and he was convinced that justice was not likely to be done either to the public or to the prisoner, by so hasry an investigation. He would, therefore, readily accede to the motion for the postponement of the trial.

The prisoner was then informed that he would not be tried until the next Session. He is a stout looking man, apparently about 50 years of age.

Henry James was indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of George Byug, Esq. M. P. at South Mimms, and stealing therein a silver watch, the property of Edward Lloyd.—The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, but strongly recommended him to mercy, on account of his having a confederate, not in custody, and of his having alsolated from personal violence towards the prosecutor, which was recommended by his companion.

The Common Serjeant said that the recommendation should cer-

The Common Serjeant said that the recommendation should certainly reach the Royal ear; but advised the prisoner by all means to prepare himself for the worst.

# PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CANTERBURY.—Colonel Hugonia, on retiring from his late regiment, the 4th dragoons, on Tuesday last, was drawn by the privates (who had previously decorated his carriage with laurel), through the streets of this city, preceded by the regimental band, and a handsome fing, on which was inscribed "Colonel Hugonia, 4th Dragoons, Hero of Toulouse."

DUBLIN.—Royal Visit.—Orders, we understand, have been received for putting the Castle into a state proper for the holding of the King's Court, without delay. His Majesty will steep at the Lodge in the Park, and will hold his Levees at the Castle.

Windson.—We linesday morning a party of the Royal Horse Guards marched from here for quarters near London, supposed to be the Banacks in the Regent's Park, and a party of the Life Guards marched into the Barracks at Spittle.—Thursday Morning, at seven o'clock, the whole regiment left the Barracks, with their excellent band, in front, playing "God save the King," as they marched through the town. This fine regiment has been much respected by the inhabitants ever since they have been quartered here, which has been for the long period of seventeen years, and, in consequence, John Bannister, Esq. the Mayor of the Borough, the day before they went away, gave to the Privates three butts of Windsor porter to drink, for their good behaviour so many years. About half-past twelve o'clock the 2d regiment of Life Guards marched into the town, from London, Lord Catheart, their commander, in froat, with the band playing. The spectators were numerous to see these two fine regiments march out and in.—The King's Cottage is nearly fluided, and in readjust to receive His Majesty.

#### AUCHBENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Saturday se'unight an Inquisition was held at the Key Tavern in Bell-street, Paddington, on the body of Sareh Samner, aged about 40 years, the wife of a milkman. There were fourteen witnesses examined. It appeared that the husband of the deceased had two other wives before her; that at Christman last he occupied a house in Stephen's Buildings, Bell-street; he lived unhappily with the deceased, and heat her shockingly; after Christmas day she was missing, when he gave out that she went to her friends in the country, and afterwards he said she died, and was fouried in the country; to others he said she was buried by the parish, having died in the workbouse. A man named Smith, whom he had made his confident, called at lodgings be had taken in Cato-street, Edgware-road, to see a box of clothes, and found a young woman, whom he at first took for his daughter; but an explanation taking place, she said she married him since the death of his last wife. The people in the house next to the one which he occupied were aumoyed by a stench, and applied to the landlord to have some water which inundated the kitchen conveyed to the comsmon-sewer. Thursday last a man was sent into the kitchen for that purpose, and in feeling with his spade, he found the body of the deceased in a most horrid state of putrefaction; her nose was entirely off, and there appeared a wound in the neck, as if perforated By the prongs of a pitchfork. She had her clothes on, a few pance in her pocket, and some pawnbrokers' duplicates. The husband was sent for, but he expressed no alarm or emotion.

The Coroner sunmed up the evidence, and the Jury had considerable difficulty to come to a decision; but at last they returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the husband, who was immediate ly taken into custody.

On Tursday morning at Thothill-fields Fair, whilst some young ruen and women were amusing themselves in a swing, which was going with great velocity, a young woman was nitched beadfare-most from the machine. She was taken up in a state of invensibility, and carried to the hospital, where it was discovered that shoulder was dislocated, and her arm and collar bone broken. Sho remains in the hospital in a very dangerous state; and about the came time, a young man who was passing one of those dangerous play things, was struck on the eye with great force, by which the we was completely forced out of the socket, and he was rendered pseusible for a long time. He was also carried to the hospital.

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On the 9th hast, the Lady of John Poinder, Esq. of a son.
On the 8th inst. in Hailey-street, the Lady of Thomas Somers Codes, Es of a son.

On Thursday, the 7th inst. at Brandon, Suffelk, the Lady of the Mer.

Algernon Perton, of a daughter.

On Wednesday morning, the Iron, Mrs., Thomas Erskine, of a daughter, which did not lung survive. the Bon. Mrs. Thomas Erskine, of a daughter,

Friday, at Rishmond Church, by the Rev. S. W. Gaddy, Samuel Pal f Richmond, Esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Richard

Of Thursday se'might, Henry Dalston Lowndes, Esq. of Red Lines to Sarah, second daughter of William Lowe, Esq. of Montague-street,

DIED.

On the 13th lust, at Brompton, seed 21, Manuaret Christiana Resided, eldest daughter of the late James Falconer, Esq. of Bombay, On Tuesday last, ather house, Mount-row, Lambeth, Mrs. Margaret Catherine Ashe, reliet of the late Rev. Samuel Ashe, many years Rector of Langley Burrell, Wills.

On Saturday se'might, at Manster House, Fulham, Stephen Sullvan, Esq. in his 70th year.

On Saturnay we magni, as manager in his 79th year.

On Sunday last, at his mother's house, at Southgate, Middlesers, in Mac 40th year of his age, Charles Pasley, E-q. late Major in the Honourable East India Company's Service, and Charge d'Affaires at the Court of t

Persia.

In London, after a short illness, Capt. William Hadden, of the 6th or Inniskillen Regiment of Dragoons, eldest son of the late Major-General Hadden, of the Royal Artillery.

At Worthing, Charles Francis, youngest child of C. A. Tulk, Esq. M.P. On the 5th inst. at his residence, at Potter's Har, in the 72d year of his agas, Daniel Carpenter, Esq one of His Majesty s-Justices of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenants of the Counties & Middlews and Herts.

On Saturday se'might, in Northampton-square, Mr. J. H. Nowsens, of the 12th Regiment of Light Dragoons, third son of the late J. Newsonse, Esq. of Wandsworth Lodge, Surrey.

Aged 64, the Nev. R. D. Squire, Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, and, many years Head Master of the College School.

any years Head Master of the College School.

In his 59th year, the Rev. Lawrence Caniford, Vicar of St. Helen's Church.

Abingdon.
At Field Dalling, Norfolk, aged 74, the Rev. William Royle, Vicar of Islington.

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# JOHN



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No. 28.

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LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, June 22, 1821.
3d Reg. Drag. Guards - Lieut. J. Rolland, from half pay 224 Light Doog-

3d Reg. Drag. Guards - Lieut. J. Rolland, from half pay 22d Light Desgto be Lieut. vice Quilliann.
4th Ditto—Cornet J. W. T. Fagg, from 19th Light Drag. to be Cornet, vice
De Liele.
7th Bitto—Cornet G. T. Greenland, from 4th Light Drag. to be Cornet,
vice Bulkeley. - Paymaster T. Perry, from half pay 25th Light Drag. to be
Paymaster, vice Jennings.
4th Reg. Light Drag.—Capt. C. Walton to be Major, by purchase, wice
Hugonim.—Lieut. M. Kirby to be Capt. by purch. vice Walton.—Carnet R.
Grant to be Lieut. by purch. vice Kirby.—To be Cornets—Cornet W. Belliesley, from 7th Drag, Guards, vice Greenland.—C. Agnew, Gent. by purchase,
vice Grant.
14th Ditto—Lieut. R. Vandeleur, from 18th Light Drag. to be Lieut. vice

14th Ditto-Lient. R. Vandeleur, from 18th Light Drag. to be Lient. vice

Foster.

18th Ditto—To be Lleuta.—Lieut. E. H. Foster, from 14th Light Drag. vice Vandeleur.—Lieut. N. Sneyd, from 8 h Light Drag. vice Gibbs.

19th Bitto—Cornet R. De Lisie, from 4th Drag. Guards, to be Cornet.

g. cam Reg. Foot Guards.—Lieut. H. Murray, from half pay of the Reg. to be Bus. and Lieut. without purch. vice Dougha.

2d Reg. Foot—Eus. W. M. Lyster, to be Lieut. without purch. vice Jenhan.

J. R. Crawford, Gent. to be Bus. vice Lyster.—Lieut. D. Jonkius, to be

—J. R. Crawford, Gent, to be Ens. vice Lyster.—Louis as somether, vice Jones.

4th Ditto—Hon, S. D. Blayney, to be Ens. without purch, vice Gamble.

5th Ditto—Kas. O. M. Fry, to be Lieut. without purch, vice Johnson.—G.
Coote, Sent. to be Ens. vice Fry.

6th Ditto—Capt. R. Kirwan, from half pay 7th Foat, to be Capt. sibe
Machean.—Surg. W. Harrison, M. D. from half pay 194th Foot, to be Sarg.

vice Fisher.

vice Fisher.
8th Ditto—Capt. H. Moriarty, from half pay 71st Foot, to be Capt. vice

Fraser.

11th Ditto—Ens. J. J. Peck. to be Lieut, without purch, vice Gameron.—

Ens. G. H. Moore, from half pav of the Reg. to be Ens. vice Peck.

16th Reg. Foot—Capt. B. Trydell, from 2d Ceylon Reg. to be Capt. wice

10th Reg. Forestary, from 20th Foot, to be Ens. vice Bayly, 19th Ditto—Bns. E. Cheney, from 19th Foot, to be Ens. vice Cheney, 20th Ditto—Bus. T. Bay v, from 19th Foot, to be Ens. vice Cheney, 33d Ditto—Ens. G. H. Gibson, from half pay 57th Foot, to be Mus. vice

33d Ditto—Ens. U. H. Ollson, from half pay 4th West India Reg. to he Psymmeter, vice Moulson.—Ens. J. Mortashed, from half pay 32d Foot, to be Ens. vice Macdonnell.

36th Ditto—Major E. Browne, from half pay 101st Foot, to be Major, vice

Leagatt.

37 h Ditto. The Hon. A. C. J. Browne to be Ens. without purchase, wice

37:h Ditto—The Hon. A. C. S. Stowner.
Taylor.
39th Ditto—Ens. G. Piggett, from 33d Foot, to be Ens. vice Balfaur.
41st Ditto—Lieut. J. Simmons, from half-pay Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut.
vice W. O. Gardiner.
42d Ditto—Capt. J. K. Ross, from half-pay 7th Foot, to be Capt. vice Boylo.
43d Ditto—Ensign J. B. Esteouri, from the 44th Foot, to be Ensign, rise
Sharpe.

43d Bitto-Kasign J. B. Esteourt, from the 44th Fout, to be Ensign, vice Sharpe.
44th Ditto-Brevet Maj. J. C. Guthrie to be Maj. by purch. vice Gregory—To be Captains—Lieut. C. O'Neill, by purchase, vice Guthrie-Gast J. Kitson, from the 2d Ceylon Regiment, vice Jessop.—To be Lieut by purchase—Ensign A. Wilson, vice O'Neill.—To be Ensigns—H. D. Carr. Gent. by parchase, vice Wilson.—Ensign H. J. Shaw, from the 60th Foot, vice Estcaurt, 45th Bitto-To be Lieut.—Lieut. F. C. Irwin, from baif pay 33d Foot, vice Edward Francis Moore, who exchanges.—Lieut. G. Minter, from half-pay 73d Foot, vice Douglas.
52d Reg of Foot—Lieut. P. Cosby, from 77th Foot, to Be Dicut. vice Suith.—Lieut. J. Win erbottom, from half-pay of the Reg. to be Paymanter, vice Clarke.

Clarke.

60th Ditto-Ensign J. Cilchrist, from the 1st R. Vet. Battal. to be Ensign.

e Finaw. M Ditto—Ensign C. S. Jones, from half-pay-A3d Foot, to be Easign, wise

628 Ditto—Ensuge C. C. Control Whitney.

70th Ditto—Lieut. J. Landon to be Capt. without perchase, vice Howard.—
Ensign J. Gaston to be Lieut. vice Landon.—K. A. A. Mackensie, Gent. to be
Ensign. vice Gaston.

77th Ditto—Lieut. W. H. Douglas from half-pay Rife Brig. to be Lieut.

vice Control

77th Ditto—Lieut. W. H. Dougias from half-pay many many. branching the Corby.
78th Ditto—Capt. J. Bathane to be Maj. by purch. vice M Bean.—Lient. I. Prenyesick to be Capt. by purch. vice Bethane.—Easing G. Sinelair to be Lieut by purch. vice Sinelair.
79th Ditto—Surg. S. Peacocke, M. D. from 3d B. Vet. Bat. to be Surgapp. vice Miller.
85th Ditto—Lieut. Hen. C. T. Mouckton, from half-pay of the 23d Light Drag. to be Lieut. vice Green.
91st Ditto—Lass. Surg. M. J. O'Denel, from the 4th R. Vet. Bat. to be Ass.
Surg. vice M'Lachlan.
83d Ditto—Capt. M. M. Madden from half-pay 900th Foot, to be Capt. vice Madden.

Madden.
2d Ceylon Reg —To be Captains—Capt. H. Gregery, from 18th Feet, vice.
2d Ceylon Reg —To be Captains—Capt. H. Gregery, from 18th Feet, vice.
Trydell.—Capt H. Goldicutt, from half-pay 20th Feet, vice Kitson.
Bervet—Capt. W. B. Hulme, of the lat Foet, to be Maj. in the Army.
Staff.—Major G. Bowles, of the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Departy
Adj. Gen. to the Tropps, serving in the Island of Jamaica (with the rank at
Lieut. Col. in the Army) vice Freemante.—Capt. J. Macphail, from the half
pay, to be Sub-Inspector of Militia in the Isotan Islands, vice Carroll.
Garrisons—Col. J. P. Lloyd, late of the 16th Foet, to be Governor of the
Fort, near Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire, without pay, vice VauginanceSir J. Owen, Bart M.P. to be Governor of Milford Haven, without. 2007.

iir J. Owen, Bart M.P. to be Governor of Manageria its Lord Cawdor.

Reyal Bast India Volunteers—Busign W. Dickinson to be Lieut. vice ilmons—H. Dickinson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dickinson.

Commissions of signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suscept.

J. Diggers, Esq. to be Dep. Lieut.

Commissions in the King's Own Staffordshire Militia, signed by the ViceLieutenant of the County of Stafford.

Ensign J. Jenkins to be Lieut. vice Langley.—Ensign J. Busines to be ditta
lieu Kane.

Kinign J. Jenkins to be kind, the kangus jeles Kare.

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bullers.

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WHALLEY, G. B. Besinghall-street, weeken-draper.
HEFWORTH, J. Leeds, elect-dresser.
RNIGHT, W. G. Batemake, Separacithins, messystements.
ADEAN, H. Herthys, shomaker.

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 18, 1821.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 16, 1821.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Peter Robert Lord Gwydir to exercise the office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, as Depaty to the Right Hon. Priscilla Barbara Riizabeth Baroness Willoughby, of Eresby, and Georgina Charlotte Marchioness of Cholmondeley, coheiresses of the sald office.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Arthur Henry Kenny, Doctor of Divinity, to the Rectory of St. Olave's, in the borough of Southwark, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. William Greene.

WAR OFFICE HIME 10, 1821.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 18, 1821.
2d Reg. of Drag. Guards—Capt C. Paget, from the 90th Foot, to be Capt.

ice Gumble. 3d Reg. of Foot Guards—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Meyrick, from the 47th Foot,

be Capt, of a Company, vice Cotton.

6th Reg. of Foot—Lieut, J. Crawford to be Capt, vice Lodder.

33d Ditto—Lieut W. Pode to be Capt, vice Gore.

47th Ditto—Lieut. Col. W. Cottou, from the 3d Foot Guards, to be Lieut.

Col. vice Meyrick.

49th Ditto—Serj. Major F. Brew to be Quarter-master, vice Harpur.

51st Ditto—Berget Major J. Campbell to be Major, by purchase, vice Thwaites, who retires: Lieut J. Flamanck to be Capt. vice Campbell.

90th Ditto—Capt. H. B. Gamble, from the 2d Drag. Guards, to be Captain,

Soth Ditto—Capt. 11. B. Gambie, nome the Zu Frag. Scances, vice Page.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of Sussex.

To be Dep.-Lieuts—Sir C. R. Blunt, Sir J. Shelley, Barts.; Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B.; Equires W. C. Mabbott, J. A. Dairynple, H. Shiffner, T. Woodward, A. Donovan, J. King, G. Farhill, J. Dorrien, R. Parker, R. Rornett, E. B. Sugden, W. Roe, C. Baker, J. Baker, G. B. Smyth, E. Bligh, J. T. Daubus, J. Daiby, B. Ironnonger, R. Prime, J. Bent, J. P. Cherry, G. H. M. Wagner, S. Twyford, jun. D. Rowland, F. P. Bedingfield, H. B. Curteis, R. Davennort.

M. Wagner, S. Twyford, jun. D. Rowland, F. P. Bedingfield, H. B. Curteis, R. Davenport.

6th Reg. of Foot—To be Lieuts, Ensign J. T. Griffiths, vice Crawford;

Ensign and Adjutant A. Dewnic (to have the rank.)—To be Essign, H.

Busing and Adutast A. Dewnie (to nave the rank.)—10 Se Essign, 11. Poley, Gent. vice Griffiths.

33d Ditto—To be Lieut. Essign S. Lowe, vice Pode; Lleut. A. W. Mackay, from half-pay 6th Foot, vice F. H. M. Pattison.—To be Eusign Gent. Cadet J. Patterson, from the Royal Military College, vice Lowe.

41st Ditto—Lieut. R. Crawford, from half-pay Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut. vice J. H. Jeboult.

48th Ditto—Lieut. J. Fennell, from the 53d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Robison, whose amountment has not taken place.

48th Ditto—Lieut. J. Fennell, from the 53d Foot, to be Lieut, vice Robison, whose appointment has not taken place.
51st Ditto—Ensign C. J. B. Hamilton to be Lieut, vice Fiamanck; J. Murray, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hamilton.
52d Ditto—Lieut. J. J. Snodgrass, from the half-pay of the Reg. to be Lieut, vice J. Winterbottom; Lieut. E. Monims to be Adjutant, vice Winterbottom, who resigns the Adjutancy only.
53d Ditto—Lieut. W. Bristow, from half-pay of the 68th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Fennell.
70th Ditto—Lieut. E. Thore from half-pay

53d Ditto—Lieut. W. Bristow, from half-pay of the 48th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Fennell.

70th Ditto—Lieut. E. Thorp, from half-pay, of the 77th Foot, to be Lieut. vice D. Milver.

Colowial Company attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department at the Maurilius—Second Lieut. J. A. Campbell, from half-pay of the Bourbon Reg. to be Second Lieut. vice Campbell, promoted.

Hospital Staff—Apothecary P. J. Macdonald, from half-pay of the Bourbon Reg. to be Second Lieut. vice Campbell, promoted.

Hospital Staff—Apothecary P. J. Macdonald, from half-pay, to be Apothecary to the Forces.

PARTN ERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Mitchell and Evans, Mincing Lane, brokers.—Figes and Longcroft, Romsey, Hampshire, brewers.—Greenway, Cardwell.—Ashford and Bennett, Lewisham, brickmakers.—Daunt and Munday, Warwick Lane, cattle-yard and slaughter-house-keepers.—Jenkens and Valle, Sutton Valence, Kent, surgeons.—Wordley and Dentith, Liverpool, gold and silversmiths.—T. and H. Beckett, Leeds. merchants.—Philips and Cooke, Thorpe, Norfolk, beer brewers.—Tarbutt and Field, Stock Exchange.—Cunningham and Glass, Edinburgh, (no trade.)—Oliver and Hibon, Great Distaff Lane, (no trade.)—Preston and Peck, Lirerpool, general and commission merchants.—Hiscock and Goddard, Donnington, mealmen.—Price and Wagstaff, Newgate Street, fringe manufacturers.—Harrison and Co. Pernambuco, (no trade.)—Peachey, jun. and Peachey, Goswell Street, pswinbrokers.—Baker and Tingle, Kettering, Northamptonshire, millers.—Castle, Lax, and Prichard, Bristol, wine and spirit merchants, so far as respects E. Prichard.—Holt, Scholdield, and Dawson, Roehdale, Lancashire, woollen manufacturers, as far as respects R. Scholdield.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS

BAGHOTT, Sir P. A. Lypiatt Park, Stroud, banker.

BOWMAR, J. Goltho, Lincolnshire, farmer.

FOX J. Dartmouth, ship owner.

LOWES, J. Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, bill broker.

RENAUD, E. Birmingham, whipmaker.

SAWYER, T. Ramsgate, clemist.

DIVIDENDS.

July 10, J. Silver and Co. Size Lane, merchants.—July 10, S. Stickland,

Budleigh-Salterton, Devonshire, shopkceper.—July 10, J. Godfrey, Colchester, innkceper.—July 10, T. Walpole, White Lion Street, Goodman's Fields, victualler.—June 23, J. Lee, King Street, Cheapside, warchouseman.—June 23, R. Groning, Broad Street Buildings, merchant.—July 17, J. Wood and Co. Positry, warehousemen.—July 17, J. Boonaldson and Co. Friday Street, wholesale linen drapers.—July 12, S. D)e, Norwich, grocer.—July 12, S. M'Knight, jun. Liverpool, merchant.—July 13, T. Brown, Longdon, Staffordshire, grocer.—July 13, J. Devey, Wolverhampton, factor.—July 17, J. Tozer, Bristol, woollen draper.

A. Hellmann, Mincing Lane, merchant.—T. Mulligan, Bath, silk mercer.—J. Anderson, jun. Whitby, Yorkshire, merchant.—W. Collier, Wellington, Shropshire, ironmonger.—J. Westaway, Exeter, watch maker.—A Learmouth and Co. Parliament Street, copartners.—C. Jackson, Cleator, Cumberland, spade maker.—W. Killick, Chean, Sussex, ceal merchant.—S. Shingles, Basinghall Street, factor.—C. Croxford, jun. Iver, Buckinghamshire, colorance.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, THURSDAY.

Rowe v. Alderman Wood.—Mr. Knight stated that a motion was made when the Lord Chancellor last sat, for a further time spe-cially to answer the plaintiff's bill, which had been filed in February last, and also to stay the proceedings on the process issued for want of that answer, he then consented that no steps should be taken with that process until the defendant's motion had been heard; but as that now stands over indefinitively, he requested his Lordship would name a time when the defendant's answer was to be put upor

Mr. Sidebottom said he had been exceedingly assiduous in preparing the answer, but which was not yet complete; he would, however, undertake to furnish it by the time his Lordship should appoint.

The Lord Chancellor.—Shall we say now then?

Mr. Sidebottom observed that he had at this time drawn three or four hundred sheets of the answer, and he believed he could flatter himself that he had got half through it, but the shortest possible time that it would take to put it into a condition to be sworn, would be a month.

The Lord Chancellor-If you wish for time you must make a motion for it.

Mr. Knight said that it would be recollected that the motion to have a receiver appointed of the mines had been refused; that the balances said to be due to the defendant had been overpaid, and he was fighting to get over the long vacation before he filed his answer.

The Lord Chancellor—Take a fortnight's time to answer, and if more time is then required you must apply to the Court.

Mr. Sidebottom feared he must be compelled to trouble his Lordship.

# COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY.

WAKLY v. BARRON AND OTHERS.—This was an action of asmpett against the defendants, Directors of the Hope Fire Assurance Company, to recover a loss by fire in the plaintiff's house, No. 5, Argyll-street, Oxford-street, on the 27th August, 1820, under a policy of Assurance, executed for 12001. on household goods, &c. on the 9th of May, 1820.

The particulars of the cases have already been before the public. The plaintiff, a young man, of 26 years of age, had been a surgeon, in Argyll-street, where he had taken a house, No. 5, in December 1819; and then insured his furn ture, plate, linen, &c. in the defendants' office for 6001. In the month of February, 1820, he mar-ried a Miss Goodchild, the daughter of a vespectable gentleman of that mame, residing at Hammersmith; and in consequence of additional operty then purchased, he doubled his it gurance to the amount of Property then purchased, he doubled his in wife was from bome.

12001. On the night the fire took place, his wife was from bome

He was then all sted with inflammation in at her father's house. He was flathis eyes, and had sent his two cert and wife, to bed, inling to relieve the pain in his analysing leaches to his tenning to reneve me pain is as expect, applying seaches to his temples, which he did accordingly; and when he was retiring to bed, about half-past twelve at night, he was called to the door by a person who desired his immediate attendance upon a Mr. Ivall, an unkeeper in the City, an old patient of the plaintiff's. He excused himself by saying that it was impossible for him to leave his house that night from indisposition, but that he would wait on Mr. Ivall in the morning. The person at the door then said he had run very fast, was warm, and asked for some small beer to drink. The plaintiff gave him his choice of beer or cyder; the man chose the latter. He was let in; the plaintiff wrapped a towel round his head, and went down stairs to draw some cycler, leaving the stranger in the hall, and on his return up the kitchen stairs he received a violent blow on the head which deprived him of his senses. On recovering about two hours afterwards, as he supposed, he found the house in flames, and was almost suffocated with heat and smoke. He attempted to escape by the front of the house, but could not advance from the density of the smoke; he then crawled into the back kitchen, and in the terror of the moment he raised himself by means of a meat screen to a sky-light, broke the glass, and escaped into the adjoining house. The house was discovered to be on fire between one and two in the morning; the neighbourhood was alarmed, and the plaintiff's servants escaped in a state of nudity. The plaintiff himself was missing for about three quarters of an hour, and was at length found in the passage of the adjoining house, covered with blood, his clothes wet, with two or three wounds, as from a dagger, on his breast, and in a state of mental derangement. He was taken to a neighbour's house, and medical assistance pro-cured. He afterwards sent in his claim for the loss, the house and furniture being completely destroyed. His loss was estimated at 16001, and he delivered in vouchers for goods destroyed to the amount of about 10001. The defendants resisted the claim on account of the extraordinary and apparently incredible manner in which the fire was supposed to have occurred. The defendants now resisted the claim on two grounds: first, that the plaintiff bad attempted to support his claim by fraud and perjury, contrary to the previsions of the policy; and second, that he was himself the in-

Several witnesses were examined on both sides; on the one hand, to prove the buna fides of the plaintiff's case; and on the other, the

The case went to the Jury under the Learned Judge's directions. and after retiring for about half an hour, the Jury found their verdict for the plaintiff .- Dumages 12001.

FRIDAY .- This was the first day of Trinity Term.

Mr. Scarlett moved for a Rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the Proprietors of John Bull for an alleged libel published in that Paper on the 6th of May last, reflecting upon the Counters of Jersey. The Learned Counsel produced an affidavit of the Noble Counters, negativing the libellous matter, and also an affidavit that the parties against whom he were the Proprietors of the Paper mentioned

The Lord Chief Justice-Take a Rule to shew cause.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The Sale of Poor Houses and the Irish Stamp Duties' Bills were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

The Earl of Coventry presented a petition from Tewkesbury, praying for a revision of the Criminal Code. It was laid on the tuble.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Sergeant Blossett was heard for the appellant in the Strathmore Peerage case, and Mr. Wetherall in reply. Further proceedings on Tuesday next.

Marquis of Lansdown postponed his motion re

Foreign Slave Trade to Monday next, and the Earl of Darnley his motion respecting the Navy to Tuesday.

The Earl of Darnley called the attention of the House to the mode of supplying the Public Offices in Ireland with Stationery. He had moved for certain papers on the subject, from which he found that the present Lord Mayor of Dublin was the person who supplyed Government. A patent had been granted by the Lord-Lieuteuant of Ireland in 1780, in lieu of one granted in 1750, for serving the Public Offices in Ireland with Stationery—the total amount of that supply for the last ten years was 228,6061. 17s. 84d. which formed an average of 35,1291, per annum. Half of that amount he contended could be saved to the public by another mode of supplying the offices. The Noble Earl then read various parts of the Report shewing instances of great inaccuracies. In one instance, the charge for ruling was 6001, which ought to have been done for 301.—The same person had offered to do for 501. what had been charged 1,5001. The Commissioners of Excise had discovered that books furnished to their offices ought to have been bound in vellum, but were bound in an inferior manner; the amount of that fraud was 1,1921.; he admitted, that it had been done without the knowledge of Mr. Bradley King, the Patentee. He enumerated other instances of negligence and overcharge, and moved several Resolutions declaratory of the points in his statement, and that the public had suffered materially from a monopoly vicious in principle.

Lord Sidmouth observed, that the Noble Earl had admitted that Mr. Bradley King stood clear of fraud; but the charge of negligence was justly applied to the officers under him. Mr. King had always been anxious for enquiry into his conduct, and had even presented a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant for that purpose, and offered over and over again to refund the overcharges;—the Lord Lieutenant after examining all the papers, had declared Mr. King stood clear of connivance with the Agent in the fraud; but that he should make up all the deficiencies which had been done. There was no proof of direct fraud, but there was of gross error. The Noble Viscount under all the circumstances moved the previous

After some observations from the Marquis of Lansdown, the motion was negatived, and the previous question carried.—Adj.
WEDNESDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury reported from the Committee of Priviges, that the claims of Lord Doneraile to vote for Representativ Peers in Ireland, were allowed.—Adjourned.
THURSDAY.

The claims of the Earl of Ormond, and Viscounts Molesworth and Doneraile to vote at the Election of Peers for Ireland, were allowed in the Committee of Privileges.

The Irish Prisons Regulation, the Poor Employment, the Irish Deeds Stamp Duties, the Justices of the Peace Acting, and the Irish Insolvents Relief Bills, were passed.

The Marquis of Lansdown moved the second reading of the Penal Laws Bill, substituting transportation in lieu of death for robbing in dwelling-houses, on canals, &c. The Noble Marquis enforced the necessity of agreeing to this Bill as a principle of humanity—a general opinion now prevailed that the punishment of death was too severe, an opinion which had led to immunity of crime; as in the Excise Laws, where the Solicitor had conceived that severity had frustrated the object of the laws, since rigour had d the danger to which property was exposed. He instanced the verdicts of Juries found contrary to the principles of the particular law, on the score of mercy, as reasons for altering the present mode of punishment by death.

The Lord Chanceller opposed the motion for the second reading on the ground, that it would not operate to prevent the increase of crime. With respect to the prevalence of opinion in favour of lenient punishment, he (the Lord C.) previous to his being called upon to attend to the Recorder's Reports, had been of a similar feeling; but nineteen years of inves i ration of the e reports had led him to think differently. There was no way of legislating on the subjects of burglary but in general terms, which, however, might bear hardly in general cases. Among the class of erimes it was lamen. able to see to what an extent depredations by servants on their master's property had come,—property was taken by those sort of servants to set them up in trade, and thus they were established at their muster's cost in business. In prosecutions he had never seen the least disinclination either in the prosecutor or jury to lean to the side of mercy; and, therefore, he could not give his consent to

any alteration in the existing law.

The Earl of Caernaryon, Lord Calthorpe, and Lord King, supported

Lord Sidmouth observed, that the proportion of convictions to executions was as one to thirteen, and this demonstrated the lessty by which the law was administered. In the present state of so-ciety, property must be protected; for, with respect to tradesmen, they were robbed from week to week, month to month, and year to year, hy servants, in whom they placed the greatest confidence,

and in these circumstances the law must be supported.

The Marquis of Lansdown replied, and the House divided:—
For the second reading, 17—Noes, 27—Majority against the second reading of the Bill, 10 .- Adjourned.

PRIDAY.

The Earl of Wilton took the onths and his seat .- Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Mr. Goock presented the Report from the Agricultural Committee, which was ordered to be printed.

On the question for reading the Tobacco Duties Bill a second time, Sir F. Burdett moved an amendment, " that it be read a second time this day six months." On a division-For the second reading now, 75-For the Amendment, 43. The Bill was read a second time and committed.

Lord Nugent gave notice that he would early in the next Session bring in a Bill, for better securing the administration of justice in Tobago.

In answer to a question from Mr. H. Sumner, respecting the

pulling down London Bridge,

Mr. Alderman Wood observed, that there had been no time for the Corporation to come to a decision on the subject since the Committee had made their Report. He had reason to hope the Corporation would agree with the Report; the Committee had almost unanimously agreed to the necessity of erecting a new Bridge.

Mr. Curioen moved the Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the Husbandry Horse Tax Repeal Bill. He had to state to the House, that no opposition would be given to this Bill by Ministers. It was gratifying to him and must be to the country to see the handsome manner in which the Noble Marquis had acceded to the opinion of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had reserved his assent to the Bill until he had ascertained the sentiments of the House—he should not oppose the opinious of a majority in favour of the repeal of the tax, although he felt they were making a great sacrifice to the general interests of the country.

Mr. Birch noticed that some Gentlemen who supported the repeal of this tax, had voted for all the estimates in the supply, which according to Ministers were on the lowest possible scale; if this were the case, some new tax must be in the contemplation of the Right Hon. Gent. to supply the deficiency occasioned by the repeal of the present tax.

The Marquis of Londonderry observed, that the tax in the present situation of the country was most important, and its recessity of the most urgent nature; but the opinion of the House and the distresses felt by the agricultural interests had induced then to look at the loss of the tax with less regret. It was fallacious to suppose that any general relief would be afforded by its repeal. respect to proposing any new tax in lieu of the Agricultural Horse Tax, he could relieve the Hon. Members anxiety on that head, as undoubtedly the repeal would be a boon to the country unaccompanled by any thing which would be likely to countered its effects. He hoped, however, the House would bear in mind that this tax had been given up, when his Right Hon. Friend next Session should, in making his statements of the economical arrangements of the Government, from a Revenue by no means too abundant for the necessities of the State.

Mr. Baring could not compliment Ministers either on the score of their liberality or wisdom with respect to the present concession—the Right Hon. Gent. had not made the present sacrifice without great reluctance, but he had brought upon himself this sudden attack by his boastings of the flourishing state of the Revenue. In fact, the Right Hon. Gent. had done what many people had done who possessed more money than wisdom, he had brought a set of thieves about him who robbed him of his property.

The Marquis of Londonderry thought the Hon. Member (Mr. Baring) was desirous in future that no Minister should give up a tax, as far as his ungracious remarks could operate to that effect. Col. Wood hoped the exceptions would be extended to those persons who obtained a livelihood by carrying ore from the pit's mouth

in Wales, on horses.

Mr. S. Wortley denied that he had been inconsistent in voting

for the estimates, and for the repeal of this tax.

Lord Milton admitted, that the repeal was a boon, and be would not bereafter deny, that concessions had been made to the agricultural interests. The landed interest could not now complain they were not represented in that House; the agriculturalist would expe-

rience only a temporary benefit by the repeal.

Mr. Gooch believed the repeal of the tax would be productive of the greatest advantage to the country.

Mr. Lockhart was of the same opinion.

Mr. Gipps congratulated the House upon the repeal. He thoughs e supplies having been granted, it would be unfair to call for the reduction of the tax at present. He supposed it would take place from the 5th of April next.

Mr. Peel dissented from the general tone of congratulation which

seemed to prevail. He believed it would have been for the best interests of the country that it should have remained, and would have voted for it.

Mr. Grenfell was anxious to know how the deficiency was to be made good. Whether the repeal of the tax would have the effects of reducing the sum laid out in Stock for the reduction of the ma-

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the negative, be-cause the reduction would be made from the Consolidated Fund in gross, and not from the particular fund to which the Hon. Member had alluded. With respect to the commencement of the repeal, if he were to choose, he should say it had better commence from the 5th of April, 1822.

Mr. Curwen observed, that it had always been his intention date the repeal from April last. He thought it should be carried into immediate operation. The Hon. Member expressed his acknewledgments for the handsome manner in which Ministers had



behaved, and thought that the repeal should commence from the 5th of July next. With these feelings, he would consent to give up the Bill to them, wishing that they should have the full credit of passing it through the House.

Mr. Brougham denied that Ministers were entitled to credit for aling the tax, for the repeal had been wrung from them.

Mr. Colbourne said, the deficiency would not be experienced till next year, as the assessed taxes were always one year in advance.

The Bill was then committed for Wednesday.

On the Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee on the grant of an annuity to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence being movel,

Mr. Hume objected to the allowances granted to the Royal Family of late years, which were quite inconsistent with the means of the country. If the Duke of Clarence received any allowance beyond the 24,000l. a year allowed to each of the other branches of the Royal Family, it ought to be made up out of the Pension Lists placed at the disposal of the Crown. He moved a resolution to the effect of restricting the allowance in addition to 3,500l. as competent, but advising that any further sum should be paid out of the

The Marquis of Londonderry was of opinion that no grant could be made out of the pension list, exceeding 1,2001.

Sir J. Coffin declared that he was indebted to his Royal Highness for every thing he possessed. There was no officer in the service more master of his profession than his Royal Highness.

Mr. Curwen said, the declaration of the Hon, and Gallant Memher did him howour, but he thought it would be too much to ask the Royal Family to share in the burthens of the country.

Mr. Lockhart opposed the grant.

Mr. Monck opposed the grant.—The amendment was negatived. The Report was then brought up and read:—
Mr. Curves moved, that the resolution of the Committee be read

a second time that day three months. On a division the numbers were—For the amendment, 18—Against it, 144—Majority, 128.

The House afterwards divided on an amendment of Mr. Hume's, for reducing the grant to 3,5001.—For the amendment, 30—For the

original motion, 167-Majority, 137.

Mr. Bernal protested against granting the arrears. He moved that the grant of 6,000l. a year be made from April, 1821, instead

The Marquis of Londonderry put it to the Hon. Member, whether the decision just come to was not conclusive, and a pretty good bint to him as to the vote which he was about to call for. The sum in question ought not to be viewed as arrears, but merely in the light of a retrospect of the grant. He wished Gentlemen opposite not to confine their scruples on this head to purticular persons and occasions. When the Queen was lately to be provided for, an Hon. Gent. opposite had said he would not hear of her refusal to accept the provision offered by Parliament, but would leave it deposited in the Exchequer, for her Majesty to take up when she chose. Thus, twenty years after, she might have taken up the whole accumula-tion. The Queen's annuity was dated from the time of the late King's death, when she became Queen Consort, and Parliament was not called upon now to do more than they had done before on the like occasions. It was but equitable that his Royal Highness should not suffer a loss from an honourable self-derial. He felt that he could not reside in this country, and maintain the dignity of a Prince of the blood, without incurring debts, unless his pension

Lord Milton thought the grant should have been preceded by a Message from the Crown.

Mr. Curves was of opinion, the case of the Queen and the present one was quite different. He should like to know what had been done with the residue of the late King's property. He saw no reason why the debts of the Duke of Clarence should not be paid

out of that fund. In answer to the observation of an Honourable Member, that no

official notification had been received of the Queen's having taken up the provision granted her by Parliament,

The Murquis of Londonderry and, her Majesty had taken up the whole amount of her income from the time of its first commence-

Mr. Abererombie opposed the grant.
Mr. Williams asked why the Royal Duke did not come forward and make his claim two years since, when he found it necessary for the support of his station.

J. Graham replied, that his Royal Highness would have

so, but but been advised to the contrary.

Mr. Denman complained of the manner in which the Noble Lord had introduced the Queen's name, who was entitled to 90,000L of arrears, since she refused 15,000L of her income in 1814.

Mr. Alderman Wood also complained of the illiberality used to-wards the Queen. Ministers had promised to provide her with horses, carriages, a house, plate, &c. and yet when she received the five quarters of the grant made her by Parliament, they deducted for those conveniences, and instead of receiving 60,0001, she only received 12,000l.

The Hon. Member was interrupted in the midst of his harang by the call of Question! Question!—The House divided—For the amendment, 81—Against it, 131—Majority for the original motion, 50.

In a Committee of Supply,

Mr. C. Grant moved a variety of grants for the service of Ire-land. Among the sums were:—

10,0001, for the Education of the Poor. 7.0001, for the Dublin Society.

9,2301, for building Churches and Globe House

On moving that a sum of 18,4611, he granted for purchasing

Mr. S. Rics opposed the grant and divided the House.—For the motion, 48—Against it, 11—Majority, 37.

The following sums were then voted:—
11,0001. for Widening the Streets of Dublin.

2,5001. for expences of the Farming Society.

The House then resumed and the Committee reported progress.

TUESDAY.

There being only thirteen Members present at four o'clock, the

WEDNESDAY.

The Naval Stores Bill, the Vagrant Bill, and the Coul Drawback Duty Bill, the Loan Bill, the Irish Trensury Bills Bill, and the Exchequer Bills Bill, were severally passed.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Gruttan, on the subject of parochial taxation in Ireland, Mr. C. Grant said, the subject would be considered in a Committee next Session. Mr. Bright presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Bris-

tol, deprecating any infringement on the independence of Parliament, by allowing Members to retain their seats, who held offices

Mr. H. Davis observed, that the petition contained but few sig-

Mr. Bright said, on such a question the number was of small -The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. F. Buston brought before the House the practice adopted by the women in India of immolating themselves on the deaths of their husbands: Within the lust four years, in the Presidence of Fort William alone, no less than 2366 females had perished in this manner, but no account had been given of private immolations, fo these were public ones. The practice was gaining ground under

the British Government, while the French, Dutch, and Banish setents had put it down. Females, even under age, prescribes the law, had sacrificed themselves; and in one instance, a girl of eight years old, had been numbered among those victims. There was no doubt, all these evils arose out of the ignorance of the people. To cure them, the diffusion of knowledge and education was necessary; and he was happy to say, some progress had al-ready been made in that respect. He concluded with moving for copies and extracts of all communications received from India re-

specting the burning of widows.

Mr. B. Bathurst observed, that since the regulations with respect to burning had taken place, the number of victims had doubled. He thought it would be better for the House to trust to the natural operation of civilization and knowledge, to correct the evil. He hoped the Hon. Member would not press the subject.

Mr. Wilberforce regretted the exertions of the India Governors to abolish the drendful practice had failed. He was convinced, how-ever, that no people were more willing to receive instruction in manners and religion than the Hindoos.

Mr. Hume was of opinion that these practices were adopted for private interest. If any of the relatives of the party to be sacrificed could prevail upon her not to shrink, then after her death, her property became their own. He thought one of the most effectual modes of stopping the practice would be by granting burning li-

Lord Binning agreed in the opinions expressed by his Right Hon. Friend, Mr. Bathurst, and was satisfied that the interferen Company had only made things worse.

Mr Canning said, that whatever shades of difference there might be in the opinions entertained on this subject, there seemed to be afford the highest degree of gratification to every feeling of human nature, if this abomizable custom were put down; and the second was, that the attempt should not be made by coercive measures on the nort of the Compuse. He had is a former Section when the the part of the Company. He had in a former Session, when the Hon. Gentleman did him the honour to consult him, he hoped civilly, but unequivocally, dissuaded him from bringing the subject before the House. The reason was that the information which could then be produced must be defective in one national point, viz. as to the effect of the measures then adopted by the Government of India to put a stop to these practices. It was not then the case as it was now, that the matter had attracted public attention and discussion in India. The Hon. Member, (Mr. F. Buxton) in whose benevolent mind all the evils of human nature met a ready attention, argued that any thing in the performance of this sacrifice, which bore appearance of coercion, vitiated the proceedings on the part of the Hindoos, and justified interference. This he (Mr. Canning) denied, and to illustrate his argument, would suppose they had to deal with some of the customs known to prevail in Europe. He referred to a custom prevalent in Catbolic countries, of immuring human beings in numeries, the act being said to be voluntary. It was well known, however, that many who were thus doomed to spend the remainder of their days in cloistered seclusion, were too young to judge for themselves, and in many cases were averse from such a destiny. He asked the Hon. Member whether, if called upon to legislate as conquerors over a Catholic country, and it was desired to put down this practice, he would advise sending an officer of justice to the grate of a Convent on the day of the ceremony, to catechise the youthful victim as to the state of her inclinations, and upon the least appearance of hesitation, to tear her from the sacrifice? It would be acting in the way least calculated to insure the object desired, by irritating the jealousy, calling up the hostile opposition, and finally strengthening the prejudices of the natives. And were they to suppose that the feelings of the Hindoos were less acute, or their natures different, from those he had supposed in this imeginary case? He did not mean to say, that these superstitions might not be put down by reason; but he insisted that they must beware of going counter to the religious prejudices of the natives. We had conquered this country, and our subsequent domination of it presented a signal and splendid instance of preserving all its internal regulations, and above all those which related to religious matters, at the same time that we found that stream of light and civilization upon it which would in the end bring about that emancipation from our yoke, which had always been foreseen, and which every day The diffusion of know emed to exhibit as more practicable. ledge would dispel this illusion, and discolve the charm by which we swayed their hearts, and we must be content to pay, as the price of truth, the loss of dominion. He hoped, whenever that period arrived, we should be found as good, as wise, and as forbearing, as they now pictured us; but, at all events, he (Mr. C.) counselled that we should not, by adopting rash and coercive measures, in a case like the present, tear the mask from our own face, and despoil: ourselves of the pleasing consolation that we had been the glorious instrument of divine illumination in bringing about the separation.

Colonel Money thought that it would strengthen the hands of Government by putting an end to these abominable practices in a summary manner, and it was a mistake to suppose they could not be put down by force, as there was an instance on record in which Lord Wellesley, by sending a military force to one part of our Indian dominions, succeeded in putting an effectual stop to the prac-

tice of destroying children.

Mr. W. Smith agreed with the Hon. Member who spoke last in thinking that these abominable practices might be put down by

Mr. Buaton replied; the motion was carried: and the Papers ordered to be laid on the table

Mr. Wilberforce postponed his motion on the Slave Trade till

Tuesday next.

Mr. C. Hutchinson moved "an humble Address to His Majesty, requesting him to use his influence and authority to secure to the minor States of Europe their undoubted and, till now, never disputed right to choose their own form of Government, and also to remonstrate with his Allies on the assumption of powers neve before claimed, which introduce new principles into the laws of nations, in direct opposition to all former practice and precedent, and which if persevered in and acted upon, would not only prevent the establishment of all rational liberty, but tend to render tual despotisms of the worst kind." The Hon. Member The Hon. Member preinced the motion with a long speech, in which he said, that he conceived to be tremer melv sa with the reprehensible principles adopted by the different Courts of Europe. The Noble Lord might interpose his great influence to avert the threatened dangers which amounted, to all appearance, to a total disorganization of society. He was aware the Noble Lord would say, that this Government was no party to the Holy Alliance, and therefore not answerable for its acts. He charged Russia with views of aggrandizement for the last 100 years, and then went on to state, that the various refusals of Ministers to then went on to state, that the various refusals of Ministers to enquire into alledged grievances were proofs of their acting on a similar system with the Holy Alliance—noticed the attack on Naples, which be considered on a par with any thing Buonaparte had done. He further contrasted the conduct of the Allies with the principles for which they had formerly contended, and offered to supply any number of proofs that might be required to substantiate what he had advanced. He had no doubt that if the Emperor of Russin could pour his troops into Spain with the same facility that Austria could throw hers into Naples, he was confident that he would do so to overturn the Constitution recently established in that country. If the Noble Lord did not disayow all participation in such views, it would appear to the world that he was neither more or less than a party to them. He compared the political

character of England now, with that which it had beented up to 1793, and complained that it retained no longer those claim respect of other countries which belonged to if then. Its military character he wished to keep distinct from its political character; but speaking of the latter, he maintained that if we were not par-ties to the acts of the Continental Powers, the unnatural war in which this country had been engaged, had reduced it to such a state of weakness, that it could not interfere as formerly, to prevent ensures to which it was opposed in principle, from being carried into execution.

The Marquis of Londonderry did not think it necessary to follow the Hon. Member through his various statements. In reviewing the system which had been acted upon, the Hon. Gentleman had been pleased to attach infinitely more importance to the share which he (the Marquis of Londonderry) had had in the events comprehended within the period of which he had spoken. For a considerable portion of that period, he (Lord Londonderry) had certainly en in a situation which precluded him from doing much mischief. He might, however, be allowed to say, that he had not that love of tyranny which the Hon. Member's speech would impute. The acts to which he had been a party, so far as his understanding enabled him to judge of them, were of a character opposite to that which had been given to them,—at least he could not but view them in a directly opposite light. He was as friendly to rational freedom as the Hon. Member or any other Gentleman could be, and as anxious to support the character and influence of this country; but he could not agree that we had a right to be the active regulators of the affairs of all the countries in Europe. He must deprecate the idea that no government was to stir but in accordance with our feelings—that no State Paper was to be issued which was not savetly such as that However that the street of the transfer to but they ware to be exactly such as that House could approve; but they were to be called upon to express disapprobation, and in fact to intermeddle with matters which they did not understand, and of which still less could they comprehend the policy. He (the Marquis of London-derry) was not prepared to follow the Hon. Gentleman in the general and vague course which he pursued. The particular questions to which the Hon. Gent. alluded were already most amply and elaborately discussed. The question of the Treaty of Vienna, for instance, received the amplest discussion. The question of Naples had been most elaborately discussed: and so also was the question regarding Buonaparte's confinement in the Island of St. Helena. If the Hon. Gent. wished to discuss those over again, or had taken any other regarding to the Market and the specific of the Market and Island. any other specific or particular question, he (the Marquis of Londonderry) was prepared to meet him; but it was unterly impossible for him to form any opinion on the Hon. Gentleman's proposition.

Major General Wilson supported the motion.

Mr. Hutchinson replied and the House divided.—For the mo-on, 28—Against it, 117—Majority, 88.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for the better Relief of the Poor, was then read.

Mr. Calerast said, the principles proposed in the Bill could not aniopted. The burthens said to be created by the present Poor Laws, he thought greatly exaggerated. He was irrendly to a com-pulsory levy for the poor, the first principle of which this Bill went pulsory tery for the poor, the first principle of which this bin went to cut up by the roots. In the case of manufactories, the measure would produce one of two alternatives—starvation, or intestine commotions. He thought funded property ought to bear its share for the support of the poor. He contended that, in most parts of the kingdom the rates had been reduced—that the poor themselves were in many respects auxious to make provision for old age. He stated, that in the town of Leicester, 17,000l. had been collected for the poor, of which 9,806l. was furnished by the mechanics of the town, who were in fact the poor themselves. This fact of itself would upset the principle of this Bill, which assumed that the poor of themselves had no exertion. He would, however, vote for work. He was confident the Bill would not pass this Session, and, speaking openly, he believed there were not fifty Members in the House who wished that it should pass.

Mr. Mansfield (Member for I. eicester) confirmed this statement.

Mr. Lockhart supported the Bill.
Mr. Bernal opposed it, conceiving it would, if passed, lead to endless litigation.

Mr. F. Lewis was friendly to the main principle of the measure, and the debate was adjourned.

(For continuation of Debates, see page 222.)

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

It is understood, that the King will take his departure for Ireland on the 1st of August. On his return, will land near Dumbarton Castle, in Scotland, and proceed for the Duke of Montrose's, and from thence go to Dunkeld Castle, and return by Stirling to Edin-

On Monday, at two o'clock, the King left his Palace, in Pall
Mull, escorted by a party of Light Horse, for his lodge, at WindsorWhen His Majesty visits Wales, a new Order of Knighthood is
expected to be created; the title to be, the Order of the Ancient
Knights of Cambria, and the Ribbon of the Order to be of lock

green, with white edges.

The Duke of Cambridge will reside at the King's Palace, in St. James's Park, during his stay in England. Apartments are pre-paring for the reception of his Royal Highness.

CORONATION CEREMONIES.—The preparations for the festival in the Hall are proceeding on the most extensive scale. Quantities of a sort of double chair, or settee, with backs, have been sent into the Hall, to be placed on each side of the long tables. They are stuffed, and have red coverings. For the furnishing of the tables one manufacturer has orders for 300 dozen of plates, 600 dozen of spoons, &c. and another tradesman has an order for as

many knives and forks.

Coronation Chair.— This ancient sent, which is generally known by the name of St. Edward's Chair, is what is placed before the altar, and is that in which the King is seated on the solemnity of the Coronation being performed. It is now being fitted up for the purpose, according to orders received on Saturday; the style adopted during the last 400 years (all the documents, illustrative of this curious and interesting subject, having been very recently discovered) will be followed. This being the first Coronation since the Union, there will be additional ornaments in the back of the chair; the ornaments will now consist of an equal admixture of the rose. the thistle, and the shamrock

Coronation Precedents .- The forms that are generally followed in the several Coronation arrangements now in progress, are those pursued on the Coronation of James II. Lord Harrowby, the President of the Court of Claims, stated this fact on Saturday, when adverting to the case of the City of London. The account of the Coronation of James II, is the most minute narrative on that subject that exists. The crowning of that Mountch was performed exso extended and magnificent a scale, that a writer on this subject, in 1761, observes, "it was questionless designed for the model of all future Coronations, and accordingly, by the King's express. command, was recorded in the most pompous manner, which has been followed with little variation in the several Coronations since." In the course of those valuable researches, however, that have recently taken place, as the contents of the State Papers, a minute and interesting manuscript account of the Coronation of James I. was discovered a few days since. It gives, what was much wanted, some setails on the subject of costume. It has been laid before Lord Sidmouth, who forwarded the curious munuscript to the Coropation Commissioners.



The Guide to Matrimonial Rappiners, a new edition of which

The Guide to Matrimontal Happiness, a new edition of witch is just published, hav abundant proof of being written by a virtuous woman of fashion and an amiable write; the subject is of all others the most important, having for its purpose the promotion of naiversal happiness in that moral union, which is the cement of society and the pure source of all domestic felicity.

We are requested to state that new editions of the following Works have been recently published by Messrs. Colburn and Co. vis.—I. George the Third, his Court, and Family, 2 vols. 8vo. with 18 portraits. 2. The Hermit in London, 3 vols. small 8vo. 3. Tully's Letters from the Court of Tripoly, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Miss Butney's Tales of Fancy, 3 vols. 5. Horace Walpole's Correspondence, 4 vols. 6. Lady Morgan's France and Florence Macarthy. 7. Madame de Genlis's Palmyre et Flaminie, and Petrarch et Laters. 9. Bramsen's Travels in Egypt and Syria, 2 vols. Franklin's Laira. 9. Bramen's Travels in Egypt and Syria, 2 vols. Franklin's Memoirs and Correspondence, 6 vols. 10. The Art of Preserving the Sight, by an experienced Oculist. 11. Sir Arthur Clarke's Essay on Bathing.

The following is part of a letter just received:—
ROME, MAY 25.—I have to lament the loss of Mr. Denis, the late
British Consul at Civita Vecchia, who died on the 19th inst. ofter a
short illness. His remains, attended by a few followers, were inread by an English gentleman. The regret I feel for my friend is greatly augmented by the humiliating circumstances which accompanied his obsequies; for, when I say there were a few follow-ers; I mean those who evinced a Christian-like deportment;—he was indeed followed by a great part of the inhabitants, but in a tunnituous manner, with hissing and shouting. The police officers being so remiss as to winess this disgraceful scene with indifference, and when the house of the deceased was nearly blockaded, said they could not interfere without express orders from their superiors.

These are the people, who, intolerant to those that profess not their own faith, on every occasion, demand for themselves unquali-Sed concessions, but towards those of a different persuasion steel their hearts against the common impulses of gratit ide and humanity, and with relentless berbarity assail the lifeless body of the Representative of that Government to which they have recently owed the preservation of their country, and, instead of honouring the poor relie, oppose an interment they would not disallow a brute animal.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The attention of the Public is respectfully invited towards the New Series of this Journal whish was commenced the list January, on a new and very improved piain; the Original Papears being printed on a large Type; similar to those in the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, and the Miscellaneous Departments so arranged as to form a distinct Volume at the end of the year; thus combining in the same Work, the several characters of a Magasine, a Review, and an Anneak Register.

Under the superintendence of its present Editor, this work will be devoted to the contributions of persons of the highest talent, it being the detarmination of the Publishers to spare no expense in order to present to the world a Monthly Journal, adapted in every respect to the present improved state of seechtry, and posicesting a greater fund of amusement and information than hashliberto been attempted

Among other Papers of peculiar interest now in the course of publication, are Mr. Campbell's Lectures on Poetry, the substance of which was recently delivered at the Reyal Institution; and those who may desire to possess the New Series from its commencement in January, are requested to transmit their orders without delay to their respective Booksellers and Newsmen to prevent disappointment.

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On Wednesday next will be published.

THE SUBSTANCE of a REMONSTRANCE, forwarded to the Earl Bathurst, against the Abuses in the Administration of Justice in the Colony of Demorara, and the unconstitutional con innance of Foreign Laws in the ceded British Colonies; by which the subjects of England are left at the mercy of occasional decrees and ministerial rescripts. By J. CLAY-TON JENNYNS, E.g., Comnet to the Coloniel Law Office, New Boswell-court; and late Fiscal to the united Colonies of Demerara and Essequibo.—With a Preface, centaining some Observations on the extraordinary powers assumed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and on a late violation, by an ex post footo law, of West India Property.

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# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VERAX must suffer us to make another trial of his good nature.—We cannot insert the joke about Mr. Fox for obvious

VALERIUE must favour us with his name before we can notice

e communication. We shall be glad to hear from our Norfolk friend. We shall be very much obliged to Muncaton for that which

la mentions.

The great press of correspondence this week renders it is notice all our communicants, but we would observe generally, that, unless on temporary matters, the earlier we receive their favours in the week the n ere we are obliged.

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, June 24.

IT will be remembered by our readers, that we have invariably abstained from alluding (except very slightly) to the prosecutions which have been instituted against us,-quite sure of justice in the constituted Courts of our country, and equally certain of the indelicacy of attempting to prejudge our own case, or prejudice a Jury; but it must be permitted to us to make one observation upon the criminal information moved for by Mr. Scarlett in the case of Lord Jersey.

Sincerely and honestly we admire Lady Jersey,—admire her talents and qualities,—and never, as we are quite sure, have indirectly insinuated the slightest imputation upon her character. That she is not exempt from follies is most true. (and let us inquire who is), and we might-but we never did -have perhaps raised a laugh or two at her expence; but

for vice, except the vice of meddling in politics; which, lady, is assuredly no virtue, we repeat we never hinted at it.

We were convinced that her respectability was put in enpardy by the course she was taking; and that her Lady. ship is of the same opinion appears by her having abandoned it. Whatever may be the result of the cause which is instituted against us, we have the satisfaction of knowing, that; let our principal motive for having written as we have done be what it might, a wish to save Lady Jersey from degrade. tion and disgrace was not the least. The Me in a

There has been but little fluctuation during the last week in the public securities, but in the former part of the week a slight depression took place. This is chiefly attributed to the rumour which was then circulated of the Sovereigns of Runia and Austria intending to interfere between the contending parties in Turkey; but there is not now that degree of credit attached to the report which appeared at first, consequently, a trifling improvement was visible in the Funds, and the highest prices during the week were 764 for Reduced, and 764 4 for the Account. Yesterday morning Consels epened at 764 for Reduced, and 774 for the Account, and after a trifling fluctuation left off at 76 for Reduced, and 764 for the Account. The Continental securities have also experienced a slight depression, which has also tended to depress those of this country, the French Funds being done on Wednesday at 86. 65, and the Neapolitan at 72.

#### THE QUEEN.

We make the following extract from the Montage CHRONICLE of last Wednesday!!!

In giving an account of the Masquerade at Drury Lane. the Morning Chronicle says-

"From eight till eleven the assembling visitors were entertained with a variety of dramatic Entertainments. An appropriate Ode was recited by Mr. Cooper. "God save the King" was then sug with great applause. It was succeeded by shouts on the stage, which were replied to in a similar way from the body of the house. The interlude of Blue Devils was then acted. Mr. Rliston, as Meagrim, was received with particular marks of approba-tion, which were frequently renewed in the course of the performance. It was, however, often interrupted by bursts of laughter, provoked by the ludicrous assemblage which the boxes opened to the view. A Periwinkle Woman, with a black eye and a basket on her head, attracted much notice in the dress circle, and the poculiar elegance of her deportment excited a suspicion that the had taken the Theatre in her way home from Hammersmith."

Whether the Chronicle implies that the Queen herself w the Periwinkle Woman, or that from her basket and black eye, the Periwinkle Woman resembled the generality of her Majesty's Monday visitors, we do not exactly know: we quote the paragraph as it stands.

On Tuesday the Queen gave a dinner at Cambridge House, at which were present Mr. Austin, Lord and Lady Milton, Marquess and Marchioness of Tavistock, Lord WILLIAM Fitzgerald, Sir Ronald Fergusson, Mrs. Michael Angelo Taylor, Major-Gen. Wilson, Messrs. Brougham, Hobbes Whitbread and Taylor.

The dinner was uncommonly good and the wines and liquors of the first quality; in the course of the evening her Majesty had intended, we believe, to have sung the following parody on a popular ballad; but having delayed it too long, she was prevented from doing so, by an attack of slight indisposition to which she is unfortunately very subject.

AIR—" Wapping Old Stairs."

ow. H

Your Queeny has never been false, I declare, Since the last time we parted at sad St. Omer's; 30000 40 When I swore that I still would continue the same, -And gave you the Villa, that goes by your name. ... When I passed three short fortnights between decks with yes, Did I e'er give a kiss to a man of the crew? When you fell from your horse (by good luck, on your many) Your bruises I dressed, and your broth too I made.

Though I've been to the Mansion House Concert and Mansion

With Hood, and with Wood, and with Walthman and all; In silence I sat all the music to hear, And mourned thy sad absence with many a tear; Can Hood, or can Wood, like my Bergy be prized? For thee, Mayor and Aldermen all are despised! Then be constant, and when your dear life is at state; Your wounds still I'll dress, and your broth too I'll make:

# HUMBUG.

IT is allowed on all hands that this Paper has been the chief, perhaps sole cause of the exposure of that great humbug which was carrying on with the most uninterrupted success when it was established. Since we have succeeded in our first effort, we shall continue to expose all humbugs likely to militate against the interests of the country, and, in pursuance of that determination, we cannot but call the tention of our readers to a long-winded article which appeared in the Morning Post newspaper of Friday se nnight; in which it will be seen that a society called " The Betkel Union" is established, for the purpose of inflicting unnatural restraints upon human nature, of curtailing a numerous and deserving body of His Majesty's subjects of their legitimate rights and privileges; and, in short, of practising humbug, in its fullest extent, for the benefit of some half-dozen smoothfaced, lank-haired hypocrites, who, under the pretence of inproving the morals of seamen, are struggling hard to turn a penny as secretaries, or book-keepers, or committee-men, or directors, or any thing else, in this laudable institution!



We will now take a summary view of the rigmarole which I salt-beef and biscuit for six months as so inconvenience, the the capters have put forth; if rigmarole be word harsh enough to convey our horror of the spiritual quackery, bare-faced nonsense, and appalling blasphemy, which it con-

It begins thus:-

"The importance of seamen to Great Britain, as the chief commercial country of the world at present, must be indescribable. England is indebted to them principally on the following accounts: " 1. For the discovery of different parts of the world."

We are here informed of a claim of which we were certainly not previously aware, but we make a discovery by it which surprises us not a little; namely, that Christopher Columbus, Americus Vesputius, Jean Cabott, and Sebastian his son were all Englishmen; for to them, certainly, we are indebted for the discovery of most parts of the world: the fruits of our own researches in that way never having gone much beyond some unprofitable rock in the South Sea, or such a thing as Melville Island at the North Pole.

The second claim is :-

"2. For the trade, the wealth, the prosperity, and for many of the necessaries, the comforts, and the luxuries of life."

We admit the obligation-but our gratitude seems equally due to the blacksmith who makes our fire-place, or the miner who toils in the bowels of the earth to find us coals to fill it with.

The third, fourth, and fifth we also admit most cheerfully;-

" 3. For the protection of her trade and her coasts; so that while the whole Continent of Europe has experienced the herrors of a seat of war, England has only known them from report."

"4. For the rank this country holds among the maritime nations of the world, and the vast degree of influence that elevated

"5. Fer the means of communicating those sohemes and methods (abounding in this country) which have been so successful in ameliorating the natural and moral condition of mankind, and restoring social order and national fecility from confusion and

But the sixth we hesitate moon.

"6. For the conveyance of Missionaries and Bibles to every part of the world, and thus rendering efficient the benevolence and plety of this country, in supporting the Bible and Missionary Societies—" because we are inclined to think that Missionaries (who are for the most part, needy, under-bred, and ignorant people athirst for a livelihood) do an infinity of mischief wherever they come; and because, if any good arise from the carrying of such commodities, the master of a stage-coach on which any of them travel, or even the coach-master's horses them-

selves, are equally entitled to our gratitude. The seventh head contains a more than ordinarily large share of cant and blasphemy, and runs thus:--

" 7. For the communication of all that daily intelligence from distant lands, that encourages and stimulates the mighty exertions in this land, and produces national expectation that a day of glory is approaching, when the knowledge of IMMANUEL shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. JEHOVAH, the Lord of heaven and earth, is undoubtedly the great first cause and origin of all these invaluable blessings; but it must strike every thinking person, that mariness have been and still are employed by his Divine Providence, as the instruments in his hands, through whose exertions England is so highly distinguished, so eminently blessed. The ex-traordinary privations and calamities of the British marine to obtain for their country these advantages ought to be duly appreciated.

1. They have feurlessly braved all the dangers of the ocean, and led a life of extreme toil, hazard, and pain, and their reward has simply been in the necessaries of life. 2. Tens of thousands have perished in inhospitable climates, by extremes of heat and cold under the torrid and frozen zones; by foundering at sea; by shipwreck; by being washed or rolled overboard; by bad provisions; by storms at by general and particular actions; and by all the dangers to en are usually exposed. What am amazing sacrifice of human life is continually made to preserve and to supply us, and to give effect to our schemes of active benevalence! 3. What multi-tudes are cast on shore, debilitated, mutilated, and afflicted for life with incurable disorders, caught in the regular discharge of their uty on the mighty ocean! 4. What thousands of widows and drplans have been suddenly cast destitute on the world, who have been supplied to more forward in the most present electric and all the most forward. eeen compelled to press forward in the most painted and apparent bircumstances, equally deprived of comfort and support! Mariners cave also been exposed in a peculiar manner to temptations, which horm no small part of their calamities, to obtain the invaluable bebeen competled to press forward in the most painful and alars fnefits England enjoys.

Now, before we go on to the most absurd part of all this, pause here for a moment.—No men on earth more highly prize-more cordially esteem the character of the bold, open, liberal, free, and happy English Sailor than we dot but will these Methodists say what they mean by "the amazing sacrifice of human life continually made to supply us, and to give effect to our schemes of active benevolence?" Are these besotted fanatics, fools enough to believe that any sailor enters the Navy " to give effect to their schemes of benevolence?" or are they knaves enough to wish to impose such trash upon others?

When Lord Gambier entered the Navy, was it to serve himself or any body else?-true, it is a hazardous profession; so is the Army, and there is in both a high chivalrous feeling which prompts an officer to the greatest exertions for his country; but the common sailor, or common soldier, mowever well and ably he may do his duty afterwards, enters the service upon a calculation of pounds, shillings, and pence—as he would be a bricklayer or carpenter; and when we hear such twaddlers as Lord Calthorpe, who is at the bottom of all this, talking about seamen sacrificing their lives to promote their active benevolence, it really makes

But now comes the perfection of absurdity. Among the greatest calcumities which oppress the poor sailor is

"The cheapness and facility of obtaining fruits and wines in foreign countries.

being able to obtain fruits and wine at a moderate rate, after a long voyage, is a columity, which-mark the object-is to be corrected by the Bethel Union and its myrmidons.

Another calamity is

"Their eagerness to rush to every semant gratification when they reach the shore, which is irresistibly increased unless they are under moral and religious restraint."

So that poor Jack, who proverbially finds a home and a sweet-heart in every port, is to be assailed by a Missionary the moment he sets his foot on shore, and provided with a clerical companion for the day, who, it should seem, is never to quit his charge till he sees him safe on board; his ship in the evening.

.In the mildness of their toleration, the Bethel Union denounce generally Jews, prostitutes, and publicans, who take every means to rob the sailor of his property; and broadly assert, that, to wean him from these enticing tempters, the counteracting influence of Methodists is absolutely neces-

" It has been said, there is a place of worship in the port where it has been said, tuere is a piace of worship in the part worship in the part with the may go. It is true, every herbour has such a place, and worthy ministers no doubt; but what does the soilor generally know or care about such a place? To visit this will require some strong moral or religious feelings—his labits are of a different nature. Besides, the place of worship is distant, the temptation is near; the former is probably hid in some street or square, the latter is visible on the quay, with every inviting appearance."

We do not see the truth of this observation, nor admit the general concealment of places of worship, which, if they be such places of worship as good men and good subjects should frequent, are universally marked by a tower or spire, and not uncommonly present themselves to view immediately on landing. We admit the "inviting appearance" of the quay, and Portsmouth is a case in point to which the remark applies, but it assuredly does not apply generally.

The article concludes by setting forth, that the Betkel Union, headed by Lord Gambier, wants cash; and there comes out the truth. Half a score needy dependants are to be provided for, and a manufactory of preventive parsons immediately established, who are to "meet the sailor wherever he is to be met," with the means of promoting "moral and religious improvement."

Now, only conceive the bare faced absurdity, not to say utter impossibility of such a wild scheme. Let any man stand upon the Point at Portsmouth, and see the multitude of sailors who, in the course of twelve hours, land there, either on duty or for pleasure, and then imagine a reverend antidote to be ready to attend each individual through the course of the day, to keep him from sin and drinking; or let any man who admits the possibility of carrying such a scheme into effect ask himself, or the Bethel Union, by what right they presume to inflict unnatural restraints upon men, whose services they so highly applaud? Is it to be suffered and endured, that our defenders and guardians are to be prevented from doing as they like, when every Methodist Parson is allowed with impunity to be the Bashaw of his congregation? Is not the open and venial profligacy of drinking grog, and dancing with a sweet-heart, ten thousand times less criminal than the hypocritical filth of a nocturnal love-feast, where not only licentiousness of the grossest nature is practised, but practised in the dark, and under the sanction of the very tenets Messrs. Calthorpe, Wilberforce, Gambier and Company would diffuse all over the world?

We call upon Mr. Grey Bennett, the champion of liberty, and advocate of discussion, and upon Mr. Joseph Hume, who has shewn a tender regard for the lives of his fellow creatures by quitting his profession, to interfere and call the attention of the legislature and the House of Commons to these projected innovations upon our national freedom. We are quite sure, that if government with a view to the improvement of morals were to restrict by an Act of Parliament, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, &c. &c. to a certain modicum of liquor, or to obstruct them in their relaxation or pleasure, and appoint a multitude of preventers to attend them, we should have the whole host of Radicals making the "welkin ring" with declamations against a measure so oppressive and destructive of the natural liberty of the subject. Why then should these patriots be silent now? Why are sailors alone to be crippled. cribbed, confined?" and why should we suffer that race to whom, as the "Bethel Union says, we are so much indebted, to be exclusively doomed to the iniquitous impositions of Methodism, and the double faced tyranny of religious humbug ?"

We call the attention of Messrs. Hume and Bennett to the subject thus particularly, because the article in the Post finishes with these words:--" The appeal is unto wice men, and therefore seeing it was not directed to them, those honourable but superficial persons might not have taken the trouble to have looked further into it.

Wanderful instance of Liberality and Support of the Freedom of the Press, in the Conduct of that most magnanimous and staunch Whig, the Hon. Grey Bennett, M. P .- This little great man, had been for some time in the habit of dealing with a respectable tradesman in the town of Shrewsbury, but, finding that be was among the loyal many, who amuse themselves with during to read our galling columns, the irritable M. P. issued a minatory epistle to this said tradesman, to the following purport :-- " If you persist in taking in that infamous paper, ' John Bull,' you shall never serve me with another article !!!"- However, the threatened Plebeian, being one of the Old School, hearing the motto of "liberty, property, and a straight head of hoir, has had the sauciness not to Is not this admirable !-- So that, instead of looking upon be coved by the lunarious lewings of this chalky most calf.

The late General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has been occupied in a discursion of rather a singular nature : an attempt on the part of the Whig side of the house to cut off the Presbyterian Church in India from all connection with the Ecclesiastical establishment of the sister kingdom. This measure was introduced by the Gentleman who some time ago figured at the Edinburgh Radical Meeting, out of revenge against the Member from Calcutta, who, in the Assembly or 1820, had carried a motion, denouncing a religious publica-tion, conducted by one of the Whig Ministers of Edinburgh, to be libelious and calumnious of the character of the Church

The breach of good faith of which the Assembly was called upon to be guilty, was strongly pointed out by saveral-Members; but we understand that the proposal of a Reversed Gentleman, to address the following Pastoral Epistle to the Church in India had more effect than argument in procu the decision of the Assembly, which, by a majority of 52, sustained the commission of the Minister of Calcutta.

" Dearly beloved Brethren, out of our pure love and affection to you, we invited you to send delegates also to this, our General Assembly; and still farther to prove the extent of our regard (and the greater our love the greater the freedom with which we treat our friends) we have taken thu liberty to turn your delegates out of doors.

We also learn that the Whigs are in high hopes of acquiring the ascendancy in at least one public body of the kingdom ;. they have already started one of their number, a Dr. Cook, as a candidate for the Chair at the next General Assembly, and are busily canvassing their friends to secure his election. The Ministerial party are no less active in support of their candidate; and we wish them every success in keeping down men, who, to gain their party purposes, would equally invade the sanctity of the Church, and endanger the safety of the State.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN-In consequence of your having place d the name of Dr. William Bengo Collyer in the list of those Clergymen who prayed for the Queen, there appeared, a short time afterwards, in your paper, a sort of explanatory letter from a friend of the Doctor's, (which, by the bye, I have no. doubt was written by himself), in which it is stated, as Air: opinion, that the Queen is a " singer of the first magnitude." After this very decided expression of the writer's sentiments regarding her Majesty, you will no doubt feel a little surprised: to learn, that at the Anniversary Dinner, held yesterday, atthe Bull Inn, Peckham, to commemorate the opening of Hanover Chapel, in that viilage, the Doctor gave the health of the Queen, immediately after that of our good King.

I shall not attempt to describe the inconsistency of such conduct as this, and I trust it will not pass without being animadverted upon by you, in your usual forcible way.

I am, dear John, your sincere friend and admirer,

# HOUSE OF LORDS, SATURDAY.

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This day the Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the following Bills, viz. The Irish Deeds Stamps Bill, the South Sca Trade Bill, the Poor Employment Bill, the East India Prize-Money Bill, the Irish Ricctions Expences Bill, the Irish Prisons Amend-ment Bill, the Irish Sessions of the Peace Bill, the Irish Insolvent Debtors Bill, the Woollen Cloths Stamping Bill, and the Metropolis

The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Viscount Melville.

After the Commons had retired, the Thames Lastage and Ballastage Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Brak of Ireland Advances Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Sinking Fund Loan Bill, the Ordnance Lands Bill, and the Irich Treasury Bills Bill passed through Committees, and were reported without any Amendments.-Adjourned.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY.

The House met at Two o'clock, and the several Bills on the table were forwarded a stage.

bringing up the Report of the Customs Duties Acts Committee. Mr. Hame objected to the regulation proposed by the Committee, as operating to give an advantage to the West India merchant over the East India trader in the importation of cotton.

Mr. Maberley and Mr. Grenfell supported the objections of the Member for Aberdae

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and, the present was only the resolution of a Committee. If a Bill was brought in, ample opportunity would occur for discussing the subject in a full House.—
The Report was then received.

HAYLEBURY COLLEGE .- Mr. Flume in moving for returns the expenditure of this establishment from its origin to 1821, and of the number of Cadets educated there and sent out to India, adverted to the necessity which there was for the Cadets being instateted in the Hindostan language previous to their loaving this country, such was the object in which this establishment originated, and the necessity of their receiving such instruction, was evident to every one who had any knowledge of the occurrences in India where British officers before they had been in the country two months, were subject to be called on to act as unpires between the natives, of whose language they were wholly ignorant. Of 516 Caders seat out in 1820, only 58 were educated at this College. The motion was put and agreed to.

Mr. Hume then moved for returns of the appropriation of Ann's bounty, from the last returns on the subject to the present

The Chanceller of the Exchaquer wished the motion should nbrace all grants to the Ciergy. The building of new Churches might require some additional provision for the Clergy, as those who were to officiate in them would have no support except what arose from pew.money, which in some districts would be sening indeed, and in some of them very profuse.

Mr. Hume declared he would oppose any addition to the already overgrown revenues of the Church. When the Right Hon, Gent obtained 1,000,0001. from Parliament for building new Churcher, he promised that no application should be made for additional previsi

Mr. Grenfell also considered the Clergy as already fully provided

Mr. Serjeant Onelow did not consider the property as more than sufficient to answer the demands made upon it.—The motion was then agreed to.

The House was summoned to the House of Peers to bear the Royal Assent given by Commission to several Public and Private Bills: and on their return the House adjourned to Monday.



#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. (Continued from page 219.) THURSDAY.

The Beer Trade Regulation Bill was passed.
On moving for a Committee on the Consolidated Fund Bill,

Mr. Ricardo asked whether the Right Hon. Gent. did not feel much inconvenience in obtaining money preceding the payment of the dividends? and whether, after these dividends were paid, there was not a great influx?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the scarcity of money at those times had often commanded his attention. Several expe-dients had been submitted, but none had been adopted.

The House then went into the Committee

Mr. Creevey wished to know if this country ever could be in a state of independence, while the Government were obliged to bor-row from the Bank at the end of every quarter, to meet the divi-

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, if the Bank refused to advance money, he could get it elsewhere. The Bill was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Sir J. Newport, alluding to an Orange Society established at Manchester, which was in connexion with other societies under a similar title, wished to know whether an illustrious individual was a Member of the society, because that society was contrary to law

The Marquis of Londonderry had enquired of the illustrious individual since the Right Hon. Bart, had formerly put the question, and his Royal Highness had given an answer which he hoped would be satisfactory to all parties. His Royal Highness acknowledged that he had consented to be the patron of this society in February last, upon an assurance that it was to be a loyal society, and not a patriotic one; his Royal Highness never contemplated that in so doing it was an infringement of the law. Upon the report reaching him that the society was illegal, his Royal Highness desired his name to be withdrawn; but at the same time avoided any implication that the society was illegally established.

Sir J. Newport was satisfied with the statement of the Noble Matquis.

On the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry into the claims of General Desfournesses,

Mr. Grenfell contended against the legality of these claims

and then the papers were laid on the table.

Lord W. Bentinck moved that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, representing to him that we feel greatly mortified, in learning that attempts had been made by the King of the Two Sicilies to reduce the privileges and rights of the Sicilians to such a state as would expose the British Government to the reproach of having contributed to a change which would impair the freedom and happiness of the Sicilians, and we therefore pray His Majesty's interference in such manner as the honour and good faith of this nation absolutely require. In submitting this motion, the Noble Lord prefaced it with a statement of his local knowledge of the countries, and observed upon the severe trentment which the Sicilians had experienced from the Newpolitan Government after the country was evacuated by the British troops; a more complete annihilation of freedom had never taken place than that which the Sicilians had experienced on the restoration of the Neapolitan Government, who had treated them with injustice, cruelty, and op-pression. The Noble Lord adverted to the occurrence of 1505, when the King was driven out of Naples and sought refuge in Sicily under the protection of an English force. In the year 1808, when the Neupolitans received a subsidy of 300,000l, they made no other return for it than distrust, and even perfect hostility. Sir J. Stewart, when Murat was about making a descent upon Sicily, could only get a single regiment of Neapolitans to join him, while the Sicilians voluntarily offered themselves to repel the invaders .-He descanted at some length on the state of Sicily up to 1810, when the barons surrendered their feudal rights, and established a Parliament with two Houses like those of Great Britain. Thus things went on down to 1813, 1814, and 1815, when the King of the Two Sicilies resumed the reins of Government, and renewed his onth to preserve the Constitution. About the 1st of May in the following year Murat left Naples, and the King went there. But previously to his leaving Sicily a memorandum was left there in 1915, to the same effect as the instructions which were sent out in that year by the Noble Lord to the British Minister. Of these instructions he in every respect approved, and if he had had the framing of them himself, they could not have been more conformable to his ideas .- The instructions were received in Sicily about the end of December, and it would show how far they were attended to by the King, that they were soon followed by a decree of His Majesty uniting the two countries—thus abolishing altogether the Constitution and all the rights and privileges of the Sicilians. Sicily was thus made a province of Naples, and this relation was the more degrading and painful, as it could not be concented that the greatest antipathy had always prevailed between the two countries.

The Marquis of Londonderry admitted the competency of the Noble Lord to submit a motion on the Affairs of Sicily, from his great personal acquaintance with that country; but he thought, after six years had elapsed since those transactions took place too much to interfere-it would not be wise in the British Parliament. As to our connexion with Sicily, it should be remembered, that in taking military occupation of it, we were governed by motives of expediency in order to form a barrier against the strides of French dominion, and to protect the Royal Family, and from a hope that an opportunity might occur of operating upon the Continent of Italy, so as to shake the extent of French influence We had given no express assurance or guarantee to Sicily of securing to it any particular form of government, though circumstances rendered a change in their mode of government neces-mary; and a Constitution was certainly formed, somewhat upon the plan of our own. As far as he could judge of a Constitution, he mover saw one less suited to a people than the Constitution which was established in Sicily under the Noble Lord's sanction. There was no one point of union more decidedly adopted throughout Sicity, from the Crown down to the lowest peasant, than that that Constitution could not stand. The instructions given to Sir Wm.

A Court had met the approbation of the Noble Lord; and when that Minister left Sicily in 1816, it was never thought of that it as incumbent upon us to make The making of a Constitution for any country was the last not which he hoped a British Government would ever do. It was a sesponsibility which, more than any other act whatever, would make our name odious abroad. As to the changes that had been made in 1816, the instructions sent to Sir W. A'Court, with respect were of such a mature as to obtain the approbation of the Noble Lord himself, for he had the goodness of one them.
There was no reason to suppose that Sir W. A'Court had made a wrong use of those instructions, for he was an individual of great knowledge—indeed of as great knowledge as any individual he had ever had occasion to communicate with. That Minister had seen mothing in the conduct of the Neapolitan Government to excite the jealousy of this Government. No design was seen on the part of the King to aim covertly at the liberties of the people. The of the King to aim covertly at the liberties of the people. Mobile Marquis contended that there was nothing in the proceedings the Sicilian Government to nake it necessary for this House to entertain the motion of the Noble Lord.

Sir J. Mackintonh, at some length, supported the motion; and at length the House divided—Ayes, 35 - Noes, 69 — Majority, 34.

Mr. S. Wortley moved for Copies of the Documents issued in the form of Despatches by the Allied Powers from Laybach. The

Hon. Member observed that it was impossible an English House of Commons could view with indifference the spirit displayed by the Allied Powers in this Despatch, or could be at ease whilst they proclaimed that their wills alone were to be the law of Europe; -- a doctrine which took away all security from other States, and would, if acted upon, involve this country, with its best institutions, in the same spirit of condemnation, and expuse us to be treated as outlaws. He then proceeded to detail the substance of the Despatch, which stated the restless disposition evinced in certain States, and concluded by laying down the mode in which any changes were to be made in States for the future, insisting, without reserve, that in no case would it be permitted a State to make a change in its form of Government without their entire free will, and that they were responsible to God alone. Now, if such had been the law of Europe ome years ago, in what situation would England have been at this day? Should she have any liberty? for was not the liberty which we now enjoyed, wrung often from the Severeigns of this country, and against their wills? If, however, the Minister of the Crown If, however, the Minister of the Crown would stand up in his place, and declare that there was no danger to the liberties of Europe from the promulgation of these principles, then he (Mr. W.) would not press for them. What he wished was, that the uttention of the people should be roused, through the medium of his Heaville and the property of the content of the people should be roused, through the medium of his Heaville and the people should be roused, through the medium of his Heaville and the people should be roused, through the medium of his Heaville and the people should be roused, through the medium of his Heaville and the people should be roused, through the medium of his Heaville and the people should be roused. diam of this House, to the tendency of those principles, which seemed to be destructive of all civil liberty, and of the independence of every State in Europe.

Marquis of Londonderry agreed in the principles which the Hon. Gent. had laid down, but objected to laying the Papers on the table, as no ultimate proceedings were to be adopted. So long as Ministers did their duty, it was better for the country to leave the management of foreign affairs to the Executive Government. The principles laid down in the document alluded to did not apply to this country; there was in them an abstract generality of applica-tion, but there was nothing to call for the interference of Parliament. If this document was replied to, there was a replication on the part of the Allies, and this would lead to endless literary altercations, which in the end might produce a war, or at least disturb the relations which at present subsisted between States. The Noble Lord declared his total dissent from the principles contained in the Circular alluded to. He denied that this country had any right to take notice of the doctrines promulgated by any other State; this would be to infringe upon the independence of these States. He avowed that the Ministers of the Allied Powers were ill-advised to publish a declaration which was against all principles of sound policy; but still he was convinced they had not done it with any view to aggrandisement.

Sir J. Mackintosh conseived there was no security for the li-

berties of other States; for here were the three greatest Powers in Europe in conspiracy against the pence of Europe. The principles which they avowed made them the enemies of every nation, for they attacked all those fundamental principles upon which every depends. This then was a case for this House to interfere in and he assured them that the expression of the people of England would not be without its effect. There was no security for nations after the acts which the Allied Powers had been guilty of.

Mr. Hutchinson supported the motion.

The House divided-Ayes, 53-Noes, 113-Majority, 60.

The House divided on a motion of Alderman Wood for a Committee to inquire into certain leases granted by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to Lord Penripyn, in 1784, of some Slate Quarries. For the motion, 19—Against it, 90.

On a motion for discharging the Order of this House for a Report of the Visiting Magistrates of Ilchester Gaol, the House divided— Ayes, 63-Noes, 20.

Gen. Sir Ronald Fergusson wished to know whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to close up the passages or approaches to the House by the preparations for the Coronation, which the Gallant and Honourable General could not help thinking an unnecessary, expensive, and ridiculous pageant, not calculated to add one feather to the cap of the King.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was happy to say this was the only instance which had occurred, in which the solemn ceremony of the Coronation of the King had been treated with unbecoming He could assure the House no particular obstruction should levity. impede the passage of Members.

The House divided on the question of adjourning the debate made by Mr. C. Calvert, on the Tobacco Duties Bill.—Ayes, 11—

Mr. Hobhouse afterwards moved anew an adjournment, and then it was consented to without the motion being put.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY. The White Herring Fishery Bill was passed.

In a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution for proiding for the payment of the interest of the Loan raised from the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Ellice could not understand the accounts, they were so com plicated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would refer them to a Committee next session.

Mr. Maberley considered the Sinking Fund a complete delusion. After some further observations the resolution was agreed to.

The Clover Seed Bill was ordered to be committed this day six

In a Committee on the Ninth Report of the Commission on Irish Courts of Justice,

Mr. S. Rice moved a variety of resolutions, in effect, charging the Chief Baron of the Exchequer with allowing larger fees to taken in his Court than allowed by law. He admitted that this practice did not originate with the present Learned Lord, but with

Mr. O'Grady contended, that if any error was imputable to the Chief Baron, it was an error of forty years standing, as his predecessor had first committed it.

The Marquis of Londonderry observed, that the Report of the Commissioners did not come before the House in the light of accusation, but rather as matter for an enquiry. He moved, therefore, in order to consider the subject well before coming to a conclusion, that the Chairman should report progress.

This suggestion was acceded to, and the Committee was ordered on Tuesday next.

The Marquis of Londonderry brought in a Bill for granting to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence an annuity of 60001. which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on

Mr. J. Smith moved for the production of all the Papers relative to the Austrian Loan, which amounted, principal and interest, to 21,529,0001.; but in consequence of the suggestion of the Marquis of Londonderry, the Hon. Member withdrew his motion.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply.

The following sums were voted for Ireland-

20,000l, Law Expences for 1821.

10,0001. Howth Harbour.

20.0001. Contingencies. 40341. Inland Navigation

25,0001. Police and Watch Establishment.

40001. Public Schools. 60001. Commissioners of Enquiry.

88,8321. Barrack Department. 99.6121. Commissariat ditto.

70001. Extraordinaries of the army

Mr. Arbuthnot then moved the following sums for England.

34001. salaries of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors Court

51351. ditto of Alien Office.

9531. saturies of Professors at Oxford and Cambridge.

7,2361. allowances to French Protestants. 6,7981. improvement of Holyhend Road.

The Report was ordered to be received on Tuesday next.

On the question for a Committee on the Address respecting the claims of the American Loyalists, it was stated by The Chancellor of the Erchequer that the Crown was willing to make a remuneration to the Loyalists to the amount of 60.0001, which was one half of the sum asked for.

In a Committee on the Metropolis Police Bill, a division took place on the clause, probibiting the blowing of horns and crying newspapers on Sundays, Chris'mas days, and Good Fridays—Ayes, 43—Noes, 8.—The clause was agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday. - Adjourned.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following intelligence has been received in the city:-"Lord Cochrane having detained several vessels of the United States, under the plea of their having Spanish property on board, the American Government, we understand, has determined to increase its naval force in the Pacific, and Commodore Stewart has been appointed to the command of the Franklin, seventy-four gun ship; so that besides the British ships of war in those seas, Lord Cochrane will have several French, Spanish, and United States' frigates and vessels of the line watching his movements. The arrival of the French ships of war on the western coast has excited a good deal of surprise, especially among those who are more immediately connected with South America; and it is supposed that their cruizing in that direction is more for the purpose of discovery than any other."

The sentence against General Elio had not, down to the 8th inst. bean put in execution, and there were some doubts as to its being

PARIS, JUNE 17 .- Extract of a private letter :- " The Duchess Downger of Orleans died last night, after a long and painful illness. She leaves to the Duke of Orleans an income of two millions and a

Accounts from Stockholm state, that the Norwegian Diet, conformably to a request made by the King of Sweden, had, on the 29th May, recognised by a majority of 31, the Trenty concluded with Denmark on the 1st September, 1810, for the payment of the Norwegian debt. An Address to the King is annexed, requesting him to use his interest with the Courts concerned, to get the time extended from ten to thirty years. At all events the Treaty is acceded to, and the last step only an appeal to the generosity of the

By the last arrivals from Panama, neither Lord Cochrane nor General San Martin had, up to the latest dates, made any successful attack on Lima

VIENNA, JUNE 4 .- Letters from Varna state that the American squadron has committed hostilities against some Turkish ships. It is asserted that the presence of the naval force of America has greatly nided the cause of the Greeks in the Archipelago. Americans evinced their joy at the emancipation of the Greeks by salutes of artillery.

Private letters which have been received from the South of Italy state, the Government continue to dismiss numerous functionaries and cler'ss, who took part in the revolution, and who have been denounced as having been present at the secret meetings of the Carbonari. The disarming of the inhabitants is nearly effected. price of corn at Naples has declined, the Northern provinces having furnished abundance of provisions.—With respect to Sicily, all is tranquit. The inhabitants do not appear to have received elensure the news that an Austrian division would shortly be embarked for that island. It is feared that the arrival of these foreign troops will be productive of bad effect.

Lisnon, MAY 30.— Yes, erday, arrived here the brig Princess Leopoldine, with dispatches for Government. The master states, that the King was to embark for Portugal on the 25th April, and that the squadron would consist of a ship of the line, three frigates, four corvettes, and four armed merchant ships. His Majesty had appointed a Provisional Government for the Brazils, consisting of eight Members, four Brasilians, and four Europeans; the Prince Royal, President. A conspiracy had been discovered, in which the Ex-Minister, Targini, and many of the Disemburgadores were con-

cerned, and they would be sent to l'ortugal for trial.

A sud event, of which, happily, the instances are rare, is now the subject of conversation of the whole city of Brussels. M ——, an inhabitant of —, having surprised his unfaithful wife, in fa-grante delicte, killed her accomplice, and severely wounded her at the same time. Her acconchement had only taken place six weeks before. It is affirmed, that the outraged bushand was immediately put in prison. Article 324 of the penal code, ranks these kind of murders among the number of excusable offences.— Paris Poper

In an article from Vienna of the 8st inst. mention is made of some atrocities committed at Nissa, the second town of Servia. On the 9th the Pacha was beheaded, because he was suspected of being a secret friend to the Greeks, and the Archbishop and three of the principal Servians had been hanged at the door of the Church. treasure said to have been taken by the Greeks from Ali Pacha is estimated at above 100 million of plastres.

By the Hamburgh Mail it is stated, in the most positive manner, that the Turks have taken possession of Bucharest, which, on their approach, was evacuated by the Greeks. But this requires confir-

Letters have been received from Bahia to the 9th April. The Slave Trade, we regret to find, continues to be carried on in the Portuguese dominions to a great extent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 14 .- The following circumstances have excited an extraordinary sensation here:—
"On the 29th of April, the Greek Merchant, Emanuel Dunesi,

was arrested, because he refused to pay a hill of exchange for 300,000 piastres drawn upon him, to the order of Prince Callimachi, now Hospodar of Wallachia, because the drawer, the banker Sakellario, at Bucharest, had informed him that no funds had been assigned. The Austrian Internuncio took his part, because Sakellario is an Austrian; and Danesi, also, defended himself with an intre-pidity unusual with a Greek: he was released. He yielded, howrever, to the entreaties of his family, and concealed himself; but the Reis Effendi sending for him, the Russian Ambassador, whose banker he is, persuaded him to leave his retreat, and pledged his word for his life. On the 2d of May, Danesi, accompanied by a Russian Dragoman, appeared at the Porte, but was immediately seized and thrown into prison. On the 3d, Baron Strogonoff caused him to be claimed as the Banker of the Russian Embassy; but the Reis Effendi announced coolly, that Danesi was a subject of the Porte, and Baron Strogonoff had no right to interfere in his favour. Hereupon the Ambassador ordered Mr. Von Daschkow, who is attached to the Embassy, to go in ceremony, accompanied by two interpreters, four Janissaries, and two servants in state liveries, and renew the demand. He was made to wait five hours, and then dismissed with the same answer as the preceding day. Mr. V. Daschkow, who had been ordered not to return without Danesi, sent one of the Janissaries to inform Baron Stregonoff of the answer he had received. The latter immediately came biaself with a numerous suite, but received the same answer. At his desire,



he was conducted, contrary to established custom, to the Grand Visier, but still received the same answer. He now desired to know of what Danesi was accused. The Grand Visier said, they had the most convincing proofs that he was guilty of high treason. Buron Strogonoff observed, that this accusation entirely changed the nature of the affair; that Danesi being his banker, and the medium of his official correspondence with the Morea, it threw a doubt on the uprightness of his own sentiments, and was therefore an insult to the Imperial Ambassador. This the Grand Visier would not allow; on which Baron Strogonoff loaded him with the harshest reproaches, and the most serious threats. The Ambassador then asked the release of Danesi, as a particular favour, on which he would set a particular value, but received the same refusal. Hereupon he presented a Memorial, addressed to the Sultan; but the Grand Vizier refused to take it. On the 4th, Mr. Von Fonton, the First Counsellor of the Legation, repaired to the Porte again to demand the release of Danesi; and this being refused, to desire that the Memorial should be presented to the Sultun. The Reis Effendi refused both. Mr. Fonton declared he had orders to go to the Mosque, to step before the Sultun on his way thither, and to sent the Memorral to the Sultan. All the endeavours of the Reis Effendi to divert him from his intention, which he said was con-trary to all custom, and derogatory from the dignity of an Ambas trary to all custom, and derogatory from the dignity of an Ambassador, were fruitless. Mr. Von Fonton proceeded, with his suite, to the neighbourhood of the Mosque where the Sultan was at prayers. When he came out, Mr. Von Fonton held up his Paper, and oried aloud, in the Turkish language, "Here is a Memorial from the Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to his Sublimity Sultan Mahomed the Second." He pronounced these words twice, without exciting the attention of any body; the third time the Sultan cast a contemptuous look at him, caused the Paper to be taken from him by an Officer, and went on. On the same day a refusal. him by an Officer, and went on. On the same day a refusal, couched in very harsh terms, was giren. It is, however, hoped that the mediation of the Russian Ambassador for Danesi, accompanied with such remarkable circumstances, will be attended with a happy result.
On the 7th of this month, the Russian Minister (alleging the 7th

on the Tth of this month, the Russian Minister (alleging the 7th and 14th Articles of the Treuty of Radschuk Kainowzie) complained of the ill-treatment suffered by the Greeks, of the insults offered to their religion, and of the destruction of their churches; he demanded that no Turkish troops should enter the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, because these Provinces were in a state of complete tranquillity, Prince Suzzo having left the Ottoman territory, and Typilanti, who had not above 400 men, having shut himself up in a caselle where he is consequed by the Turkich troops. The answer of the Reis Effendi, respecting the entrunce of the Turkish troops into the Principalities, is not publicly known; but it is known that he has ordered that the rebel Ypsilanti must answer with his head for the blood shed at Jassy and Gulatz. was, in fact, considered as impossible that he should escape. In Constantineple itself there is great consternation among the foreigners and Greeks, and equally so among the Turks since the arrival of a Russian ship of war of 18 guns. Many persons attached to the Foreign Ambassadors are preparing for their departure.

It is stated in a letter from Czernowicz, in the Buckewinn, that

after the Turks subdued the triffing force opposed to them at Calacz, they indiscriminately massacred, without pity, all the Christians, men, women, and children, in the city.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The promotion in the army, on the Coronation of His Majesty, it is reported, will be down to Major-General Sir William Cockburn, Bart, to the rank of Lieutenant-Generals; and down to Col. Jasper Nicholls, to the rank of Major-Generals.

The 3d battalion of the 1st regiment of Guards, under the com-The 3d battalion of the 1st regiment of Guards, under the command of Colonel Dickinson, mounted guard on Monday morning on the parade, St. James's park, in the presence of a vast number of military officers, and a number of ladies, in honour of the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. The whole battalion were decorated with laurel in their caps; the flag-staff was also surmounted with a large bunch. The Royal Horse Guards (Blue) who mounted guard, also wore laurel leaves in their pistol belts.

Sir Wm. Leighton has resigned his gown as Alderman of the Ward of Billingsgate.—Authony Browne, Esq. has been elected Alderman of the said Ward, in the room Sir William Leighton.

The young Lord Monson is so far recovered from his late acci-

dent as to be declared out of danger by his medical attendants.

The firmness of Lord Strangford, the British Minister at Constantinople, has been the means of preserving his countrymen from the furies of the Musulmen. His Lordship ordered some ships of war up from the Mediterranean, and declared to the Porte, that unless complete protection of persons and property was afforded to the English, he would repay with dreadful retribution any insult or outrage. This had the desired effect.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday, a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street.

On the motion of the Chairman (T. Reid, Esq.) the Resolution of the Court of Directors, recommending a Dividend of 54 per cent. on the Company's Stock, for the half-year commencing on the 5th

of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next, was agreed to.

The Chairman announced, that Mr. Canning had addressed a
letter of thanks to him and his honourable colleague, in consequence
of the resolution of the last Court, expressive of the high sense which the Company entertained of the Right Hon. Gentleman's ex-ertions as President of the Board of Controul.

In answer to a question put by Mr. D. Kinnaird, the Chairman stated, that he hoped the long and intricate account between Government and the East India Company would in a short time be balanced, and that in future the accounts should be settled annually.

On Monday the dispatches for Bengal, by the ship Barrosa, were

closed at the East India House, and delivered to the commander of that ship.

A Theatrical foolish fracas took place on Saturday se'nnight, at Druy-lane Theatre. Mr. Rodwell, of the Adelphi Theatre, accompanied by a Mr. O'Callaghan, horsewhipped the Manager, Elliston; the Manager, with a stick, called—"a night-preserver," (viz. three pieces of cane twisted together, with a heavy ball of lead at the end) drew some of the flogger's blood; Elliston then whipped him off to Bow-street, and there he was held to bail.

The following are copies of the correspondence between the Managers of Drury Lane and the Adelphi Theatres, which led to the

# LETTER FROM MR. RODWELL

"SIR-I have this moment learned, that last night you had the temerity to intrude yourself on the stage of my theatre. That you may not meet with any unnecessary mortification, I beg to say, that I have left an order at the door, that you are not to be admitted for the future. I am, Sir, yours, &c.
"June 15th, 1821."

To which, the following pithy note was forthwith returned

"Stratford-place, June 15th, 1821.
"Rodwell —I have heard of 'a puddle in a storm,' and a peppy in a passion; at the one I am amused, at the other I laugh.
"R.W. ELLIATON."

"N. B. Your ignorance prevented you giving your address, I therefore send this note to the theatre, which is not yours, and you are now infringing your licence."

#### ASCOT HEATH RACES.

Wednesday,—The Duke of York's Plate of 501, for all ages.	
Mr. Ramshottom's Shriekhorn	
Mr. Wyndham's b. f. by Whalebone 2	
Two only were placed, but five started 6 to 4 on the winner,	
which was rode by Ruckle.	

The Winkfield Stakes of 50gs each.

Duke of Grafton's ch. c. by Woeful
Lord Lowther's Cuyp

The Billingbear Stakes of 100gs each.

Mr. Udney's lbla beat Lord Verulam's Varennes, and two others, easy.—5 to 2 on the winner, which filly was second for the Oaks.

The King'was not present, and the Course was but thinly attended in comparisonwith the first day.

Thursday.—The D. of Y.'s Banker walked over for the Gold Cup
The Windsor Forest Stakes of 30, s. each. Mr. T. Sadier's b. f. Pasterello .....

Mr. Ramsbottom's c. by Octavius, out of Truth's dam ...... 1
Duke of York's Walton colt ...... 2
Five started, but two only were placed—Four to 1 on the winner.
Plate of 50l.

Mr. Payne's Pautoufle .....

ris Majesty arrived on the ground at one o'c.ock, and was ceived with much applause.

Friday.—Sweepstakes of 30gx. each—20gs. forfelt.

Mr. Jumes's Ajax

Duke of Ruthand's c. by Smolensko

Lord Suffield's Juniper, out of Niobe—(6 to 4 agst Juniper).

Sweepstakes of 200gs. each.

Duke of Grafton's c. by Woeful, out of Charcoal

Patrick beating four others.

The Wokingkam Stakes of 5gs. each, Handicap. Mr. Colman's Patrick 1

Duke of Rutland's Pensy Trumpet 2

Two only were placed. Nine started.—2 to I against Patrick—

to I agaist the Duke of Rutland's, and 4 to I against Sootu.

#### SURREY SESSIONS.

AGENCY OFFICES.—Douglas Gilchrist was indicted for unlawfully obtaining from Ann Metcalfe the sum of five shillings, under false pretences. It appeared, from the testimony of Anne Metcalf, that seeing an advertisement in April last for a Travelling Compunion to a lady, and being in want of such a situation, she went to No. 5, Waterloo-road, near the Colourg Theatre, where she was told by the prisoner that upon paying 5s. she would be furnished with the necessary particulars. Having paid the sum demanded, she was sent first to one place, then to another, but found, wherever she went, that no such person was wanted, or had been advertised for. On again returning to the office, and remonstrating with the prisoner, he told her that he expected a letter from the country in a day or two, and that he would write to her by the twopenny-post. Week after week passed, however, without her receiving the de

sired information, and the prisoner was accordingly apprehended.

The Jury without besitation found the prisoner Guilty, and he

was sentenced to seven years transportation.

THURSDAY.—Brutality of Parents.—John Gold, a milkman and Sarah, his wife, were indicted for assaulting their child at Camberwell, in May last. The little girl was in Court, and seemed not more than seven or eight years of age.—It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses (among whom were the daughters of the male prisoner) in whose testimony there was scarcely any variation, that the prisoner John Gold) had been frequently seen to beat the child in question with a rope doubled, each thong being the thickness of a man's finger. On being urged to desist, and shewn the state of the child's feet, arising from his cruelty, he replied, that she was his child, and he would treat her as he chose. On one occasion, he laid her upon a bench, and scrubbed her hands and arms with a brush, till the flesh was torn up from her units; that the child was frequently kept without food, and that, one day, having some towels to wash, and complaining the water was too hot, her hands were put into the pail of nearly boiling water, and forcibly beld there; that he had been seen to make her stretch out her arms and suspend two irons, with a threat that if she moved, he would make her hold them so for an hour. The witnesses also de-

over that the other prisoner, who was mother-in-law to the children, had participated in the father's crueity.

Our readers will easily judge by their own feelings, what were those of the Court, aggravated by a sight of the wretched prisoners. The Jury found the prisoners guilty; and they were sentenced to be imprisoned for 3d supports and they were sentenced to be imprisoned for 3d supports. imprisoned for 36 calendar months, and afterwards to find sureties for their good behaviour for seven years.

# OLD BAILEY.

On Tuesday the sessions ended, when twenty prisoners received the awful sentence of death, viz:—Mary Anne Bell, Henry Williams, Joseph Lenny, George Taylor, Sarab Gillam, Wm. Clapperton, and Cordelia Knight, for stealing in dwelling-houses; John Jackson, for rape; John Blakeney, for highway robbery; Wm. Wilson, for returning from transportation; Robert Holding, Chas. Wade, and Henry James, for burglary; Rich. Luck and John Quit-tenden, for horse-stealing; Henry Ryan, for housebreaking in the day time; and Robert Hitchinough, Thos. Clare, Charlotte Thorn, and Elizabeth Webster, for uttering forged Bank notes.

The Recorder, in his preliminary address to the unbappy crimi-ale, took occasion to advert to the establishment of the "Constitutional Association." He observed, that some of the prisoners, perhaps, were peculiarly, the objects of commiscration from their having been deprived of the protection of their parents at an early age, and turned loose into the streets of the metropolis, where, he lamented to say, they could not pass along without meeting, at almost every corner, some indecent print, or some blasphemous and seditious publication. To these, he had no hesitation in asserting, the great increase of crime, especially among the juvenile part of the community, was mainly attributable, and it was with the most unfeigned pleasure that he viewed the establishment of an Association which had for its object the destruction of this monstrous evil The association originated in the most sound and constitutional principles, and was founded upon just and legal grounds, and for the sake of the prisoners at the bar and others, who had lately been in a similar situation, he sincerely wished it had been established long before. He hoped, however, it would still be able to prevent their foul contagion from spreading further by the vigorous measures which they would adopt. After some further observations of a similar kind, the Learned Recorder proceeded to pass sentence of death in the usual form.

The sessions adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th of July.

#### POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET .- On Thursday, William Padmore, the person charged with attempting to assussinate Major-Gen. Edos, was again brought up in order that he might hear the evidence of the General, who was sufficiently recovered to attend at the office. He appeared to be in a very weak condition, in consequence of the wounds he received, and both his hands were in buildages.

Major-General William Edon said, that the prisoner had formerly

Major-General William Edon said, that the prisoner had formerly lived eight years in his service, the greatest part of which time he was in India; but he (the General) discharged him, from his continual habits of drunkenness. He, however, shortly afterwards, procured him a situation at Mr. Trotters, which situation he did not keep long. On the 31-t of May, witness returned to England with his niece; an i on Sunday, the 3d of June, the prisoner called at witness's sister's house, No. 33, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, at the time habits of the street of t the time being quite inebriated; and he was turned out in coase-quence of his rude behaviour. He afterwards continued for some time ringing the bell violently, which so enraged every L dy in the bouse, that witness came down stairs and sent for a constable. From that day until the 14th the prisoner was frequently seen in Charles-street; on the latter day he (the prisoner) called at No. 33, Charles-street, and inquired for witness, who was getting breakfast, at about ten o'clock in the morning. He left, saying that he would call again in about half an hour, which he did. Witness went into the hall to the prisoner, who accused him of having seduced his wife. Witness assured him it was false, and endeayoured to persuade him to the contrary; and when he was on the point of leaving him, about three paces distant from him, the prisoner rushed on him with great violence with a burcher's pigsticking knife in his hand.—(Here General Edon produced a large knife from his pocket; it was about nine or ten inches in length, with the state produced hands and the blade on inches a court. with a short wooden handle, and the blade one inch and a quarter in the broadest part; it was pointed and sharp.)—Witness saw the knife, and endeavoured to avoid the thrust of the prisoner, but the instrument entered his right breast three or four inches deep. He did not full ou receiving the wound, but opposed the prisoner, who made several thrusts at him, which he managed to parry off with his hand, which were cut and mangled, in consequence, in a dread-ful manner. In answer to a question, the General answered, with much sang froid, " that he faced him when he saw the knife in his hand; he thought it was no use to run away; in that case he would have been worse off."

Would have been worse on."

Hamilton, the servant, in a ldition to the last evidence, said that the prisoner, on accusing his master, demanded an answer. The General told him "he was a drunken kind of man, and requested him to keep away." The prisoner then made a rush, and witness tried to separate them; in the scuffle they all fell, and Gen. Edon-exclaimed "that he was stabbed." The prisoner then said "this

has come to something at last."

The General thought the instrument appeared as if it had been sharpened for the purpose of committing the deed.

The prisoner is about five fect seven inches in height, of swarthy appearance, with black hair, and dark piercing eyes, about forty years of age. He was dressed in a suit of black. During the examination, he seemed to pay little attention to what was going forward, but was sullen, and kept looking through the parlour window,

as if attracted by something in the street.

On the Mugistrate, J. E. Conant, Esq. asking him whether he chose to say any thing in his defence, he answered rather sharply, "I don't wish to say any thing here," and took his hat in order to quit the room. He was committed for trial.

#### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARUNDRL.—A skeleton has been found in the fosse of Arundel Castle, which, it is imagined, is that of a soldier, killed in an attack made on that eastle by King Stephen. There were two arrow-heads of steel lying near the skeleton, when it was discovered, which, probably, were the instruments of the warrior's

CHATHAM .- The Lutona frigate went off the stocks on Saturday, the 16th inst. in a very handsome manner. Lady Gore approached the head of the ship just before she went off, and performed the office of naming her by throwing a bottle of wine against the stem, and wishing her success—three times three cheers followed this process, from the company ground, and her ladyship and friends then retired to the booth to see the launch.

then retired to the booth to see the launch.

DURHAM.—On Wednesday se'nnight, Wm. Rowntree, of Hartlepool, together with his son, Thos. Rowntree, a youth seventeen years of age, and Chas. Shepperd alias Marshall, an unmarried man, proceeded to sea for the purpose of fishing; but they have not yet returned, nor been heard of. A part of the equipment of their coble has gone ashore at Marsk, in Yorkshire, so that scarcely a doubt remains of their having all perished. Wm. Rowntree has left a wife, who is pregnant, and two other children, one of whom is a cripple. The place of his settlement is supposed to be Falmouth.

Lefts.—A new line of canal is about to be cut from Knotting.

LEEDS .- A new line of canal is about to be cut from Knottingley to Goole, by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company. work, when completed, will prove highly advantageous to this

-A new Chapel is about to be erected in this town, LIVERPOOL. for the use of a body of Sectarians called Sandemonians, who are

becoming pretty numerous in the north.

Newbury.—Last week Ann Patridge, wife to one of the gang in our gaol, hung herself. She was seen a short time before cleaning and dressing her children. One of the girls went up stairs shortly after, and found her mother hanging. She was quite dead. The scene of affliction which ensued among the children was truly distressing .- Verdict, Lunacy.

NEWCASTLE.—A pitman's wife, at Byker, has lately fallen beir to property of considerable value in the neighbourhood of Berwick. way in which she came to the knowledge of it is very singular. She was in the habit of knitting for a family in this town, and generally received the worsted, &c. rolled up in balls. On coming to the end of a ball she happened to look at the paper on which the worsted had been rolled, and discovered an advertisement for an heir to the property in question. She was the heir, and has been acknowledged.

PONTEFRACT .- The Third West York Militia completed their rownerfact.—The Third west York militia completed their animal duty here on Friday se'nnight. On Thursday the regiment had a grand field-day, when the different management were performed with great skill and precision. By their orderly conduct, during their stay, both officers and men, have gained the esteem of the inhabitants.

TROWBRIDGE.-Our trade has greatly revived within the last few months; and every man, woman, and child, who can and will work, may now find constant employ. At several factories they work night and day. The poor rates have very sensibly diminished; on the whole, the working classes fare better than for many years

WEYMOUTH.—Monument to the late King.—The visitors and inhabitants, at a Public Meeting held on Thursday se'might (the Mayor in the Chair), resolved to enter into a subscription in aid of the Fund for raising a Monument to the Memory of our late Sove-

reign.
Windson.—The grand return match at Cricket, between the two select parties of 11 each—11 of the Officers of the Royal Horse Guards and the Coldstream Regiment, was played last week, and won by the latter

#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Monday evening an inquisition was taken at the Bruton Cofe, Newgate-market, before Mr. Shelton. Coroner for Mondon, on the bodies of John Horner and George Hogg, who wer their centls by descending a well for the purpose of cleaning it.— Wordict-Accidental death by suffocation.

A person having the appearance of a Gentleman was found mur dered on Tuesday morning in the Regent's Canal, Mile End. The body, on being taken out of the water, exhibited a most dreadful appearance, from a number of wounds and other injuries inflicted ou different parts of the body, apparently with a bludgeon. His shands were beat to pirose, his legs terribly injured, and his head was shockingly disfigured. He was dressed in a black coat, waistcost, and grey trowsers, white stockings, and shoes. The initials 4. C. No. 1. on the stockings. The pockets had been rifled. An Inquest was held yesterslay before C. Jemmett, Esq. at the Archduke Charles, in Kennington, on the body of James Gabrieli, a fine youth aged lifteen years, who was unfortunately killed by a pistel going off at the time he was adjusting the fint, the muzzle of the piece being pointed towards his body.—Verdict—Accidental Beath. body, on being taken out of the water, exhibited a most dreading

On Tuesday a man, while in the act of purchasing oranges in Covent-garden Market, dropped down in a fit and suddenly

NURSERY MAIDS. - The carelessness of this description of ser vants requires correction. On Sunday afternoon, as a nursery-maid was walking along the Strand, having the care of two children, one of whom was in her arms, on crossing the end of Southumpton atreet, the eldest of the two was unfortunately run over by a gentle-eman's chariot turning up that street out of the Strand. The cries of the little girl, who is between four and five years of age, occa-sioned the chariot to stop, when a gentleman alighted, and directed that the child should be taken proper care of; the child was taken to a surgeon's a most shocking spectacle, with very little hopes of

An Inquisition was taken before Thomas Stirling, Esq. Corone:
\*\*Star Middlesex, on view of the body of Mr. John Thomas. The deceased was a gentleman, twenty-three years of age, of respectable family; he was a pupil to a solicitor in Lincoln's Inn. On Friday chambers be pulled a pistol out of his pocket and shot himself dead the appeared on the evidence that the deceased had for some time past exhibited symptoms of a deranged mind. The Jury, being existed that the deceased committed the act in a state of tempeerary mental derangement, returned a verdict to that effect.

SHIP	NEV	VS.
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-Armved		Due	ATTIVE		
1Σ	Publin	—		Mana	
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	lelland		<b>—</b> .	Fhanders .	
6	inttenburgh.			Jamaica	
	debun			St. Thenin	s's

DEAL., Juve 22.—Wind N.—Cause down from the Biver and salled, the Star, Eldon, for the Cape of Good Hope; and Waterloo, for the West Indies. Remain the Janet, French, from Ramagate for Amsterdam; and William Franc. Brown, from Petersburgh, PORTSMOUTH, June 22.—Wind N.N.E.—Arrived the Scourge enter

om a cruize, YARMOUTH, June 22.—Arrived the Economy, Willingham, from Hull

or Leudon, with damage. FENZANCE, June 20.—Arrived the Success, Rendell, of Cardiff, for bouce; and Lloyd, Durail, from Newport for Jersey, both leaky.

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Articles daily brought ont for the Hair, and nuffed in the Newspapers,
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Hair will fall off or turn grey; even if the Hair has begun to turn grey, it
will restore it to its natural colour, which Ludies of distinction have experienced; clears the Senri, and keeps the Head and Hair clean, and will restre the Hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which h s been proved by bundreds. Even Medical Gentlemen have published in the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any Oil for the Hair, and will do, in cases of Baldness and weak Hair, what can ed by Afridavit, the 24th November, 1814, before the Lord Mayor, tha

Prince is the original Proprietor of the Russia Oil; therefore if any erfumer, Modicine-vender, Hair-dresser, or any one else, sell Russia Oil ider any pretence whatever, that is not Prince's, be publicly publishes, they re impostors, as they sell counterfeits to their quatomers.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil, at 4s, the small bottle; or a bottle, contain

Ask for arines sturms on, or an area and an arrangement ing the quantity of nearly five small one, at 11s. which is a great saving; and observe "Prince" on the wrapper and seals of each bottle; without, it do not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.

Seld wholesale, retail, and for experiation, by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, removed to No. 9, Poland-street, Uxford-street; and by appointment, Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to his Najesty, New Bond-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

65 Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as there are several He Performers and structure will be particular, as there are several analytics for Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as there are several analytics are gentline. As there has been so much imposition of late, and counter feit Russia. Oil aold in almost every street; and impostors have made the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and mach like the genuine, and even the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil and much like the genuine, and even the covers of th imitated the Original Proprietor's Name, therefore purchasers should be eautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of a respeciable Portuguer or

### LUNDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, PRIDAY, JUNE 22.

There has been a good supply of Wheat this week, and some quantity of Monday's arrival remaining over on account of its quality of monday's arrival remaining over on account of its ordinary quality, the trade was dull this morning, though not cheaper for the better sorts.—Barley remains steady in value; but Beans are a trifle lower.—Having been moderately supplied with Oats this week, fine fresh corn sells freely on quite as good terms. -In other articles no ulteration

RETURN PRICE of GRA	IN, on board Ship, as under.
Resex Red Wheat (new) \$5n. 48s.	Maple
Fine	While ditto
OM	Bullett
Kasex W hite (pew)	Small Beans 300 82
Fine	Old
Superune	Ti k Boans (now)
Rye	Oldte
Old	Feed Oats
Barley	Fine
Fine	Poland ditto
Superfine	Fine
Mall	Potatos ditto
Fine 56s. 60s.	Fine
Hog Pesas	

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN or Quarter, for the West cading

Mar. Dist Inl. Counties Bug. & Wal	53 52 53	H	31 32 31	yc. d. 7 13 74	23 24 23	ri. 4 114 113	0: #. 17 10	14 7 4 8	Br: 30 31 30	d.	Pe. 30 30	180. Oat d. s. d 7 19 14 24 7 19 1	i. I. S
	-					FL							4

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT,

PROM JUNE 18 TO JUNE 23, INCLUSIVE.

The supply of British Plantation Sugar has been considerable, and the importers being desirous of effecting sales, prices have, in some instances, given way Is, per Cwt. Nearly 29,000 bags of East India Sugar were on Tuesday brought to public mie, when the quantities adapted for home consumption, which were proportionably small, maintained their former value, whilst those proportionably small, maintained their former value, whist those for shipping went is. to 2s. lower. Bengul Brown 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Yellow 28s. to 32s.; White 34s. to 36.; Bourbon Brown 23s. to 25s. 6d.; Yellow 26s. to 30s.; White 33s. to 49s.: merreral instances a small premium has been realized upon this ale. 1500 bags of East India Coffee, by auction, brought the following prices:—Java 120s. to 123s. 6d.; Summtra ordinary 112s. 6d. to 113s.; Mocha Brown 141. 7s. to 141. 16s. and Yellow 121. to 141. 6s. and Yellow 121. to 141. Sec. 16s. and Yellow 121. 121. 8s. per Cwt. which were 2s. to 3s. higher than the general valu-Foreign descriptions remain nearly the same: there is, The contrary is the case with British Plantation, which may be stated full 2s, higher. With the exception of a few parcels of strong and fine Jamaica Rums, at 3s. 6d. per gallos, there is nothing which deserves notice in the Spirit Market. Much brickness arose in the Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday last, when the business reached 3,000 bales, and each subsequent day has averaged nearly the same quantity; all descriptions are rather enhanced in value, but more especially Uplands, which may be stated ‡ to value, but more especially Uplands, which may be stated in a per ib. These advices have not produced much effect here; rather more firmness is, however, observable, and the sales somewhat exceed those of last week; they are comprised in about 1200 hags, of which one half are Bengal, from 54d. to 64d.; the remainder are Surats, 6d. to 7d.; Pernambucos 12\$ to 12\$; Sea Island 15d. to 16d.; and Smyrnas 8d. to 8\frac{1}{2}1. all in Bond. Yellow Candle has fallen to 47s. per Cwt.

PRICES	of the	PUBL	C FUN	DS.		
STOCKS.	Mon.			Thur.	Fred.	Sa/.
Sank Stock	<b></b> '	229		230	250	-
3 per Cent. Reduced		76	76	75	76	POPTO
3 per Cent. Consols		-	-	-	-	
3) per Cent. Comsols	-	85	76	86	86	
Console for Account		77	77	77	778	7
4 per Cont. Consols		94	94	144	24	1 1 100
5 per Cent. Navy		_	=.		-	<b>—</b>
Bank Long Annuities		19	191	. 19}	-	191
India Bonds	48 P	45 p	45 p	46 9	45 p	44 45
Exchoquer Bills, 2d	3 P	2 d	1 7	8 6	14	14.19
Ditto, 21d		-	-	-		_
Omnium			_	_		<u> </u>

BIRTHS.

In Weymouth-street, the 13th inst. the Lady of W. Law, Eeq. of a con.

On Saturday last, at Lackham House, Wilts, the Lady of Edw. Jennis Eeq. of a son. On the 18th inst. at Wandsworth, the Lady of H. T. Barchard, Esq. of a

anogover.

At Shooter's Hill, Kent, on the night of the 20th inst. the Lady of G:W.
Baker, Esq. Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Bir T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart, to Miss Macnamara, youngest daughter of the late Joha Macnamara, Esq. of St. Christopher's.

On the 16th inst. Arthur Malony, Esq. of Woodsheek, to Mrs. Harrier Bessen, widow of the late Capt. George Brown.

By special licence, at York, Upper Canada, on the 8th of April last, Capt. William Bourchier. R. N. to Emma, second daughter of John Mills Jackson, Esq. of Desenten, Witts.

On Menday, the 18th inst. at Section, Thomas Lovick Cooper, Esq. of Magdalene College, Cambridge, to Kmilly Mary Swinfen Durrant, the youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Durrant, Bart.

On the 18th inst. by the Archbishop of York, at Spencer House, Charles Nevill, Esq. to Lady Georgiana Bingham, fourth daughter of the Est of Lucan.

On the 4th inst. at Woolwich, Lieut. Blake, R. N. to Miss O. Dunkassa.

DIRD.

At Charken Home, near Saubary, on the 18th inst. in the 28th year sthis age, Dr. James Carmichael Smyth.

At Hampatead, on the 15th iostant, Charlotte Matiida, youngest daughter of C. louel Roberts, of Upper Grosvonor-street, in the 13th year of herage.

On Friday, the 15th inst. at Bath, of apoplesy, William Edwards, See of he Stock Exchange, in the 67th year of his age.

On Thursday, the 14th inst. at his seat Tichberne House, in the county of Hants, Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart.

On Friday morning, the 15th inst. in Gewestatreet, Markha, wife of Joseb Hans Busk, of Ponsborne Park, Herts, Esq.

On Saturday, the 16th inst. Rhoda Autoinette, eldest daughter of Francis Sapte, Esq. of Codicote Lodge, Herts.

On Thursday last, at his house in Semercet-street, Portman-square, the Lady of Neville Reid, Esq.

On the 18th inst. at Birghton, aged 11 years, John, son of Richard Frice,

On the 16th inst. at Brighton, aged 11 years, John, son of Richard Price,

Esq. of Rochampton. On the 15th inst. at Castleslacken, in the sounty of Maye, in the 74th year

On the 18th 1971, at One-1971 files are, Lord Tyrawley.
On the 28th inst. Mrs. Merrick, wife of Lieut, General Meyrick.
On the 18th inst. Major William Bennett, of the Royal Engineers, at his the 28th inst. in Fitzroy-square, aged 78, John Fortes, Esq. into of

Bombay.
On the 19th inst. Mr. C. Graves, of the King's Printing-house aged 83.
At Liver sool, on the 15th, Miss Marian Virgina Gabriel, daughter of literal.
Col. Gabriel, of the 2d Dragoon Guards.
The Rev. John Munden, LL.D. Rector of Beer Hacket and Corscende,

Orset.

On the 18th inst. at his house in Cambridge, C. Hagne, Esq. Blus. Doc. and Professor of Music in that University.

On Saturday, the 18th, Mr. John Ballantyne, Bookseller to His Mrjesty or Scotland. He had been confined for same weeks by a severe attack of others, at his bouse in Edinburgh.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, & No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.



# HN



# RULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 29.

# SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1821.

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are new on view; Orders cannot therefore too soon be given to prevent dia-appointment.

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relate to subjects which the fashionable world are asways disposed to consider of importance.

It has often (and justly) been remarked, that, although every Article of Trade in this Country has lately been reduced in piles, yet Books and other Literary Publications have suffered no diminution. This slugle circumstance cannot but preclude many from onjoying the pleasures and advantages arising from the study and cultivation of Letters. In order to remove, in some measure, this obstacle to Literary Amusement, The CABINET REPUSITORY of LITERATURE and the ARTS will be published at the low price of the control of the country of the c

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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The Irish Treasury Bills Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Long Bill, the Ordnauce Lands Bill, and the Bank of Ireland Advance

Bill, were severally passed.

The Marquis of Lansdown moved an humble Address to the King on the subject of the Slave Trade, assuring His Majesty that their Lordships were gratified with the exertions of his Government to scoure the Abolition of the Slave Trade, but regretting that the same arised efforts of His Majesty had not been more successful, the trade being still carried on under the flags of Powers who agreed to the abolition; entreating that His Majesty would exert his influence with Foreign Powers to abolish the trade in slaves, and particularly to represent to the Court of France, how injurious the conduct of the subjects of his Most Christian Majosty had proved. The Noble Marquis pointed out the stipulations entered into at the Congress of Vienna, and the subsequent agreements made by Foreign Powers to abolish this abominable traffic, but which, with respect to Spain ad not been carried into effect, for vessels came laden with slaves into the Havannah, and were lunded with impunity from all parts of Africa. Portagel too had, in the course of one year, imported not less than 18,000. Into Surman, slaves were also imported under simulous papers. But she most important part of this subject was the abominable traffic carried on under the French flag. It had been certified by Sir George Collier, that not less than 60,000 slaves had been plundered from Africa, in the short-space of one year, by iFrench traders. All the remonstrances of an Ambassador at the Grench Court, were of no small. The Noble Marquis thought, with mayiew to check this trading, the right of neutral search sught to be some ceded by each nation. He would also suggest the establishment of &n universal colonial slave registry, so that no beings could be hereafter considered as alsaes, whose births were not recorded there.

Barl Bathurst thought the right of search could not be com-pletely carried into effect, unless the people on the Continent felt in the same manner as we did.

Land Culthorpe hoped that Ministers would continue their unreemitting exertions to abolish the traffic in slaves.—The Address was then agreed to .- Adjourned.

TUESDAY. The drish Coal Yards Bill, the East India Trade Bill, and the

Fur Regulation Bill, were severally passed.

The Earl of Darnley postponed till Monday, his motion respect-

The Earl of Darmer, ing the Navy.—Adjourned.
WEDNESDAY.

Judgment in the Testamentary, Case of Nasmyth v. Hare, was

THURSDAY.

In the case of the Strathmore Peerage, the Lord Chancellor de-livered his opinion, that the Earl of Strathmore being a British Peer in both his Peerages, the alledged son was illegitimate to all purposes of succession.

Lord Redesdale was of the same opinion; and contended that the kingdoms of England and Scotland had become one kingdom et the Union, and therefore the law of England in this respect be-

some the general law.

The Earl of Shaftesbury then moved, that the Right Hon.

Thomas Bowes had made out his claim to the title of Earl of Strethmore, but that the supposed son of the deceased Earl had failed to make out his claim, which motion was agreed to by the

The Scotch Distillery Drawback Bill, the Scotch Malt Bill, the Irish Stock Transfer Bill, the White Herring Fishery Bill, the Chantable Estates Bill, were severally passed.—Adjourned. FRIDAY.

Upon the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Wool Importa-tion Bill, the Isish Gaol Fees Abolition Bill, the Land-tax Commis-microers' Names Bill, the Thames Frauds and Cinque Ports' Bills. ad the Wool Registry Bill, were read a third time and passed,-Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

The Salvage Frand Bill, the Cinque Ports Bill, the Wool Trade

Regulation Bill, and the Customs Duties Bill, were passed.

Mr. Ellice adverting to a report made by the Commissioners apmointed to enquire into the claims of certain inhabitants of Canada, wherever, that out of 400,000s, which had been awarded by the

Commissioners, only 229,0001, had been paid. He wished to know why these claims were not occupily attended to.

2. Chanceller of the Rankeyer assured the Hon. Member that as agon as the claims had been properly ascertained, they would be distributed.

wished to relax the navigation laws, so far as they applied to a par-ticular country. Holland was at present out of the statute pale of our commercial toleration. His object was to simplify the code of our existing commercial laws, so that the merchant might with safety pursue any enterprize without fear of penalty attaching on him from the operation of any obsolete Act: and thus to make this country a depot for the commerce of the world. He intended to introduce a new system on the warehousing of goods, so far as respected the payment of duties, and to do away with the prohibitory

Mr. Sykes could not see what advantage was to be derived from the repeal of the old statutes. He would admit, that the sooner the prohibitory system was got rid of, the better.

Mr. D. Browne thought the removal of the transit duties would ruin the linen trade of Ireland.

Mr. Baring was friendly to the proposed change.
Mr. Marryatt did not think the navigation laws unjust.

Mr. T. Wilson could not see that the abandonment of the naviga-tion laws would be agreeable to the country. While restrictions were continued on the commerce of the West Indies, all protection ought not to be taken away.—The resolutions were agreed to.
On the second reading of the Duke of Clarence's Annuity Bill,

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett thought it his duty to oppose the Bill, as there was but one opinion throughout the country on the subject. The vote was one of an unprincipled character, and he should divide the House upon it. He then moved, that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

On a division, the numbers were--For the amendment, 14-For

the original motion, 61—Majority, 47.

The Bill of course was read a second time.

On the moving to go into a Committee on the Audit of Accounts

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett made a long speech on the subject generally of accounts.

Mr. Bankes complained, that the long address of the Hon. Member had little connexion with the subject before the House.

The House went through the Committee, The House divided on the third reading of Mr. Martin's Bill for preventing cruelty to borses.—Ayes, 21.—Noes, 15.—Majority, 6.
The further discussion was postponed till Friday.—Adjourned.
TUESDAY.

Mr. W. Williams presented a petition from James Hatfield, confined as a Lunatic in Bethlem. The petitioner was tried in 1800, for attempting the life of the late King at Drury Lane Theatre, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and confined in Newgate for several years, where he was allowed 801. a-year for his maintenance. He now states, that he has been restored to his senses for several years, expresses deep contrition for his offence; but prays some alleviation for unnecessary restraint, as may be consistent with his safe custody. The petition was laid on the table.

On the third reading of the Irish Revenue Enquiry Bill,

Mr. Denman objected to the nomination of Mr. Thomas Frankland Lewis, one of the Members of this House, as a Member of the committee of Enquiry. That Hon. Gent. had said, he wished the earth might smallow him (Tellus prios ad ima depiscat,) if he were capable of at all being influenced by the appointment in his political opinion. He (Mr. D.) recollected these very words were spoken by a female, who, notwithstanding, pursued the course she so vehemently deprecated. He moved, therefore, that the name of Mr. Lewis be erased from the list of persons appointed to serve on that commission. The motion was, however, negatived. The House divided on the motion of *Mr. Denman*, for adjourning the Debate on the Bill till Thursday.—Ayes, 31—Noes, 75—Majority, 44.

Lord Millon then proposed a clause excluding any Member of

Lora Millon then proposed a clause excluding any memory this House appointed on the commission from receiving a salary.—
Ayes, 35—Noes, 81—Majority, 46. The Bill was then passed.

Mr. Maxwell moved an Address to the King praying His Majesty to issue a commission for visiting the establishment of Mr.
Owen at New Lanark, to examine into the condition of the working classes, and to report the result to this House, and also to assure this Majesty that this House would make good the expences. His object in making the motion was to give legislative encouragement to Mr. Owen's arrangements for the benefit of the labouring The distress visible in the country arose in a great mea sure from the enclosure of commons and the introduction of machinery. Mr. Owen's plan went to unite moral and industrious habits, and he called upon the House to sanction his endeavours.

Mr. Dawson seconded the motion.

The Marquis of Londonderry had great doubt whether the Hon. Gent.'s proposition could be received—that proposition went to the extent of inducing the House to try the experiment of a particular scheme, or of bringing the country under one general sys-tem. He must protest against the House being the place to enquire into doctrines of political economy, or into the schemes of active sainds. He could not deny that Mr. Owen's plan might in certain cuses be a benefit; but he could not consent that the country should he thrown into a parallelogram to provide for the maintenance of the poor. He should oppose the motion.

Sir W. De Crespigny supported the motion, as did Mr. Joseph

Mr. F. Buxton did not hope much benefit from the quadrangular tradier of Mr. Owen, still be would vote for the motion, because he thought his system the best ever invented for large bodies of the

Mr. Scarlett could not support the motion, because he feared enquiry might lead to disappointment.

Mr. Wilberforce opposed it on the same grounds.

Dr. Lushington opposed it, as visionary and impracticable.

Mr. Canning had the highest opinion of the zeul and talents of Mr. Country had the highest opinion of the zeni and talents of Mr. Owen, but he must vote against the enquiry. The first vice of Mr. Owen's system was this—it was opposed to the genius of the country; and secondly, that its application from a smaller to a larger body was fallacious. The House too were bound to consider how far they could support a system which was based on no religion. Having strong objections to the system in a practicable point of view, he thought a Parliamentary enquiry would answer no good or useful object.

Mr. W. Smith and Mr. H. Gurney were friendly to enquiry Sir J. Coffin and, that filty years ago a Scotchman was a Rara aris in London, et nigroque similisma cygno. Now, however, every lane, alley, and corner were full of them, and if they want on encreasing he very much feared all the Saxon blood would be absorbed by Caledopia.

Lord A. Hamilton made a few observations, at did Mr. Brougham, and then Mr. Maxwell withdrew his motion seeing the sense of the House against him.

Mr. Wilberforce moved an Address to the King on the state of the Slave Trade, similar to the one moved by Lausdown in the other House on the preceding day. The Hou. Member noticed the course of proceeding which had taken place in order to put a stop to this trade, and for which he thanked the Noble Marquis (Londonderry.) France had since the war passed a doubtful deuce for its abolition. Spain had agreed to abolish the trade, and all the countries with the exception of Portugal concurred in the abolition. Spain and Portugal had abolished it in all parts north of the line; but they afterwards made claims for 3 or 400,000l. for ships not captured strictly according to law, and these as soon as the committee on the Navigation Acts, Mr. Wallace, with a claims were willingly paid. He then stated the claims were willingly paid. He then stated the view to benefit the Commerce of the country, moved to repeal all in carrying on the trade as described by the Noble Marquis in the the laws on this subject, passed prior to the 12th of Charles II. He other House, which he observed, was carried to a plich (under the

flags of those nations who had given their pledge to abolish it) beyoud belief. He noticed particularly the conduct of Portugal, which considered dishonorable and disgraceful in the extreme, for that State had set itself in opposition to the benevolent wishes of the other Powers to alleviate the sufferings of the Africans. It must be remembered, that at that time the Noble Lord had stated, that in case Portugal should oppose herself to every thing which the other Powers might think desirable for Africa, some measures stronger than treaties and remonstrances would be desirable; and the Noble Lord proposed that all the Powers of Europe should shut their ports against the produce of the Portuguese colonies. Austria and the other Powers, who might be said to be by-standers—to be assessors pronouncing an opinion, saw the reasonableness of the proposal, and admitted that it might hereafter be found indispensable to resort to such a measure. He was sorry to say, that we were now come into that situation, and that it was the duty of the House and the country to bring Portugal to a clear understanding on this point, It was gratifying to him to see that America had denominated this trade piracy, and subjected it to the same kind of punishment.
With respect to France, the conduct of that Government had greatly disappointed him. He was surprized, that a nation enjoying Constitution, had not more respect for the rights and liberties of mankind. He then stated the traffic which was carrying on, as mentioned in the dispatches of Sir George Collier, and concluded with moving the Address.

The Marquis of Londonderry observed, that he agreed in the sentiments delivered by the Hon. Gentleman on this subject, but many passages in his speech were full or strong reproach on the conduct of Foreign Powers; politically speaking, therefore, as must object to it, standing in the responsible situation which be did. It, however, he yielded to it, he hoped it would be understood by Foreign Powers, as proceeding from a conviction that it was right that the strong feeling of resentment with which the continuance of the trade was beheld, should be made known. It would not, at the same time, be right to overlook the difficulties with which the subject was surrounded; yet, although the arrangements might not be productive of all the advantages we could wish, he did not despetr that it would ultimately approach nearer to its completion. He did not expect that the system could be perfected until the abolition was generally acknowledged as a criminal offence, and punished as such, and until all the flags of Europe were combined, as it were, against this common enemy. He admitted that America had been willing to put an end to the Slave Trade, as described by the Hon. Gent. but it must be recollected, they opposed the right of search. By the law of France, engaging in the Slave Trade was treated as a civil not us a criminal offence, the parties detected were subject to the confiscation of the property, but nothing further. He had made strong representations to that Government, and a dispo-sition was shewn to make it a criminal offence; but it was imposible at once to excite that general feeling in a State where the persons interested in the continuance of the trade were numerous. To Spain the same representations had been made; the subject had been there referred to a Committee, and a proposition to the Cortes to make this offence criminal was rejected. With respect to Portugal, that State, which formed a most inglorious exception to the abandonment of this trade, he must say, it was not for want of re-presentation on the part of the British Government. At the Con-gress at Vienna, the proposition was made, Portugal consented to it upon a limited scale; but that was accompanied by a demand for indemnity from this country, altogether unreasonable. would not underrate the difficulties which foreign States might have in reconciling their subjects to the measures. Portugal had received salutary intimations on this subject, but she had to contend against great difficulties both at home and abroad. He could assure the House, that Portugal could not be convinced that the exertions of the British Government were wholly disinterested, and that they had not some views of commercial advantage, with a view to promote the welfare of our West India Colonies; and so strongly were they impressed with this opinion, that it was impossible to persuade them that we were influenced solely by feelings of huma-With these explanations, and repeating that politically, be was opposed to the address, yet, as it was merely intended as of a meral and not of a diplomatic character, he should not oppose its adoption.

The motion was supported by Sir J. Mackimosh, Lord Milton, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Bernel, Mr. Marryatt, &c.—The motion for an Address was agreed to.

On the motion of the Marquis of Londonderry, a select Commit tee was appointed to inquire into the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into Courts of Justice in Ireland.—Adjourned.
WEDNESDAY.

The Coasting Trade Bill, the Sheerness Lands Bill, and the Naval

Property Bill, were severally passed.

Mr. Hume complained of much irregularity having taken place in the Stamp Office of Edinburgh, particularly in the appointment of a Surveyor, contrary to the opinion of the Commissioners of the Board of Stamps, without a Contract, thereby incurring an expense injurious to the best interests of the country. He insisted the ercotion of the Stamp House was inconvenient for the purposes of business, and stated that Mr. Selwin was deputed by the Board of Stamps in London to go to Edinburgh, and make choice of some place, for a Stamp Office. He did so; and fixed upon a convenient house, at 8,4001. which the Board recommended to be purchased. Instead of attending to this recommendation, a piece of ground was purchased on the Regent's bridge, for 35,000l, with a view to erect a new office, which was a coordingly done. He then

moved a resolution, embrucing the previous statements.

Sir J. Majoribanks contended that the Commissioners had recommended a different situation from that or zinally fixed upon.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Henry Grey Benuett moved for Papers co unected with the suspension of Mr. Theodore Hooke, late Treasure? of the Mauritus, and the Account of Sums due by him to the Treasure? o. The mauntus, and the Account of Sums due by him to the Treasury. On the 15th of January, 1518, the acting Governor of the Colony (Gea. Hall) had received a letter from Mr. Allen, a confidential clerk in the Treasury, stating that the Treasurer, Mr. Hooke, had appropriated unit of the salaries o part of the selaries of the Treasury to his own use, by putting down his coachman as office-keeper, at a salary of 40 dollars [47] month, and his cook at 1.5s. per month, and that Mr. Hooke had received a sum of 37,160 dollars, which he had never entered in his account. On the 25th January, Mr. Allen received a letter from the Governor, stating, that so serious a charge of so public a nature could not be kept private, and that he referred him to Mr. Hooke. On the same day that Mr. Allen received this letter Mr. Hooke dismissed him, saying at the same time, " You are ruined." Allen still persisted in his charge, and on the 9th of February following, a Commission, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Auditor, and the Paymaster-General, which had been appointed by the Governor to examine the accounts, discovered, not only that the charge was well-founded, but that there also was a deficiency to the amount of 60,668 dollars. Immediately the Governor (whether legally or illegally he should not inquire) was advised by the Attorney General to suspend Mr. Hooke, and to send him a prisoner to England; Mr. Hooke did agrive in England, but was without any proceedings being instituted set at large.—The Hon. Gentlemen concluded by moving, that me humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying him that he be pleased to direct extracts to be made relating to the suspension of Mr. T. Hooke from the dispatch of Acting Governor Hall, of the Mauritins, dated the 20th April, 1818; and also an account of the balance now due by Mr. Hooke to the local Treasury.



Mr. Goulburn said he should not, for his part, have any ob jection to the production of the dispatch, but the case of Mr. H. involved more than was stated in that dispatch. On the arrival of an account of the transaction, as stated by the Hon. Member, the Noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Oppartment consented to remove Mr. H. from his situation, and transfer the accounts to the Colonial Audit Board. Shortly after Mr. Hooke arrived in England as a prisoner, a case was submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, requiring their opinion respecting the legality of detaining Mr. Hooke natil his criminality should be proved, or the propriety of instituting a criminal prosecution. The Law Officers of the Crown distinctly gare it as their opinion, that the Crown had not the power of detaining Mr. Hooke, and that the evidence at that time produced would not sustain a criminal prosecution. Mr. H. was accordingly discharged; but his case was still under the consideration of the Audit Board, and additional evidence had since been collected and interrogatories put to Mr. H.; to some of which he gave satisfactory and to others unsatisfactory answers, and his case was now under the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown. Under these circumstances, he trusted the Hon. Member would not press his motion. He thought it due to the Governor of the Mauritius to state, that on the discovery of this deficiency every thing belonging to Mr. Hooke on the island had been seized, and would be detained until the close of the inquiry.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett said, the Hon. Member had satisfacto rily accounted for the conduct of Government. He wished to know

whether there were any sureties for Mr. Hooke?

Mr. Goulburn said, there had been no sureties required until this defairation; but to prevent a recurrence of a similar one, Government now required sufficient sureties. The motion was then

Mr. Hume moved, that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, humbly to request, that, with a view of affording relief to the country from a part of its burdens, he will be graciously pleased so direct, that a minute investigation be instituted into the mode and expense of the management and collection of the several branches of the revenue; that a careful revision be made of all salaries and allowances, especially of those which have been in-eccessed since 1797, in order that they may be adjusted to the inwreased value of the currency, and to the distressed circumstances of the country; that a vigilant superintendance be exercised over the expenditure of the country in all its departments, in order that every reduction may be made therein which can be effected without detriment to the public interest; and, in particular, in the number of the army and the expence of its establishments. The Hon, Member entered into a diffuse statement of the finances of the country, contrasting our present expenditure with that of 1792, (on which subject trasting our present expenditure with that of 1792, (on which subject he has been often reported), and, in effect, attempting to shew by comparison of the two periods, that considerable saving might be effected, if Ministers proceeded economically. In 1792, the revenue, he said, did not exceed 15 or 16 millions; and the interest of the debt, which now exceeded 32 millions, was then 9,534,0001. The Hon. Member, after complaining of the intricacy of the public accounts, and consequently the impossibility of forming any thing like an accurate opinion, denied the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he had effected a reduction of the National Debt to the amount of 92 millions since the near that National Debt to the amount of 29 millions since the peace. He had taken an average of the charges for the funded and unfunded debt, for the years 1814, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, and he found that the charge for the last year had exceeded that average, and that the reduction was merely nominal, and in fact, instead of the annual interest being reduced 11, during the last four years, it was increased 1,800,0001. The Hon. Member next proceeded to specify the difference between the army as in 1792, and as in 1821, and to maintain that a great reduction ought to be effected. Clerks, whose salaries were 901, a year, had been dismissed by way of saving, while the dragoons were increased, each of whom cost annually 561. and the Life Guardsmen also, who cost 761, each. Within five years there had been 1105 commissions granted; if 508 had here given away to the disadvantage of the country, which would have saved 29,0001, annually if those persons had been taken from the half pay list; in the same period there had been 1448 promotions, by means of which it might be said that there had been 2558 commissions given away. There were 9037 officers on the half pay list, who cost the kingdom \$12,0001, annually, and yet but 317 had been taken from that list in consequence of those commissions.-There had, too, been 240 removed from active service to the veteran There had, too, been 240 removed from active service to the veteran list, without sufficient grounds, in order to this country being saddled with their half pay during their life. In the Army Department there could be a saving effected of 1,663,1271, if the different motions which had been proposed during the Session had been carried. Having descanted at some length on the various branches of the revenue, he contended, that the people might be relieved by economy to the extent of four millions sterling.

The Marguis of Tanistock seconded the motion. He would advise his Hom. Evenue to abandon further exertion and not specified his time.

his Hon. Friend to abandon further exertion, and not sacrifice his time and constitution by striving another year to make an impression upon the House; for it was evident, with the immense patronage at their command, there was no chance of a majority unfavourable to Ministers, unless forced upon the House by some drendful enlamity. So long as that patronage existed, there was no prospect of measures being adopted that would give satisfaction to the country; so strongly was be impressed with that idea, that he would nover again incur the expense of a shilling to obtain a seat in that House, bowever much he might be respected by, and attached to his constituents. He reprobated the practice of soldiers being employed on all public occasions, and regretted to hear, that not only new regiments of infantry ordered into the vicinity of the metropolis, but that several troops of Yeomanry were put in requisition in consequence of the coronation. This, he contended, was the re weree of ancient practice; for, formerly, the Kings of England swere crowned in the midst of the people. This course of proceeding was another proof how completely the Noble Lord had mistaken the character of the people of this country.

Mr. Banke had beard with considerable regret, the tone of de-

spondency the Noble Marquis had assumed, and the reproach he had spondency the Noble Marquis and assumed, and the reproach he and crast upon the House, which he must say, he thought came very ungraciously from so young a Member, who was as yet, but in the dawn of his political life. The reduction to the amount of four millions was impracticable. He (Mr. B.) could not agree, that no endeavours had been made to lessen the expenditure; he knew reduction was necessary. The Hon. Member concluded by moving as an amendment, that an Address to the following effect be substituted :-- nssuring His Majesty that the House regarded with milisfaction the general revision which had taken place in the departone at of the Customs of Great Britain, and praying that he would direct a similar revision to take place in other departments of the public service, with a view to retrenchment; and further, that he would be pleased to direct a minute enquiry, with a view to satisfy the country, into other branches of the civil service, as well with a view to diminish the number of persons now employed therein, as to reduce those salaries which had, owing either to the increase of husiness, or the deficiency of the value of money, been increased since the year 1797; and further praying, that he would be pleased to direct, that every possible saving should be adopted in the more extensive establishments, which it was necessary the country should maintain, as well for the safety as defence of the country, more especially by reducing the number of the army, and exercising a constant vigilance over the very ample supplies usually granted by

The Marquis of Londonderry was satisfied that the projected 3,5001.

etrenchment of the Hon. Mover was visionary, although he gave im every credit for the patient industry which he had displayed during the Session. He (the Noble Marquis) felt, judging from the time of the Hon. Mover and his colleagues, that he pect of justice from them, or inducing them to grant that His Majesty's Government ought to derive any credit from the measures of seconomy and retrenchment acted on in different departments of the public service, so jaundiced a view had they taken of done by Ministers, and so completely had the spirit of party laid hold of them, even in the delivery of their sentiments in set speeches within those walls. Indeed, he would frankly confess, in reply to the observation made as to the extensive power he possessed in that House, that any little power he might bave, he derived from, and was indebted to, those Honourable Members who neglected to seize no opportunity to oppose him. As to the Noble Lord, he had so deeply imbibed the desponding principles of the School, of which he boasted himself to be a pupil, that whenever he found his sentiments not treated in that House with that respect he anticipated, he retired from his attendance there, to acquaint his consti-tuents that it was in vain for him to attempt to be of service, whilst that House continued to be composed of the elements of which it was constituted, and then all the country was told by him and his friends of the same stamp, that the country was raised and undone As soon, however, as an opportunity, in his mind more favourable, occurred for his wishes, he did not disdain to again enter that vilified and abused House, although its elements continued the same and look with indifference on all that he had professed shocked at disgusted him. There was another description of opponents with whom he had to contend, namely the projectors, who were a class of men who would not be satisfied with any, not even the Eutopian form of Government, recommended by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen. Doing every justice to that Hon. Member on the third bench for his research, yet if he had been a Divinity instead of a laborious individual, he never could expect to put his principles into practice; like a certain set of philosophers in latter days, who were anxious only to pull down a system, regardless of the substitution of any other, that Hon. Gentleman thought it was only necessary to make up a large bundle of papers, and take a great many notes, which he might detail in a long speech to the House, and he dubbed a patriot, whilst his labours only served to confuse or deceive the public. With respect to the despondency of the Noble Marquis, people partake of his gloom, although some of the evils which it laboured under, bad not, perhaps, yet been probed or become tangible; there was so much good sense in the country, that it was content with being told the plain truth, though that truth might not be palatable. He thought he might be justified in saving so much from the state of peace, repose, and good humour, which pervaded every portion of the country, not excepting those districts which had but a few months ago been disturbed; and here he felt proud in saying, that with respect to the approaching coronation, the Sovereign needed no soldiery to secure his favourable reception on that occasion, as might be inferred from his affectionate and flat tering reception wherever His Majesty had appeared amongst his people. He felt shocked that men should be found disposed to trent his august and sacred coremony with levity or disrespect; and he particularly felt it his duty to protest against the colouring which had been given by the Noble Lord to the large but unusual and constant attendance of a military force, on the occasion of such festivals, for the more purpose of parade and splendour.— The Noble Marquis then adverted to the Hon. Member's plans of economy, and he could not help saying, that the Hon. Member's speech partook of the policy of his part, who had an object at least as near their beart as the public welfare, which was to teach the country that they were the only people within those walls who could devise or carry into execution the measures which were necessary for their security. Their object was an attack on His Ma-jesty's Government. He would not enter into details at length: but he thought the House could not fail to recollect what had be effected in the way of retrenchment from the peace down to the present moment. Nothing was more easy in the Hon. Member's mind than to knock off like a wholesale reformer, two, three, or four millions from the expenditure; had he, however, assisted at any of the Committees, whose labours would, he had no doubt, prove more practically useful to the public interest than were his speeches, he would probably have become a sounder reformer, and less fond of amusing himself with visionary plans of reduction in gross. This branch of expenditure for the last year was 19,890,0001.; or the present it was only 18,220,000l. making a difference and reduction amounting to 1,670,0001. He, however, would not be so er a mountebank in Government as to attempt to say, that any Minister could take 4,000,000l. at once out of the expenditure. There was no reduction which they were not disposed to make, that might support the public credit, which after all would be their best praise.

The great object of their wishes was to relieve from pressure and on the kindest feelings and concern of that House. He felt the principle of the Addresses as strongly as the Movers, and he was determined, jointly with his colleagues, to attempt, during the recess, to do every thing in the way of retrenchment which could be done without entailed incomments. be done without practical inconvenience, so as to meet that House, when it should again be convened for the dispatch of business, with that satisfaction and pleasure which he had always received from meeting a Senate House which had carried this great country so successfully and triumphantly through its unparalleled struggles

Lord Milton, Mr. Creevey, and Mr. Abercrombie supported the

Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Huskisson, Sir C. Long supported the amend-

Mr. Hume replied, and the House divided.—For the original motion, 94—For the amendment, 174—Majority, 80.

The amended Address was then agreed to.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Whitbread gave notice of a motion for Tuesday next re

specting the Constitutional Society.

The Consolidated Fund Bill, the Warehousing of Goods Bill, the Mohair Bounties Bill, the Lagan Spirits Bill, and the Greenwich

Hospital Bill, were severally passed.

Mr. Martin withdrew his Bill relative to the mitigation of pu-

nishments in cases of forgery.

Mr. Wilberforce moved an Address to the King, praying that His Majesty would order an investigation into the names, ages, and condition of all Africans dismissed froms the black regiments of the coast of Africa, or from their apprenticeships, so that a provision might be made for their future disposal and comfort.

On the third reading of the Agricultural Horse Duty Repeal Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to put the most liberal construction on the Bill, and to look on this description of property as if no such

The Bill was then passed.

On the bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply, some conversation arose on the claims of General Desfourneaux, it being objected to by Mr. Caleraft, that there really were not vouchers for the General's claims, and he suggested the withdrawing that resolution, which would save the country IT,0001.

Mr. Grenfell proposed, as an amendment, to grant the General

Mr. Irving, who proposed the original grant, opposed my sum ort of that alrendy voted, via. 20,000.

On a division, the numbers were Fee the original Motion, 6-

For the Amendment, 53—Majoriby, 47.

The House again divided another amendment for the smaller sums

Ayes, 41- Noes, 12-Mujerity, 29.

The following sums were then voted: — 22,500l. for the Lord Chamberlein's Department.

100,000l. for Bills for New South Wales.

75,0001. for Expences for Coinage 3,5001. for Printing Journals of this House.

,2081. for Reprinting ditto. 8,0001. for Defraying the Chains of the American Loyalines.

3,3061. for Expences of confining: Criminal Lumatics.

6,6311. for Retired Allowances. 5,0001. for the Refuge for the Destitute.

21,0001. for Pensions of Emigrants, &c.

3,000t. for Printing Acts of Parliament.

7,0001. for Officers of Exchequer. 32,5671. for Police Establishment.

23,0001. for Milbank Penitentiary.

2,4521. for Henry Seventh's Chapet Repairs.
Mr. Henry Grey Bennett asked into whose pocket the tax Imag. on the visitors to the public monuments went. He was slameful and scandalous to the country or the House, to tolerate such as practice in any mean, mercenary, money-loving, grasping, lucre-thirsting, reverends or non-reverends either of Westminster Abbey... St. Paul's Cathedral, or any where else. How were the mo-numents of art entrusted to their care preserved? Filthy and covered with dust; they were a disgrace to any nation, instead of being an ornament to the Cathedrals...

Sir C. Long felt every thing said by the Hon. Member as to the state of St. Paul's Cathedral and of Westminster Abbey, for the monuments when formed had no care taken of them. That was greatly to be regretted; but he could assure the House that noblame could be cast on His Majesty's Government on account of the negligence of the preservers of those monuments of the illustrious The Dean and Chapter were responsible for the preof them, and to them the House and the country had to look. Her lamented extremely that such a crosse for complaint should exist...
There was certainly great profit made of the visitors to those Cathedrals, and it was supposed for the purpose of preserving those monuments. It was therefore strange that they should not feel it. incumbent on them to take care of those works of ort.

15.000l. African Forts.

22,4441. Sierra Leone Establishment.

Mr. W. Smith complained of the mixed commissions of the Offiers at Sierra Leone, and also of the salary of the Commissary Judgethere. Government, in selecting that Officer, had been imposed on by the statements of interested persons. That Judge had been a mere clerk in a merchant's house at Rio de Janeizo, and yet, without education, previous knowledge, or experience, at 25 years of the province of the provinc nge, he was now in the receipt of 30001, as a Judge at Sierra.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, that he had left the appointment of all the persons in that Colony to Sir W. Scott and Sir C. Robinson; that the climate of Sierra Leone was so very nuhealthy, that although the salary had been increased from 20001, to 30001.

per annum, no person came forward to full the vacancy. 87,0001. for Settlers at the Cupe of Good Hope.

After some further resolutions were passed, the House adjourned's FRIDAY.

Lord A. Hamilton moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal that clause of the 1st and 2d Geo. 4th, requiring certificates from brewers of the amount of sale, the quantity and quality of the beer sold by them, and to whom sold. He believed it was not possible. nithough the parties, the brewers, were bound to observe it under a penalty of 2001. The brawers were also unwilling to disclose always the quality of the beer which might be sold or ordered frame. The attempt alone would entail on the brower the nece of maintaining a number of clerks to regulate only these returns. and certificates at an enormous expence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had it from tho-very best authority, the Inspectors of Excise, that this mode of accer-taining the amount of excise due by a brower was not impracticable: or very inconvenient, and should therefore oppose the motion of the Noble Lord. Had that Noble Lord waited only for ten days keaper there was, in his raind, little doubt that he would not have been charged to make the motion now before the House by the persons most interested (samely, the brewers) in the regulation. The regulation was eminently calculated to protect the revenue. Lord A. Hamilton finding the sense of the House against him.

vithdrew his motion.

The East India Private Trade Bill, and the Irish Collectors of Customs Bill, were pass

rence's Annuity Bill.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply. The following sums were voted:-

1,0651. 4s. 7d. for Printing the 75th Vol. of Journals.

8,4001. for Commissioners of Insolvent Court.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett considered the salaries too large for the duties the Commissioners had to perform; but the House decided otherwise.

On proposing a grant of 5,1311. for the Alien Office.

Major-General Wilson proposed that it be left and altogether.

Some conversation arose on the Alien Bill, in which the Major General renewed his objections to the Bill. Mr. Bernal thought i would be better to get rid of the Bill altogether, as did Sir J.

The Marquis of Londonderry considered the present a very units opportunity to discuss the principle of the Alica Bill.

The House divided on the proposition.—For it, 27—For the resolution, 44.—It was accordingly passed, as were the other resolutions. On the question for going into a Committee on the Duke of Clay

Mr. Creevey stated his objections to the Bill. He would n tain, that the proper way of proceeding would have been by a message from the Crown. He objected to the House being made the instrument of favouritism to one particular branch of the Royal Family. Since this subject had been under discussion an Ham. Alderman had stated, in his place, that a promise of a certain sum of money had been given to the Queen, which premise had max been observed on the part of Government. It was then terous that the House should be made the instrument of corrying into effect the wishes of the Crown towards a particular house the Royal Family, whilst the interests of the Queen had been sacrificed. The Queen had at least as much right to be considered as ficed. the Duke. In the case of the Queen, the public had gained 90,000l. by her gone rously consenting to take o of the 59,0001, voted her by Parliament. The Duke of Clarence, its was true, had, in 1814, refused the grant of 60601, per annual, but from a very different motive. He thought himself justified in calling upon the House not to agree to the grant to the Duke, if it were only on account of his conduct on the trial of the Queen. He (Mn.C.) spoke from his own knowledge. He had been an eyes witness of the trial, and had heard, and would never forget, the

ferccious manner in which—(Order, enden.) The Marquis of Londonderry rose to order. He appealed to the Chair whether such expressions could be allowed?

Mr. Creery said, that he considered himself justified is alluding to facts which were universally known.

The Speaker interapped Mr. Crosvey (who had recembed) and

deticed, that is alluding to the other House is the manner to indicate, was cake an infringement on its privileges.

g Grey Bounett said he should oppose the grant; and added, with respect to the Coronation, that he grudged the expense to which it led in times of such unexampled misery and distress. He considered the Coronation a mere show, and not at all what it used to be in former times. If it added to the dignity of the King, he would be the last to oppose it; but where that was doubtful, and the people generally dissatisfied, be thought the pegennt alto-

The Marquis of Londondervy thought it strange that the Hon Gentlemen on the other side looked with so much alarm at the expences of the Coronation—those Hon. Gentlemen who, but a few evenings since, acted as if they set no limits to the resources of the country, when they called upon the British Government to interfere in the transactions of every State in Europe. The Coronation was called a mere show; he would tell the Hos. Gentlemen that that august ceremony was performed under the authority of law, that it was an institution ancient and venerable, sanctioned by the u ages, and by the spirit of the Constitution. He (Lord Londonderry) would consider that the Minister would have forfeited his duty to the Sovereign, if he did not advise the performance of that cere-mony with as little delay as possible. He lamented, as a part of the bitter fruits of the transactions of the last year, that Hon. Members in that House, far from allaying, laboured to aggravate and increase the evils of that period. He was convinced that Hon. Members opposite had done much to increase those evils; and the speeches of that night he looked upon as an endeavour to revire throughout the country those feelings of animosity and agitation which had for some time ceased to exist.

After some further observations the House went into a Commit tac. In which Mr. Hume moved to amend the clause granting the annuity, and that the date should be 1821, instead of 1818, a posed.—For the amendment, 24.—Against it, 54. The original grant was of course carried, and the Report ordered to be received

A division took place on the extra Post Bill, it being moved to commit it this day six months.—Ayes, 26—Noes, 32. The Bill was then committed.

Another division took place on the crueity to Horses' Bill.-Ayes, 46—Noes, 16. The Bill was then passed.—Adjourned.

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"I cannot forbear to flatter myself that prudence and benevolence will make

marriage happy; but what can be expected, except disappointment and repentance from a choice made in the immaturity of youth—without judg-ment—without foreight—without foreign after cenformity of opinions—rectitude of judgment, or purity of sentiment."—Rasselas.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Corduit-street; of whom may be had, 2. GOUNTRY NEIGHBOURS; or, the Secret. By Miss BURNEY. 2nd Edition, 2 vols. 16a.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

THE Public is most respectfully informed, that this Theatre wift be OPENED on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 4, with an OCCASIONAL ADDRESS, spoken by Mr. Terry; after which will be performed Sheridan's Comedy of THE RIVALS, and (never acted) a Musical Farce, in Two Acts, called PETER and PAUL; or, LOVE in the VINEWARDS.

On THURSHAY the EDIMONIAN AND ADDRESS.

YARDS.
On THURSDAY, the PROVOKED HUSBAND. Lord Townly by Mr
CONWAY, being his first appearance at this Theatre, and in London these

On FRIDAY, the SCHOOL for SCANDAL.
On SATURPAY, the GREEN MAN, with other Entertainments.
The VARIOUS NOVELTIES are in active preparation, and will be speedily produced.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

IN B. HORN has the bonour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1921, when His Majesty's Servants will perform the Comic Opera satitled LOVE IN A VILLAGE. Between the Flay and Farce, an Interlude of VOCAL MUSIC; to conclude with the Troubsdour, Mr. Morn, (composed and accompanied by himself on the Plane Forte) and some thourist Glees. In the course of the Evening, for the first time, a Fantsale for the Violin and Piano Forte, by Mr. T. Cooke and Mr. Horn, in which will be introduced twe pupular Melodies. After which, the favourist Musical Extravagansa, called GIOVANNI IN LONDON. A Pas Seul by Miss Tree. Telects and Places to be obtained of Mr. Horn, No. 47, Judd-street, Brunswick-square; of all the principal Music Sellers; and of Mr. Rodwell, at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

BOX-Office of the Theatre
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

REMERIT of Mr. COOPER and Mr. H. JOHNSTON.—On TUESDAY
MEXT, July 3rd, 1821, will be performed (for the first time at this Theatre)
the Opera of ROB, ROY MACGREGOR; er, Aulé Lang Syne. Baille.
Nicol Jarvie, Mr. MACKAY, who, being on a short visit to London, during
the Edinburgh Vacation, has, in the most friendly and kind manner, tendered
his services on the above occasion, for this night only, (being his first appearmace upon a London Stage.) In Act the Third, a Highland Reel, by the
Characters. After the Opera, a Tric, a Duct, and several Souga. To conclude with the favourite Melodrama of A TALE of MYSTERY. A Grand
Pas de 'Deux, by Mr. St. Albin, (of the King's Theatre) and Miss Tree
Boxes, 7. Pit, 3s. 6d. Lower Gallery, 5v. Upper Gallery, 1s. Tickets to
be had of Mr. Cooper, 1s, Beaudort-buildings, Strand; of Mr. H. Johnston,
Old Slaughter's Coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane; at Mr. Carries, 20, Regentstreet; and of Mr. Rodwell, at the Rotunds of the Theatre.

RANUNCULUS AND PINKS.

RANUNCULUS AND PINKS.

THE ADMIRERS of these FLOWERS may be gratified with the view of a very CHOICE COLLECTION in BLOOM. Several of the former, imported last Autumn, are very fine, and quite new to, this country. Admission free. Address. Mr. HOGO'S, Dudley Greve, near the Church, Paddington. His TREATISE ON FLOWERS is sold, as usual, by Whittaker, Are-Maria-lane; Carpenter, Old Bond-street, and Richardson, Cornhill. RANUNCULUS AND PINKS.

NEW-PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.

KALKBRENNER'S Three Romances, Op. 54, price 4s. Ditte

Sonata, dedicated to Haydn, 6s. Ditto Polonoise, Op. 55, 4s. Ditte

Rende on Mozart's Air, Din Din, 3s. Ditto Waltz, for two Performers, 3s.

RIES'S 41st Sonata, 5s. Ditto Vars on Labloachuz, 3s. and the celebrated

Operatic Airs, No. 1 to 8, by Mesars. Clementi, Kaikbrenner, Latour, &c. &c.

Pablished and sold by Chappie and Co. Music sellers to His Majesty, No. 50,

New Bond-streer.

MEDICAL BLANK LABELS, 5s. 5d. a Thousand, or 4,000 for 1l. They are made by an Engine, neatly embossed, and ready to it on. Gentlemen in the country remitting it, post-paid, will receive the above carriage free. Direct to H. Burtonshaw, Stationer, 132, St. Martin's-lane or T. Woodham, Stationer, 34, High Helborn.

CORONATION of HIS MAJBSTY GEORGE the FOURTH.

WAYTE, Furrier to the King, Robe Maker, &c. late of Panton street, Haymarket, now of REGENT-STREET, near the County Fire-Office, has the henour to acquaint the PEERS of ENGLAND, the KNIGHTS GRAND CROSSES, and the KNIGHTS GOMMANDERS of the BATH, that, having provided a large STOCK for the CORUNATION, consisting of the richest Velvets, Satins, and Lace, and the finest Ermine, (being part of that used by C. W. for the linings of His Majesty's Rubbes) he is determined to work up this Stock, and, to charge no more for the Dreesser than other Houses, although several are using very INPERIOR ARTICLES. C. Wayte hopes, that these Noblemen and Gentlemen who have not yet given their Greers, will do him the honour to call and inspect the various Dresses composed of the Articles above alluded to.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

Navy 5 per cent .... l d 2 p 4 p locat 174 4 India Boads .... 50 48 50 p 4 per Cents.... 94 # Omnium .....

FRENCH FUNDS

5 per et. Div. 22 March 85-65 | Bank Sh. Div. 1 Jan. 1587-50 Recou. Div. 37 March 97-80 | Ex. Lond. 1mo.25 70 3mo.25-50

THEATRE ROYAL, COPENT-GARDER.

Monday, King Henry IV. Part II. with the Coronation. Tuesday, the Comedy of Exchange No Robbery.

IV. Part II. with the Coronation.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Astanerzea. Tuesday, Rob Roy, Wednesday, Love in a Village.

A Menday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

NEW MUSIC.

Just published, by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Lower Saloon, Argyll Rooms, Regent-street,

THE favourite Barcarolla, from the popular Ballet of "The Carnival of Veoles," arranged as a Rondo for the Flame Forte, by Ignace Moscheles, 3s. "The Harmonious Blacksmith," with entirely new Variations, by the sane Author, 2s. 6d. "Durandate and Belerma," a Fantasia for the FLUTE, with an Accompaniment for the Plano Forte, by TULOU, Op. 29, 5s. "The Kremlin," a Set of Quadrilles, with new Figures, by D'Egville, as danced at his Academy, Argyll Rooms; Music, by Calcott, 4s. "Le Valliant Troubadour," with Variations, 2s. 6d. An original Swedish Walts, with Variations, 3s. both for the Plano Forte, composed by J. W. Holder. "Evelyn's Bower," arranged as a Duet for the Plano Forte, by F. W. Crouch, 2s. "Le Scherzette," a Rondo, J. Beale, 2s. 6d. Four new Waltzes for, the Plane Forte, by J. L. Abel, Book I and 2, each 2s. "The Russian Maislen's Song," by J. Beale, 1s. 6d. "He that loves a rosy cheek," (a Sonnet, by Carew, 1840) harmonized for three voices, by J. Beale, 2s. "Why doubt my truth, a Song, by J. Fisin, 1s. 6d. "This rose, my gentle blue-ey'd maid," a Song, by F. W. Crouch, 2s. A new Set of Italian Arietts, 5s.; and a First Set of Italian Duets, both composed by Ferdinand Sor. "The green spot that bleoms," a Song, composed by W. Hawes, 2s.

NEW MUSIC. —Sir JOHN STEVENSON.—" The Day-beam

NEW MUSIC. -Sir JOHN STEVENSON.—" The Day-beam is over the Sea," the Venetian Boat Song, sung with the most unbounded applause at the London, Bath, and Dublin Concerts; arranged for one, two, or three voices: the words written by J. A. Wade, Req. the Music composed by the celebrated Sir J. A. Stevenses, Mus. Bore, price 3s. This piece, from the richueus and the beautiful simplicity of the meledy, has already ranhed Roelf among the most admired productions of the day. Ellnor's Song, "And ganet then bid my heart forget," from Glenarvon, as sung by Mrs. Ashe at the Bath Concerts with entitudisatic applause; composed by F. J. Klose, price 1s. 6d. This is the third edition. "Bear Marp of Sweet Erin," Bellad; sung by Mr. Leoni Lee, with the greatest applause, at the Thantre Royal, Dublin, written by Miss Chapman, composed by Bernard Lee, price 1s. 6d.—Leonon: printed by Mayhew and Co. (late Phillips and Mayhew.) Music-sellers to H. R. M. the Ducheus of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street. NEW MUSIC. -Sir JOHN STEVENSON .- " The Day-beam

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

Our friend G. is in error; the note he mentions as having been by Mr. V. was never intended to be private or confi We have long had our eye upon poor Lody Camilla. We shall ake an early opportunity of bringing her case forward.

The lines on the accident at the Dublin Theatre are not adnissible; such accidents are
"More hoseur'd in the breach than the observemee."

Wethank TANTABABOBUS.

Mrs. H. may be assured we will take her case into considerate this wook.

The great imperionce of B. D.'s communication res onal interview derivable; he must be aware that such inter-sonat conveniently take place till after the rising of Parliame but if the house of the third person aliaded to would then be con-sidered a fit place of meeting, he can say so per post.

It is hardly necessary to insert our correspondent's letter respecting the iributes of affection paid to the memory of the late Countess of Liverpool; her Ladyship's best praise may be found in the real good she did during her valuable life.

The lines to Brougham contain nothing now; besides, his day

We cannot believe Angus's account of the story of the Quoi and Wilson, and the Cobourg Theatre: it really is not credible. We know that such a connexion exists in part, but, for the ho-

now of human vature, we must discredit the whole.

The Edinburgh Whig Guide is too long for a newspaper, but it is admirable. It is so fully explanatory of their private cabulo, that we think we " small a nat!".

The trial, EADY v. ALDIN, is also too long. The joke of Lady Aldis, and her romantic addiction to Televil, is particularly

pungent, but not generally to be uncorrected.

The quaint verses by How D'YE Do, are pretty well, I thank

Moses, Pug or Norwich, Emily, and A. Z. have been receford, as have many numerous friends, who must stand We ought to soy, " Barl Tancred's Second Son" will not do. ALISTER MACALISTER has been received.

# JOHN BULL.

# LONDON, JULY 1.

THE Old Times has at length awakened from its apathetic slumbers to commence an attack upon us; and, according to its own account, at a favourable opportunity; for "it understands that our labours are now drawing to a conclusion."

Its information upon this point, as well as on most others, is wholly incorrect. But the great humour of the attack upon us, lies in the determination to subject us to a "short review," which he commences by avowing that he did " not see the commencement of our career," and has "rarely seen our paper since."

The manner in which we started was such, he says, as gave "him little doubt but that we should down ourselves more effectually than any immediate effort of his could damn us:" that is to say, our violence and personality were so gross, that our paper would of itself fall into disuse and disrepute. Now, if violence and personality are to damn a paper, the Old Times may be damned every day in the week.

As to the question of disappointment, in the expectation that we should sink into neglect, we can answer him with no little triumph; and we would venture to remark, that while our sale continues to exceed his, the less the Old Times talks of a falling off, the better for himself.

It is comical to remark, that the Old Times, after having expatiated on the infamy of personality, concludes its article by the most flagrant outrage on the private character of Colonel Browne, charging him, in plain terms, with falsehood and perjury, and renewing an attack which, when it was first made in the Old Times, was made in terms and language, appalling, diagusting, and diagraceful to human nature.

In a second attack upon us, the Old Times informs his readers, that he has not "perused our operations," but maintains that we have not "elicited a tittle" of evidence against the Queen, whom he describes as having "an un-tameable spirit." He then proceeds to talk some egragious respect for the sacred writings.—Rejected.

nonsense about Volumnia, and bayonets; implying, the untameable spirit of her gracious Majesty will induce her to bully the King into a compliance with her wishes to be crowned. Now, as to bayonets, of which the Old Times speaks, there can be little necessity for the use of those little weapons to keep out intruders, as the Editor of that paper may perceive by looking at the sundry large and strong barriers, which are erecting in the neighbourhood of Westminster Hall and Abbey. And as for getting in by stratagem, that seems impossible; for if the Queen were even to forge a ticket, Sir George Naylor's hand-writing is so much better known in the country than that of the late Duke of Brunswick, that the hoax would not succeed.

The truth is, the minions of Brandenburgh House tremble at JOHN BULL. They know and feel our power, and there. fore, the Old Times has been directed to insinuate, that we are about to discontinue our labours, in order to check, if possible, our circulation during the next three imperious weeks: But the insinuation is false and groundless; and far from relaxing in our duty to our countrymen and countrywomen at this juncture, no efforts shall be spared to expose the effrontery of the Queen, and the glaring ignorance, folly, and knavery of her scanty band of hangers-on, should she persist in her importunities to share in the sacred ceremony, to a participation in which she has no earthly claim, either of right, or by courtesy,

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that he Number 30, or 31, of our paper, we shall lay before them. a copious review of the proceedings in the last Session of Parliament, to which we can confidently call their atten-

An unusual duliness has pervaded the Money linker throughout the whole of the week; notwithstanding which the prices which we quoted in our previous Number appear to maintain rather an advanced position. The fluctuation is the various securities has been very trifling, say in Reduced Annuities 1,-in the 31 per Cents. 1,-in the 4 per Cents. 1and in Consols for the Account . This steadiness in the prices of our own securities may in some degree be accounted for by the secure state of things on the Continent, and the falsehood (as it now appears) of the reports respecting the intentions of Russia and Austria towards Turkey. Consols opened yesterday morning at 76; for Reduced, and 77; for the Account. They were afterwards done at a per cent. higher, and finally closed at 76; for Reduced, and 77; for the Account, and sellers at those prices.

# TO S. W. WHITBREAD, ESQ. M. P.

SIR-As you have given notice of a motion relative to the Constitutional Association, I beg leave to call your attention to a Society which has been formed in Cumberland, at a place called the Holmes, which has for its avowed object the shedding of blood.

It has its President, and its Secretary, and its Committee, its laws and its bye-laws,—its prosecutions and its penseutions. I mean, Sir, the Constituted Association for "the destruction of sparrows." This cruel body not only gives a reward of a penny for every hen sparrow, and a halfpenny for every cock, but pays at the rate of these pence a dosen for

If ever harbarity were systematized, or cruelty mails only, this association has done both; and I call upon you as a humane man and a respectable tradesman, to take notice of it, as I am quite convinced its proceedings are of a nature to shock you and excite the sensibilities of your amiable friends, Surgeon Hume, and Sir Philanthropy Froth, alies the Hon. Henry Grey Bennett.-Do not fail to notice this, as you value the esteem of yours, HUMANITAS.

# COURT OF CLAIMS.

In consequence of the determination of several very re spectable persons, that her Majesty ought to be crowned, as a matter of right, a Commission is said to have issued under her Privy Scal, to several distinguished characters, to hold a Court of Claims, of service to be performed at the ceremony; and on Thursday they commenced their sittings at the house of Mr. Thompson, her Majesty's gin merchant, in \_\_\_\_\_\_street.

Amongst the few who attended, we are told, Major-General Wilson, Mr. Thompson (himself). Mr. Hobhouse, Alderman Wood, Mr. Barber Beaument, and Mr. Bradbury, late Clown at Astley's. The room was thronged with claimants and spectators, and the Commission, written in a very bad hand, and mis-spelt, having been read by one of the Clerks, and proclamation made for silence, Lord Erskine was requested to retire for a short time, and the following claims were offered: Lord Erskine claimed to be Herb-woman for the di

His Lordship was then called in, and heard in support of his claim, for upwards of five hours, in which time, he clearly proved, that he might pass for an old woman anywhere, that he actually had by him the gown and petticoats, in which he eloped a year or two since, to Gretna-green, with his present Lady. His Lordship, after this, began to spess of himself; and the Court adjourned at eleven o'clock at night, but his Lordship had not finished at that time.

SECOND DAY. Lord Erskine continued: but the President having formed him, that he must not talk any more upon his fa-vourite subject—his Lordship having twice appeared to faint set down.—Claim referred to the Editor of the More

ing Chronicle.
Mr. Peter Moore claimed to wait at her Majesty's table. Referred to Lord Nolland, in order that his ability in that line might be properly ascertained.

The Earl of Grosvenor claimed to carry the Bible upon a cushion before the Queen, upon the ground of his known

Alderman Wood, as the lineal descendant of the Atwoods, of Devoushire, claimed to carry her Majesty's pocket-handkerchief through the day, and have it for his fee in the evening.—Referred to Ludy Anne Hamilton.

Mrs. Walthman claimed to hand her Majesty her shawl.

and to have it for her fee. - Granted; on an understanding that if it fetched more than its value in the shop in Fleet-

street, the profits were to be divided.

Sir William Austin claimed to be crowned with a small crown, as a matter of right!-Referred to the Matron of

Brownlow-street Hospital.

Mr. Joseph Hume claimed to be carver; because he has

been a surgeon.—Rejected.

Mr. Joseph Hume claimed to say grace; because he has been a Chaplain.—Rejected.

Mr. Joseph Hume claimed to hire quadrupeds for the day, on the ground that he did so in India.—Rejected.

Mr. Joseph Hume claimed to supply beef for the Queen's table, because he has been a Commissary.—Rejected in favour of Mr. Slade, of Saint Giles's, her Majesty's friend and butcher.

Mr. Joseph Hume claimed the upright props of the plat-

form, because he has been a Post-master.—Rejected.

Mr. Joseph Hume claimed to have a girl dressed up in e, to walk as his page in the procession, on the ground that he had one for some years.—Rejected, because it is essential not to diminish the apparent number of females in this ceremeny on any account whatever.

Mr. Joseph Hume prayed that a list of his claims be printed.—Rejected.

Mr. Joseph Hume prayed that he might be allowed to pay his coach-hire out of some fund hereafter to be raised, on the ground that he has been Paymaster.—Rejected.

Mr. Joseph Hume stated it to be his intention to appeal in another place, if any man or woman performed more than one office in the ceremony, and quitted the Court, evidently much moved.

Mrs. Damer prayed for leave to carry a bust of her Majesty, done by herself.—Negatived, on the ground that her Majesty has been sufficiently cut already.

Lord Hoed claimed to drive the Queen to Westminster in a gig, on the ground that he had often done so before Postponed till letters can be received from Baron Bergami who at present holds a patent for driving her Majesty.

Mrs. Wilde claimed to serve up a dish of calf's head to

the Queen's table.-Refused, on the score that her Majesty's appetites are foreign, and that Mrs. W. can only be consi-

dered as a plain cook. Sir Ronald Ferguson claimed to be Champion, Ickey Pig and the Gas-man having declined the office. This claim was founded upon the gallant General's various services on the Continent. Opposed by Mrs. Michael Angelo Taylor.—Decision deferred till an answer can be received from Mr. Waddington, who has been written to on the sub-

Dr. Borland claimed to serve the Queen with Madeira during the morning of the ceremony, on an understanding that he was not to find wine, and to have two assistants.— Admitted, and four assistants granted in lieu of two.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett claimed to wear a yellow cap, with bells, and blow a penny trumpet before the Queen, on the ground that he had intellect sufficient to make a good fool.—Rejected as doubtful.—The Hon. Gentleman then claimed to play the lyre, which claim was immediately admitted, as well as that of Mr. Brougham, on the score of

alleged long practice. Mr. Denman claimed to carry open in his hand the bond in her Majesty's favour, granted by the late Duke of Brunswick, that the people might see it was really his Serene Highness's writing.—This claim created astonish-ment in some, horror in others, and the claimant, it is said, was forced to leave the room precipitately,—he was followed by almost all the spectators; when the President, finding there was nobody left to listen, adjourned the sitting till Wednesday next at twelve o'clock.

We shall continue the list of claims in our next.

# THEATRE.

DRURY LANE .- It was in this national Theatre that GAR-BACK, for years, delighted the people of England; it was in this national Theatre that the immortal SIDDONS rose triumphantly over all her competitors; it was in this great national Theatre that KEMBLE, by his taste and talents, brought the histrionic art to its highest perfection. Over the door of this great national Theatre is erected a statue of SHAKESPEARE, to mark the devotion, the respect, the admiration which are shewn him within its classic walls.

To prove that this great national Theatre has lost nothing of its character under the present management, we subjoin a paragraph copied from a Morning Paper, to which we call the attention of such of the public as profess themselves patrons and amateurs of the legitimate drama—the privilege of acting which, be it remembered, is confined by low to this great mational Theatre and two others :-

"SPARRING.—There was some excellent Sparring at Drury Lone Theatre on Monday night. Ben Burn and Shelton made a and There of monay night. Bell burn and shelton made a very scientific display, and there forth much applause. Randall and Turner gave some of the best specimens of the faoring system, as did Belasco and Harry Holt. Martin set to with an amateur from Norwich, who had none the worst of it. He is a powerful young man, and awake to science!!!"

Any remark apply quite unpresented.

ranite unt

At Covent Garden, the care and attention of the Managers have been directed to the appropriate illustration of the Second Part of Henry IV. with the ceremony of the Coronation. A more splendid pageant never graced a Theatre; it reflects the highest credit on the proprietors for their liberality, and on those to whose particular care the arrangement of the processions has been confided.

We must make one exception, which we do without any wish to be hypercritical. The introduction of the yeomen of the guard in the service of Henry IV. when it is remembered that the corps was not established till the reign of Henry VII. will startle not only the venerable antiquary, but the little school-buy, who will think it a pity that some of his playfellows had not been consulted, during their holidays, upon this point. A most glaring anachronism never slipped upon

"It really gives us pleasure to see the turn which is given

to every thing at this Theatre. The Coronation, the cere-mony which binds the King to his people, is one so important, so intimately connected with our civil and religious rights, that it most naturally interests all men who have the love of their country and respect for their Sovereign at heart; and therefore, putting loyal principles out of the question, (which, be it understood, we do not, with respect to the management of Covent Garden,) a representation of that, at little trouble, and a moderate expence, which, in reality, can only be viewed as the sacrifice of inordinate labout, and a large sum, must be profitable in the extreme.

Supposing, then, for a moment, that the pageant is pro duced merely as a theatrical specusation, see the manner in which it is done. Instead of violating the decencies of society by a public Masquerade, (twice repeated) into which two or three horses are introduced, to make a line in the bill about the Coronation; instead of insinuating that the Sovereign is to be present, and carrying on the farce of putting up the awning across the street to the royal box! instead of bringing forward prize-fighters to reduce the theatre to a Bear-garden, and instead of degrading the whole profession of acting, see the mode adopted at Covent Garden

The passing opportunity is seized to add new lustre to one of the most delightful and characteristic plays of our immortal Shakespeare; and while the spectator views in perfect security the magnificent consummation of regal authority, he is led to it by as much brilliancy of language, force of wit, and excellence of acting, as can in the present day be brought together for an evening's entertainment in any one Theatre. We have all along declined any free admissions to places

of public amusement; and, therefore, we are not quite aware of whom, what is called "The Free Liet," consists; but at Drury Lane, a system crept in last year of making this observation at the bottom of the Play-bill, "The Free List" will be (with the exception of the Public Press,) suspended this evening, because forsooth, something which Elliston flattered

himself was worth seeing, was to be played.

Now, we never were favoured with a sight of this catalogue of privileged persons at either House; and, therefore, cannot exactly appreciate their feelings; but, it strikes us, that a man must possess a more than average share of meanness, who would after one such prohibition ever take advantage of the favour again. We doubt whether Mr. Harris, or Mr. C. Kemble, or Mr. Fawcett, would continue to visit a family, the heads of which told them that they should be very glad to see them on the days when they had cold mutton and tripe for dinner; but that on those occasions when turtle or turbot, or venison smoked on their board, they and the rest of their visitors were excluded, excepting always those who could toady them. The system has been exploded since the departure of Lord Holland for the continent, and surely should not be revived where the feast is of reason only. It was all very well for a Play-house, where Mr. Winston is the Manager, but certainly not worthy of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden.

The Haymarket opens next Wednesday; but as we are not in the Theatrical Cabinet we have not had a peep at it: we hear it is beautiful, and time will shew.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. BULL-In your remarks upon the storm now raised by the radicals against the Constitutional Society, you very justly observed, that upon the dry question of that Society's legality "all had not been said which might have been said. and you have in some measure supplied this defect, by the allegation of several cases, which exhibit this redoubted fraternity pursuing the same course, and therefore render the lawfulness of its adoption unquestionable upon their own high authority. There is, however, one case which has escaped you, and which, as appears to me, is more precisely in point than those which you have cited—I allude to the PROTEST. ANT SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

One prominent object of this Society is to institute and support presecutions against all persons, who in any way withstand the encroachments which itinerant dissenters are now systematically making upon the peace and religious unanimity of our village population. It has, for the last ten years, devoted annually to this patriotic purpose many hundred pounds; which money, Mr. Editor, is all raised by congregational collections amongst the members of most of the conventicles in the kingdom, and accounted for under no other names than those of the meeting-houses within which it was contributed. The subscription list, therefore, of this Society is, not only in a comparatively few instances, but entirely, anonymous; and as there is scarcely a dissenter who does not give his penny subscription towards the formation of the fund, were Mr. Scarlett's objection a valid one, there can be little doubt that most of the verdicts obtained by this Society would be found, upon investigation, to be vitiated, from there having been amongst the jurors persons who were themselves parties to the prosecution.

Mr. Evans was greatly scandalized at information he had received, that " a Chief Justice was amongst those persons who supported the Constitutional Association." Now it is remarkable, that here also the Society to which I am calling your attention furnishes a justificatory precedent; for no less a person than Sir James Mackintosh, the Ex-Chief Justice of Madras, and late Treasurer to Gerald's Subscription, appears,—not, indeed, as a pecuniary, but as an oratorical, supporter of it, having filled the chair on the anniversary of 1819, and most undoubtedly he saw no illegality in the combination; for, besides the high sanction which he gave by presiding over it, he proclaimed it, from his seat of dignity, "the fosterer and preserver of the English Consti-

Another of its Presidents was Mr. Alderman Wood, who, not in his ordinary capacity, but as Lord Mayor, conferred upon it, in 1817, the whole weight of his civic supremacy, and justified his appearance there, whilst Chief Magistrate, by the statement of his conception, that he maintained "the authority of the Government whilst he protected the privi-

leges of the people."

A third President, or rather President elect, (for he was prevented attendance by his nomination upon an Election Committee, and was personated by Mr. Whithread) was Lord John Russell. But his letter of apology bears all the testimony we could desire; for he there characterizes the Society's triumphs as the " pur est victories man can have over

man," and describes his intended presidency as the "perform ing of an honourable duty," " which he feels the greatest

reluctance at being compelled to decline."

From the House of Commons we ascend to the House of Lords, and produce, as a fourth President, Lord Holland, whose approbation of the Society is very full and particular, extending both to "the manner in which the Society is composed," "the object which it is established to effect," and to "the lively, interesting, and most expressive detail," as given by Mr. Wilks, of the proceedings.

The Duke of Sussex shall close my series of authorities. His Royal Highness presided at the anniversary of 1818, and his testimony is, that the "Society accorded with his opi-nions of religious liberty," and that "in his Parliamentary character they should always find him a sincere advocate."

You will at once perceive, Mr. Editor, that all that has been alleged, either in the Court of King's Bench, or in the House of Commons, against the Constitutional Society, is here refuted upon authority to which the parties who brought the allegations must do homage; but in order to appreciate fully the weight of this authority, you ought to have before you the Philanthropic Gazettes, from which my extracts are made.

The religious liberty of Mr. Wilks, the secretary, in speaking evil of dignities, and holding up to reprobation public characters of the highest respectability both in Church and State, really beggars all description, especially when it was animated, in 1819, by the presidency of Sir James Mackintosh, and in 1820 by the presidency of Lord Holland. Do Mr. Editor, procure, if you can, the two supplementary numbers of the above Gazette, for May 26 of the former year, and May 24th of the latter.

The Proceedings of the Constitutional Society will be tame and insipid after you have read these documents; and if you will further produce the Christian Remembrancer of November last, you will there see a detailed account of a prosecution by these protectors of liberty, and of Mr. Justice Garrow's remark upon it, which must for ever silence even the hardiest of our patriots from casting even an inuendo against any combination prosecuting its objects by appeals to law, however formed, supported, or conducted. Your obedient

servant, June 28th, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL.

A RETIRED OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,-Looking hastily at the Times Newspaper this morning, my eye wandered over an article commencing with a violent philippick against the JOHN BULL Paper, until my attention was arrested by the following paragraph:-

"We cannot close these remarks without asking what is become of Browne of illustrious memory? Where was he buried? for he is dead no doubt; the deep aid numerous wounds he received from the assassins at Milan closed his mortal career. Trick upon trick-falsehood upon falsehood -perjury upon perjury; these are the arts by which it is sought to ruin the Queen of England."

Now, Mr. Editor, having known Colonel Browne from his infancy, I am anxious to attempt to do some justice to this much-injured Gentleman, particularly since those whose immediate duty it seems to be are unaccountably silent.

Let the character of this Gentleman speak for itself, and let the public judge between that character and the base insinuations of the *Times* Newspaper. Colonel Browne left his native country sixteen years ago, at the age of eighteen, to join his countrymen in arms, and oppose the enemies of his country. He carried with him a valuant heart and an honorable mind.

He entered the 23d Regiment of Foot, or Welch Fuzileers, and at the capture of Martinique, he received a wound, from the effect of which he has never perfectly recovered. He continued to serve in that gallant corps, and also on the Staff of the Duke of Weilington, and was present at almost all the Battles in the Peninsula. At Vittoria he was desperately wounded in the head, and also in

Having no interest or previous connection with the army, his merit was his only recommendation, by the strength of it alone he was gradually promoted, and he was advanced to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel at the express desire of the Duke of Wellington, as a reward for his conduct in the field of battle. Never did he purchase a single step. And, Mr. Editor, if his companions in arms, to every one of whom I can confidently appeal, can bear such honorable testimony to his character as a soldier, those who are acquainted with his family (to whom I can also as confidently refer) can produce numerous instances of his conduct as a son, a brother, and a friend, which do no less honour to his heart, and which have ensured him the esteem and respect of all who know him; and yet, Mr. Editor, this is the man against whem the unprincipled insinuations of the *Times* (before quoted) are directed. Fortunately the four deep and dangerous wounds which he did receive from the assassius at Milan have not closed his mortal career; he is recovering, though slowly, and his friends are anxiously expecting his return to England. Time may yet discover who the visians were that did attempt to take away his life in the streets of Milan, and also the metives by which they were actuated But by what motives can the Times be actuated, when it endeavours to throw a doubt upon the reality of this mur-derous transaction, the truth of which it knows? Did he really suppose Col. Browne was so far disabled by his wounds, as to be incapable of detending himself against these cowardly attacks; or did he wish to follow the example set him by a learned traducer, in the case of Baron Ompteda, and hope to injure with impunity, the fuir fame of a dead man? Look at his own philippic against John Bull, for his attacks upon private character, and see him in the very same article, making as PALSE, MALIGNANT, AND ATROCK-OUS ATTACK upon this honourable individual as it is possible to conceive, and tell me if the Times does not deserve all the infamy he is so ready to attach to JOHN BULL? Let him consider who not only began, but who perseveres in, traducing. and holding up to the fury of the mob, any body, and every body, whose conduct, or testimony happens to be in opposition to the line he chooses to adopt.

Let the Old Times recollect the barefaced and often refuted falsehoods he has advanced, and the number of attacks he has most unjustifiably made; let him reform himself, and draw no more comparisons, until he can set a better example. W.



### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last arrived yesterday. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the preceding day, the proposition of the grant for the maintenance of the Naval Forces, led to a brief dis-General For inquired whether "the ships destined to prevent the felonious and detestable traffic in slaves had discharged the duty assigned them in an exemplary manner?" M. Portal, Minister of Marine, in reply, observed, "I will not enter into any detail respections what M. For he said. ing what M. Foy has said, relatively to the traffic in slaves. A pe tition has been presented to the Chamber, and it is now before the Commission, to whom Ministers have given every possible informa-tion. The Chamber will see by their report that the Government has sincerely executed the treaties and laws which prohibit that odious trade."

A private letter from Paris, dated June 27, says who was at Laybach, in intimacy with the assembled Sovereigns, heard the Emperor Alexander say, in an impatient and emphatic tone, which he rarely shows, in speaking of the Greek commotions:

- 'No! I positively will not meddle with them. What! Is it only to depend upon the foolish enterprise of a youth, to impose upon nie the necessity of putting my forces in motion?' When the disorders broke out in Contantinople, Baron Strogonoff, the only Ambas-sador of Europe, who, by the geographical position of States, has the most frequent intercourse with the Divan, invited all the Foreign Ministers to meet at his residence, and to address, in common, a kind of Protest to the Grand Seignior, saying, that was the especial duty of Christians which they were about to fulfil, -They all signed the Protest, with the exception of the English Ambassador.

MADRID, JUNE 11 .- Gen. Don Francisco Copous has been nominated, by the King, Political Chief of Madrid, in the room of M. Baranda, who has been superseded, because he was not found efficient in the execution of the functions of this office under the present critical circumstances.

MADRID, JUNE 15th .- The Duke de l'Infontado has, during several days past, disappeared from the capital. It is not posi-tively known whither he has gone, nor the object of his departure.

The negociations and importunities to obtain the convocation o the Extraordinary Cortes are pursued with redoubled activity; it is indeed thought that the King will be forced to condescend to this

The private accounts from Spain, dated the middle of the present month, convey rather more alarming intelligence than we had reason to expect from the contents of those previously received; and it seems certain, as the kingdom remains in a very agitated state that Ferdinand will either continue the sittings of the Cortes some time longer, or an Extraordinary Cortes will be convened in the middle of the summer. The Spanish army is taking an active part in politics, and has presented a petition to the King, in favour of the prolongation of the sitting of the Cortes.

VIENNA, JUNE 14.—A letter from Constantinople, dated Muy 25, states, "We have enjoyed tranquillity during several days past; the markers are open, and affairs begin to resume their usual continues in prison. The prohibition of the exportation of corn is generally injurious. No ships, under any flag whatever, bound from the Black Sea, with grain, dare proceed."

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange, with

their three sons, are gone to Spa, where the King of Prussia, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia and his consort, and many other distinguished personages are expected. It is said that our Court will go to Spa for some weeks.

The Sardinian Government has at length succeeded in obtaining of the Swiss Government to prohibit Messrs. Santa Rosa, Saint Marsan Lisio, and the Prince of Cisterna, from residing in the Canton of Geneva or in the Pays de Vaud. This measure will probably be extended to all the Piedmontese in all the Cantons of Switzerland. The Prince of Cisterna, and other Chiefs of the revolution, have been condemned to death and hung in effigy.

The affairs of Norway become interesting. His Majesty has addressed another very remarkable message relative to the liberty of the press, or rather to the abuse of it, which His Majesty says it is absolutely necessary to correct, and to attach a legal penalty to it in order to prevent civil and foreign war, discord in families, and the ruin of commerce and manufactures.

An article dated Aranda & Duero, June 9, says—"General Emperimado has taken prisoner, at Nava de Roa, D. Lorenzo Quintana, clergyman of Roa. This capture is considered to be as important, or even more so, than that of Merino himself, as he was his intimate friend, confident, and director, and enjoyed, m this whole district, more reputation than Merino. He has been brought to this town, and proceedings are commenced against

NAPLES, JUNE 5. - By a letter which reached us on Saturday last, by a private conveyance, from Palermo, we are informed that an attempt of a dreadful nature has been lately made in that city. The substance of the fact is, that a numerous body, composed o the low class of the condition and the Neapolitan troops, had been formed with the object of rendering themselves musters of place, which they were then to sack and bathe with the blood of their enemies. They began to carry their plans into execution on Saturday, the 20th of May; fortunately, however, information had been received by the Civil Authorities, and by their prudent measures, and the activity of the Civic Guard, the conspirators were effectually checked, and a short alarm was the only evil sustained.

NAPLES, JUNE 6.—Yesterday the King retired to his summer residence of Capodimenta. His Majesty needs repose, having conrescated the greatest portion of his time, since his return, to sittings of the Council of State and public audiences, at which he deigned to hear the solicitations of the meanest among his subjects.—

The traitor Pepe having calumniated all his officers, by saying, and even causing it to be printed in Spain, that of his whole army, he only dared to look the Austrians in the face. Several of his Aidesde-Camp, or officers of his staff, have recently published a collective reply to him. They state, as a striking proof of the bravery of this ero of the Abruszes, that on hearing the whistling of the Austrian buils, he began lamenting that he had not the whole of his artillery de reserve to answer the enemy's musketry; and immediately afterwards rode off at full speed from the field-of battle, saying, be was going personally to inform bimself what had become of the said artitlery. The bruggart never re-appeared. Letters from Madrid of the 11th instant state, that denunciations

and persecutions of all kinds augmented more and more in that country against the higher Clergy, whom it seemed to be deter-mined to banish en manne from the Peninsula. The accounts we received from Old Castile say, that all the reinforcements which have been sent to the Empecimedo have hitherto been unavailable. This famous General cannot come in contact with his antagonist, the Curate, Merino .- Idem.

GENOA, JUNE 15 .- The Austrian and Neapolitan troops disembarked at Palermo on the 31st uit. It was hoped that their presence would put an end to the state of anarchy into which Soily was

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 3 .- We have little news: the capital is tranquil. The embargo, on foreign vessels laden with corn, continues. The Miri, (Transury) however, pays in specie for every thing. The armaments are pursuing with all possible activity, especially in the amenal department.

HANOVER, JUNE 16 .- His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived here this morning, to the great joy of the inhabitants, on his way to Ems: his Royal Highness will stay here a few days, and rejoin his Consort at Gottingen; they will proceed to Enis together. The quarterly courier has brought many effects from London for the King, and above twenty packages for his Majesty's use are expected in a few days, and will be sent to Hir en-hausen. It is now positively affirmed that his Majesty will arrive here in the beginning of September.

Beenbay Papers, to the middle of January, contain a list of the

Beginny Papers to the middle of January, contain a list of the different troops embarked on the new expedition to the Persian Gulf, as follows:—117 Officers, 1,265 European troops, 1,626 Native troops, 1,611 followers. The ships were all on the move, and some of them were below the Middle Ground. It was supposed they would sail for Muscat in the course of a few days. They will proceed under the charge of the Company's cruiser

A letter from Cape Coast Castle of the 27th March mention the process of vaccine inoculation has been introduced among the natives of that part of Africa with considerable success, affording the prospect of ameliorating the most dreadful scourge with which the black population is afflicted.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, APRIL 24 .- "Yesterday a fellow was se cured for attempting an insurrection among the negroes; it was discovered a few hours before it would have burst upon us. The discovered a few hours before it would have burst upon us. The plan was, simply to have cut the throats of all the whites, and declare themselves masters of the land. I do not know whether it was well laid, as nothing of moment has transpired. covered by a number of negroes, to whom the proposal was made, who loved their overseer too well to join in a thing of the kind. It tookits rise in the mountains, about a dozen miles from us."

Letters of a later date, received in Glasgow, make no mention of any such occurrence.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY. The King v. Glossop.—This was a conviction before the Magistrates of Surrey, for an illegal performance at the Cobourg

Mr. Scarlet, for the prosecution, moved that the conviction of the Magistrates should be affirmed.

Mr. Marryat, upon three grounds, submitted that the defendant had been illegally convicted:—1st, that there was not sufficient proof of the identity of Mr. Glossop; 2d, that the witnesses had not been duly sworn; and, 3d, that there had been an irregularity not been duly aworn; and, 3d, that there had been an irregularity in the adjudgment of the penalty. With respect to the first ground, the identity of the defendant, the case stood thus;—James Brutus Booth had sworn that he knew Mr. Glossop; but he had given no Christian name to the party whom he knew: he had not said that he knew Mr. Joseph Glossop; and there was no proof that the Mr. Glossop known to Junius Brutus Booth was the Joseph Glossop

now before their lordships.

The Lord Chief Justice thought that no reasonable man could

have any doubt upon the point.

Mr. Marryat, in that case, would go farther. It was not, he should contend, sufficiently made out that the performance complained of had been under the direction of Mr. Giossop. Junius Britis Booth had spoken to an engagement made by him with Mr. Glossop; and had sworn that he (Junius) had twice rehearsed the character of Richard III. in the Cobourg Theatre, Mr. Glossop being present. But if Mr. Booth, on the one hand, had sworn this, he had, on the other hand, sworn that, during the specified re-bearsals, a gentleman named T. P. Cooke, had officiated upon the stage; and, upon such testimony, Mr. Glossop's direction could not, (as Mr. Marrant conceived), be taken to be made out.

The Court had no doubt as to the direction of the defendant.

Mr. Marryat proceeded to the undue swearing of the witnesses The conviction was stated to be upon the evidence of such and such persons who "came before us, and, after being duly sworn, de-posed, 'drc." Those persons, for aught that appeared upon the conviction, might have been sworn any where, or at any time; they might have been sworn in the Court of King's Bench, or before a Master in Chancery.

The Lord Chief Justice.—The words of the conviction are—
"came before us, and, after being duly sworn, deposed, &c.' That

appears to be sufficient.

Mr. Marryat's last point was the irregular adjudgment of the malty. Taking the offence to be proved, the act of parliament penalty. Taking the offence to be proved, the not of parliament directed that the penalty should go, one half to the informer, and the other half to the poor of the parish. Now, the Cobourg Theatre stood in the purish of St. Mary, Lambeth; the half penalty was adjudged to the poor " of the parish of Lambeth."

The Court, finding that there was only one parish in Lumbeth, over-ruled the objection.

Mr. Casberd and Mr. Adolphus followed Mr. Marryat.

Mr. Scarlett, for the prosecution, was about to reply, when— The Court intimated that observation was not necessary; the conviction must be affirmed.

THURSDAY .- The Judges fixed their Circuits this morning for be ensuing Summer Assizes as follows :-

Oxpond.—Sir C. Abbott, Knt. C. J.; the Hon. Mr. B. Garrow. NORPOLK.—Sir R. Dalles, Knt.; the Hon. Mr. J. Richardson. MIDLAND.—Sir R. Richards, Knt.; the Hon. Mr. J. Park. WKSTERN.—The Hon. Mr. B. Graham; the Hon. Mr. J. Best. Home.—The Hon. Mr. B. Wood; the Hon. Mr. J. Burroughs.

NORTHERN.-The Hon. Mr. J. Bayley; the Hon. Mr. J.

Holroyd. The King v. W. H. E. Floyer, Esq.—The Solicitor-General prayed the judgment of the Court upon this defendant, a Magis-trate of the County of Stafford, who had suffered judgment to go by default to an information, charging him with being the author of by definite to an information, our region in the best published in The Litchfield Mercury, in 1819, upon the character and conduct of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. imputing to him, among other libellous matters, that he was the scavenger to the Treasury Bench, and that he was guilty of certain corrupt and improper practices during the Election for the Borough of Tamworth, in the year 181a.

It will be recollected that the defendant was some time since the prosecutor of Mr. Peel and Mr. Dawson, the son and son-in-law of Sir R. Peel, for endeavouring to incite him to fight a duel. That dispute, as well as the libels, which were the subject of the present proceeding, arose out of the contest at the last General Election for the Borough of Tamworth, in which the defendant espoused the interests of Lord C. Townsend, and Sir Robert Peel those of his son. Affidavits were now put in on both sides; those for the prosecution, for the purpose of shewing that the prosecutor took no part in the lampoons and other inflammatory publications, which issued from the press during the contest in question, and that the defendant's libels were wholly unjustifiable by any conduct on the part of the prosecutor; and those in defence, for the purpose of shewing that the defendent was entirely influenced in his conduct, by a belief that the Host. Baronet was cognizant of, and was the nuthor of those irritating publications which appeared, tending to injure his reputation.

The Solicitor-General addressed the Court in aggravation of punishment, and contended, that from a review of all the circumstances of the case, he was justified in attributing to the defendant base and dishonourable motives, for the conduct he had pursued to-

wards the prosecutor.
Mr. Searietf, for the defendant, urged, that there was no ground

for imputing to his client any motive that was discreditable to a Gentleman, under the carrie of provocation, which, he had believed marked the conduct of the prosecutor, and some members of his family, at the time the alleged libels were written.

Mr. J. Williams, on the same side, was stopped at one o'clock, by The Lord Chief Justice, who said the case must stand over till Monday, as the Jury was then waiting for him at Guildhall.

Monday, as the Jury was then waiting for him at Gundau.

FRIBAY.—The King v. Edward King.—Mr. Walford moved, that Edward King, of Chancery-lane, the caricature and news-vender, be brought up, charged with an indictment for the sale and publication of a false and scandalous libel upon His Majesty, for which a true Bill was found against him by the Grand Jury at Wastminster on Thursday at the instance of the Constitutional Westminster, on Thursday, at the instance of the Constitutional Association. He accordingly appeared on the floor of the Court, in Association. He accordingly appeared on the floor of the Court, in the custody of the tipstaff, when the indictment was read; he pleaded Not Guilty, and received notice of trial for the Sittings

Mr. Blackburn said the defendant was prepared with bail for his appearance; but that he could not find bail for his good behaviour, according to the 60th of Geo. III. c. 9, sec. 16, which requires, that when any person is brought up to give bail for a libel, it shall be "a part of the condition of the recognizance to be entered into by such person and his or her bail, that the person so charged shall be of good behaviour during the continuance of such recogpizance."

The Court instantly decided that the condition of " good behaviour" could not be dispensed with, and must form part of the recognizance.

After a short delay two persons came forward, and joined King in the recognizance; himself in 801, and the other two in 401, each; when King was discharged out of custody.

### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday the Duke of York held a Levee, as Commander-in-Chief, at his office in the Horse Guants.

On Thursday the Marquis of Londonderry had an audience of His Majesty at the Palace in Pall Mall; and in the course of the day the King received the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princesses Augusta and Sophia.

THE CORONATION .- The Lords' Committee of Council appointed to consider of His Majesty's Coronation, assembled on Wednesday at Whitehull. Barl Harrowhy sat as President, and among the other distinguished individuals present, were their Royal Highnesses. other distinguissed harviculars present, were their Koyai Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis Camden, Burl Donoughmore, Lord George Beresford, Lord C. Bentinck, Sir W. Scott, Sir Henry Russell, Sturges Bourne, Esq. &c. In order to prevent any interruption to the workmen in the Abbey, the Earl Marshal has resolved to exclude all strangers until the arrangements shall be complete; every possible facility will then be afforded to gratify the public. The entire band of Gentlemen Pensioners are to attend the Coronation of His Majesty. Summonses have been issued for the Knights Commanders of the Bath, whose appearance will greatly add to the splendour of the solemnity, their under dress being similar to that of the Knights Grand Crosses. The tickets of admission to the Abbey are in progress. The whole distribution of these tickets will rest with the Earl Marshal, but as yet no positive calculation has been made of the number which shall be issued

A splendid suit of armour has been selected from those in the Tower, and has been placed in a state of preparation, for the purpose of being presented, according to etiquette, by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Master of the Ordnance, to the Champion. The large saddle for the Champion's horse is of crimson velvet, richly ornamented; the reins, headstall, and the other trappings, are also richly trimmed with gold and silver lace; from which apare also richy trimmed with gold and silver ince; from which append, at different distances, bullion bassels. The caps for the pistol cases, as well as the two girths, are laced and fringed in a saperb style, corresponding with the saddle. The pistol cases themselves are lined with crimson velver, and bound with lace, both gold and silver. The stirrups are very large, after the Moorish fashion, and together with their straps, lined with crimson velvet and gold and silver lace. The helmet of the Champion is surmounted by a pleadid plume of feathers, composed of three colours—red, blue, and white; there is also a plume for the headstall of the horse. The articles detached from, but belonging to the Champion's armour, are a pair of richly ornamented pistols, a pair of gnuntlets, a sword, and an oval shield, upon which is painted the arms of the Dymocke family, which are repeated upon two trumpet hamers, to be borne by the Champion's Esquires, who will likewise carry his lance, which is gilt, and ornamented with gold fringe round about the

Mr. Dymocke, in the hope that he may have the honour of personating the character of His Majesty's Champion on the day of Coronation, has been for some time taking lessons at Astley's riding-school, and has become tolerably perfect in the management of a charger. On Friday he rode for the first time in a sult of armour, and went through many of the evolutions of an ancient Knight. The horse which is to be ridden by the Champion has been chosen from Astley's stud; it is a powerful entire horse, pie-balled black and white, and is extremely tractable. Two other horses, upon which the Lord High Constable and the Lord High Steward are to ride, have also been chosen from the same stud; one is perfectly black, the other white; they are about 14 and a half hands high.

The Champion's stable is nearly completed. There is a platform, with a gentle ascent, leading from the gates to the Royal platform, down which the cavalcade will proceed into the Hall and all its fitments will become the property of the Champion; it is substantially built, and covered with lead

CORONATION MEDALS .- After the Coronation, and during what

is called the homage, gold and silver Coronation. Coins or Medals are acattered about the Abbey.

The admission tickets to Westminster Abbey, designed by Sir William Congreve, are now ready for distribution; but will not be issued till the claims of all persons entitled to tickets are distinctly arranged. The execution is very good, and the design beautiful In the centre, there is a circular medallion, containing a representation of His Majesty seated in St. Edward's Chair, attired in his Coronation robes—an Angel descends, and places the Crown on his head, while Britannia presents him with the Scoptre of England. He is surrounded by allegorical figures representing Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and by other figures carrying the Scales and Sword of Justice. At the top of this medallion are the King's Arms, with the motto " Dieu et mon Droit," and the whole is eacircled by a wreath composed of the Ross, the Shamrock, and Thistle; within which is the inscription, "Geo. IV. Det Gratis Britanniarum Rez Fid. Def." On the left hand corner of the ticket is engraved "Geo. IV." and on the right, a small space for the number. At the bottom is the word "Abbey," and a line on which the Lord Great Chamberlain will sign his name and affix his seal. The colours are alternately blue and red,

WESTMINSTER ABBRY .- Great interest is making for a peep at . the interior of Westminster Abbey, for the approach and we understand great orders have been given for the Original Macassar Oil, prepared by Rowland and Son. The Pearesses must have their superb diamonds, which ornament the hair rendered pre-eminently beautiful by the superlative gloss which the Macassar Oil gives to that fine ornament of the human frame.



#### MISCELLANEOUS.

We omitted, in our last publication, to notice the meeting of the court of Claims on Friday the 22d. The Court had purposely ad-Court of Claims on Friday the 22d. The Court had purposely adjourned to that day to allow time for the appointment of a deputy by the co-heiresses of the important office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Lady Willoughby, of Eresby, and the Marchioness of Chemondeley, to receive the Royal approbation, with the customary forms. On Friday Loal Gwyder presented to the Court His Majesty's most gracious approbation of their Ludyships' appointment of himself to be their deputy. His Lordship then presented a petition in the usual form, claiming, as Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, to exercise this high office at the ensuing Coronation, with the fees, as heretofore; which was allowed."

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall for the purpose of discussing a motion of Mr. Oldham's, for rescinding the resolution of the Court, made on the 13th of July last, that the censure of the Court on Alderman Bridges should be inscribed under the statute of Alderman Beckford. On a division the manbers were —For rescinding the Resolution, 99—Agst. it, 42.

The election of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex commenced on

Monday at Guildhall, when Aldermen Garratt and Venables and Mr. Crook were proposed, and the show of hands being in favour of the two latter, Mr. Alderman Garrat demanded a poll, which accordingly commenced, and must continue open eight days. The numbers, at the close of the Saturday's poll, were-Alderman Gar-

numbers, at the close of the Saturday's poll, were—Alderman Garratt, 1590—Alderman Venables, 1364—Mr. Crook, 406.
We intended noticing the "Ayrshire Legatees," a neat volume, which is just published, but this we find to be unnecessary, as its merits are already appreciated. It was first published in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, a work in every body's hands, and stamped with a character for originality and genius hitherto unequalled by any monthly publication which has appeared in modern

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK .- The Corporation of the City of Dublin having voted an unanimous Address to his Royal Highness, expressing their "warm and grateful feelings" e part which his Royal Highness took in the debate upon the Catholic Relief Bill, when before the House of Lords, and request-ing that he would condescend to sit for his picture, to be placed in Mansion-house of the Chief Magistrate of the City, his Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

"Horse Guards, June 18, 1821.

"My Lord.—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your Lord ship's letter of the 12th instant, transmitting the Address of the Corporation of Dublin, unanimously voted to me at your last General Quarterly Assembly, and I request that you will accept, and will do me the favour of conveying to the Corporation and to the Citizens of Dublin, my sincere thanks for a mark of attention and of friendly disposition, which has been most gratifying to my

"I request that you be assured I am truly sensible of the loval sentiments of the individuals who have so distinguished me, and that the satisfaction I derive from the expression of their good opinion, is not a little increased by its being conveyed through a Chief Magistrate, whose zeal and merit in the discharge of his duties have been so exemplary.

"I shall with great pleasure comply with the wish of the Corporation to receive my Portrait; but I fear it will not be in my

power to attend his Majesty upon the occasion of his visit to Ireland.

I am, my Lord, yours, "FREDERICK.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin."

Stewart Majoribanks, Esq. one of the Barons in Parliament for Hythe, and William Deede, Esq. are elected Barons from that

Port, to support the Royal Canopy at the ensuing Coronation.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—The following is a copy of the inscription on the Piece of Plate intely presented to the Marquis of PRESENTED Salisbury :-

> THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G. By the County of Hertford, On the First of March, 1821, The DAY COMPLETING THE FIFTIETH YEAR
> That, with unfailing Urbanity, His Lordship has presided over The County as his MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANT.

The candelabrum is triungular, stands rather more than three feet high, at each angle a hart is rising upon its haunches, its head and antiers being elevated; at the base of the shaft are three figures. Fame, Justice, and Hospitality; on the sides of the shaft, are the Marquis's Arms, the County Arms, and the Inscription; at the top are two rows of branches for candles, to hold either twelve or thirteen, the whole richly ornamented and gilt; weight 1139 ounces.

THE LATE COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL.—The inhabitants of

Kingston-upon-Thames, who have for many years had peculiar opportunities of benefitting by the numerous virtues and charities of this lamented lady, have taken great pains to manifest their respect for her memory. The Corporation have addressed a letter of con-dolence to Lord Liverpool, and attended the Church, on the Sunday after the interment, in full mourning: the inhabitants have put their Parish Church into mourning, also the children of their public school, of which her Ladyship was patroness; many of the inhabitants of the town appeared in Church in black; and all ranks seemed to be united by one common feeling of grateful and affectionate reverence for one, whom they had long known as the friend of all, but most, the friend of the poor and the afflicted.

Hors .- During the last week a large increase of fly has taken place; the hop plantations in Kent, Sussex, Worcester, and Essex, are strongly affected. The market, of course, feels the effect, good samples of both new and old are in considerable demand, a an advance of full 8s. per cwt.

GUILDFORD RACES.—These races commenced on Thursday.— The King's Plates of 100gs; 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb.; 5 yrs, 11st. 6lb.; 6 yrs, 12st.; and aged 12st. 2lb.—The best of three 4-mile heats. 

The Town Maiden Plate of 501; the winner of a Sweepstakes this year to carry 51b. extra, of two 71b.; 3 yrs old, 7st. 4lb.; 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb.; 5 yrs, 8st. 11b.; 6 yrs, 9st. 11b.; aged, 9st. 3lb.—Mares and Geldings allowed 3lb.—Winner to be sold if demanded, &c.—

Mr. Wyndham's b. g. by Y. Gobanna, 3 yrs . . . . 4 dr Four good heats—the two first won only by half a neck.

Four good heats-YAUXHALL.—This delighful place of amusement has been open nearly a fortnight, to the great benefit of the venders of essence of reviewed, and other antidotes or cures for rheumatism, coughs, colds, is catarriss. We have no doubt the Proprietor will make hay were the sease shines; but at present he should have some pity upon the limbs and lives of people, who have not sense enough to stay by their own fire-sides, when the wind is custerly, and the glass at 51, in June, and shut up till summer comes. d, and other antidotes or cures for theumatism, coughs, colds,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY.

On the Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Duke of Clarence's Annuity Bill,

Sir R. Fergusson protested against giving the 18,000l. arrears. He wished also to ask, whether the Queen was to be crowned.

Lord Londonderry said his opinion on this subject was, that the right of calling her Majesty to the Coronation lay with the King, and he should not advise her Majesty being present.

Sir R. Fergusson asked if her Majesty had made any application on the subject; and when?

Lord Londonderry said, her Majesty had applied on Thursday

last; her application was under the consideration of the proper Court—the Privy Council.

Mr. Denman complained of the delay which had taken place, in

giving an unswer.

Lord Londonderry thought her Majesty's advisers were rather to be blamed for delay; they had known his sentiments on the subject more than two months, and had they thought there was any ground for this application they should have come long ago.

Mr. Searlett defended her Majesty's Counsel against the charge

of delay, the uncertainty of the ceremony taking place, and the improbability of her Majesty being excluded, rendered earlier application improper. There was only one instance in our history of a Queen Consort being excluded, that was the Queen of Charles II.

and she was a Catholic.

Mr. Denman said the Queen's Memorial was delivered by Lord Hood to Lord Sidmouth on Wednesday; an answer was to have been given on Thursday. No answer being sent, two letters passed, this morning her Majesty forwarded a Memorial, praying to be

heard by her Counsel, as to her claim, before the Privy Council.

Col. Davies wished to know what the expences of the Coronation would be?—100,0001, had been taken on account, but to look at the preparation, 500,000l. would not pay. He understood the charge for hiring robes would exceed 30,000l.

Sir M. Cholmondeley said, if a voluntary contribution had been

opened, he was convinced more money than would have bean required would have been subscribed.

Mr. Scarlett said, it was calculated 150,000 seats to see the procession would be let at six guinens cach—let one guinea in each seat be given up by the proprietors, and a sufficient sum would be raised.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, be believed a very trifling additional sum, to be granted next session, would defray the ex-

The Bill was then reported, and ordered to be read a third time ou Monday.

The other Orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

#### POLICE.

Eow-Street.-On Wednesday William Shakesly, a boy aged 3, was charged with stealing 20 sovereigns, the property of Mr. Stenson, of Rupert-street, Haymarket, schoolmuster.

The prisoner was a scholar of Mr. Stenson, and in consequence of misconduct was locked up in the school-room by himself, during the period the other boys went to dinner. Previous to this Mr. Stenson had deposited a bag containing 20 sovereigns in his desk stenson had deposited a hig containing zo sovereigns in ms desk in the school-room, which remained unlocked. After keeping the boy about two hours, he liberated him, and soon afterwards discovered that the bag and sovereigns were gone. Mr. Stenson immediately had the prisoner apprehended, and be confessed that be stole the sovereigns, and had sold them to a boy he accidently met in the street for a penny. - He was fully committed to Newgate for

MANSION HOUSE .- On Thursday the information filed at the iastance of Mr. ex-Sheriff Parkins against the secretaries of the Constitutional Society for illegally uniting and prosecuting the venders of libellous and seditious pamphlets, was heard before the Lord Mayor. The informer's name was Tyler, a pamphlet-vender. Mr. Murray and Mr. Sharp, the secretaries, were assisted by Mr. Adolphus as Counsel.

The Lord Mayor, conceiving the subject to be of a nature in which he might require legal assistance, had requested the attendance of the professional gentleman then on his left, Mr. Newman, the city solicitor.

The information was then read, and Mr. Sharp, being called

upon, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Thackeray opened the case upon the part of the informant by observing, that he thought little more was necessary for him to do, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, than to call evidence in support of the averments in the information. He dis-claimed for himself and his friend, Mr. Parkins, all personal motives of hostility to the defendant, or any of the members of the Association; he declared himself equally hostile with them to disloyalty and sedition, and considered no evils more destructive to the peace and happiness of the community. His only object and that of his friend, was to put a stop to the proceedings of an Association which they considered to be contrary to law. The preunble of the act on which he proceeded had reference only to the first section, and that the enactments were general, affecting all societies within the descriptive words of the act. The only exception he could discover was in favour of Freemasons lodges; but even in their case the lodge must be registered, and would it be said that a society, with the great name of Lord Wellington enrolled among its members, ought not also to be registered? Did it not imply that there was something suspicious in its nature, although it had assumed a plausible designation? By the 57th of the late King, religious and charitable societies were exempted from the operation of the former statute, which proved that they were before considered as clearly liable under it; ke therefore contended, that all societies not coming under these exceptions, whatever might be the views, "be their intents wicked or charitable," were within the meaning of the statute. He asked why this society had not prosecuted both sides of the question? why had they not procouted for libels against the Queen? and why had not such caricatures as these met their vengence? (Mr. way and not such caricatures as these met their vengenace? (Mr. Thackersy here produced two indecent pictures.) I do not, said he, exhibit them publicly, for I suppose slandering is not reckoned among the objects which the Association profess to suppress. One libeller of the Queen had indeed here proceeding a suppress. libeller of the Queen had indeed been proceeded against, the Rev. Mr. Blacow, but that was not the act of this Association. They sought out the poor starving bookseller, who might be ignorant of what he sold, and compelled to the sale to procure an existence while this libel, which was delivered from the pulpit, they allowed to pass unnoticed. He wished only for a decision upon the legality of the Association, and therefore called only for the mildest penalty; and concluded a speech of about half an hour by adjuring his Lord ship, as he valued his public character, and as he would be answerable at a higher tribunal, to give that decision which be believed

Mr. Parkins was then called and sworn.

Previously to his examination, Mr. Adolphus asked him if he was to have any share in the penalty, in case of conviction, as it was now avowed that a penalty was sought for?

Mr. Parkins replied, Certainly not. Mr. Parkins was then examined. Knew the Association. They met at No. 6, New Bridge-street; there was a brass plate, with the words "Constitutional Association," on the door. Saw a young

man, when he slice knows to be Orten, at the door, who introduced him up stairs. Saw the defendant (Sharp) there; asked him to give him the latest list of subscribers, which he did very politely; and also a copy of a circular letter, signed by himself, and a

On his cross-examination by Mr. Adolphus, he said be had never attended any meeting of the Association; did not go for the purpose of getting evidence for this information, but for general information; did not recollect whether or not he had applied Lord Mayor before he saw Mr. Sharp, but rather thought he had; never told Mr. Sharp he thought the Association a good one.

On being asked if he had not said that Mr. Thuckerny wished

of the discovery. He never mentioned Mr. Thackeray where to India, Mr. Thackeray objected to the question as irrelevant.

It was, however, persisted in; and Mr. Parkius denied having so said. What he said was, that he thought, us Mr. Tiackeray had found out that the Association was illegal, he ought to have the credit of the discovery. He never mentioned Mr. Thackeray's uncle, nor did be known as believe that Mr. Thackeray was, going to India. did he know or believe that Mr. Thackeray was going to India-He thought the credit of the case might be useful to Mr. Thackeray,

as a young man, in his profession.

The printed address of the Association was then put in as evidence, and certain parts of it read, particularly the name of Mr. Sharp, Honourary Secretary, and again in the list of sub-cribers, and in the declaratory resolutions.

Mr. Sholton, the Clerk of the Peace for the City of London,

proved that the Association was not registered at his office. Not one society, except the Freemasons, had been registered with him under the Act in question.

Mr. Adolphus read from his brief a list of about twenty public ocieties, of different descriptions, none of which, Mr. Shelton said,

This closed the case for the informant.

Mr. Adolphus was glad the time was at length come for him to Mr. Adolphus was gist the time was at rengin come for annia was asswer the attacks, which had for so long a time been made against his client, Mr. Sharp, but in reality against the Association, who were now called upon to answer upon a common information under a penal statute. The learned Gentleman proceeded to pass a high eulogium on the Association and its proceedings. He then took a view of the history of the Act, and quoted the prenmble to shew the nature and description of societies intended to be suppressed, which were clearly designated, while the objects of the present Association were entirely opposite. He denied that the address of the Association could be construed into a declaration under the Act, and remarked that the word "test" was omitted in the information, because it was known that there was no test subscribed or assented to. He instanced a case of a society which should be formed for the encouragement of home manufactures, the members of which should assent to a declaration to dine together and to have a ball, where every one must appear in the manufacture of the country. This would be a declaration not required by law: but would any one venture to say that this was an illegal combination? This construction would equally effect numberless valuable societies and institutions; and let it be remembered that this object is now avowed, as the Learned Gentleman had contended, that "be their intents wicked or charitable," they were all equally within the meaning of the Act. Thus he might claim an acquittal on the bigh ground of the principles of the Association, and depled that any test existed among them; but there was not even a tittle of evidence in support of the facts set forth in the information. The existence of the Association had not been proved; no evidence given that they ever met. Mr. Parkins had seen only Mr. Sharp, alone in a room,—and solitude and society he had always understood were direct opposites. No proof had been adduced but the list of subscribers, and persons might be subscribers and yet not members. Even in the list Mr. Sharp was set down as Secretary, and it seldom happened that the secretary was a member of a society. Nobody thought that the Clerk of the House of Commons was therefore a Member. The very printed address had not been proved to have been issued by the society; the manuscript should have been produced, and evidence brought forward tracing it to the defendant.—The Learned Gentleman concluded by repeating that he had a right to claim a decision in his favour upon the high ground that the Association was not within the meaning of the Act: but, even if that should fail him, upon the total absence of evidence to prove the facts stated in the information.

The Lord Mayor consulted for a few minutes with Mr. Newman, when the latter gave the decision that his Lordship thought there was not evidence before him to induce him to pronounce the Association an illegal combination, and therefore he dismissed the

The information against Mr. Murray was then withdrawn.

# PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BIRMINGHAM .- On Saturday se'nnight, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the day, a young lady was attacked by a ruffian in the lane leading from the house of Dr. John Johnstone, at Edgbaston, who violently pushed her into the ditch, and snatched from her hand a velvet bug, containing a watch and other articles. her giving the alarm, a pursuit was immediately made after the robber, and the culprit was secured. He has been committed to Warwick gaol.

A most daring attack was made on the evening of Saturday se'nnight, at Checkuel, on the forest. Mr. Hanserd, of Wilton, was returning home with Mr. Butler, a friend, in a single tionse chaise, when they were attacked by four ruffians armed with sticks, who, with dreadful imprecations, demanded money, and at the same time stunned Mr. Hanserd by a blow on the head with a bludgeon, and robbed him of 41. and some silver, together with his watch and hat. Mr. Butler was also robbed of 2l. and the villains, after being in possession of their booty, cut the harness, and left

BRISTOL.—The Coronation of His Majesty will be celebrated in this city hy a grand ball at the Mansion House, a general illumination, and other festivities; similar preparations are making in all the adjoining towns.

- We are not aware in what manner it is intended CAMBRIDGE. to commemorate the gratifying and interesting solemnity of the Coronation in this place; but we feel assured that the inhabitants will be most eager to testify their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, on an occasion which ought to be observed as a day of general festivity by every inhabitant of the British empire.

CHELMSFORD.—On Sunday morning, about twelve o'clock, a

mad dog ran through this town, and bit every animal of the canine race which happened to be in his way, to the number, it is said, of twenty. It behoves every person, in order to avoid the too frequent melancholy consequences, to confine their dogs during the present

Nonwich.-A few weeks since Mesers. Jones and Wood, of Spitalfields, London, were robbed of a quantity of silk. Fifty pounds were immediately offered for the apprehension of the pounds were immediately offered for the apprenension of the offender or offenders. Thomas Attymore, the person suspected of committing the robbery, surrendered himself here to a man of the name of Purdy, who travels with fish, who took him to T. W. Stevenson. Attymore was committed to Bridewell by Ald. Marsh, to give time for handing his description, with the cause of his sur-render, to Messrs. J. and W. who returned for answer that Atty-more was lately a servant of theirs, and the person whom they suspected. Stevenson was in consequence dispatched, with his prisoner in charge, to London.



Danger - Mr. Mach from the Land Street Chamberlain's Onice. arrived in Dublin on Thursday the 21st inst. to superintend the pre parations at Dublin Castle for the King .- We hear, that in conse quence of His Majesty's arrival in this country being postponed until August, the Summer Circuits for the Assizes will be deferred to a later period than usual this year.

A House of Refuge for Destitute Female Prisoners, when discharged from confinement, is about to be established in this city,

bunder the most liberal patronage.

Dunham.—A wretched looking person, attired in rags and a Scotch bonnet, pussed through this city on Tuesday so might, on his way northward. He offered ballads for sale, some of which he occasionally sang, and he begged in the most gentlemanly style of every one he met. This individual is said to be the celebrated Captain Barclay, who has lately made a considerable bet that he would beg his way from London to Edinburgh, and save 50l. from his earnings! The supposed Captain was accompanied by another

Bussers, who is believed to be one of the fancy.

Ruinnungh.—A pier of suspension, on the same principle as the iron bar bridge over the river Tweed, is completing from Newhaven, near this city, which is to extend seven hundred feet into the sea, and will admit of vessels coming along side it at low

The London Journals have fallen into error, in supposing that a The LORdon Journals have lather into crity, in suppressing the most King of Scotland required an investiture of the ensigns of the most ancient Order of the Thistle. His Majesty will be empowered to wear the insignia of the Order at his Coronation, as also the British Orders of Knighthood, by virtue of the Royal authority vested in im as the Sovereign.

GLASGOW .-- A Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, upon a plan nearly similar to that of the British Institution, in Pall-Mall, has been established here. LEEDS.—At a meeting held here on Monday week it was re-

solved that the Corporation should dine together on the day of his Majesty's Coronation; and that all the Clergy of the parish, the officers of the 15th Hussars, of the Recruiting Staff of the Yeomanry, and of the Volunteers, should be invited.

LYAN. - There is now living in this town, a widow named Miller, at the advanced age of 107 years, in perfect health; she retains her faculties in every respect, except her sight, but she is not blind: she walks about the town, and what makes it most remarkable, she has lived in the reigns of four King Georges, and can well re-member the Coronation of George the First; she was born on the

very day that Queen Anne died.

MANCHESTER.—Preparations are already on the tapis in many parts of the Empire, for brilliant rejoicings upon the illustrious oc-casion of our beloved Sovereign's Coronation. The worthy municipal officers of this place have appointed Wednesday next, at ten o'clock, for a public meeting to determine upon the course which shall be pursued here, in giving full effect to the celebration of the

august ceremony.

MONTROSE.—On the 9th inst. as some young men were amusing themselves with the exhibition of legerdemain tricks, in a publichouse in this town, one of them, while performing the deception of swallowing a knife, actually allowed it to slip down into his stomuch, to the great consternation of this awkward imitator of Katterfelto and Bonz. It was an entire week before it passed through the intestinal canal, without giving much uneasiness; and was found to be a penkn.fe, about three inches long, and weighed three

quarters of an ounce.

NEWCASTLE.—Subscription has been started of 10s. 6d. each person, (more would have been raised at a penny,) to buy a service of plate, value 2 or 3,000l. for Mr. Alderman Wood, in consideration of his services a sudderman, sheriff, and protector of the Queen!
The Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Hume, and a Mr. Forster, are named as the trustees, and printed circulars have been sent, with ruled columns for names; the money to be paid down, directed to a journeyman flax-dresser of this town belonging to an ale-house club, which had obtained her Majesty's permission to take the title of "the Queen's friends." He was appointed receiver here.—We understand there are to be several oxen and other animals roasted whole in this town in commemoration of the Coronation, and that a great quantity of malt liquor will be given away. One thousand pounds have been voted by the Common Council to the Mayor for the occasion; but he is not to be limited in the rejoicing expences to that sum. The pants, or water-fountains, are to run something better than water on the occasion. At George III.'s Coronation, a temporary erection on the Sandhill, ran wine, which was nearly all wasted, owing to the pressure and ruleness of the populace.

Wemvss.—Monday se'nnight a fatal accident happened at

Wemyss Colliery, in Scotland, in consequence of its having caught fee. Two young women were at the moment going down the shaft, and being met by a current of suffocating vapour, were instantly deprived of sense, and fell to the bottom. One of them was got out alive, but on Tuesday night sie was still speechless, and tittle hope entertained of her recovery; the other when got out was dead. The fire, by the assistance of an engine from Wernysscastle, was extinguished the same night.

Castle, was extinguished the same night.

Workerter.— The foundation stone of St. Clement's new church in this city, was laid last week, amidst an immense number of spectators, by Francis Hooper, the present Mayor.

York.—The musicians of the 2d West York Militia, were so

impeded and insulted, in going their tatoo rounds, in this city, last week, that their colonel had to order them to be attended by a strong picquet gaard, and was finally compelled to abridge the round of the tatoo beat, from an apprehension that some fraces might occur, in a more extended perambulation.

# ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

An Inquest was taken on Tuesday at the Hoop and Grapes avern, Westminster, on the body of William Cogle, who was raven, vrestminster, on the body of William Cogle, who was killed in the riot at Westminster a few days since; when the Jury after examining a variety of witnesses pronounced a Verdict of Wilful Murder against James Macarthy, Richard Roebotham, William Hansby, Thomas Lee, and James Jones,—Macarthy is a drammer—the prisoners were committed for trial. The Jury expressed their regret at the drunken and disorderly conduct of the soldiery on the day of the Rattle of Waterloo and attented that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief would give direc-tions that in future a stop might be put to a recurrence of those dis-graceful scenes. The individuals with the exception of a man, named Patterson, are recovering from their wounds

Mr. Frith, a respectable gentleman, who resided in Camden Town, riding out on Sunday, his horse took fright and ran off with him. Mr. Frith was thrown against a post, and received such injury as caused his death on Wednesday evening.

CAUTION. On Monday, June 21, about five in the evening, a woman calling herself Mrs. Towers, came to the apartments of Mr. S. Walter, 101, Wardour-street, Soho, and sent the young girl, bis daughter, on an errand; during which time she took from a chest of drawers nine new linen sheets, marked W. J. W. three shirts, marked the same, two great coats, two dress coats, three pair of pantaloons, a pair of drab breeches and gaiters, and other property also, from a writing desk, 451. in notes and gold, four notes of 101. each, of which the numbers are known.

On Tuesday a fine boy, the son of Mr. Watson, of Park-lane, baving been improductly left at a window on the first floor, during the absence of the servant, got upon a chair, and in looking through the window lost his balance; he fell to the ground, his end struck against some stones, his skull was dreadfully fractured He died almost instantly.

I On Thussiay morning a lady of the name of Bond, who resided n Little Mary-le-bone-street, was found suspended from the tester of her bed. She was cut down immediately, and surgical assistance procured, but she was quite dead.

An atrocious robbery was committed a few days since in Epping Forest, on a poor old man who sells fish, and who was returning from London in his cart, accompanied by his two sons, one a boy eight years old, by a man having the appearance of a blacksmith. The fellow beat the old man and his eldest son, and after robbing him of near 21, in silver left him for dead. He was discovered in the evening by Mr. Wilson of the Horns Tavern on the Forest, who was accidentally passing, and who very humanely had him conveyed to his own house.

	SHIP N	EWS.		
Arrived Mails	-Dne	Arrived	Mails	Due
1Dublin	—	i	.Malta	—
Waterford	I		Prance	
Guernsey & J	ersev	·	.Hamburgl	ı —
Holland			.Flanders	
Gottenburgh			Jamaica	—
Lisbon			St. Thoma	9'8 —

MARGATE, June 29.—Arrived the Heart of Oak, Robertson, from St. Vincent's for London, with loss of anchor and cable.

HARWICH, June 29.—Sailed this morning a feet of vessels which had

put in here for shelter.

PORTSMOUTH, June 29.—Wind W.S.W.—Sailed the Kennersley Gastle transport for London, and Defence Du. for Hull.

FALMOUTH, June 27.—Wind S.S.E.—Sailed the Industrious, Pettigrew; Richard and Williams, Williams; Active, Quarm; and Flanley, Pryun, for London

London.

DEAIL, June 29.—Wind S.—Arrived the Trafalgar, Mudon, with a detachment of the Deal Branch pilot, from a survey off the Fronch and Dutch coasts. Salled the William Penn, Brown, for St. Petersberg: and Jeannette, French, for Amsterdam. Came down from the River and sailed, the Mariner, Douglas, for New South Wales; and Cambrian, Brownrigg, for Gibraltar. Passed by a large fleet of light colliers from the westward for the north.

# AMBROSIAL PASTILLES. See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise

"See spicy clouds from fowly Sharon rise."

"And Carmel's flow'ry top perfumes the skies!"

THE Nobility are very respectfully informed these AROMATIC PASTILLES, are of an exquisitely fragrant and luxurions odenr, being composed of the most costly Oriental Gums, Spices, and rich Perfumes, which, from their Ambresial Quelities, seem like "a thousand fragrant posies," and are therefore admirably calculated for diffusing "sweet smelling odours" in the Drawing Room, and Ball Room, truly constituting "The perfumed chambers of the great," and considered highly delectable and exhibitanting at Balls, Routs, and all Assemblies of Fashion, producing "sweets as from the myrtle and citron groves," for

"Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;

Nor this part musk, or civet can we call.

For amber, but a rich result of all."

They are of essential service in removing any unpleasant exhalations, or noxious cfluvia, that may prove effessive to the olfactory nerves, when the cleft is removed from the dinner table, and in the rooms of sick persens.—

Frepared and sold only by J. SHEPHERD, 176, Fleet-street, London, boxes at 5s, and 10s each.

THE DECIDED ADVANTAGES of inspecting an entirely new Stock of TOWN PRINTED CHINTZ PURNITURES, MOREENS, DIMITIES, &c. and comparing the Patterns and Prices with old Goods, were never made more evident than at the NEW CHINTZ FURNITURE and MOREEN WARHOUSE, No. 134, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square, just opened by MILES and EDWARDS, from the Corner of Great Turnstile, Holborn.

TO ALL WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT.—The sight of the nged TOALL WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT!.—The sight of the aged restored, the weak sight atrengthened, and the perfect sight preserved to extreme old age, by DIXON'S IMPROVED SPECTACLES. To be had only at 93, Newman street, two doors out of Oxford-street, Manufacturer to the late Mr. Bradberry, and since his death has commenced Business at the above place, where the Improved Spectacles can now only be had that is sanctioned by most of the Faculty, for the benefit of weak and impaired vision.—Please to observe 93, Newman-street, as there are many humble imitations of his Improved Spectacles uffered to the Public.

# TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A GENTLEMAN, well known to the Public as the Author of several Works on Education, has opened a BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, about two miles from Hyde Park Corner, in which the duties of a public School are combined with the comforts of Domestic Tuttion. The terms are 45 Guineas per annum, for Pupils under 10 years of age, and 50 Guineas when they exceed that period.—Further particulars will be known from his Card, which may be had at Mr. Halles's, Bookseller, Museum, Piccadilly; and at Mr. Souter's, bookseller. 73, St. Paul's Church-yard.

NAUDCENS'S. NEW SAUCE for general purposes, busing signs.

Paul's Church-yard.

Paul's Church-yard.

Purgess's NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great appropriation, and the demand for it continuing to increase. JOHN BURGESS and SON heg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledgments to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same: its utility and great convenience in all climates, has recommended it to the most distinguished foreign convexions, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation.—It is prepared by them ONLY: and for preventing disappointments to families, all possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle being scaled upon the cork with their firm and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine.

JOHN BURGESS and SON'S long established and much-exteemed ES-ENCE of ANCHOVIES, continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

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#### LONDON MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, JUNE 29. Though we have had few fresh arrivals of Wheat since Monday, some quantify of that day's arrival remained over on account of its inferior quality, which met a heavy sale to-day on rather lower terms.—Barley being scarce commends a trifling advance in value; and in Beaus and Pease there is no alteration.—The supply of Oats this week has been limited, and fine fresh corn obtains rather better prices, but the trade on the whole is dull.—In other articles we have no variation to notice.

RETURN PRICE of GI	RAIN, on board Ship, as auder.
	6s.   Maple
	ls.   White ditto
Old	s. Boilers
Kasex White (now)40s. 40	is. Small Beamss. 30s. 33c.
Fines. 50s. 50	is. Old
Superfine	8. Ti k Beans (new)s. 24s. 30s
Rye	0s. Old33a. 35e
Old	-s.   Feed Oats6: 15s. 17s
Barley	ls. Fine
	5×.   Poland ditto 17×. 150
Superfine	-s. Fine
	is.   Petatoe ditte22s. 23s
Fine 63s. 6	8s. Fine
Hog Pease288. 30	Da.
AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAI	N per Quarter, for the Week news

COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM JUNE 25 TO JUNE 30, INCLUSIVE.

| Wht. | Ryé. | Barl. | Oats. | Beans. | Passe. | s. d. | s. d

The importers of Plantation Sugar persevers in effecting sales immediately on the samples coming up from the Docks, the result of which is, that a reduction of ls. per cwt. has been submitted to, and somewhat more upon Soft Browns, which press heavily upon the Market. The wind having at length come round to the westward, the augmentation to our stock of West India and other produce will be very considerable, when, in all likelihood, the present low prices of Sugar will not be supported. Brown Jamaious 56s. to 59s.; Middling 69s. to 65s; Good Bright Scales 66s. to 72s. up to 78s. and 81s. for very fine.—Notwitheranding the automatical statement. and 81s. for very fine. - Notwithstanding the numerous public sales for Coffee which have taken place, prices may be quoted at an advance of 2s. per cwt. On Thursday 117s. 6d. was realized for a p arcel of good St. Domingo, and yesterday good to fine ordinary Jamaica 116s. to 122s.; Middling to good Middling 128s. to 137s. up to 144s.6d. for fine Middling, whilst the orders from the Continent continue so considerable that the present value may be maintained; at the same time, the determination of the importors immediately to realize may operate considerably in preventing much, if any further enhancement.—Such is the languid state of the Rum Mar-ket, that there is some difficulty in giving correct quotations. Leeward Island Proofs are stated to have brought only is. 3d. to is. 4d. per gallon, and Jamaicas proportionably depreciated.—
Owing to the advices from Liverpool being very favourable, there has been but a moderate business in Cotton. About 1000 bales have been disposed of at the currency of the preceding week. It would appear that the effects of a settled peace are not yet demonstrable, with reference to merchandize, for, with the exception of Coffee and Indigo, the records of each succeeding week have almost uniformly announced a deterioration of value; and what safe prices are, or will be, in the absence of all speculation, it would be absurd to hazard an opinion upon.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	-	-	_	2297		1 -
per Cent. Reduced	761	761	761	76		7613
per Cent. Consols		-	-	-		1 -
per Cent. Consols	-	86	864	85 }		-
Consols for Account	773	774	779	773	H	177 4
per Cent. Consols		94	94	94	Holiday.	94
per Cent. Navy	19	-	-	-	2	-
Bank Long Annuities		193	193	191	4	19
ndia Bonds	46 p	46 p	44 p	47 P		50 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d	2 p	1 d	1 p	2 p		1 d 4
Ditto, 23d	-	-	-	-		-
Omnium	-	-	-	- 1		-

BIRTHS.
On Thursday last, in Woburn-place, Russel-square, Mrs. Cornwell Baron Vilson of a son. On the 27th inst. at Putney, the Lady of John Paterson. Esq. Captain of the

Hon. East India Company's ship Repulse, of a son.
On Sunday last, at Epsom, Surrey, Mrs. Henry Pownall of a son.
On Saturday evening the 23d instant, at Mitcham Grove, the Lady of G. M.

Hoare, Esq. of a son.
On the 21st inst. in Upper Montague-street, Montague-square, the Lady of
Richard Tanfield, Esq. of twins, still born.
Monday last, in Langham place, the Lady of Sir James Langham, Part.

MARRIAGES.

At Rochetts, by the Rev Slade Nash, Osborne Markham, Esq. Comptroller of the Barrack Department, to Miss Jervis, select daughter of the late Capt. Jervis, R.N. and great niece of the Earl of St, Vincent.

Wilfred Lawson, Esq. of Brayton-house, Cumberland, to Caroline, third daughter of Sir James Graham, Bart.
On the 27th of February last, at Decca, Bengal, Alexander Maclean, Esq. to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Owen Wyane, Esq. Chief Judge of Dacca.

At Muff Church, in the vicinity of Londonderry, on the 21st last, by the very-Rev. the Dean of Derry, Colonel Sir William Williams, of the 13th Reg. of Infantry, K.C.B. to Miss Hill, only daughter, of Marcus S. Fhill, Esq. and niece to the Right Hon. Sir George Hill, Bart.
On Thursday last, the Rev. Charles Shipley, only surviving son of the Dean of St. Asaph, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of R. O. Sieper, Esq. of Woodhay, Berks.

Woodhay, Berks Woodhay, Berks.
At Aldershot, in Surrey, the Rev. Charles Affred L'Oste, Carase of St. Nicholas, in Guildford, to Miss Atkinson, of the former place.

DIRD.
On Sunday last, at his seat, Pinner Grove, Middlesax, Sir F. Millman, Bart
I.D. F.R.S. in the 75th year of his as

On Sunday last, at his seat, Pinner Grove, Middlesax, Sir F. Maiman, Bart M.D. F.R.S. in the 75th year of his ag.
On the 27th list, of a decline, Mr. Charles Shackell, St. Paneras.
On the 22d ult. at Bridgenorth, Captain Joseph Smith, of the Henourable East India Campany's 11th Begt. of Native Infantry, at Bombay.
At his seat, Coldblow, near Jublin, Denis George, Esq. late a Barom of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland.
At Derby, on the 22d inst. Mrs. Parkyns, relict of the late Major Parkyns, and sister to the Right Hon, Sir J. Borlase Warren, Bart, Or Sunday last. Mr. John Berty, of St. Sidwells, Exeter.

At Derry, on the 22d times, and a starter, against a starter to the Right Hon, Sir J. Borlase Warren, Bart,
On Sunday last, Mr. John Berry, of St. Sidwells, Exeter.
Lately at Muddiford, Hants, Louisa, the infant daughter of G. Carringtom,
of Missenden Abbey, Esq.
On Wednesday night, the 20th inst. in Halfmoon-street, after a few days
illness, Mrs. Meyrick, wife of Lieut-General Thomas Meyrick.
At his residence, Stonely, near Kimbolton, Hunts, Daniel Welstead, Esq.
On the 24th inst. at his house in Smith-street, Westminster, aged 66, Higney
Arthur Herbert, Esq. of Mackross, in the county of Kerry.
On the 6th October less, aged 34, Capt. Gerard John Hendy, of the 18th
Native Infantry on the Lengalestablishment.
On the 24th inst. at his seat, at Watergate, in Sussex, in his 73d year.
George Thomas, Ksy. Representative of the City of Chichesfer in the successive Parliaments from 1784 to 1812.
On the 24th inst. at Hampstead, Joshua Campbell, youngask son of Rich.
Battye, Esq. of Chancery-lane.
On the 23d instant, at St. Stephen's, near Plymouth, Thomas Gordon
Caulifield, Captain in the Hoyal Navy, and of the Windsor Castle, in that
harbour.

harbour.

On Friday se'nnight, while ou his way to his house at Clapton, without any previous complaint, Elias Heintz, Esq. a Gentleman nearly 50 years of the oldest subscribers to Lloyd's Coffee house.

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No. 30.

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Commission in the 2d Regiment of Somerset Militia, signed by the Lord Licutenant of the County of Somerset.

S. S. Shepherd, Gent. to be Ensign.

Commissions signed by the Lord Licutenant of the County of Parth.

Royal Perthshire Regt. of Militia.—Ensign A. Lamond to be Lieut. Tite

Campbell.—P. Hay, Gent to be Ensign, vice Lamond.

Perthshire Yeomamy Cavalry.—Andrew Murray, Gent. to be Cornel, vice Graham.

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#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 2, 1821.

Memorandum.—His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentianed Regiments being permitted to bear on their coburts and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to those Regiments, the following words, vis.—32d Regt. of Foot, or Royal Welsh Fuzileers, the words "Badajoz." "Salamanca." "Vittoria." "Pyrennees," "Nivelle." "Orthes." "Toulouse." In commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment at the siege of Badajoz, on the 18th March 1812; at the battle of Salamanca. on the 22d July 1812; at Vittoria, on 21st June 1812s, in the Pyrennees, in 19th 1813; at Nivelle, on 19th November 1813, at Orthes, on 27th Pebruary 1814; and in the attack of the position covering Toulouse, on 10th April 1814.

71st Regiment of Foot, the word "Hisdoostan," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment in the several actions in which it was engaged in India, between the years 1780 and 1798.

distinguished services of the Regiment in the several actions in which it was engaged in India, between the years 1780 and 1798.

6; Reg. of Foot—Lieut. W. Maxwell, from half-pay of the 2d Garrisop Batt, to be Lieut. vice G. Tarleton, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
7th Ditto—W. Murray, Gent. to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Brownlow, promoted in the lat Geylon Reg.
58th Ditto—Lieut. R. Barker, from half-pay Rifie Brigade, to be Lieut. vice T. R. Timbrell, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
1st Ceylon Reg.—Brevet Major J. Fraser, to be Major, by purchase, vice Baskisson, who retires; Lieut. P. Brownlow, from the 7th Foot, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Fraser.

Brevet.—The undermentioned Cadets of the Hon. the East India Company's Service, to have the temporary rank of Second Lieut. during the operiod of their being placed under the command of Lieut. Gol. Pasley, of the Reyal Engineers at Chatham, for instructions in the Art of Sapping and Muing;—Cadet J. Tindal, Cadet F. M'Gillivray, Cadet G. Smith, Cadet G. Wheatley, Cadet C. Grant, Cadet J. T. Boilean.

J. Emerson and R. C. Old, Bristol, brass founders.—J. and W. Flower, Starly, Berkshire, blacksmiths.—J. Perfect and Co. Leeds, bankers.—M. and B. Pratten, Bristol, cordwainers.—J. Houghton and Co., New Radford, Nottinghamshire, lace makers.—I. Whitehouse and J. Woodhill, Birmingham, manufacturers.—S. Thorowgood and Co. Reading, school mistresses.—T. Ecles and H. Early, Wellelees Guara, wholesle, school mistresses.—T. Ecles and H. Early, Wellelees Guara, wholesle, Pratter, J. and D. Myson, Huddernfeld, woolstaplers.—J. Cattley and Co. London, (no trade-). R. Smith and R. Joags, Manchester, dyers.—F Barry and H. Curtis, Cheap side, wine merchants.—W. Luton and T. Eckley, Bristol, saddlers.—S. Foarer and E. A. Bayes, Bristol, milliners.—R. and J. Homersham, Canterbury, woolstaplers.—J. Cartingfon and Co. Lover Shadwell, whatfingers.—G. Trimmer and Co. Pudding Lane, merchants.—R. Bright and Co. Bristol, bankers.—J. Lech under Manufacturers.—J. Boggis

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DIVIDENDS.

July 4, H. White, Warminster, linen draper.—July 23, J. Prichard, Church Lane, Whitechapel, cooper.—July 24, R. T. de Rochas and Co. Line Street, merchants.—July 24, R. Lodge, Kirkby-Leindale, Westmoreland, innkeeper.—July 18, T. and J. Bowley, Willow Street, Bankside, corn and coal merchants.—July 24, Mann, Leeds, common brewer.—July 27, M. Cope, Derby, fronmonger.—August 1, A. Walter and J. Stokes, Bishopswood and Lydbrook Works, Gloucestarshire, iron masters.—July 25, A. Garrad, Downham Market, Norfolk, tanner.—July 25, T. Taylor, Preston, Lancashire, tea dealer.—July 7, W. F. Woodgate, Toabridge, Kent, banker.—July 17, H. Bartos, Pani's Cray, Kent, miller.—July 27, P. Grose, Commercial Road, victualler.—July 23, J. Finch, East Grinstead, carrier.—July 27, R. Wadham, Poole, groer.—July 30, J. Canney, Bishop Wearmouth, ship owner.—July 24, W. Thornton, Devoushire Street, Mary-le-bone, merchant.—August 4, J. Curtis, Fording Bridge, Hants, draper.

CERTIFICATES—July 24.

T. Wood, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, clothier.—J. Mason, Liverpool, linen draper.—R. Tolson, Jun. Dalton, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—W. Edwards, Manchester, manufacturer.—S. Brewer, New Brentford, grocer.—T. Brown, Leagdon, Staffordshire, grocer.—T. Monsy, Burgh, Norfolk, farmer.—W. Edwards, Manchester, manufacturer.—S. Brewer, New Brentford, grocer.—T. Brown, Leagdon, Staffordshire, grocer.—T. Monsy, Burgh, Norfolk, farmer.—W. Edwards, Manchester, manufacturer.—B. Brewer, New Brentford, grocer.—T. Brown, Leagdon, Staffordshire, grocer.—T. Monsy, Burgh, Norfolk, farmer.—W. Edwards, Manchester,

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

MONDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the following Bills:—The Sinking Fund Loan, the Exchequer Bills, the Irish Treasury Bills, the Bank of Ireland, the Wool Importation, the Irish Stock Transfer, the Naval Stores, the Scottish Distilleries Drawbacks, and the Scottish Malt Duties, the Coal Mines Drawbacks, the Wool Registery, the Vagrant Laws Amendment, the CountyRates, the Justices of the Peace, the East India Trade, the Fur Trade Begulation, the Salvage Acts Amendment, the British White Herring Fishery, the Irish Coal Yards, the Irish Jail Fees, the Thames Lastage and Ballastage Bills, and a large number of Private Bills.

Lord Dacre withdraw the Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bill, upon the assurance from the Lord Chancellor, that his Lordship would, early next Session, propose a Bill to amend the Bankrupt Laws.

The Rarl of Darnley moved an Address to the King on the present distresses and difficulties of the country. The Noble Earl confended, that economy was necessary, and that too in a more extended sense than hitherto pursued by Government. He adverted to the distressed state of agriculture, and read various parts of the Comment Report of the Comment Report of the Authors of the Comment Report of the Authors.

to the distremed state of agriculture, and read various parts of the Commons' Report on that subject. Hitherto the rents had been paid out of the capital or credit of the tenants; the taxes had also been paid, and there had consequently been no defalcation in the revenue. But it was impossible that tenants should be able for another year to continue to pay their rents out of their capital or oredit. He admitted that the difficulties of the agriculturists had arisen entirely from the amount of taxation; and contended that the repeal of the agricultural horse tax would not produce relief to the amount of more than two per cent. on the rests of land throughout the kingdom. He then entered into a variety of statements and calculations to show that a material saving might be made in the different establishments. He recomwith eighty-two sail of the line and the same number of frigates fit for service, this country possessed a sufficient naval force to meet all accidents. With respect to the Civil List, he would say, that however in prosperous times it might be proper that Royalty should be surrounded with every degree of splendour which the country could afford, yet in times of difficulty and distress nothing would countribute more possessible to hear their price. countribute more powerfully to induce the people to bear their pri-zations patiently, than the example of economy in the highest quarter. In the other departments of the Civil List, considerable re-trenchments might be made, probably to the amount of 150,0001. All the savings which he had enumerated would amount together . 1000.000 To this might be added at least 500,000l, which might be saved to the public, if a better mode of collecting the revenue were adopted. A revenue of six, y millions was collected in this country at the expence of of 4,360,000l. whilst in Ireland the proportion was still higher. The Noble h arl concluded by mov-ing an Address, embodying the views contained in his speech, and requesting that His Majesty would take into his most serious con-sideration the distresses and difficulties of the country.

The Earl of Liverpool assured the Noble Earl, that in respect of the distresses of the country, no man could be more alive than he (Lord Liverpool) was. He agreed entirely with the Seport of the Committee on the state of Agriculture, narvely, that he legislative measure could afford material relief. Nay, he would say, that to legislate in such cases would not only do no and, but that by attempting to do something, harm might be done. In desired those who complained so loudly of the distresses of agriculture, to look over Europe and America, and see whether distress did not operate over Europe and America, and see whether distress did not in other countries to a still greater extent than in England. operate

Russia, in Poland, and in various parts of Germany, wherever corn was the chief price grown, the sufferings of the agriculturists exceeded our work. The artificial state in which not England alone, but the whole world had been placed by a war of twenty four years duration, not to be compared in its character to any war in the recollection of man. With respect to agriculture, its very situation operated its own cure; for the cheapness of provisions so much complained of, was a counteracting cause to the existing distress. Legislative measures would prevent, without superseding, that natural cure which certain things left to themselves would have a tendency to effect. At the same time be was ready to admit that the fire as it could be carried consistently with the security and dignity of the country, the safe remedy was economy. But the Noble Earl had not done justice to His Majesty's Government in taking no notice of the repeated efforts which it had made to retrench. It ought not to be forgotten, that through the efficacy of those efforts, the public expenditure was this year, 1,800,000 less than in the preceding year. This was a proof of the entract determination of Ministers to take the earliest opportunity of reducing expense whenever its necessity no longer existed. Neither was it correct to say, that no investigation had taken place on the subject. As early as the year 1817, a Commission had been established to make a complete investigation in the department which seemed most to require it—that of the customs. The result had been a saving of 80,0001. annually ever since, and another annual saving of 200,0001, in progress.

On the part of Government all that could be effected without gross injustice in the way of economy and retrenchment, had been do He objected to the Address proposed by the Noble Earl, but as one had been presented by the other House, and it might afford some satisfaction to Parliament and the country, that the same pledge should be recorded by a vote of their Lordships, he should agree to present an Address to His Majesty, but so modified as to meet his (Lord L.'s) own views of the subject. The Noble Earl then moved, as an amendment to the original Address, an almost literal copy of that moved and carried by Mr. Bankes, in the Commons.

Lord Grosvenor supported the original motion, and took occasion to observe that, one source of additional expence was the approaching Coronation. It had been estimated at 100,000l. but it was apparent, and it had indeed since been admitted, that it would exceed that sum. He thought the measure unnecessary and injudicious, and that it ought not to have been recommended by the advisers of the Crown under present circumstances. For, even supposing that the law was clear, and declared is positive terms, that the Queen had no right to be crowned, still, as a matter of grace, he thought it was injudicious to recommend a Coronation, from which she should be excluded. The ground on which her right was contested, was the single precedent of Henry VII. having been crowned alone, when it was supposed that his marriage with his Queen had been celebrated. But this ground must fail, for the marriage of that Monarch had only taken place after his Committon so that there Monarch had only taken place after his Coronation, so that there was at the time no Queen to be crowned. He had heard also, that the procession, at the approaching Ceremony, was to be bemmed in on all sides by soldiers. That would be the greatest insult which in on all sides by soldiers. That would be the greatest insult which could be put both upon the King and the people of this country.—
It would make him appear like an Oriental despot, moving in the midst of his satraps. He should wish to see the Monarch surrounded by hosts of hearts, and not by hosts of bayonets.

Lord Melville observed, that considerable diminution had been

made in the expences of the current year, and, in his opinion, those reductions were carried as far as was compatible with the safety of the State. There was one head upon which the necessity of the state. Incre was one need upon which he would shortly advert. It related to the extest of naval force, which this country ought to maintain in time of peace. Eighty-four ships of the line were stated to be a sufficient force for the present circumstances in which we were stated. which we were situated. Now from that proposition he must alto-gether dissent. Of such a force as that little more than forty sail could be depended upon as durable ships. He was sorry to say, that from negligence, and other unavoidable circumstances in the late war, a great portion of our vessels were not so dutable as to war-rant a reduction of the extent proposed. He was not prepared to say, that farther reductions might not be made to a certain extent. The Barl of Caernarvon supported the motion of the Earl of

Lord Calthorpe had great satisfaction in supporting the amended

Lord Darnley briefly replied, and said, he would not press his motion.—The amended Address was then agreed to.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence's Annuity Bill was rought up from the Commons, which was read a first time.

The Consolidated Fund Produce, the Coasting Trade, the Green-wich Hospital Estates, the British Spirits Duties, and the Rum Importation Bills, were severally passed.—Adjourned. WEDNESDAY.

On the second reading reading of the Husbandry Horses Duty Repeal Bill, The Earl of Lauderdale postponed his opposition to the Bill till the third reading.

The Mohair Duties Bill was passed The Duke of Clarence's Annuity Bill was read a second time.

Adjourned. THURSDAY. The House sat for some time in a Committee of Privileges on the Claims of the Earl of Lisburne and the Marquis of Donnegali to

Vote for the Election of Irish Representative Peers, when those claims were declared to have been established.

The Irish Silk Bounties Bill, the Hop Exportation Drawbacks Bill, the Isle of Man Trade Bill, and the Irish Collectors of Customs Bill, were read a third time and passed.

A conversation arose on fixing the Order for the committing of the Duke of Clarence's Provision Bill, in the course of which, The Earl of Louderdale said, that he thought the other House of Parliament had done itself honour by granting not only 6000l, a year to the Duke of Clarence, but the arrears for the last three year'to the Duke of Clarence, but the arrears for the last three years. It showed that the Commons acted on a settled principle, and held to the opinion with which they had set out, that it was proper to add 6000l. a year to the younger branches of the Royal Family. But his principal object in rising was to remind the House of the situation of one member of the Royal Family, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, whom he considered to have been most unfairly treated. He disapproved of those decisions which were founded either on favour or prejudice. He contended, that when their Lordships, after the judgment passed, and the examination taken before that House last year, had granted 50,000l. a year to the Queen, they must have acted on the principle that it s year to the Queen, they must have acted on the principle that it was necessary to support the dignity of exalted rank. How much more disposed ought they not to be to do justice to an illustrious individual, against whom nothing prevailed but the meanest and most slanderous insinuations. He knew that nothing would give that Royal Personage more pleasure than to find those insinuations reduced into tangible charges on which he could obtain the justice of a trial. The manner in which that Royal Duke and his Duchess had lived whilst in this country, ought to have excited admiration. He trusted that His Majesty's Government would agree with him in principle, and would take an early opportunity of recommending a similar grant to the Duke of Cumberland as to his royal brothers. If they did not noommend such a grant, he should propose an Address to His Maje sty on the subject, and should at least feel conscious that he had done his district.

scious that he had done his duty.

The Earl of Limerick participated in the sentiments of the No-

ble Earl, and pledged himself to support his Address whenever he should think fit to move it .- The Bill was then ordered to be committed to-morrow.—Adjourned

FRIDAY. ssed Taxes Composition Bill was read a third time, and The Assessed Taxes Composition Dill was read a turns time, and passed. The Duke of Clarence Provision Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the Bankruptey Court Bill, the Customs Officers' Relief Bill, the Exchequer Bills for Public Works Bill, the Metropolis Police Bill, the Lotteries Bill, the Irish Stamp Duties and the Tobacco Duties Bills, went respectively through Committees, and were reported. Adjourned to Monday.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Dr. Phillimore, adverting to the debate of Thursday se'nnight, in. which mention had been made of the state of Westminster Abbey, which mention had been made of the state of Westminster Abbey, and neglect of public monuments in that Cathedral, said, he was requested by the Dean of Westminster to correct a misconception which had gone abroad on the subject. With respect to the profits expected to be made on the approaching Coronation, he was instructed to say, that they would not exceed 3,000l. and that they were not entirely applicable to the purposes of improvement; long established usage having directed their appropriation in various other ways. Referring to the other observations respecting the repairs, he was requested to say, that that part of the Abbey requiring repairs had, until lately, been for some time increasible.

quiring repairs had, until lately, been for some time increasible.

Sir C. Long presumed the explanation was directed principally to some observations made by him. He had merely thought that as the Abbey was the ancient burial place of the kings of England, it should be repaired at the public expence. He certainly thought it was a subject of mortification to observe, the little care that was taken of the public monuments. Of the Dean of Westminster personally, he was glad to hear testimony to his high and exemplary

On the Order of the Day being moved for the third reading of the

Duke of Clarence's Annuity Bill,

Mr. Brougham entered into an explanation of the alleged delay imputed to her Majesty, in claiming to be crowned. On the 21st of May a question had been put by Mr. Monok on the subject, to which the Noble Marquis had replied, that there was no right so clear as that of the Crown; and that the Coronation of the Queen Connort depended upon the grace and favour of the King. He (Mr. Brougham) at that time protested against the doctrine of the Noble Marquis. In candour, however, he must say, that he added he had Marquis. In candour, however, he must say, that he added, he had not made up his own mind on the legal question. It was not the duly of her Majesty's Law Officers to put in her claim immediately apon this. It was their duty to wait her orders, as they were not her responsible advisers like the Ministers of the Crown. Besides, as the Coronation had been appointed in the preceding year, and had been postponed, it became proper to wait until there was almost a cerpostposed, it sectually traking place. The Proclamation appointing the ceremony this year was dated the 9th of June; and inserted in the Gazette on the 12th. The Memorial claiming her Majesty's right to be crowned, was settled at his (Mr. Brougham's) chambers eleven days afterwards, and upon a subject of such great importance he was not disposed to take any great blame himself for a delay of eleven days. The Memorial was sent in on the 25th of May, and as yet no answer had been returned to it. There were now seresteen days to intervene before the Coronation, but there was ample time to alter the arrangements, and yet keep strictly within precedents. There was an instance on record, of a Proclumation giving only sixteen days notice of the Coronation itself; and another, of an alteration in the arrangements being ordered only two days be-

fore the appointed day.

The Marguis of Londonderry said, he had not intended any re-The interpolar of Londonderry said, he had not inclined any reflection on her Majesty's legal advisers in their professional characters. He had merely contrasted the rapidity with which they had expected an answer, with the slowness of their own movements in making the legal claim. The 21st of May, which had been particularly alluded to by the Hon, and Learned Member, was not the only occasion on which the opinion of His Majesty's Ministers had been intimated to the Otean. Between that day and the 21st of June intimated to the Queen. Between that day and the 21st of June, her Majesty addressed a letter to the principal Minister, the Eart of Liverpool, desiring to be informed what arrangements had been made for her convenience, and who were oppointed as her attendants on the approaching solemnity. An official answer had been returned, stating, that it was a right of the Crown to give or withhold the order for her Majesty's Coronation, and that His Majesty would be advised not to make any order for her Majesty's participation in the arrangements. The Queen rejoined, insisting on her right, and declaring that she should attend the Coronation, unless right, and declaring that she should attend the Coronation, mless she were absolutely prevented. A respectful, but equally peremptory answer was returned to her Majesty, repeating the legal right of the Crown, and declaring, that the former answer must be understood as amounting to a prohibition of her attendance. These proceedings clearly shewed that her Majesty was fully aware of the course intended to be taken by the Government. Now, with these facts before the House, he would ask, whether it was not rather hard to call Ministers over the coals, and blame them for the delay. Respecting the hearing of her Majesty's Law Officers before the Priva specting the hearing of her Majesty's Law Officers before the Privy Council in support of the claim, he had to state to the House, that this had been asked that very morning for the first time. A Memorial dated on Saturday last, had that morning been received from her Majesty addressed to the King, and desiring to be heard by her Council in consense of the high. her Majesty addressed to the King, and desiring to be mentally accounted in support of the claim. This, however, was informally addressed, it being addressed to the King in his Sovereign capacity, and not to the King in Council. It would have she with a want of respect to her Majesty's claim, if, when it had been formally presented it was not referred to the legal officers of the Crown. Both sented, it was not referred to the legal officers of the Crown. Both applications were equally informal; but they had both been attended to. Upon the first, her Majesty had been informed that no directions would be given to include her in the arrangements; and with respect to that which had only been received this morning, he had to inform the House, that it was immediately laid before ing, he had to inform the House, that it was immediately laid before His Majesty, who had given directions that the Queen should be heard by her lawyers before the Privy Council, it being first clearly ascertained, that this was no right; but was a grace and favour. This he mentioned to shew that there really had been no delay on the part of Government, and to justify the course they had taken.

After a few observations from Mr. Denman, Mr. Bernal moved an amendment, altering the effect of the Bill, from 1818 to 1821.

For the amendment, 33—Against it, 04—Majority, 61.—The Bill then passed.

Bill then passed.

. De Crespigny moved for the Copy of a Warrant, granted to one Brooks, on the Isle of Portland station, for searching a married woman, named Gibbs, &c. but the Chancellar of the Exchequer observed, that if the Hon. Baronet had made any application in the proper place, attention would have been paid to his

Sir W. De Crespigny, under the advice of Mr. Henry Grey Beanett, withdrew his motion.

A division took place on the question for bringing up the Report of the extra Post Bill—Ayes, 31—Noes, 39—Majority against the Bill, 8. The Bill was of course lost.

Mr. Scarlett withdrew his Poor Relief Bill for the present Session

The Report on the Packet Vessel Licence Bill was postponed for six month. - Adjourned,

TUESDAY.

Mr. Caleraft moved for a Copy of the Admiralty Regulations of 1818, respecting Lunatic Officers. He thought they ought to be treated the same as those officers who had lost a limb in the service.



Mr. Croker said, Lunatic Officers were now treated as wounded officers, when it appeared that their lunacy arose from any cause connected with the service.—The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Peel alluding to the case of Mr. Peel, a relation of his, who was ordered to quit Leghorn in 34 hours, asked the Noble Marquis whether any ground had been stated to the Tuscan Government as to lead to the issuing of the order for removal. The Right Hon. Gentleman said, he was an individual highly respected by the British factory, and had never been known to interfere with politics.

rquis of Londonderry had written to Lord Burghersh on the subject, desiring that he would apply to the Tusan Government, to have justice done to Mr. Peel. Before the communication reached him, the Noble Lord had taken such steps in the business as led to the recal of Mr. Peel to Leghorn. Throughout the whole of the transaction there was no allegation that could actually affect that gentleman's character. He rather apprehended, the Police acted upon the private information of some malignant person, but he could not give his Right Hon. Friend any satisfactory information as to the origin of the transaction.

Mr. Hobbouse presented a petition from William Benbow, stating, that two indictments were found against him for alleged libels, which he was imprisoned, being unable to find bail; that his wife being dead, and his children too young to attend to his business, he was obliged to shut up his shop. "And thus," said Mr. H. "has the Constitutional Society succeeded in rulning one man."— The petitioner also complained of delay of justice, in consequence

of the Coronation, which prevented his being tried for some months.

The Attorney-General knew nothing of the case of this man, but supposed from his own statement, that his conduct was such as to preclude his friends from bailing him. With respect to his trial, he knew of nothing that could hinder his being tried soon; but he (the Attorney-General) would take care the prisoner should not suffer my inconvenience from the Coronation. If he could not be tried in due course, he would use his influence to have him set at liberty, on the usual security, for appearing to the indictment.

Mr. Hobbeuse expressed himself satisfied with this assurance

Mr. Scarlett, Mr. M. A. Taylor, and Mr. Denman said a few words, and then the petition was laid on the table.

Colonel Davies presented a petition from a Captuin Romeo, of the Calabrese Regiment, (similar to one presented from him some time since,) complaining of great losses v which he had sustained in Sidly, in consequence of adhering to the British Government in 1810, and 1811, by whom he was employed to detect a conspiracy set on foot to betray that island into the hands of the French.

The Marquis of Londonderry observed, that this was the second time Captain Romeo had brought his case before the House. From all the enquiry which he had made, the arrest of Captain Romed was owing to other circumstances, than the part which he had taken with the British Army in 1611,—the claims which he made were not entitled to much consideration. For instance, one of the items was 1,500l. advanced to the mistress of the French General for her services; besides the Colonial Department had given him 501. a-year for his services, the certificate of Lord Bentinck entitling him to no more.

Lord W. Bentinck agreed with the Noble Marquis, that this individual had no particular claim; but still be conceived, that having been the victim of the Neapolitan Government for rendering services to the British Government, he was entitled to the consi-

deration of the British Government, being in the greatest distress.

Mr. Goulburn, Lord A. Hamilton, and Mr. Hutchinson made

some observations, and the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition from Robert Bouverie,
Rsq. lately Lieutenant-Colonel of the 34th Regiment, complaining of certain grievances and praying relief.

Lord Palmerston said, this Gentleman's Commission was sold to pay his debts to the public, and that instead of having any claims, he was now actually considerably in arrears to the country. The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Whitbread apologized for bringing the subject of the Constitutional Society before the House. It required no great depth of understanding to perceive that the Society had been originally instituted by Attornies, for the purpose of promoting their own private views. To say the least of a Society thus instituted would be to say that it was perfectly unnecessary. No one could dispute that the Law Office set for the Court progression of the purpose that the Law Officers of the Crown possessed the power of procoeding in every case against the publishers of seditious libels; and no one, he believed, would complain that they had been too deli-cate in exercising that branch of their authority. They were subject to the inspection of the public, they were open to the animadver-sions of the House, and liable to be interrogated upon every part of their conduct. He concluded with moving, "That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying him to be graciously pleased to direct the Attorney General to enter a Nolle Prosequé against all indictments laid against all individuals by the Society calling itself the Constitutional Association."

. B. Bathurst would meet the question on the general grounds Mr taken by the Hon. Gent. viz. whether the House of Commons was called upon to take any steps for the purpose of putting down this Society. Now if he were disposed to agree with His Hon. Friend in thinking that this Society required the correction of a superior authority; if he thought that its proceedings had been centrary to law, then he should have thought that the law would have been sufficient to have put it down. But distinguishing at present between the principles of the Society, and the mode which it had adopted in putting those principles into execution, he would call upon the Hon. Gentleman to state distinctly what be conceived its principles to be. He would give it as his opinion that the House

was not called upon to interfere.

Dr. Lushington was surprised Ministers should justify the acts of this Society, and commit the morals of the country to the safe care of Sir John Sewell, Knt. and Mr. Murray. Bither the Society was necessary or not necessary: it was either useful or it was not.

If the Attorney-General did his duty, the Society was unnecessary, and if he did not do his duty he ought to be obliged to do it.— Believing as he did, that the Association was wholly unlawful, that it was the result of the efforts of some busy meddling speculators, who were joined by some weak-minded individuals, and that the best interests of society would be supported by the pursuit of other eans than that Society, he would cordially support the motion.

Ser M. Cholmeley contended, that the objects of the Association

were to put down immoral and indecent prints and publications so ration. e to the rising ge

Mr. Wilberforce, in the course of his speech, proceeded to notice the licentiousness of the press. He said, calumny, detraction, and falsebood were scattered abroad, and levelled at the virtuous; either therefore it became necessary to control the efforts of the wicked, or to meet them with their own weapons. To refute one calumny would be useless while another was allowed to arise-to refute in part would be regarded as an admission of what had not been answered; and how was society to maintain itself? By encouraging a system of reciprocal calumnies? Good God; was s a thing as a retaliation of calumny to be sanctioned in a moral, a religious, or a civilized country? Calumny against calumny, and falsehood against falsehood? He for one wished that the laws of talegnood against talegnood? He for one winder that the land should be always the guide in all occasions of prosecutions; but individuals might call those laws into action where a necessity existed. He regarded it as the duty of those Societies first upon the Attorney and Solicitor General to do their duty, in protecting the valuable, institutions in Church and State from attack; and he could not but think that those Learned Gentlemen were bound to exert themselves. The happiness of the people de-

pended upon the morality which was supported among them, and be hoped that a Society, which professed to be guided by a love of pended upon the morality which was supported among them, and be hoped that a Society, which professed to be guided by a love of justice and propriety, would be solely influenced by those motives, and unblussed by any views of party politics; whatever prosecu-tions they would institute should be for public, not on personal or tions they would institute should be let public, not on personns or private grounds; that the best interests of public and private welfare would be protected, when justice, supported by the laws and constitution of the realm, would, without bias, party prejudice, or feeling, dispense her decisions and award her punishments to every

Mr. Denman supported the motion, and contended, that if this Society was countenanced, it might be the means of causing a Counter-Association to be formed. Should this be the case, it would be rendered almost impossible that an unbiassed Jury would be found; for these two Associations would be exercising all their weight and influence, and pouring their streams into the Jury box, which would pollute the sources of justice

The Attorney-General expressed himself surprised, that without any direct motion being brought before the House, without any information of the nature of the Society, the House should be called upon to vote an Address, that His Majesty would be pleased to direct a nolle prosequi to be entered against all cases preferred by the Constitutional Association, and this without any knowledge of their merit, and without any information whether the prosecutions had been properly commenced or not. An Honourable and Learned Gent. had, on a former evening, contended that this was an illegal Society; if it was, the Courts of Law were open, and there the question might be tried. If then the feelings of Gentlemen were so acute. if they were so zealous in their opinions, it was very extraordinary that no case had been brought forward for argument in the Courts. He denied that the Society was not competent to prosecute in cases of a public nature; and libet was, as an offence, known to the law as well as any other; and he must again repeat that he, as Attorney-General, was not exclusively bound to prosecute. He thought, when the licentiousness of the press at this time was considered, it was too much for the House to agree to the Address for stopping all proceedings instituted by the Constitutional Association, without any knowledge of the circumstances under which they had been commenced.

Mr. Brewsham at some length supported the motion. The Learned Attorney-General had said he did not see that the members of this Association had incapacitated themselves from serving as Grand Jurors; the Court of King's Bench, however, had seen that which the Learned Gentleman was not disposed to acknowledge and discharged a Rule that had been obtained by the adverse party, and had allowed it to the defendants on a challenge, provided any of the Jurors acknowledged themselves to be members of the Soclety. He then argued at considerable length on the absurdity of any one who was an accuser being enabled to sit as a judge. this Society, he must say, never was there a more pernicious Association—never one that more deserved the severest reprobation than that known by the name of the Bridge-street Gang.

The Solicitor General was happy to find that the tone of Hon.

Members on the opposite side of the House had lately altered. They no longer allowed themselves to denominate the Society as an ille gal Society, but simply contented the inselves with calling it an un-constitutional Association. With the nature and objects of that Soclety the House had only become acquainted through the medium of the petitions presented to the House upon that subject. Those petitions were only three in number, and had been presented by persons of the name of Dolby, King, and Benbow, whose petition had only been presented that evening. It should be recollected, that whatever had been stated by these parties came from persons whose conduct had subjected them to a prosecution which, whether it were well or ill grounded, would remain to be examined hereafter. In these three cases, it should be repollected that a reference had been made to a Grand Jury on the subject; that upon a reference so made, the Grand Jury found the bills against every one of these parties, and that such were the facts exhibited on affidavit to the Court, that the Judges considered themselves authorized in holding all these parties to bail. The Learned Gent. then made some of servations on the cases of Doby, Beabow, and King, and justified the proceedings adopted on them. He had no doubt the motion was made expressly for the purpose of covering an attack on a body of men whose respectability, rank, and property, independently of the wholesome cause of their Association, ought to have shielded their characters from being lightly or rashly as sailed. What had been the success or failure of that attack, he would with the fullest confidence leave to the House to determine

Mr. Scerlett denied he had ever pledged his opinion as to the legality or illegality of this Association. He certainly thought that it assumed the functions of the Attorney General. He had at first it assumed the functions of the August venerus.

said that he considered it unconstitutional, and therefore considered it illegal; but it was only on the ground of its being unconstitutional that he had such determined it to be illegal. Whatever he tional that he had ever determined it to be illegal. Whatever he had said upon the subject, he had always reserved to himself the right to revise and correct that opinion, when the question was more fully argued in a more suitable place. Upon these grounds he professed, if his Hon. Friend should proceed to press the motion further, he should be obliged on a division to vote against it.

Mr. Whithread replied, and would not press his motion, which was negatived.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, in rising to move the adjourn ment of the House to Tuesday next, it might, not be uninteresting to their constituents to state, that it appeared from a calculation, that the House had, upon an average, sat eight hours and forty minutes of every sitting day during the Session, independently of the bours occupied in the forenoon upon the Committees, so that if no good had been effected, it was not attributable to the want of la-

The House adjourned, at half-past one o'clock, to Tuesday next.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris Journals arrived yesterisy; they state that the Corps of Greeks, 2000 strong, which Ypsilanti had directed upon Galates, had been completely routed near Buseo, by the Pacha of Ibrail.

The Cortes of Spain, approaching the close of their session, have resumed their permanent deputation, which is to remain assembled after the prorogation of the Congress, and till the installation of the next Legislature. The King, it is said, was to set off for the baths of Sucedon on the 2d or 2d instant. The Cortes of Portugal in their sitting of the 8th ult. heard the report of the Commission charged to examine the conduct of the Portuguese diplomatic agents, at foreign Courts. The Committee has concluded that these agents, having lost the confidence of the nation, ought to be censured, and declared incapable of continuing in their functions. Several Deputies proposed to send the Diplomatic Agents to trial. The discussion had not terminated.

A mail from Holland has arrived. The law for introducing a lew system of indirect taxation has passed the Second Chamber of the States General. It was carried only by a majority of four.

PARIS, JULY 1.—A letter from Augsburgh of the 25th ult. says: The Budget of the Kingdom of Prussa states the receipts and expences of the present year at 50 millions of crowns, nearly one-half of which is absorbed by the army,"

Lord Egerton, so well known by his writings, and the liberal protection which he extends to the interests of literature, was, on Thursday last, overturned in his barouche on the Boulevard des Ita-lians. From the force with which he was thrown on the pavement,

he received several contusions, the conseque non of which may be grievous; but every thing is hoped from the care and skill of the professional gentlemen who attend him.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to consi-

der the Project of the Law for continuing the Censoship of the Press until the end of the next Session, has made a Report of considerable length, recommending the rejection of the proposed Law.

Paris, July 2.—We (Gazette de France) have received Madrid

Journals to the 24th ult. by an extraordinary conveyance. supply the official documents relatively to the resignation at Lima of Don Joachim Pezuela, Viceroy of Peru, who thereby codes the Government of that kingdom to General Serna, called to the post by public opinion. It appears that the General enjoys the confidence of the troops. On the 21st ult. the Cortes nominated the Members of the permanent deputation, whose functions commenced on the 1st of this month, and will continue until the new Session, which will be opened on the 1st of March next year.

The Duchess Dowager d'Orlesses expired at four o'clook on the afternoon of the 23d ult. Her Serene Highness was sixty-eight years of age.

MADRID, JUNE 21.-The privateers of Artigas commit great destruction on our coasts. Two of these rovers, now cruising of fape St. Mary and Cape St. Vincent, have recently made numerous prizes. A corvette and brig of war have sailed from Cadiz to protect our commerce in that quarter. The Guerilla Chief Saldiva acts upon the same system in the mountains of Andalusia, as Merino in Castile, and with equal success, by hurassing the numerous troops sent against him. From Cadiz, Xeres, and Bornos, we learn that all attempts to come in contact with him have hitherto been fruit-

An article from Madrid states, smuggling is carried on to an amazing extent, in consequence of the prohibitory duties which had been laid upon various articles of importation.

The Courier Francais states, that the movements which have taken place in Servin since the unjust and barbarous execution of the Archbishop of Naida, are deemed of so great importance, that the Court of Vienna has, according to letters from Vienna, of the 18th of June, determined to advance some corps of troops towards the frontiers of the Insurgent provinces.—The Constitutionnel contains a paragraph, which, if true, must be deemed of considerable importance. It says, that the Divan having refused to reply categordeally to the note of the Russian Ambassador, the latter has quitted Constantinople.

TRIESTE, JUNE 8.- Eleven thousand English troops have arrived at Malta; they are supposed to be intended to reinforce the garri-sons of the Ionian Islands.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 24.—Baron de Nagel is to be appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of London, on the the coronation of His Majesty George IV.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 18.—The King of Prassia passed through this morning to go to Hamburg, where he breakfasted; His Majesty returned to dinner at Frankfort, and then went to pay a visit to the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse. To-morrow His Majesty goes to Mentz.

ODESSA. MAY 30 .- It is rumoured here that a ship, under the Russian flag, has been captured by the Turks on the Danube, the crew of which the captors massacred. Our Governor has dispatched a courier to obtain certain information as to the truth of the report.

HAMBURG, JUNE 29 .- Vessels that have arrived at Copenhagen in four days from Cronstadt, bring the news, which was con-sidered as perfectly authentic, that the whole Russian fleet was fitting out with all baste, to sail to the Mediterranean.

FRONTIERS OF MOLDAVIA, JUNE 6.—According to the last accounts from Jassy, the Greeks had retired as far as the River Suczawa, where they seemed disposed to concentrate their force. The Pacha of Ibrailow indeed declared that the Turks would not injure the innocent, and that he would do all in his power to maintain order; but as his troops look upon this as a religious quarrel, this assurance was not able to remore the apprehensions of the inhabitants.

The Greeks get more and more public offices into their hands, distribute them at pleasure, and especially personnte the Boyars, whom they suspect of attempting a counter-revolution. The country houses of many Boyars are destroyed.

Letters and Papers have reached London from Gibraltar to the 20th uit. A great deal of bustle prevailed there, in consequence of the activity and extent to which trade was carried on. It forms a strong contrast with all the ports of Spain, in many of which vessels belonging to them were actually rotting for want of employment. The newspapers from Gibraltar contain no intelligence of the slightest importance.

From the Jamaica Courant, May 7:—By the Perfette Union we learn, that the Independent Army, under Gen. Udinsta, was to be put in motion on the 29th ult, the day after the expiration of the armistice, to march against Coro, which place it was expected would soon fall. At Maracaybo, a conspiracy, in favour of the Royalists, was discovered, when about 300 persons were arrested. The brigantine Maria, with a full cargo of horses and mules was taken possession of on the 30th ult. in the port of Portet, on the Indian coast, by a sloop under the Independent flag. The brig was carried to Rio de la Hache.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18.—The Hon. Joseph Forsyth, American Ambasador to Spain, arrived yesterday at the Mansion House Hotel, in this city, on his way to New York, where he will shortly embark for Madrid, to resume his functions of Minister of the United States. -A letter from St. Thomas states, it was reported that a sickne prevails at Guadaloupe.

The Emperor of Russia reached St. Petersburgh, on the 26th May (O.S.) after an absence from his capital of more than ten months. His Imperial Majesty immediately repaired to the Church of the Mother of God of Casan, to attend the celebration of a solemn Te Deum.

A solemn Te Desse was to be performed on Saturday se'nnight in the King's Chapel, at Stockholm, for the recovery of the Crawa

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CORONATION. - On Tuesday at the Committee of Lords of Council appointed to superintend the arrangements for the Coronation, which assembled, various matters connected with the details of the ceremony were considered.

The Lord Great Chamberlain was present, and it was finally determined that he should issue his tickets for viewing Westminster Hall, and in consequence a very extended issue took place. The tickets are couched in the following terms:—

"July 3, 1821.

"Admit the beafer to view Westminster Hall this morning between the hours of nine and twelve. "GWYDYR.
"Great Chamberlain's Office, House of Lords." On the left hand corner of the ticket is stamped the official seal,

consisting of the Royal Arms, with the words " Lord Great Chamberlain's Office," around them, A like issue of tickets to view Westminster Abbey, has taken

place in the Kerl Marshal's department, in which the same division of the day is made; and for mutual convenience, the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Earl Marshal interchange one hundred tickets for each day,

At half-past eight on Tuesday morning constables were stationed in the different avenues leading to the Hall to prevent confusion.

gratified by the imposing exhibition.—The decorations of the Royal platform are not yet finished, but every thing proceeds with a celerity and dispatch which will ensure completion at the appointed mason.—Sir George Nayler has again been under the necessity of urging persons who purpose to take part in the procession, to make the returns of their names as quickly as possible.

The awning with which it is intended to cover the platform, was ladd over that nortion of it which extends from Westminster Hall

laid over that portion of it which extends from We to St. Margaret's-street. It may be drawn on or off, by means of cords and pullies affixed to the sides, in a very short space of time.

We understand that an increase in the Irish, as well as English,

Perrage will take place immediately.
Orders have been given for the Peers, Privy Councillors, Knights
Grand Crosses, and other individuals who are to take part in the

Coronation Procession, to weer ruffs.

It has been determined to suspend banners from all the figures of angels which terminate the gothic arches supporting the roof of Westminster Hall. The Royal Arms will furnish the subject for weach banner, and the effect produced will, no doubt, be extremely pleasing. It was intended to place a transparency of the Royal Arms in the window immediately over the triumphal arch, but it is ared this cannot be completed in time.

Westminster Hall and the Abbey will not The final decorations of be commenced till after the public shall have been gratified to the estent proposed by the Lord Great Chamberlain.

On Tuesday the Duke of York held a Levee at the Horse Guards,

on Tuesday the Duke of York near a Leve at the Flurice Guards, which was attended by a number of officers.

THE KING'S COURT.—On Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, His Majesty held a Court at his Palace, in Pall Mall, which was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Parl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Longitude of the Characteristics of the C denderry, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Sidmouth, the Chancellor of the Rxchequer, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the President of the Board of Trade, the Master of the Mint, the Lord Chamberlain, the Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Household, the Master of the Horse, &c.

The King's Visit to Irrland.—The most active and exter

sive preparations are making for His Majesty's visit to the sister kingdom, which will take place shortly after the Coronation.— Twenty of His Majesty's coach horses left the royal stables on their way to Liverpool, on Wednesday, whither they are to proceed by easy stages, travelling morning and evening, and whence they are easy stages, travening morning and evening, and whence day are to be embarked for Dublin. So carefully are they to proceed, that fifteen days will be allowed for the performance of the route. They were accompanied by two of His Majesty's best carriages. On Monday fourteen saddle horses will proceed to Liverpool also,

The Lord Chancellor has been created Viscount Encomb (Earl

of Elden:)

It is understood. His Majesty will resume his sailing recreation within the Wight soon after the breaking up of Parliament, and continue the same until within a few days of the Coronation.

It is not His Majesty's intention to go in person to close the pre t Session of Parliament. The prorogation will certainly take place by Commission.

On Friday, the Duke of York transacted military business with the King, at his Palace in Pall-mall.

THEATRE BOYAL, COFENT-GARDEN.

Monday, King Henry IV. Part II. with the Ceronation. Tuenday, Shake appeare's Comedy of Errors. Wednesday, Virginius. Thursday, King Henr IV. with the Coronation. Friday, Every One has his Gwn Fault.

IV. with the Coronation. Friday, Every One has his Own Fault.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Rob Roy Macgregor—Balle Nicol Javvie, Mr. Mackay.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

On MONDAY, July the 9th, will be performed, (for the Second time this. Beasen) The PROVOKED HUBBAND: Lord Townley, Mr. Conway: Leady Townley, Mrs. Chatterley. With the VILLAGE LAWYER.

On Tuesday, July 10—POUNDLING of the FOREST; with BLUE.

DEVILS, and AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Wednesday, July 11, (Second time this Season)—SCHOOL for SCANDAL, and SPOILED CHILD.

Thereday, July 12—RULE a WIFE and HAVE a WIFE. with A ROTE.

and SPOILED CHILD.
Thursday, July 12—RULE a WIFE and HAVE a WIFE; with A ROLAND for an OLIVER.
Friday, July 13—GUY MANNERING; with WEDDING DAY, and WILLAGE LAWYER.

ILLAGE LAWYER. Saturds, July 14—BELLE'S STRATAGEM; with LOCK and REY.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by the morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. FRENCH FUNDS

8 per et. Div. 22 March 85-80 | Bank Sh. Div. 1 July 1530 Recon. Div. 22 March 97-50 | Ex. Lond. 1me.25 70 3mo.25-50

# NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The account of Mr. Dennie's death, and " some comment" on tt, appeared in our number of the 24th of June; although, from urticular press of matter, not in so conspicuous a place as it served to have.

The letter signed by a noble Lady will have the effect. Som parts of the letter appear to be marked, but whether as noticiny the persons ironically, or merely by accident; we do not know.
We shall make enquiries, and when we are ratisfied of the gonuineness of the letter, the Lady may set her mind quite at upon the subject.

e promised Mns. Heaut every consideration of her should have published her letter to-day, but we find that Lond GROSVENOR has, during the week, dane justice to her, so that the object is attained without unnecessary exposure.

e really do not wish to hear any thing more about Sir Charle Aldis or his lady: and BENTIVOGLIO (who we believe to be the Aldis or his lady; and BENTIVOGLIO (who we veneve to be ine Knight in disguise) may spare himself the trouble of writing any more letters about him or his lady; at all events, we are deter-mined to spare ourselves the trouble of reading them. We thank our friend X. Y. Z. from Edinburgh, and should

feel very much obliged if some of the northern lights could furmish us the things he wishes for. We think some of his acquaintance could if they would.

We think " A PLAIN ENGLISHMAN'S" questions too serious to

be put, through the medium of a newspaper. We are infinitely obliged to MERCATOR.

Lord Fife has been roasted quite enough. The song of " in sides and Outsides" would be too harsh

We beg to decline the letter about the Old Times, as it contains

too much praise of ourselves. The account of the Assembly is excellent, but we must neces

maxily exclude it; upon the whole It is too indelicate. We can assure our various correspondents that we are by no constinuiting to what is going on in the city. The triumphant

highly gratifying as any choosing of Sheriff can be Weithman has thrown

nan has thrown down the gauntlet, and challenged a Withman has thrown from the gameter, and chutenged a scrutiny into his character, which we most gladly pick up; and long previous to the day on which the civic Radicals man to push him forward as Lord Mayor, we engage to satisfy him, and every body else, in the combat. We never thought the man so great a fool as he has proved himself by his nonsensical vapouring on this most ticklich subject.

The court and increasing manner of our correspondants remained.

The great and increasing number of our correspondents renders it absolutely necessary to observe that NO LETTERS will be taken in at the office unless they are post-paid.

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# JOHN BULL.

# LONDON. JULY 8.

THE public has, during the last week, been surprised, and, we will add, disgusted, at seeing the Privy Council employed in listening to Lawyer Brougham's trashy harangues in support of the right of Queen Carolina-Columbina to share the honours of the Coronation. Surprised, hecause, audacious as both she and her Lawyers are known to be, no one thought that they were impudent enough to have made so monstrous a claim; -disgusted, because it is degrading to public morals and public honour that such a question should remain, even for an hour, undecided.

The right of the Queen forsooth! Why, if the right were as undoubted as any proposition in BLACKSTONE—if there were a course of precedents as uninterrupted as the daily rising of the sun, in favour of Queens in general, we say, at once, and without hesitation, that such a right, and such a course of precedents, could not apply to this individual case.

The case of Carolina-Columbina (whom it is convenient to designate in that manner, in order to distinguish her from the virtuous Caroline, Queen of George II.)—the case we say, of Carolina-Columbina sets all precedent at defance; and though Brougham should have been able to shew, which he was not, that every Queen had been crowned since the conquest, he would have proved nothing for his client, unless he could have shewn that any of these Queens had been crowned, after they had been charged before the great Council of the Nation, and voted guilty of an adulterous intercourse!

Mr. Brougham's speech fills a dozen columns of the newspaper, and occupied a dozen hours of the time of the Council, and is full of the HUMBUG of vesearch, and the affectation of erudition-scraps of Latin,-contracted titles,-ancient dates, and antiquated names; all of which might be had, and probably were, from the fecondite volumes called "RAPIN'S History of England." And all this mass of learning, ingenuity, and eloquence is exerted to preve what?-that which nobody ever denied, that Queens of England were generally crowned! We cannot exclaim, "Oh, lame and impotent conclusion;" for indeed the conclusion is quite a match for the idle and empty farrage which preceded it.

But our readers will ask, if the case were so clear and so hopeless, what could induce Harlequin Brougham and Columbina-Carolina to waste their time and labour in carning a new defeat, and a fresh mortification?-That leads us to a detection of a new course of their policy, to which we shall beg the most particular attention of our readers, as soon as we have, by a few plain observations, knocked over the swoln and ricketty arguments - assertions we mean-of Harlequin's haranque.

In his ostentation of learning, Brougham begins his historical deductions with the Dukes of Normandy; and stupendous was the force with which he urged the claims of Duchess Joan and Duchess Avisa. Our readers will, we hope, forgive us for passing over the cases of those two respectable ladies, as not being exactly in point. There is, indeed, a case in the history of Normandy which might have been of some importance, if Mr. Brougham had con-descended to mention it; and without paying any undue compliment to his learning, we suppose he must have heard of a person who makes a figure even in Goldsmith's abridgement—we meen, the mother of William the Conqueror—a lady of more beauty and no worse reputation than Mr. Brougham's client. Her name (as Mr. Brougham may have read in Rapin or Goldsmith) was HARLOTTA. and she has had the honour of bequeathing her name to a very numerous sisterhood. Now, if Mr. Brougham had proved that HARLOTTA had been crowned, it might have afforded a very strong precedent for extending the same honour to Carolina-Columbina.

We shall be pardoned for skipping over the three or four centuries of barbarity and obscurity, (not much enlightened by the extracts from Rymer, and the quotations from William of Malmesbury, which Mr. Brougham has borrowed from Rapin,) and we will come at once to the times of King Heary VII. when the revival of learning and the invention of printing enable us to form a just estimation of the characters of the several Princesses who have sat upon the throne of England, and to appreciate the motives which may have led to, or, in special cases, prevented their coronation.

Every body knows that Henry VII. after he came to the throne. married ELIZABETH, only surviving child of Edward IV. and who was, in fact, right heir to the crown. All the reports of Mr. Brougham's speech represent him election of Alderman Garratt, one of the original subscribers to as calling this Princess by the name of Anne, but as both that most excellent institution, the Constitutional Association, Rapin and Goldsmith have given her her right name, we is strongly indicative of the feelings of the real Livery, and is as

Now, it so happens that this case is, in enuclusive against Columbina's claim, because, although the greatest dissatisfaction was felt by King Henry's delay of the Queen's coronation; though there was an extensive disaffection, and frequent rebellions, still all the weight and influence of the partisans of the House of York, nor even the birth of his son, could force the King to indulge Elizabeth with a coronation.

It is true, indeed, that this wary and politic prince did afterwards reluctantly consent to that ceremony; but all the expressions of the historians, as well as the plain chronological facts of the case, testify that it was delayed at first, and granted subsequently as a matter which depended exclusively upon the King's own pleasure; and all along considered as involving a question not of right, but of expediency and favour.

We lay no great stress upon the cases of the wives of Henry VIII. but that we may not be accused of unfairness in neglecting to follow the course of precedents as far as history is intelligible and authentic, and as Mr. Brougham dwelt on these cases, we shall follow his example:

Queen Catherine of Arragon, and Queen Anne Boleyn, the two first wives of that King were indeed crowned; but these are precedents which Brougham, indiscreet as he is, would hardly like to insist upon, for these ladies were both uncrowned, and Queen Anne Boleyn especially, was uncrowned in the most effectual way, having lost both her diadem and her head—for ADULTERY. The next was Jane Seymour, who was not crowned;

though, if the ceremony had been supposed essential to the legitimate character of a Queen, there was every reason, personal and political, why both she and Henry should have insisted on a Coronation. Every one knows (Mr. Brougham might find it in Rapin,) Menry's desire to have a son, and the brutal anxiety by which he ensured the birth of Edward VI, at the expense of his mother's life. Every one knows that the legitimacy of both his daughters then living, was impeached; and therefore every one must agree, that if a Coronation could be viewed either as a matter of right in the Queen, or as necessary to the reginal character, Henry would not have failed to have honoured with that ceremony, the young, the beautiful, the beloved Jane, in whom he saw, with a prophetic eye, the mother of that heir of her kingdoms, which he so anxiously desired; but the young, the beautiful, the beloved, and the IMNOCENT Was NOT crowned.

Queen Anne of Cleves was not crowned; and yet if Coronation had been at all necessary to ensure the regimal character, there was every reason why she and her friends, well aware of Henry's inconstancy and brutality, should have insisted upon the ceremony.

Queen Katharine Howard was not crowned, and " Infandum, Regina, jubes renovare dolorem"

was beheaded for—ADULTERY.

Queen Katharine Parr was not crowned, though of all Henry's wives, she is reported to have had the greatest influence over his mind.

But we now come to better and more civilized time The Queen Consort of James I. was crowned; but, although masques were much in fashion in those days, there is no record of Queen Anne having danced in any of them half naked, and half tipsey, nor is it stated in any history that we have read, that in her voyage to this country she slept

with her footman in a tent upon the deck of the yacht.

Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. was not crowned, though her father, Henry IV. and her brother Louis XIII. were the greatest, the most splendid, and the most punctitious sovereigns of Europe; and though we know from the history of that day, that Heuricita was peculiarly captious on the subject of ceremonial, and em nureasonably tenacious of all her rights; a disposition which she shewed, in every instance, in the early part of Charles's reign, which created much perplexity to that unfortunate monarch, and very naturally disinclined him from inshewed, in every instance, in the early part of Charles's creasing his embarrassments by a Coronation.

Mr. Brougham gives as a reason for this omission, that Henrietta was a Roman Catholic; but, unfortunately for him, he will not find a single instance of a Protestant Queen crowned, until he arrives at Queen Caroline, in the year 1727, unless we admit Anne Boleyn to have been what is now called a Protestant.

The next Queen Consort, Katharine of Portugal, wife of Charles II. was not crowned, though here again there was every reason why nothing, that was necessary to the reginal character, should be omitted; for the jealousies which ended in the revolution, were already alive; and the terrors of James's accession made the nation extremely anxious that Charles should have an heir, and that nothing should be wanting to give sanctity and effect to a mar-riage, which naturally it was supposed tended to exclude James Duke of York from the Throne.

In vain Mr. Brougham will repeat, that Katharine of Portugal was a Roman Catholic; for the very next instance, is that of Mary of Modena, a Papint, who was crowned, so that the argument is two to one against him; and, if any stress is to be laid on the case of Mary, a double weight is thrown into the other scale by the cases of Henrietta and Katharine!

We need not remind our readers that Mary, the wife of William 111. was not a Queen Consert, she sat on the Throne in her own right, as did her sister ANNB, and therefore the next Queen Consort at whom we arrive was the electress Dorothea, wife of George I.; Mr. Brougham says, and for once truly, that she never came to this country, and he insinuates (we know not upon what authority,) that she was divorced in Germany; an awkward preceden again—even if Mr. Brougham's insinuation were true,—for she was divorced (if at all) for ADULTERY.

But it is a well-known fact that her son, George 11. never forgave his father his treatment of Dorothea; it is notorious that the most violent feuds existed between the King and the Prince of Wales on this subject, which were carried to the most lamentable extent; and it is even recorded, that the Prince always declared, that if his mother survived George I. he would bring her over to England, and acknowledge her at Queen Dowager; and, in fact, after his accession, he actually hung up a full-length portrait of her, in royal costume, in the palace of St. James's. Yet, in all the violence of party-in all the anxiety for



his own personal legitimacy; in all his love and reverence for his mother, George II. never advanced the proposition of the Queen's right to a coronation; though, if claim had been tenable, there never was an occasion on

which it was so likely or so proper to be advanced.

Ir. Brougham may affect not to know the history of Dorothea, or he may be really ignerant of the true state of the case; for, unfortunately, RAPIN does not come so low, and Goldsmith hardly mentions her name; but we pledge earselves to the fact, that Dorothea was as much Queen of England as Carolina-Columbina. That, though suspected of indiscretion, she never was accused of such horrible turpitude as is to be read on the Journals of the House of Lords—that she was the mother of the heirseparent, and eventually of the Sovereign, -and that, in point of fact, neither in England nor in Germany was she divorced.—and that her portrait was hung up by her son in the state-rooms of his Court.

Her daughter-in-law, Caroline, wife of George II. was crowned, but we do not read in Smollett, nor even in that scandalous chronicler, Horace Walpole, that Her Majesty had ever been bottle-holder to an Italian courier, or had met a young singer in hired lodgings at Bayswater.

As to our late most gracious Queen Charlotte, chaste, temperate, pious, and dutiful, we hesitate to prophane so sacred a name by introducing it into this discussion; not even the impudence or the sophistry of Mr. Brougham will pretend to find a precedent here!

We have now gone through the list of Queen Consorts for four centuries, and what is the result?—Six have been croscoed, and SEVEN HAVE NOT; and one was eventually crowned after a long delay; a delay which proves that this ceremony is a matter of favour, quite as much as the omission in the other cases.

Of the six who have been crowned, one was uncrowned for ADULTERY; and of the seven who were not crowd two were, as Brougham asserts, lest uncrowned for ADULTERY. And this is the summary of the "able argument" which was intended to prove that a Queen, voted by the House of Lords guilty of adultery, had an absolute right, according to all law and precedent, to the honours of a co-

We appeal now to our readers, whother any thing so absurd was ever before attempted? and whether we have not redeemed our pledge, and beaten flat to the earth the sweln and ricketty assertions of Harlequin Brougham?

But we now come to a more important part of the ques tion—the Onject of the Queen, Brougham, Wood, and the rest in stirring up so hopoless a question.

Some persons may suspect that they mean more mischief; that they hope to create a new popular clamour; to render His Majesty's coronation odious, and to run the charming risks of exciting some disturbance.—It seems to us not improbable but that some such motives may be floating in the minds of the more silly part of the Association, but we are convinced that some of the gang are

playing a different and more prudent game.

Their object is to reconcile and familiarise the public eye

to the sight of the Queen.

Hitherto she is only known by the horrible and disgusting details of her conduct, given on oath before the House of Lords;—details so monstrous, that, we believe, the history of profligacy, in the highest or in the lowest, in the scum, or in the dregs of society, affords neither parallel nor precedent of such depravity.

Now, the Queen's councillors think, (and they think

very truly) that by bringing the Queen forward, sometimes in one character, and sometimes in another-at the Mansion House, and in Parliament-before the Common Hall. and the Privy Council—that the people will get accus-tomed to her person, her name, and her character,—that Bergami will be forgotten for Brougham,—Ofdi and Vas-sali for Lord and Lady Hood, and the evidence before the Lords for the arguments in the Council chamber.

Then, they think, that the people will say, that "she cannot be so bad as she is represented," because, if she was, it would be impossible that the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord President, and the Lord Chief Justice, and all the other "potent, grave, and reverend signiors" of the Council should have sat three days in discussing her claim of right, founded on the cases of her minings and agreet predesers on. founded on the cases of her virtuous and august predee

We see that, here and there, some of their Lordships interposed a query, but we do not observe that any of them proposed the only query, which, in our humble judgment a man of common sense ought to have made. If John Bull had been in the Privy Council, he would have said at the very first sentence of Mr. Brougham's extracts from Rapin, "Sir, we will admit to you every thing you wish "to prove. We admit to you that every Queen of England "since the conquest has been crowned, without demur or "exception; you, therefore, need not waste your time and "ours more that rount but shew we are interacted in which "ours upon that point, but shew us any instance in which " a Queen, voted by the highest tribunal of the land guilty of having conducted herself with indecent and offensive " familiarity and freedom, and of having carried on a licen-"tious, disgraceful and adulterous intercourse, has been " crowned. "crowned. This is what you must prove, and, without proving this, every thing else that you may say is idle

Brougham's answer would probably have been something of the same kind as the extraordinary sentence with which he concluded his speech:—"If a man BE GUILTY of ever "so great un offence, and the proceedings against him fail Napoleon has left a will, in which he desires to be buried in a particular valley in Saint Helena. He was in the fifty-LAW as innocent as if no such offence had been charged against him."

In this sentence Mr. Brougham does not contend for the innecence, or the purity, or the virtue of the Queen, but says, that however GUILTY she may be, if guilt be not proved upon her satisfactorily, her guilt must not stand in her way. We have no doubt that this is the law, because we are told so; but we do not think such LEGAL grounds for the entertainment of the Queen's claims can be very satisfactory to those who have fondly imagined her innocent. has to the doctrine, we are quite ready to admit, that if it be conceded to Brougham to abstain from any reflection upon, or recollection of, the Queen's conduct and character, he will decidedly have the best of the argument.

We have not time or space, however, to pursue this part of the subject, but we most earnestly invoke the public attention to these attempts at reconciling the public mind I the whole of the day.

to the contemplation of the Queen. A few months ago no woman would utter the Queen's name, or could hea without blushing; —it seemed, from the association of ideas, an indecent expression; but by a few more solemn sittings of the Privy Council—by a few more grave comparisons with Queen Philippa, Queen Katharine, and Queen Caroline—by a punctilious silence as to her personal character, and by an officious repetition of her legal title:—in short, by supersympa all alluming to the same and synchristics. by suppressing all allusion to the woman, and expatiating in vain declamation about the Queen, it is hoped that the public mind may be so blunted as to become accustomed to what it now abhors. And if this point be once gained, we have no doubt that we shall see

"Vice in state, majestically drunk," rearing her audacious front, and overbearing all the scruples of morals, and all the delicacies of society.

Yesterday, it will be seen, the proceedings before the Privy Council continued, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General spoke on the subject. We confess ourselves sorry that they did—it is playing Brougham's game to notice him: so contemptible and groundless a claim as that which he advocates should be suffered to fall to the ground upon dus own shewing—it is really not worthy of an answer.

There has been much bustle in the Money Market during the last week, occasioned, towards the latter part, by the receipt of most important news from St. Helena of the death of Buonaparte. On Thursday a slight advance was visible in the public securities, but on Friday and Saturday those rose still higher. The statement of the revenue, although it shews an actual deficiency, yet the Money Market was little affected by it, thereby proving that the fundholders place sufficient confidence in their stability. A number of bargains have been, during the latter part of the week, done in the 5 per Cent. Consols, and 5 per Cent. Navy Annuities, both those securities being now open for business. Upon the whole there has been a considerable improvement in the Funds during the latter part of the week. Consols opened yesterday morning at 764 for Money, and 784 for the Account. There was a fluctuation during the day, and an evident desire by some to depress the Funds; this was partly effected, but they closed at 76f f for Money, and 78f for the Account.—The French Funds are not in such an improving state as our own, but on Monday, when a courier may be expected from Paris, it is thought that a considerable rise will take place. The 5 per Cents. were on Thursday at 35:81.

#### BUONAPARTE.

BUONAPARTE died at St. Helena on the evening of the 5th of May.—We shall not disgust our readers with the humbug of fine writing upon this subject—it is ludicrous to observe all the various forms in which the daily papers have laboured to announce this intelligence.

The Courier says, with that concise energy which it affects, —Buonaparte is no more! As the Courier assumes to be a critic, we wish it would tell us, "no more," what?

Another worthy, with more diffuse elegance, informs us,

that "Buonaparte has finished his mortal career:" and a third, still more sublime, acquaints us, that "this extraordinary man has terminated his most extraordinary life.

In the same good taste and style the public has been fa-voured with divers fine characters of this personage—some pathetic, some objurgatory, but all full of that ridiculous inflation which distinguishes that admirable class of writers now called Gentlemen of the Press.

The only exception to this remark is the prudent Editor of the Morning Post, who, we are glad to see, has copied as his own, a character of Napoleon which we recollect to have read in one of the Reviews; and we so much approve of borrow ing what is good rather than writing original nousense, that we think our readers will be obliged to us for bringing to their recollection a splendid passage in which Juvenal moralizes on the life and death of Hannibal—a passage in which, besides the great moral truths which it expresses, there are such extraordinary points of similitude with the History of Buonaparte, that it cannot but appear extremely interesting.
Even the very "Annulus" mentioned as the cause of Hannibal's death is not inapplicable to Napoleon's case; for we have seen an account in which his death is stated, and we believe truly, to have been caused by an ulceration which had eaten a ring in the coats of the stomach, into which a finger might have been passed.

— Hic est, quem non capit Africa Mauro Perfusa Oceano; Niloque admota tepenti.

Rursus ad Æthiopum populos, aliosque Elephantos Additur imperiis Hispania;—Pyrenæum Transilit. Opposuit natura Alpemque, alvemque:

Diducit scopulos, et montem rumpit aceto.

Jam tenet Italiam: tamen ultra pergere tendit.

Actum, inquit, nihil est, ni Pœno milite portas. Frangimus, et media vexillum pono Subura.

O qualls facies, et quali digna tabella,
Cum Gætula ducem portaret bellua luscum!
Exitus ergo quis est?—O gloria!—Vincitur idem
Nempè et in exilium praceps fugit, atque ibi magnus
Miradusque cliens sedet ad practoria regis,
Donec Bithyno libeat vigitare Tyranno.

"Finem Animæ, quæ res humanas miscuit olim

"Non gladii, non saxa dabuut, nön tela, sed ille "Cannarum vindex ac tanti sangainis ultor

"Annulus.—I, demens, et sævas curre per Alpes,
"Ut pueris placeas, et declaratio fias."

JUVENAL, Sat. X.—v. 148.

Napoleon has left a will, in which he desires to be buried second year of his age, having been born on the 15th of Au-

# QUEEN'S COURT OF CLAIMS.

On Wednesday, pursuant to adjournment, the Court met. There were three Commissioners present, besides Mr. Waddington and Ex-Sheriff Parkins—but to the great disappointment of the numerous strangers present, the whole day was occupied in reading over claims to be excused from attendance at the ceremony. At six o'clock, after a short conversation between the Commissioners, the Court adjourned till next Wednesday, in order to ascertain whether the Queen was really going to play them a hoax, and set off for Wales on Monday, as generally reported.

Mr. Elliston, of Drury Lane Theatre, was present during

gust, 1769.

#### HUMBUG.

RIGHT OF PETITIONING.

No men in England can be more sensible of the blessings accruing to the people from the admitted right of petitioning, the House of Commons than we are, but we are afraid that even with the exercise of this invaluable privilege, a good deal of that popular commodity, HUMBUG, is to be found mixed up.

Bennett, and Hume, and Whitbread, and two or three more amiable men of weak intellect and strong feelings, lay themselves open to the applications of every complainant who will honour them with their commands-from the Counsellor of State, who languishes in a gloomy dungeon in Italy, to the little boy who has been whipped at a charity school in Berkshire; and, knowing their love of the thing, one is not surprised to see the frequent blunders and mis-statements they are led to make.

But there is a man, in whom we did expect a little more discretion, than are to be found in the composition of the Hon. Gentlemen we have just named, and to whom we confess, we should not, without proof positive of its existence, have attributed any very rash and inconsiderate measurewe mean Mr. Lockhart.

No one, we believe, would accuse Mr. Lockhart of credulity—no one charge him with stupidity—no one would presume to think he would trifle with the House of Commons, or waste their precious time in playing a koar upon them. To what then, are we to attribute the fact of his having gravely presented a petition to Parliament from a "Mr. John Pinsent," praying, that the Restriction on Foreign Trade might be removed, and that it should be left " free as air," which petition, having been read, was ordered to lie on the table.

Of Mr. Lockhart's motives we say nothing, because we really cannot guess them; but to shew our readers that the trick of presenting petitions might be played by any persons, for the sake of appearing to have, or endeavourn attain, a great share of popularity, and not for any solid reason, as well as to put simple, good-natured Members on their guard against imposition and folly, we subjoin a letter or two, which we received, some time since, from the same Mr. John Pinsent, but we were not quite so credulous as Mr. Lockhart; for though he presented Mr. Pinsent's petition to that grave assembly, the House of Commons, we had not intrepidity enough to venture to produce his letters; but now, under the shield of Mr. Lockhart's example, we shall venture to entertain our readers with the following valuable covrespondence :-

" MR. EDITOR,

"MR. EDITOR,
"SIR—It is essential I should tell you my sentiments, and with I am: My name is PINERNY—that day things were rude—next to PRREY and JOHN I. who signed Magna Charta, and to CHARLES, who sold his honour to priests—mine has been a life of virtue and honour. I have mirth; I can discriminate who series well who honsense. SHARESPEARE wrote as a man inspired; DIEDIN'S commence of the day of the day. songs are excellent; Hogastu painted the passions of his day, and I can explain the evils we now labour under:

"The law now leads, and not an Attorney in England who is not in a plot along with the LORD CHANCELLOR to destroy and allienate every man's estate and property. The Bank, the Magis-strates—all are deformed. India affairs all in Scotch hands—all the Crown Lawyers are in the schome—murder—poison—every thing to bring the blessings of Providence into one focus. I find servants in league against their masters, wives against their humbands;—my own case, where the influence of these wretches have deluded every relation; and yet, under all these different influences, I support the ease and dignity of a man, and rationally converse on any art; my own fathers were the same men. What a dreadful thing to find at Sion House, a Lawyer for a Duke!

"Other branches of Lawyers keeping a school,—I can scarcely

find any Nobility but what are annihilated, and Lawyers in their stead. If John Bull can stand this, what an altered race veare become. All other things in nature, animal or vegetable, are still the same; and men our hesitate when their very existence is watched for. The only protection now is poverty, and the grand secret—avarice. I can swear to the truth of all I say, and am answerable for all I write.

At Many rable for all I write.

At Mr. Joquin's, 1, Chapel-court, St. James's, will find me - bet the post-office stops my letters— March 12, 1821. —Fa!

Our second communication from Mr. Pinsent is even more

Richmord Hil'. "I am now composing an Opera to be called Men and Women, as Adams and Eves. The Rooms will be warmed with by lamps of spirits of wine, instead of gas, more wholesome by half, as it will make Welch rubbits for the Ancient Britons, and crowdy for or true born Englishmen. Ladies are to come in chairs, carried by Irish Gentlemen, of ancient families. Gentlemen allowed to went their beanls; Ladies, no false hair—eyes—or teeth—officers in the Army or Navy, may went false legs or arms—scars without sticking plaster, as being badges of honour—warm rooms for dressing and midressing—no indecent conversation admitted, no gambling, allowed, nor lying suffered. Drinking in medium—dronkarl need not apply, or ladies of easy virtue; the wines will be generated and water from a spring in Oxfordshine; bread from the wheat of Hertfordshire, not tithe-corn; cheese from the County of Cheshall. Servants to be dressed and pass the refr. hugent through a small trap-door, with their eyes blinded, to titles to be sent in but c. Admirals and Generals, others may have their titles at home Honest Matronly Ludies will keep order amongst the Ladies, any virtuous married men amongst the Genthanen; physicians will be received; attornies totally exempted; well-educated apothercure will attend on their patients in cases of lowness of spirits, or sudder accountements. Timely notice, with he given of the natusements And tickets will be left for Gentiemen, at the Tengie Coffee House; for Ladies, at the Perican, in Lombard Street. These, gentle reader, are productions from the pen of M:

JOHN PINSENT, whose petition touching the restrictions of Foreign Trade, Mr. Lockhart presented to the House of Commons, paying at the same time a high compliment to the SAGACITY AND EXPERIENCE OF THE PETITIONEP!!!

A Court Martial was held on board His Majesty's slip Queen Charlotte, at Pertsmouth, on Saunday and Monday in , for the trial of Licentenam Thomas Bustings, have of His Majesty's ship Icarus, on a charge of having made ase of unbecoming burging in an address to the crew of the Icen - in D cember, Inii, wire. off linens Ayres, preferred against bind by Air. C. Clevelend, incommission of that sloop, when the Court was of opinion that the charge was not proved, and Licent His ir is was fully requiled by and the Court was also of equiled that the charge was gridenial court. malicious, and vexations.



#### THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—This Theatre opened on Wednesday evening, with Sheridan's Comedy of the Rivals, and a new Vau-deville Opera, called Peter and Paul; or, Love in the Vine-

When so much novelty is brought before one, we are really at a loss where to begin—with the new theatre, the new address, the new actors, or the new piece; however, as the house is certainly the most important object, and one upon which all the others depend, it is but fair to give that precedence.

To begin then with the Theatre:-It is, certainly, one of the praziest theatres we ever saw: its shape resembles that of the old one, than which it is, we are glad to say, very little larger. It differs, however, from the late Haymarket, inasmuch as the first tier of boxes is continued sound the house; while, in the former building, there were no upper boxes in the front, which, it will be remembered, was occupied by the gallery.

The seats in every part of the house are admirably calculated for seeing; the passages are roomy and wide, and a spacious saloon on the first floor provides a retreat and refreshments for such visitors of theatres as happen not to be theatrical.

One novel feature strikes the spectator in this building in the shape of a semi-circular sounding board, which projects from the centre of the proscenium some ten or twelve feet into the house; the principal defects of this newly-introduced article arises from its intrinsic ungracefulness, and from the shade into which it casts the painted ceiling, which is very prettily executed by Marinari, and represents Apollo in his chariot with his flery steeds chacing away Cynthia, and another person who is charged with the duty of sprinkling the earth with dew from a large jar, which he or she carries in the conception is chaste, but decidedly unappropriete; for as it is the custom to act plays by night, the appearance of the God of day would give the audience a warning to depart, rather than a summons to assemble.

The drop curtain does not equally meet our approbation, it is very Italian, and frittered away with little altars, and little bridges, and little flowers, and little crooks, and little castles, and very large statues, and very small tambourines, better suited to the great house over the way, (where they might be met by an agreeable fife accompaniment,) than for the little Old English Haymarket.

The performances commenced with the national song of "God Save the King," which was rapturously encored, not-withstanding the yellings for "Queen," which burst from a party of Radicals, who, from the beginning of the evening, had been placed in the upper gallery. After the song, an occasional address was spoken by Mr. Terry; the mateer of which seemed to imply, that the proprietor had built a very pretty theatre, and was very well pleased with it, and that he hoped every body else would be equally satisfied: at then alluded to the lengthened winter seasons, which comperied the Haymarket to provide resources of its own, and recommended some new performers, who, it hinted, were to be about as good as Elliston, Mathews, Liston, and Young, with which recommendation, and a few more hits at the Louse, it concluded, amidst thunders of applause.

The play of the RIVALS then began, and we must own we never have seen some of the parts better, or others worse played, than on this occasion. Terry, in Sir Anthony Absolute, was unequivocally excellent; De Camp played Captain Absolute with infinite spirit, good taste, and ability; Mr. Tayleure, a new recruit from Liverpool, was the Acres, and was really respectable; indeed, we hardly recollect any actor making more quiet effect in the duelling scene; for, added to a great deal of good face-making, his figure, which is on a wery large scale, added a new point to the cowardice of "fighting Bob," which made it forcibly ludicrous.

ing Bob," which made it forcibly ludicrous.

Air. Williams, in David, proved that the sounding-board,
even if it answers its purpose, is perfectly useless;—he
really should moderate his voice, which is beyond endurance powerful. Mrs. H. Johnston, in Lydia Languish, teminded us of her best days; her archness is exquisite, and there is a sweet playfulness in her manner which recals us to see as she was; but no matter—take her as she is, and she is a very delightful actress, and a great acquisition to this

To describe the new Farce would be, if not impossible, at least unnecessary. The story turns upon the striking resemblance of Peter and Paul, twin brothers, which were acted by Terry and Williams, who resemble each other in no one point or feature; the dialogue is full of very ancient puns; the words, of the sengs downright nonsense, and the music a spattry collection of French dances, from the last sixpenny books of Musard and Co.

In the acting, Terry was, as usual, zealous and spirited; De amp part.cularly lively in a feeble attempt at character; and there ends our praise. A lad of the name of Hammond played an old man so as to have disgraced Astley's in its worst days, and Mr. Tayleure, by attempting to sing, knocked down all The little applause he had gained by his acting in the play. Lir. Williams was more than usually vociferous in one of the brothers, and a Mrs. Baker, who played the girl, as anclancholy and lady-like as need be.

This piece will be a warning to the Proprietors of the Saymarket. It will show that in all the things they have produced, for the last ten years, the acting carried them through; and that if they choose, or are compelled, to bring strangers before the town, they should establish them in sold characters before they trust them with new ones. One ediscryation we cannot avoid making upon the acting of Mr. Williams and Mr. Hammond, in a scene where they are supposed to have quarrelled: or rather upon the blasphemous entlis and imprecations they used. Oaths are not good explatives in common conversation, and we trust, for the honour of literature, even in so degraded a shape as that of a trumvery farce, that no man who can write and spell, would have and to paper such disgusting expressions. We think they same not written, for there is a licenser who surely would not inve suifered them to stand if they had been ;-if they were not, shame be upon actors who fail in their duty, by making succidess interpolations, and disgust an audience with language unknown in civilized society.

The decorations of the theatre are beautiful. The boxes, cock of which forms a separate balcony, are fronted with a gilt rose trellinge, over a pink fluted drapery. The Chapter, and Mr. Brougham might go on in the mean time, subject

corners of the building are supported by immense golden to a future reference of his extract, with the original, if he deem palm-trees, four of which form the proscenium. With respect to the utility of the sounding-board we are somewhat sceptical; at least the cries of "Speak up!"—" Speak louder!"

After a vort conversation as to the form of proceeding between the Lord Chancellor, the Peri of Harrowicz, and Mr. Benedick. from the galleries, which were never heard in the old theatre, incline us to believe, that whatever good effect it may have on the lower parts of the house, it in some measure obstructs the sound in its progress to the upper parts. This remains, however, to be proved-when any thing shall chance to be played to which it may be thought worth while to listen.

In support of our lamentations after theatrical taste-defunct—we have only to observe, that there was by no means a good house. We confess, with all our knowledge of the general estimation of plays and playhouses, we were not pre-pared for so much indefference to the opening of the new Hay-morket as was exemplified by the beerel and judicious public on Wednesday.,

On Thursday, Mr. Conway, after five years absence from London, appeared in Lord Townley. He is certainly of the largest size for a small theatre, but particularly good-looking—of which fact no person in England is more fully satisfied than himself. Mrs. Chattasley was very respectable in Lady Townley. Mr. Faulkner creaked and whined out the senti-ments of Manly, in the same tone as he had the night before doled out the sorrows of Paukland. Mr. Tayleure played John Moody, and his wife, a very smart and clever actress, produced much effect in Mrs. Jenny. Mrs. Pearce was very successful in Lady Wronghead; and Mr. Wilkams's lungs were in as good order as ever in Sir Francis.

The new farce followed, and having been judiciously curtailed, was well received.

At COVENT GARBEN the play of Henry IV. continues to attract overflowing audiences, at which we sincerely rejoice: the unbounded liberality shewn by the Proprietors in the production of that pageant of unequalled magnificence, the Coronation, deserves all the patronage it receives.

### PRIVY COUNCIL

His Majesty having been most graciously pleased to allow the prayer of the Queen in the heard by Counsel, in support of her alleged claim to be erowned with the Sovereign, the Privy Council assembled in their Chamber at Whitehall on Thursday morning at ten o'clock. Upwards of forty members of the Council were pre-sent, and at a few minutes after ten, the clerk rend the following Memerial from her Majesty:-

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council assembled.

"To the Kind's Most Excellent Majesty in Council assembled.

"The memorial of her Majesty the Queen,
"Sheweth, that your Majesty has, by your royal proclamation, bearing date at Carlton-house, the 9th day of June instant, declared your royal will and pleasure to celebrate the solemnity of your royal coronation upon Thursday, the 19th day of July next, at your palace at Westminster; but that directions have not been given for the coronation of the American as hath heretofore been accustomed. the coronation of the Queen, as hath heretofore been accustomed on the like occasions.

"That divers of your Majesty's subjects, by ancient customs and usages of these realms, as also in regard of divers tenures of sundry ors, lands, and other hereditaments, do claim, and are bound to do and perform divers services on the day and at the time of the coronation of the Queen-Consort of these realms, as in times precedent of their ancestors, and as those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the coronation of the Queen-Consort in

"That the Queen most dutifully claims, as of right, to cele-

"That the Queen most dutifully claims, as of right, to celebrate the ceremony of her royal corenation; and to preserve, as well her Majesty's said right, as the aforesaid lawful rights and inheritances of others of your Majesty's subjects.

"The Queen respectfully prays, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased forthwith to issue your reyal proclamation, thereby to appoint the same 19th day of July next, at Westminster aforesaid, to celebrate the ceremony of her coronation as Queen Consort, and to direct that all such as by the said customs and usages and tenures are bound to do and perform the services aforesaid, do duly give their attendances accordingly at the said day and time of the coronation aforesaid, in all respects furnished as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them holdeth and enjoyeth; and farther, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue your royal commission under your great seal, appointing commissioners to receive, hear, and determine, the petitions and claims which shall be made to them in

this behalf. " And the Queen as in duty bound shall ever pray." The clerk then read the order of council, that her Majesty should be heard by counsel in compliance with the prayer of one

of her memorials, at 10 o'clock on that morning.

Mr. Brougham rose. He observed, that he had a communication to make, to which he claimed their Lordships' attention. He had a very short time since heard that there was a book deposited with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, called the "Liber Regalis," which was a written formula of the ceremonies to be obbut their application was not attended with that courteous facility of but their application was not attended with that courteous facility of access, which they had to acknowledge the kindness of receiving in other quarters of reference that it became necessary for them to make in behalf of her Majesty during their research. The Dean and Chapter replied to the application of her Majesty's Counsel to see the Liber Regalis, that they would not grant the request without legal sanction. In answer to a second application, for the purpose of knowing what they would consider as sufficient authority, they remained, that the authority they required was "the highest authority." replied, that the authority they required was "the highest authority." Application was again made to them to know what they considered to be the highest authority, and the reply was "either the crown or a court of law." Application was then made to some of the Prive Council but the constitution of the Prive Council but the Council but the constitution of the Prive Council but the constitution of the Prive Council but the constitution of the Prive Council but the council but the constitution of the Council but the council but the council but the council but the council b bers of the Privy Council, but no conclusive answer being returned, and the process by mandamus in a court of law being necessarily a chard over until the last day of term, he ha now to apply to the Council, either that their Lordships would use the influence of their authority to obtain the book, or that they would allow her Majesty's claim to stand over until the process of would allow her majesty's claim to stand over until the process of law should obtain the desired object. His opinion was, that the Privy Council, if they were pleased to exercise it, had the authority to order the production of this book; for, on the 25th Feb. 1684, they ordered the Lord Keeper and other Commissioners of Records to produce them before the Council, relating to the Coronation of Lange II.

The Lord Chancellor said, that the book might be sent for, but it was for the Learned Counsel to endeavour to make out his right so far as he could do so from such other sources as he had examined, and to show that the Liber Regalis contained matter essen tial to his purpose.

Mr. Brougham said, that he had in the Cotton manuscripts seen collections stated to have been extracted from the book, and from

it necessary to refer to them in his argument before the arrival of

the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Harrowby, and Mr. Broughan, the latter said he would, as it seemed to be the opinion of their Lordship. proceed with his argument without at present delaying the Council until the arrival of the book.

Mr. Brougham then commenced by observing, that the duty which devolved upon him, was to argue the question whether the Queen Consort as a matter of right, ought to be crowned. That the King had the right of being crowned was a proposition which he thought he should have no difficulty of supporting; and that the Queen en-joyed the same right, he thought he could establish upon the same legal ground.

The Learned Gentleman then proceeded to shew, that King had ever been crowned without his Queen-consort, if he were married. This he supported by references to the History of England, with which he continued edifying the Council. down to the reign of Edward III.; at which period Lord President Harrowby told him that the "Liber Regular" was in the

Mr. Brougham thanked his Lordship, but preferred going on with the History of England, which he did for three good hours, and concluded with the round assertion, that every Queen.

Concort had participated in the solemnity of Coronation.

"What say you," asked a Member of the Council, "to the Queen of George I?"

"Oh," replied Mr. Brougham, "the Queen of George I....

why, she was never in Eugland, so I have nothing to do with her."—The Learned Gentleman proceeded, at this favourable opportunity, to enlarge upon the Queen's logal innocence, and to state it so be law, that proceedings instituted against her elsewhere could be no bar to her claims before Council, because the Law supposes that the Members of the Council ould not know of such proceedings; and cited these words from the sentence of the case King and Wolfe as authority, Ir A " MAN BE GUILTY OF EVER SO ORBAT AN OFFENCH, AND THE PRO-CREDINGS AGAINST HIM FAIL IN SUBSTANTIATING THAT

"IF NO SUCH OFFENCE FAD EVER BEEN CHARGED AGAINSTHIM."

H2 then closed his legal argument, and withdrew to look
over the Liber Regalis: for this purpose he and Mr. Denman required eventually two hours

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Sidmouth, and Lord Liverpool wished to knew if other Counsel were to be heard, as they would in that case adjourn till four o'clock...

Mr. Brougham mentioned, that the Queen's Solicitor-Ge desired to be heard in support of Her Majesty's grayer, and after a conveniation between the Chancellor and Mr. Brougham, the Council adjourned till ten o'clock on Friday.

On Friday Mr. Brougham resumed his arguments. He adverted to the historical facts adduced the preceding day, and observed that the first proposition which they went to establish was, that the Queen Consort had been crowned in all ages; or at least that there was no instance where a Monurch had been crowned when married, and his wife living it this country, and she not partaking in the ceremony. Of course he laid out of consideration the Consort of Charles the First; and the reasons which he had yesterday given, appeared to him to hence sufficiently explained that omission. He contended very strongly for the undoubted right of the Queen to be crowned. In the case of the wife of Henry II. which he had quoted yesterday, and where occurred the first interruption was there an acquireand where occurred the first interruption—was there an acquescence in that case? No; but on the contrary, Louis of France, the father of the Queen, had claimed for his daughter the observance of the uniform ceremony, which, according to Margaret of Burgundy, every Queen in England had enjoyed since the Conquest, and Henry was compelled to acquiesce, and the Queen was then crowned with great pomp at Winchester. He had to remind their Lordships of the cases which he had yearerlay adduced, of the Coronation of Queens by themselves singly —There were nine crowned with the King, or by themselves singly .-- There were nine crowned with the King, or where the King had been crowned a second time with his Queen when he married after his own original Coronation. In addition to these were the cases of six Queens, those of Edward III. Richard II. Henry III. V. and VI., who were crowned alone, and unattended by their Kings in the solemnisation of the ceremonies. In all cases the Coronation of the Queen Consort had been held so necessary a ceremony as touching the Crown and the Royal rights as well as those of the country, that whenever it had been per-formed in respect to the King alone, it was afterwards performed again in respect to the Queen, he bearing no part therein. Now, if he were called upon to shew that the Coronation of a Queen Consort was not merely accessary to the same solemnity in respect to the King, he should answer upon these two grounds. First, that there was, besides this separate enjoyment, an appointed ceremonial for that solemnity independent of my other, which proved a real and substantial right. In the second place, there had arisen in the course of time vasecond place, there had arrived in the course of time various rights inseparable from it, and that was proved by the necessity of having the solemnity performed for the Queen alone. These together, shewed clear and uninterrupted usage, and upon no other grounds had they a right to say, that the King's coronation was founded. The Queen's right rested upon the same basis. There was a ceremonial for her and necessary rights connected with it. He then for her, and necessary rights connected with it. He then referred to the *Liber Regalis*, and cited several documents from that book to shew the right, and noticed the claims of various persons to perform suit and service at the coronation of Henry the Third's Queen, and also at that of Richard the Second, and the Proclamations made in consequence. The Proclamation of the Coronation of Elizabeth, the Queen of Heary VII. commanded the attendance of those who had to perform services to the Queen.

The Lord Chancellor.—Where do you find that? We have not a

copy of it before us, I think.

Mr. Brougham observed, that it was in Rymer. It was not the Proclamation for the Coronation, but for the attendance of all persons who had services to perform, or otherwise bore parts in the

solemnity. The Earl of Liverpool—4. Mr. Brougham, what is the date of the earliest document you have regarding the Coronation of a Queen Consort, and does it refer to a separate one, or where the King and Queen were crowned together?", Mr. Brougham haid he could inform their Lordships in a sw

moments, but he was not prepared to give an answer on the instant.

At any rate it was as far back as the Coronation of Philippa, Queen of Edward V.II. Thus it would be seen, that there were the rights of others interwoven with the rights of the Queen—rights which they could o'nly enjoy when the Queen exercised her right. There were the services, there were the claims, and the separate and distinct protein in the process of the services. clamations; mere were use claims, and the separate and distant purchastions; and could the whole mean nothing, absolutely nothing! flaving argued on these points at some length, he contended that those who said that the Queen's Coronation depended upon the King's pleasure, must be prepared to go another step, and by of the King's Coronation, that it also depended upon his will, and that it was a mere vain and amount accessors.— in insignificant that it was a mere vain and empty ceremony,—an insignificant, an unmeaning pageant; for it must be so, if it depended upon his will whether it should be or not. It was enough for him to say, that the Crown was bound—that it could not refuse to issue its



Writ or its Proclamation; and that with respect to the Coronation of P.er Majesty, the right was equally clear, and the necessity

squally obvious and imperative. Put the Queen's Claims upon the same grounds as the rights of the people, and he was satisfied.

Mr. Denman followed, and in conclusion, said, that Her Majesty looked forward to their decision with equal confidence, and without suspicion; and she would, in any event, meet their judgment with perfect resignation.

The Court was then Adjourned.

Yesterday the Court met at ten o'clock, when the Attorney-General was heard in reply to Mr. Brougham. should best discharge his duty by declaring, that in his opinion the argument and claim of the Learned Gentlemen were wholly unfounded—the claim was never even mentioned by any writer on the Laws and Constitution. The Learned Gent, contended, that the coronation of Queens proceeded from the will and favour of Kings—it was a mere ceremony; that of a King was something more; it was accompanied by important political ad the the recognition by the people, and, on the other hand, the solemu compact entered into by the Sovereign to preserve and maintain the Laws of the Realm. With respect to Queen Consort, there was no recognition of her by the people-With respect to a no compact entered into towards the people. To prove that the coronation of the Queen Consort emanated from the Monarch's will, he referred to the Law books. Lord Coke in Calvin's case supported that doctrine—by Queen Elizabeth's death, the Crown descended to James, and he became absolutely King, without performing the ceremony of a coronation. He then alluded to the preamble of the Act of William and Mary which settled the coronation oath, which provided for the administering the oath to the Sovereign himself. He then referred to Selden, Bracton, and various other learned authorities, to shew, that though numerous persons were required to assist at the coronation of the Queen, it was nothing more than as adjunct to the coronation of the King.

The Solicitor-General rose at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock, and observed, that it now became his duty to state as concisely as possible, the reasons which induced him to come to the same opinion as his Learned Friend who had preceded him. As he understood his Learned Friends who argued for the Queen, her Majesty's claim rested in a great measure on the circumstances of uninterrupted use and enjoyment of the right so claimed; but, if this was to be considered in no other way, his Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham) had most certainly not established his claim. If the Queen had any right of the kind, it could not depend on the indulgence of the Crown, for it was given as a matter of favour and permission. He might refer in proof of this assertion to the summonses issued to persons to attend the Coronation, which proceeded not on any right of tenure as to themselves, but solely in consequence of the King's pleasure; and so it sometimes it had been found that the Queen was crowned with the King, and sometimes not, these very circumstances proved that the Queen enjoyed no right in a general sense. All the Proclamations from the time of Charles I. to the sense. All the Proclamations from the time of Charles I. to the present went decidedly to prove that even the service to be performed was directed by the King, and the language so used—"we have resolved, we have decreed, we have determined?—were so many proofs of this. By what authority was the Queen's supposed right held? So strongly was this argument felt by the Attorney-General for the Queen, that he wished to establish the right a priori if he possibly could, and to consider the proclamations in such cases as emanating from right. It was sufficient to refer to the kinguage of those proclamations, and to the opinion of Lord Bacon, both a lawyer and a statesman, who had discussed the question of a poot-poned coronation; but even that noble writer had never talked of the Queen's right. Leland's Collectanea threw additional light on this very subject. The whole history of England shower, that the Coronation of the Queen rested with the King. During the interval from the Conquest to the reign of John, four married Kings, were crowned withquest to the reign of Join, four married kings were crewned with-out their Queens being crowned at the same time; and what became in this case, of the argument of usage? The same thing happened in the case of Katharine of Portugal, the consort of Charles II; but a uniformity of enjoyment must be established in order to substantiate the Queen's claim. Scottish History had been cited in support of that claim; but their Lordships would not take assertions where proofs were wanting. Not one writer on prerogutive, not one legal authority of any kind, had noticed this boasted right of the Queen, a circumstance which he thought must be conclusive in their Lordship's minds. Never had the right been enjoyed as an adverse claim, but distinctly and solely at the pleasure of the Sovereign. The services to be performed at the Coronation of the Queen were dome in her person in honour of the King; and if their Lordships were satisfied with these arguments, they must come to the same conclusion with his Learned Friend, that the Queen's claim was unfounded.

When the Solicitor-General had finished, Mr. Brougham requested

to retire for a little time.

Mr. Brougham, at twenty minutes past one o'clock, began his reply by adverting to the Attorney-General's having represented his own as a clear case, and fearing to injure it by the arguments he advanced in support of it. He observed, that his Learned Friend had adopted the common course of the subordinate Courts; and on the other side. There might, he conceived, be individual rights, not to be exercised in the event of the non-exertion of another person, but the right remained the same in reality. He must still maintain the position, that her Majesty had a personal right, derived from the public, which she could not constitutionally waive. It was necessary that her Majesty should be crowned, in order to recognise and perpetuate her marriage with the King, and to render the royal numicals free from future doubt; and if the ceremony was inconvenient at the present time, it ought to be solemnized as soon as possible after the coronation of the King.

Mr. Brougham esucluded his reply at half-past tirree.

The Council-room was ordered to be cleared of all strangers; and in about ten misutes the messenger aunounced that further proceedings were postponed till Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY. Claim of privilege from a person claiming to be the Princess of Mr. Scarle part of a lady well known to the world by the name of Olivia Wilmot Serres, had to move the Court in a matter of much delicacy and importance. Mrs. Serres

(their Lordships would learn) had been arrested in a civil action; and she now claimed, upon the ground of privilege, to have all proceedings stayed, and an exoneretur entered on the bail bond.

A. Justice Bayley.—Is the party moving now in custody, Mr.

Mr. Scarlett.—She is not, my lord; she is out upon bail. The learned counsell proceeded to state, that Mrs. Serres claimed to be the legitimate daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the bother of the late King; and that documents had been submitted to him (Mr. Scarlett) in proof of the accuracy of her statement. On the plea of her near relationship to the late Sovereign, and to the pr sent reigning family, the applicant claimed ex-

reign, and to the present reigning lamily, the applicant claimed expension from arrest in all civil cases.

Executive Bayley.—This motion should have been made before special ball put in. It has been held, that in all cases of privilege deceased committed the mag in cases of attorneys and others—the parties claiming must

come before bail is perfected. That point was fully settled in the of Norton v. Dan

Mr. Scariett said, that it did not appear, either upon the affidavit or upon his brief, that any thing more had been done than to give

Mr. Justice Bayley.—It appears, Mr. Scarlett, by the endorsement upon your brief, that this is an application to enter an exonerclus upon the bail bond.

Mr. Scarlett said that the fact did not appear upon his brief. Mr. Justice Best.—Your affidavit ought to state the fact one way

or the other, Mr. Scarlett.

Mr. Justice Bayley. - Inquiry had better be made as to the point Mr. Scarlett was bound to state, in explanation, that his brief, and the documents of proof to which he had alluded, had been put into his hands some days back he had considered them so important as to require verification by affidavit; but such process necessarily took time; and if, in the interim, his client had been called upon to file special bail, it was in him personally that the delay had ori-

Mr. Pollock (on the same side) said that the papers had certainly been in the hands of Mr. Scarlett BEFORE THE TIME ARRIVED

FOR PUTTING IN BAIL ABOVE.

Mr. Justice Bayley. - That is of no consequence, Mr. Pollock: e are to inquire what is the stage of proceeding at the time when the motion is made.

Mr. Pollock .- Then certainly, my Lord, bail above has been

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Then certainly you come too late. cannot new inquire into the cause of delay, and there is case upon case to show that persons claiming privilege come too late if they come after special bail is put in.

The court then (in the absence of the Lord Chief Justice) REFUSED THE RULE.

Our readers will observe that this is the Mr. Scarlett who keeps such a sharp look out open us.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The following is the Official Account of the Revenue for the Quarter ended Thursday. Upon comparing it with the corresponding Quarter last Year, there is an apparent deficiency of about 407,000l.; but it will be seen, that two sums, amounting to above 214,000l., are to be deducted from it, leaving the real deficiency not quite 194,0001.

	July 5, 1820.	July 5, 1821.	Tuctevec	Decr.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	1,882,846	1,894,699	15,853	
Excise	6,620,609	6,298,810		321,799
Stampe	1,384,445	1,518,493		62,954
Post-office	352,000	3,18,000		34,000
Assessed Taxes	2,343,350	2,328,040		15,340
Land Taxes	440,744	445,366	4,62 2	
Miscellaneous	59,219	61,972	5,723	••••
<b>(\$</b> )	13,280,273	12,872,380	26,198	454,09 1
	Deduct Incr	Base	••••	26,198
	Decrese	the Overton		400.000

Deduct March Stock in hand, paid in the July Quarter

Deduct also a payment to the Treasurer of the Navy, for the expence of the Revenue Cruisors under the orders of the Admiralty, incurred in the year 1819, 73,765

- 214,223

An unpleasant fraces took place in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday last, between Messrs: MARTIN and JERVIS, originating in some difference of opinion. The Learned Gentlemen were impethous in the highest degree, and seemed to forget that they were only acting enemies. The Barons Graham and Garrow held them to keep the peace, and had the parties before them for three-quarters of an hour; and when they retired, far from being reconciled, they were, to use the language of one of their friends, "Hotter than ever."

A meeting of the Proprietors of the Drury Lane establishment was held on Monday, in the Saloon of the Theatre to audit the accounts. The Report was very satisfactory, and stated in substance, that the Theatre is encumbered less by 48,000l. than it was

two years ago.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a Special General Court
was held at the Company's House in Leadenball-street, when the
CHAIRMAN announced that he had received a letter from Sir Hudson Lowe, announcing the death of Buonaparte. The letter was rend as follows :-

" St. Helena, May 6, 1821. "I beg leave to inform you that General Buonaparte expired about ten minutes before six o'clock on the evening of the 5th of May, after an illness which confined him to his apartment since March last .- Captain Cockett, who was the Officer in atte on General Buonaparte, at the time of his decease, will deliver this

LIEUT.-COL STANHOPE pointed out the justness and propriety of allowing the most perfect freedom of the press in India, and moved "That all late proceedings by the Honourable Court of Directors, concerning the liberty of the press in British India, be laid before the Court of Proprietors."—MR.D. KINNAIRD seconded the motion. After some observations from the CHAIRMAN, who stated that he knew of no intention on the part of the Court of Stated that he knew or no intention on the part of the Court of Directors to undo what the Marquis of Hastings had done with respect to the liberty of the Asiatic press, Mr. Chalmers moved the previous question; when, after a few observations from Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Grant, Mr. R. Jackson, and Mr. Elphinstone,

the motion was withdrawn.
On Wednesday the Dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships:—Rose Capt. T. M'Taggart; Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. C. Biden for Bengal direct.—The East India Company's own ship Waterloo, outward bound, arrived at St. Helena the 3d of May, all well.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday an Inquest was held at the house of Charles Thompson, Esq. Muster in Chancery, No. 14, Portland Place, who put a period to his existence. On Thursday morning, the deceased rang his chamber bell for the butler, whom he told to bring some water, and said he should not want him for an hour. At the expiration of an hour he found the door of the dressing-room locked, and upon looking through the key-hole he observed a quantity of blood on the floor. Several of the servants then forced open the doer, and found the deceased sitting in a chair in his morning gown, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Two rasors were lying near him, one on the table and the other on the floor. The de ceased was quite dead. The only cause assigned for the dreadful act was owing to an apoplexy, which seemed to have preyed on his mind, and latterly he was observed to be much dejected 52 years of age, and has left a wife and family. Mr. Thomson was much respected. It appears that the deceased first made an incision with one rasor on the throat, and completed the deadly act with the second; his head was hanging to the body by a particle of the spine, and the walls were covered with blood. On opening the head, it was found in a very unbeal thy state, such as likely to cause derangement of intellect. The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased committed the act himself, being at the time in a state of

The whole of that fine regiment, the Royal Home Guards Price in the Regent's Park, the last division

having marched in from Windsor.
Orders have been received at Deptford Dock-yard for the equipment of the Royal Sovereign and Prince Regent yachts, commanded by Sir E. W. Owen and Sir M. Seymour. The vessels are to sail from the river Thames in about ten days, for Portsmouth, to

join the King's yacht, under the orders of Capt. Sir C. Paget.

The poll for election of Sheriffs finally closed on Monday; the numbers were—For Alderman Garratt, 1,634—Alderman Vounbles, .1,407-Mr Crook, 410.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .- On Saturday se'nnight Mr. Andrews ! committed suicide by cutting himself on the upper part of the thigh, near the groin, with a razor, while on a visit at Albion House, He was well known in London, having, a very few years ago, relinquished an extensive practice to become medical attendant on Mr. Coutts, the well-known banker; but being absent lately, on a visit to General Meade, at Weymouth, Mr. Coutts called in another Medical Gentleman, which is supposed to have caused the melancholy catastrophe.—Verdict—Insanity, owing to distress of mind. He was a tall handsome man, about four years. of age, and of a most amiable disposition.

have hardly ever had occasion to record a more metanchely event than the above. Mr. Andrews was one of the most aminaleand good-hearted men, living in the midst of a circle of affectionate riends, and in a most excellent line of practice, when, unfortunately, he was prevailed upon, some years since, to relinquish his acquaintance, and abandon his general profession, to devote himself entirely to the service of Mr. and Mrs. Contra. We say unfortunately, because, although the terms stated to have been agreed upon for this sacrifice were extremely liberal, and Mr. Coutts's actual conduct to him more liberal than even those statements shew, still it was a sacrifice for which we cannot find ato adequate compensation.

Mr. Audrews had been formerly on terms of intimacy with Mrs\_ Coutts when Miss Mellon, and had learned, doubtless, from her, to respect and esteem the excellent man who afterwards because her husband; but he must also have known, that where there is violence of temper, mixed with fickleness of disposition in a female, there can be little chance of continued tranquillity or comfort in domestic life, unless that violence is restrained, and that or policy. Whether he did or did not weigh these matters before he accepted the appointment of physician and surgeon in ordinary to Mr. and Mrs. Coutts, we know not; be took possession of the office four or five years since, upon the resignation of another medical gentleman, whose wife was so unconscionable as to wish occasionatly to be permitted to see him while he was on duty.

After several years of assiduous attention and unwearied patience. After several years of assiduous attention and unwearied passance, Mr Andrews, in April last, requested a week's leave of absence, to recruit his health by a visit to Norfolk. Mrs. Coutts insisted upon his taking a fertnight, which he did; at the end of which term his friends solicited him to remain with them three days longer. Whether he wrote to ask permission for this extension or not, we cannot say—he took it, and returned to town on the Thursday, method of the Monday. On his arrival at Mrs. Coutte's he was instead of the Monday. On his arrival at Mrs. Coutts's he was informed by the servant that his further attendance there was not required, and that another medical man had taken his place.

This was Mr. Andrews's own account of the affair:—bow much

or in what way his death is connected with it, far be it from us to surmise. That there never was a better creature drew the breath of life we are quite certain. His manners were mild and unaffected - his society every where courted and desired; and the shock orcasioned by his sudden and violent death is doubly felt by his friends, from the circumstance of his having been so recently and hoppfly restored to them, by his dismissal from exclusive professional servi-

We have made the above statement, because it is the true on and does not in the slightest degree correspond with those which have already appeared. We should however add, that the pecuniary have already appeared. We should however add, that the pecuniary arrangements, mentioned in several of the papers, subsequently to Mr. Andrews's dismissal, we know nothing: and that all which is said on that subject may be quite correct. We know that to vulgar minds it seems possible to cure the wounds of the heart, as if they were but skin-deep, with gold-beater's skin:—gold, if well applied, may stop the mouths of some, and open those of others—but it has also the power of adding insult to injury, and indignity to injustice.

ADVERTISEMENT.]—" My Dear Lady, you are preparing for the Coronation," said Colonel ——, when, mounted on his charger, he met the Countess of —— in Hyde Park; "his Lordship honoured me with an inspection of the jewels which are to adorn your bair, always charming, but now divinely beautiful. I suppose your Ladyship has sent to Paris for some celebrated article?"—" Indeed, Colonel, you

sent to Paris for some celebrated article?"—"Indeed, Colonel, you are mistaken—I have only made use of Rowland's Macassar Oil."

ADVERTISEMENT.]—New Series of Scottish Historical Novels.—"A Legend of Argyle, or 'tis a Hundred Years Since," a popular Novel just published, will be found to form a new, instructive, and entertaining illustration of the Rehellich in Scott, detection, and entertaining illustration of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1715; thus embracing one of the most important epochs of our domestic history. In the Legend of Argyle fiction is so ingeniously blended with facts of historical record, that the illusion is complete; and while pensing its pages we fancy ourselves carried back to the olden time of Scatits pages we foncy ourselves carried back to the olden time of Scat-land, with its turbulent horrors, its obsequious vassals, and all the peculiarities of clan governments. We strongly recommend this. Novel, together with "Lochiel, or the Field of Cullodan," also lately published, to all who would obtain an intimate knowledge of the history of their country, without wading through the arid details of the historian; the latter work being founded on the events of 1742 at the former is on that of 1715 thus forming a parise in of 1745, as the former is on that of 1715, thus forming a series in which the one is supplementary to the other.

ADVERTISEMENT. | Coronation Sermon.—No. 112 of The Literary Chronicle and Weekly Review, published this day (July 7), price 6d. only, contains, besides Reviews of New Books, &c. the very scarce and admirable Sermon (unabridged) preached at the Corona-tion of George III.; and a Life of Buonaparte, with particulars of his Death, Aneclotes, &c. The stamped edition of The Literary Chronicle, which goes postage free, is 10d., to obtain which, without fear of disappointment, early orders should be given.—Prohistically LIMBERD, 355, Strand, two doors east of Exeter Change, and sold by all Venders of Periodical Publications

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at acid	merm' e renofit crottect fo	be drawn 10th.	17th, and 21st
1	of £25 000 Coas	ols	
1	24,000 Cons		24.090
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2	2,100 Cons		
2			4,200
3	600 Cons		2,400
- 6			1,200
6	400 Cons		2,400
10	250 Cons		1,500
10	230 Cons		2,300
	105 Man		1,050
20	50 Mone	у	1,000
25	40 Mone	ý	1.000
41	25 Mone	y	1.025
50	21 Mone		1.050
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. 1,100		Money	12,705
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LONDON MAPA

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, JULY &.

Our market has been very moderately supplied with Wheat since Monday; the trade is, nevertheless, dull, though fine parcels fully support that day's prices. Barley sells on rather better terms, and Beans and Pease are steady in value. The arrival of Oats this week being very limited, the sales were tolerably brisk this morning, at an advance of full 1s. per quarter. In other articles we have no alteration to notice. have no alteration to notice.

Fine	Small Beans
Superfine	Old
Saperine	Fine
AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN	

JUNE 23. 

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

PRICE of PLOUR.

Portugal Gold, in Coin 3 17 9 p. oz.
Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10 Silver in Bars Stand 0 4 10 New Doubloons . 3 14 3 New Louis, each . 0 0

COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM JULY 2 TO JULY 7, INCLUSIVE.

That disposition which we noticed in our last, on the part of the West India merchants to effect sales of their produce, has still been more apparent throughout the transactions of the present week, and the demand having been more circumscribed, we have consequently to announce a further depreciation—Sugars may be stated at 2s. per wt. Brown Jamuicas having been forced off at 54s. to 55s. and other qualities in proportion. The present stock is 23,000 casks against 19,000 at this period last year.—Coffee 2s. to 4s. per cwt. The result of the several public sales, especially those of yesterday, establish St. Domingos at 116s.; Good to Fine Ordinary Jamaicas 112s. to 119s.; Midding to Good Midding 124s. to 133s.; from which it appears that Foreign has been less operated upon than Plantation .- Spirits of all 'descriptions are, if possible, in a more neglected state; indeed, whilst the stock continues to accumulate, we cannot expect any ameriment, even upon the unprecedented low value. The Dock returns are 19,239 puncheons, being an increase upon our stock since last July of 9,096 purcheons.—Of Cotton we have merely to remark that much beaviness has governed the transactions which have taken place, and previous prices searcely maintained. The sales are about 1100 bales, principally Bengals, from 54d. to 64d.; of this description there are now in the warehouses 109,492 bales, of which 41,800 are unsold, and of Surats 32,415 bales, and 20,638 bales unsold.—In the early part of the week Tailows were forced off at 45s and for a private part of the week Tallows were forced off at 45s, and for arrivals 46s, for yellow candle; but yesterday and to-day there is evidently more firmness, and sellers are demanding rather more money, which, in all probability, they will obtain.

STOCKS.	! Mon.	PUBL	C FUN	DS.	PHE	मुख्यार विकास
Bank Stock	761	2/9	761	231	704	778
3 per Cent. Consols		863	861	87	75	-
Consols for Account 4 per Cent. Consols	778	77	.77	78	775	777
5 per Cent. Navy Bank Long Annuities		944	94)	946	94# 108#	94 £
India Bonds	53 m	51 p	19} 65 p	19‡	19} 36 p	19g
Exchequer Bills, 2d Ditto, 2ld	1 P	4 p	4 7	4 p	3 p	1 4 0
Omnium		_	-		_=:3	

BIRTHS.

At Hadley, Middlesex, the 29th ult. Mrs. Altken, Doughty-street, of
On Friday se naight, in Upper Gower-street, the Lady of T. Bearda E

Saturday se'nnight, the Lady of H. C. Berkeley, Esq. of Lincoln's Inc. On Saturday sennight, me Manyorangh-street, the Lady of J. E. Cuning Gelds, of a son.
On Monday last, in Great Mariborough-street, the Lady of J. E. Cuning Company of a daughter.
On Saturday sennight, at Catton, in the County of Derby, the Lady of Gelds, and Rev. R. Carleton, of a daughter.
On Wednesday last, Mrs. Sholl, of West-square, of a son.

On Wednesday last, Mrs. Sholl, of West-square, of a sen.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 30th of June, Charles Pepys, of Lincole's Pan, second son of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart, to Caroline Elizabeth, second daughter of William Wingfield, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.

On the 9th of June, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Herbert Barriet Curteis, Esq. eldest son of E. J. Curteis, Esq. M.P. for Sussex, to Caroline Sarah, second daughter and co-heiress of the late Hobert Mascall, Esq. of Peasmarch-place, Sussex, and Ashford, in Kent.

On Toesday last, at Baling Church, by the Rev. Colston Carr. Spainter Percival, Esq. eldest son of the late Right Hen. Spencer Percival, in Assa. Eliza, youngest daughter of the late General Macleod, of Macleod, On Monday last, Col. Hugh Baillie, of Mortimer-street, Cavendid Livie. To Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late. Thomas Smith, Esq. Cattleton Hall, in the country of Lancaster.

At Stanmore, the Rev. E. Williams, to Elizabeth, the youngest control on Wednesday last, at Chatteris, S. G. Smith, second son of Samuel Smith, Esq. M.P. of Woodhall Park, Herts, to Engenia, third daughter of the Rev. Robert Chattield, LL.D. Vicar of Chatteria.

Robert Chatfield, LL.D. Vicar of Chatteria.

On the 2d inst. at his seat in Hamphire, Sir Thomas Chainpare, Bart. aged 76. He served the office of High Sheriff for Someraet in 1776, as has forefathers had done for many centuries, and was a Magistrate of that county. He is succeeded by his only son (new Sir Thomas) of Orchardleigh, near frome.

On the 3d inst. at his house in York-place, Portman-square, in the 78th year of his age, Lieut. General Robert Nicholson, of the Hon. Bast India Company's service; whose many virtues had endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, and in whom the poor have lost a most liberal henefacter. On Theesday, the 3d inst. at the Rectory Home, at Milton Keynes, James, the Rev. Lambton Loraine.

On Thursday evening last, at his house in Lower Brook-strees, Thomas Boddington, Ksq. aged 85.

On Wednesday, July 4, Richard Cosway, Esq. R.A. at an advanced age. On Friday, the 29th uit. Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Capitain Abd Vyyyan, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

At Kyater, Madras, on the 15th day of October last, A. R. C. Norcott, of his Majesty's 89th Regiment, and son of Colonel Nercott, of the Rife Brigade.

Brigade.
On the 28th ult. at Southamp'on, G. Smyth, Esq. Capt. in the Hon. Estil

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# BULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 31.

# SUNDAY, JULY 15,

Price 7d.

MAADAMP CATALANI has the honour to inform th	
MADAME CATALANI has the honour to inform the and Gentry, that she will give a CONCERT at the above	Rooms on
MONDAY, JULY 16, 1821.	. 1100ще, оп
ACT I.	
Semulane	Vanant

ACT I.
ymphony
Comic Duct-Signor Placet and Signor Angrisani
New Grand Air-Mad Catalani, "Della superba Roma." Murquis Sanniere.
Suet, Harp and Plane Forte—The Misses Ashe
Lode's (Violin) Variations-Madame Catalani
ACT II.
ymphony

...Rossini. ...Mozart To conclude with "God save the King," by Madame Catalani.

Leader of the Band, Signor Spagnoletti; Plano Forte, Mr. Pio Clanchettini.—The Concert to commence at Nine o'Clock.

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# LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZ:TTE.

[This Gazette contains the elevation in the Peerage of the following Noblemen—The Earl of Ailesbury to be Marquis of Ailesbury: Viscount Falmouth to be Earl of Stalmouth; Viscount Carzon to be Earl Howe: Baron Sommers to be Earl Sommers: Baron Rous to be Earl of Stradbrook; Earl of Donoughmore (of Ireland) to be Viscount Hatchinson, with remainder to the heirs male of Baroness Donoughmore (wife to John Helv Hatchinson, deceased) mother of the said Earl; the Marquis of Lothina: (of Scotland) to be Baron Kerr; Marquis Conyngham (of Ireland) to be Baron Commode, with remainder to the Hon. Haward Butler Clarke; Earl of Wennyss and March (of Scotland) to be Baron O'monde and Ossory (of Ireland) to be Baron O'monde, with remainder to the Hon. Haward Butler Clarke; Earl of Wennyss and March (of Scotland) to be Baron Clanbrassill; Earl of Kingston (of Ireland) to be Baron Kingston: Earl of Longford (of Ireland) to be Baron Sichester; Lord James Murray, to be Baron Gienivon; and also Right Hon. Wm. Weliesley Pole, to be Baron Oriel; Sir William Scot, to be Baron Sichester; Lord James Henry Liddell, Bart, to be Baron Rarensworth; Thomas Cholmondeley, Eagl to be Baron Delamere; Cecil Weld Forester, Eeg. to be Baron Forester; Lady Charlotte Mary Gertrude Strutt, to be Baroness Rayleigh.

WAR-OFFICE, 13th July, 1891.

1st Reg. of Life Guards—Ensign B. Walrond, from half-pay 69th Foot, to be Cornet, and Sub-Lieut, vice Newburgh, who-exchanges.

6th Ditto—Lieut. W. M. Kington to be Captain, by purchase, vice M'Dowal, who retires.—To be Lieuts.—Cermet W.F. Hindle, by purchase, vice M'Dowal, who retires.—To be Lieuts.—Cermet W.F. Hindle, by purchase, vice Mington.—Lieut, R. Hollineworth, from half-pay 29th Lieth Dragoons, vice Jones, who exchanges.—To be Cornet, by purchase, whe Protein, by purchase, vice Scott, promoted.—Lieut. J. Hart, from the 86th Foot, vice Hawathas, whe exchanges.

16th Ditto—Lieut, N. D. Crichton to be Capt. by purchase, vice Politon.—J. R. Bonyth, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase,

Macpherson.

33d Ditto—Assistant-Surg. H. King, M. D. from half pay 96th Foot, to be
Ass-Surg. vice Cundell.

35th Ditto—Ass.-Surgeon G. Barclay, M. D. from half pay 44th Feot, to be
Ass.-Surg. vice Keophoe.

38th Ditto—Ens. A. H. M'Leroth, from half pay 71st Foot, to be Ens. vice

onolly. 41st Ditto—Cornet M. H. Grant, from the 3d Dragoon Guards, to be Ensign, vice Todd.

49th Ditto - Capt. H. H. Hutchinson, from the 64th Foot, to be Major, by

purchase, vice Bundury.
63d Regt. of Foot—Lieut. T. L. Fenwick, from half pay 71st foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Day.
53d Ditto—Major T. Bundury, from the 49th Foot, to be Lieut. Cel. by purchase, vice Brant.
86th Ditto—Lieut. G. Hawkins, from the 4th Light Drugoons, to be Lieut.
Vice Hast.

vice Hast.

S7th Ditto—Ensign J. Shipp to be Liest. without purchase, vice Dunkwie.

J. Burney, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Shipp.

Rife Brigade—Ensign Hon. C. D. Blayney, from the 4th Foot, to be 2nd.

Liest. vice Shenley.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

YOUNG, W. Burdwood Farm, Isle of Wight, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

ASTLEY. G. Wem. Salop, farmer.

SUDLOW, W. Manchester, four dealer.

LAMMIN, T. East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, malister.

STRAY, M. Eingston-upon-Hull, linen-draper.

YOUNG, J. Ware, Hertfordshire, tailor.

WEBB, H. Rochdale, wool-stapler.

PEACOCK, J. Bawtry, victualler.

TYERMAN, J. Dristol, haberdasher.

NIBLETT, C. Guidford, money-scrivener.

GRAY, J. Einhopagate-street Within, silversanth.

MOSELEY, H. New Road, St. George's in the East, glass and Staffing-shire wars-house-keeper.

MUSELAR, M. New Road, St. George's in the East, glass and Shire warehouse-keeper.

SADZER, T. Aston, near Birmingham, dealer and chapmans.

MEDD, T. Staple Inn Bulldings, draper.

2893EX, W. Freidington, wharfingerOFFER, J. Bathwick, Somerset, glasse.

THOMPSON, T. Langbourn C. amphass, Fanghingch-christic, thabthant.

GOLDING, H. Philipst-lane, Lower Thames-gireet, wine-merchant. WALSH, J. Barbican, victualier.

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTR.

WHITEHALL, JULY 9, 1821.

The King hath been pleased to approve of the nomination of the Right Honourable Kenneth Alexander Baron Howard of Effingham, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order. of the Bath, to discharge the duties of the office of Earl Marshal of England at the approaching solemnity of His Majesty's Royal Coronation, in consequence of the indisposition of the Right Honourable Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Hoxard, Deputy Barl Marshal of England.

HERALD'S COLLEGE, JULY 10, 1821.

These are to pipe notice to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, that the attendant to waisen each Lord during the bauquet in Westminster Hall, on the day of His Majesty's Coronation, must be habited in a scarlet frock coat, with a garter blue silk sash round the waist, white waistcoat, breeches, and silk stockings, with black shoes and scarlet rosettes.

WAIL OFFICE, JULY 9, 1821.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—C. Markham, Gent. to be Cornet. by purchase, vice Phillips, who retires.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut. J. Scott, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Phillips, who retires.

3th Ditto—Major Sir H. Floyd, Bart. from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Major, rice Brutton, who exchanges.

1th Ditto—Major N. Brutton, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to he Major, vice Sir H. Floyd, who exchanges.

1th Ditto—Lieut. W. G. Earl of Erroll, from the 16th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Dowbiggen, who exchanges.

13th Ditto—Lieut. W. G. Earl of Erroll, from the 16th Foot, to be Major, vice Preston, who exchanges.

22d Ditto—Paynaster E. Biggs, from half pay 12th Poot, to be Paymaster, vice Patterson, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

16th Ditto—Lieut. T. P. Barlow, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

90th Ditto—Lieut. Lord W. F. Montagu, from the 1st Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieut. vice Wilson, who retires upon half pay 35d Foot, receiving the difference.

91st Ditto—Capt. T. O'Doherty, from half pay 40th Foot, to be Capt. vice Mann, who excha

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No be Lieut, vice Wilson, who retires upon hair pay 333 root, receiving the difference.

91st Ditto—Capt. T. O'Doherty, from half pay 40th Foot, to be Capt. vice Mann, who exchanges.

1st Ceylon Rex.—Lieut. C. Watson, from half pay 834 Foot, to be Lieut. paying the difference, vice Lord Montagu, appointed to the 9th Foot.

Memorandum—In the Gazette of Saturday last, page 1410, line 36, for "one healthy," read "unhealthy."

BANKRUPTS.

ACASTER, T. Beal, Yorkshire, ale house keeper.

BANKS, W. and PERRY, J. B. Birmingham, dealers.

CANN, W. Oakhampton, ironnonger.

COATES, H. Bradfield, Essex, farmer.

PIGES, T. and LONGCROFT, R. G. Romsey, common brewers.

GRIFPITHS, G. Grautham, Lincolushire, timber merchant.

HILL, J. Dover, Kent, saddler.

HUMPHREYS, E. Swansea, victualler.

LONGBOTTOM, T. Keighley, Yorkshire, machine maker.

MARR, R. C. Rathbone Place, linen draper.

MBIRRY, J. South Town, Suffolk, fishing merchant.

METCALF, C. Bedale, Yorkshire, flax dresser.

DIVIDEN DS.

July 31, H. Le Mesurier and J. A. Du Buisson, London, merchants.—

August 11, T. Hack, Bear Garden, St. Saviour, anchorsmith.—July 21, P.

B. Jones, Birmingham, manufactorer.—July 14, J. Cunmings, Osbarn Street, Whitechapel, brewer.—August 4, A. Morton, Lower Thannes Street, fish factor.—July 31, T. Homfray, Hyde, Stafford, from master.—August 1, J. Bilbreugh, Gildersome, Yorkshire, cloth merchant.—July 31, J. H. Forster, and C. Dobson, Norwich, manufacturers.—July 28, J. Smith, London Road, grocer.—August 9, J. Kirkman, Liverpool, merchant, C. Parsons, Lyncombe, Somersctshire, corn factor.—E. Needs, Bristol, shopkeeper.—T. Day, Blackman Street, Southwark, stock broker.—J. Smith, Frome, Somersctshire, clothier.—T. Richardson, Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, tanuer.—J. Danson, Millom, Cumberland, dealer.—H. W. Thomas, Wolverhampton, upholsterer.

—W. Ambrose, Clapton, carpenter.—F. Smith, Green Letzve, Lane, tea dealer.—J. Watmough, sen. Orford, Lincolnshire, farmer.—W. B. Smith Leeds, stuff merchant.—J. Wilkivison, Leeds, stuff merchant.

#### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 7.

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, JULY 4.
Captain Crokat, of the 20th regiment, arrived this day from St.
Helena, with a dispatch addressed to the Earl Bathurst, by Lieut.
General Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. of which the following is a copy:

My Lord, St. Helena, May 6, 1821. It falls to my duty to inform your Lordship, that Napoleon Buomaparte expired at about ten minutes before six o'clock in the evening of the 5th instant, after an illness which had confined him to his apartments since the 17th of March last.

He was attended during the early part of his indisposition, from the 17th to the 31st of March, by his own Medical Attendunt, Professor Antonomarchi, alone. During the latter period, from the 1st of April to the 5th of May, he received the daily visits of Dr. Ar-, of his Majesty's 20th regiment, generally in conjunction with Professor Autommurchi.

Dr. Shortt, Physician to the Forces, and Dr. Mitchell, Principal Medical Officer of the Royal Navy on the station, whose services as well as those of any other medical person on the island, had been offered, were called upon in consultation by Professor Antom-

marchi, on the 3d of May; but they had not any opportunity afforded to them of seeing the patient.

Dr. Arnott was with him at the moment of his decease, and saw him expire. Captain Crokat, Orderly Officer in attendance, and

him expire. Captain Crokat, Orderly Officer in attendance, and Doctors Shortt and Mitchell, saw the body immediately afterwards. Dr. Arnott remained with the body during the night.

Early this morning, about seven o'clock, I proceeded to the apartment where the body lay, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Lambert, Naval Commander-in-Chief on this station; the Marquess de Monchenu Commissioner of his Majesty the King of France, charged with the same duty also on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria; Brigadier-General Coffin, second in command of the troops; Thomas H. Brooke, and Thomas Greentree, Esqrs. Members of Council in the Government of this Island; and Captains bers of Council in the Government of this Island; and Captains

Brown, Hendry, and Marryat, of the Royal Navy.

After viewing the person of Napoleon Buonaparte, which lay with the face uncovered, we retired.

An opportunity was afterwards afforded, with the concurrence of the persons who had composed the family of Napoleon Buonaparte, to as many Officers as were desirous, naval and military, to the Honourable the East India Company's Officers and Civil Servants, and to various other individuals resident here, to enter the room in

which the body lay, and to view it.

At two o'clock this day, the body was opened, in the presence of the following medical gentlemen: —Dr. Shortt, M.D. Dr. Mitchell, M.D. Dr. Arnott, M.D. Dr. Burton, M.D. of his Majesty's 66th regiment, and Matthew Livingstone, Esq. Surgeon in the East India Company's service.

trand and Count Montholon were present. After a careful examination of the several internal parts of the body, the whole of the Medical Gentlemen present concurred in a

Report on their appearance. This Report is inclosed. I shall cause the body to be interred with the honours due to a

General Officer of the highest ran.".

I have intrusted this disputch to Curotain Crokat, of His Majesty's 20th regiment, who was the orderly on over in attendance upon the person of Napoleon Buonaparte at the time of his decease. He Sembarks on board His Majesty's sloop Heron, which Rear-Admiral Lambert has detached from the squadron under his command, with the intelligence.—I have, &c. &c. &c. H. LO, VE, Lieut.-Gen.
To the Right Hon. the Earl Bathurst, K.G. &c. &c.

The following is the Report of the Surgeons, on the op ning of

the body of Buonaparte:

On a superficial view the body appeared very fat, which state w. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons, confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was appeared of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through

the cartilenes of the sile and g, the marky of the thorax, a rifling adhesion of the left ple e pleura costalis. About three ounces of restlish field were contrined in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right. The lungs were quite sound. The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid. The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rath paler than natural. Upon opening the abdomen the omentum was Upon opening the abdomen the omentum tenn natural. Upon opening the abdomen the omentum was found remarkably fat, and on exposing the stomach, that viscus was found the sent of extensive disease. Strong adhesions connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity to the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and on separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pyrolus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach, to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease or schirrous portions advancing to cancer; this was parti-cularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the esophagus, was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee-grounds. The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm. With the exception of the alhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no one healthy appearance presented itself in the liver. The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state. The slight peculiarity in the formation of the

> (Signed)
> THOMAS SHORTT, M.D. and Principal Medical Officer. ARCH. ARNOTT, M.D. Surgeon 20th Regiment. CHARLES MITCHELL, M.D. Surgeon of H. M. S. Vigo. FRANCIS BURTON, M.D. Surgeon 66th Regiment. MATTHEW LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon H. C. Service.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

left kidney was observed.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The Judgment of the Court below, in the case of the King v. Woolf, (the case of Kinnear and others, for a conspiracy) was con-

On the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Husbandry Horse Tax Repeal Bill,

The Earl of Lauderdale was surprized that His Majesty's Go-

vernment had agreed to give up 500,0001, of the Revenue, by repealing this tax. He was of opinion that if it were desirable to give up any of the revenue, a Committee was the proper mode for deciding on what part of it should be given up. The present repeal would not benefit the agriculturists, particularly the smaller ones; and before proceeding farther with the Bill, enquiry ought to take place, as to the state of taxation; for the agriculturists having this year sweepeled. year succeeded, the manufacturers may come forward next year, and ask for some of the duties had on their articles to be taken off.

The Earl of Liverpool observed, that the Bill did not originate with the Executive Government. It was well known that it had been introduced by a Member of the Agricultural Committee, and was in the first stage, opposed by the Members of the Executive Government, but a majority of the other House having approved of it, it was not thought prudent to oppose it. For himself, he could say, that he wished it had not been proposed. He had opposed the Committee for inquiring into agricultural discress, because he saw no good could result from it. With respect to appointing a Committee to inquire into what taxes could be repealed, the result of the Committee appointed would be similar to that relating to agricultural distress; for when seven or eight persons got together, each had a particular tax of his own, which he thought ought to be repealed, and indeed, which he insisted ought to take precedence of all others.

The Earl of Caernarvon was convinced, that indirect taxation had reached its maximum, and it was now of very little importance with a view to revenue, whether a certain amount of duties were increased or reduced.—The Bill was then passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, and the Earl of Shaftesbury appeared as His Majesty's Commissioners and brought down the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

The Consolidated Fund Bill, the Husbandry Horses Duty Repeal

Bill, the British Spirits Bill, the Assessed Taxes Composition Bill, the Corn Averages Bill, the Captured Slaves Bill, the Exchequer Bills for Public Works Bill, the Naval Property Bill, the Mohair Bounties Bill, the Irish Silk Bounties Bill, the East India Trade Bill, the Warehousing of Goods Bill, the Irish Custom Collectors Bill, the Irish Revenue Commissioners' Bill, the Rum Importation Bill, the Lunatic Trustees Bill, the Bankruptcy Courts Bill, the Metropolis Police Bill, the London Wharfs Bill, the Dublin Found-

ling Hospital Bill, and a great number of Private Bills.

The Duke of Clarence Provision, the Appropriation, and the Lotteries Bills, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the

The Earl of Lauderdale presented a petition from the prisoners for debt in the King's Bench, praying for an Act of Grace in consequence of the Coronation.—Laid on the table.—Adjourned.

# WEDNESDAY.

At three o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Westmoreland appeared as His Majesty's Commissioners. The Usher of the Black Rod was then sent to command the attendance of the Commons. In a few minutes, the Speaker, accompanied by about sixty Members, appeared at the Bar, when the Royal Assent was given to the Duke of Clarence Provision Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the Lotteries Bill, and the Irish Court of Exchequer Regulation Bill.

# PROROGATION.

The following Speech from the Throne, was then read by the Lord Chancellor:

# " My Lords and Gentlemen,

" We have it in command from His Majesty to inform you, that the state of public business having enabled him to dispense with our attendance in Parliament, be es deter this Session.

"His Majesty, however, cannot close it without expressing his satisfaction at the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the laborious and important inquiries in which you have been

"He has observed, with particular pleasure, the facility with which the restoration of a metallic currency has been effected, by the authority given to the Bank of England to commence its payments in cash, at an earlier period than had been determined by the last Parliament.

." His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he continues to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

# "Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by His Majesty to return to you his thanks

" Although the public expenditure has alm derable reduction within the present year, His Majesty trusts be shall be enabled, by the continuance of peace, and of internal tranquillity, to make such further reductions as may satisfy the just expectations expressed by Parliament.

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you of the gratification which he has derived from the provision which you have make for his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"It is with the greatest satisfaction that His Majesty has observed the quiet and good order which continue to prevail in those parts of the country which were not long since in a state of agitation. " His Majesty deeply laments the distress to which the Agricultural Interests in many parts of the kingdom are still subject.

"It will be His Majesty's most anxious desire, by a strict atten-

tion to public economy to do all that depends upon him for the relici of the country from its present difficulties; but you cannot far to be sensible that the success of all efforts for this purpose will mainly depend upon the continuance of domestic tranquillity; and His Majesty confidently relies on your utmost exertions in your several counties in enforcing obedience to the laws, and in promoting harmony and concord amongst all descriptions of His Majesty's subjects."

At the conclusion of this speech, the Lord Chancellor said— "My Lords and Gentlemen—B; virtue of His Majesty's Com-mission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in His Majesty's name, and in obedience to is commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday, the 20th day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 20th day of September next.

The Commons then retired, and their Lordships separated.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

The Speaker was summoned to the House of Peers. On his return ke announced that the Royal Assent had been given by Commission to the Bill for providing for the additional charge on the Consolidated Fund, and other Bills.

New Writs were ordered for the King's County, in the room of John Parsons, Esq. who had accepted the situation of Commissioner in the Irish Insolvent Debtors' Court; and for the Borough of Cockermouth, in the room of the Right Hon. John Beckett, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett took occasion to advert to a statement respecting Mr. Greerson, an officer, under the Government of Ireland, in which he had been made to say, that individual returned a larger sum as paid for Proclamations than he actually had credit for. Now, what he did say at the time was, that in the return of sums paid to different Newspapers, amounting to 0 or 700,0001, there appeared a deficiency of 4,0001. Stating this, he had made an excuse for the officer, supposing him to have understood the return called for to relate merely to sums paid for the insertion of Proclamations, &c. and not extending to other matters which were meant to be included. He was told that the officer in question was a very respectable character, and that he felt much hurt at the reflection supposed to be cast on him, and he had therefore been anxious to state that he had never said what had been reported.

Mr. Bathurst presented a petition from the Prisoners in the King's Bench Prison, setting forth that the different prisons were filled with prisoners who could not immediately obtain relief unie the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, and praying that measures might be taken to enable them to partake in the general rejoicings on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty. They bumbly hoped that the House would address the Crown on this subject, or pass a Bill for their Relief, to open their Prison Door and set the Cap-

Mr. Hobhouse suggested, that as there were a great number of persons in confinement for political offences, Ministers would do well on the approaching Coronation to advise the Crown to mitigate their punishment, and he particularly noticed the case of Mr. Henry Hunt, as deserving of mitigation.

Lord A. Hamilton asked whether it was the intention of Government to persevere in protecting the Revenue in regard to the Scotch Breweries, which had been the subject of complaint from the brewers of that part of the United Empire.

The Chancellar of the Exchequer said, the attention of the Treasury would be directed to the subject with a view of supplying the best remedy in their power to any real grievance that might exist.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from a person named Lester, of Burton-on-Trent, complaining that Mr. M'Adam had received 4,0001. from the Treasury, which he (Mr. L.) was entitled to, from having originated the plan which Mr. M'Adam had followed.

e Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the grant to Mr. M'Adam had been recommended by a Committee of that House, in consequence of which Government had enquired at the Postoffice whether that Department had received any material benefit from Mr. M'Adam's plan, and the answer was in favour of it, consequently Government felt justified in giving the sum adverted to.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennett alluding to the grant of 4,000l. to Sir Wm. Adam, for his services in the Ophthalmic Institution by a Committee, hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not network to that individual four thousand pence, before the next Session of Parliament, as he thought the subject ought to be brought under the consideration of the House, and wholly dissented from the Report.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from Mr. Jamieson, one of the Clerks of His Mujesty's Signet, in Scotland, praying for an enquiry into the Acts of Sederunt of 1810, and took occasion to advert to the confluct of Sir John Sylvester, while officiating as Judge at the O14 Builey Session in praising the Bridge-street Association. He complained now in like manner of Lord President Hope in the Scotch Courts, who in a case which came before him in which two Magistrates of Montrose had quarrelled, had gone out of his way and indulged in remarks censuring Ministers, and of such a nature, as would, he thought, subject that Judge to be called to the Bar of the House. He had called the New Charter of that Town quite an unconstitutional one, and advised the Magistrates to be cautious how they acted under it, lest they should white themselves to mixing the processing the subject themselves to mixing the subject that subject to be called the New Charter of that Town quite an unconstitutional one, and advised the Magistrates to be cautious how they acted under it, lest they should be subject to b subject themselves to criminal warrants.

Lord Binning protested strongly against what the Hon. Member

had advanced against the Lord President, and thought on bringing the petition forward at this late period of the Session, he had no doubt, that it was one of that class of petitions of which the House knew too much.

On the question for printing the petition,

Mr. Hume said, he did not expect the Noble Lord would favor any attempt to redress grievances. With respect to the Lord President, he said that the Learned Lord had ordered an individual from the Bar, who complained that the Acts of Sederunt were against the Law of the Land.

Lord Binning Observed (in answer to the remark, that he (Lord B.) would not favour the reform of abuses in Scotland,) that whatever opinion the Hon. Gent. might entertain of him was a matter. of perfect indifference. He felt equally indifferent as to what be might think of his relation, the Lord President Hope, and he writy believed, that he knew little of the statement which he had just made to the House respecting that Judge. He thought be could pledge himself, that in the next Session the charge, if brought forward, would not go refuted. For the Lord President Hope, he



believed it was well known that his character had ever stood high in general estimation as a Judge and a man. It might have happened that the during conduct of some individual of little respectability had called down the indignation of the Court, and caused his removal from the Bar, but he was confident that the Lord President did not merit the character which had been given of him. He (Lord Binning) would not oppose the motion before the House, but for his own part he doubted whether the Petit on ought to be printed.

j On the question being put the "Noes" were loud, and the Gallery was cleared for a division. The House did not divide, and we understand the motion for printing was not carried.

Dr. Lushington presented a petition from Wm. Clarke, of the

Strand, complaining of the prosecutions instituted against him by the Society for the Suppassion of Vice, and praying the House to interfere. The petitioner stated, that he sold a book called "Killing no Munler," which was written by Colonel Titus, and which contained an exhortation to munder Oliver Cronwell, to an old man whom he believed was sent by the Society- this he considered

1 instigation to commit offence.

Mr. Wilberforce thought that an individual who sold pamphlets such as the one described in his petition, was not entitled to so much notice as the Society. He did not think the Society employed spies or informers. The petition after some further conversation was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, an Address to the King praying that His Majesty would order a copy of the Report made to the House of Representatives in America, in favour of the mutual

right of searching Slave Ships, was agreed to.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Bernal, respecting the Russian Tariff, the Murquis of Londonderry said the Emperor of Russia having only just arrived in his capital, the decision on the subject could not be had at present, but the last communication was of a favorable description.

The Marquis of Tacistock having understood that His Majesty had been advised to assemble a very large number of troops at the approaching Coroantion, thought that after the great indications of toyalty, with which the Noble Marquis represented ills Majesty to have been received by the people since his accession to the throne, there could be no necessity for these arrangements. He wished to be informed whether the troops to be assembled would exceed in number those which had attended previous Coronations.

The Marquis of London erry was not aware of the numbers used on former occasions. There would be as many soldiers present as would be considered to add a fitting splendour to the occasion. He could assure the Noble Marquis, that not one would be there under any idea that the general tranquillity would be dis-

The Marquis of Tavistock asked to what extent His Majesty's Ministers intended to reduce the present Military Establishment. He thought after the intelligence recently received from St. Helena, and the complete security of Louis XVIII. on the Throne of Prance, a standing army of 200,000 men was greatly beyond the amount necessary.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, great reductions were in contemplation, but to what extent he could not precisely state. Colonel Davies said, there could be no reason for not reducing

the force at St. Helena forthwith. Mr. Henry Grey Bennett asked why the French servant of Buo-

naparte did not sign the papers, as to his appearance after death. The Marquis of Londonderry knew nothing of the fact, as stated by the Hou Gent.

Mr. S. Rice moved, that the 14th Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of education in Ireland be reprinted. The Hon. Gent. observed, that since the Union no less an amount than 1,200,000! had been granted and expended in support of Public Schools, and sorry he was to say, it had been mischiev-ously applied. On the Protestant Charity Schools alone 622,0001. On the Foundling Hospital above 500,0001, and a large sum had been expended for the Society for the Discovering Vice. He objected to this mode of bestowing the public money, and suggested that the Report contained the only correct principles on which Education in Ireland ought to be conducted, so as to embrace all

classes of the poor keeping clear of religious differences.

Mr. Brougham concurred in opinion with his Hon. Friend, and stated the reasons for delaying bringing forward his Education Bill this Session; this arose in consequence of the conflicts between the Church Establishment and the Dissenters, and he was anxious that all heats should subside and a better understanding be come to, before he introduced the measure. The motion was agreed to.

On the question for adjourning,
Mr. Hume gave notice of a motion for to-morrow for an Addures to the King, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for the adoption of such measures as were rendered necessary by her Majesty's rights, the wishes of the people and a regard to the peace of the metropolis upon the approaching Coro-The Hon. Gent. wished to know whether Ministers intended to pursue that system of persecution against her Majesty, by refusing her those accommodations which were afforded to the other branches of the Royal Family. His object in bringing forward the motion was to ensure the peace of the capital at the Coronation.

Mr. Butterworth expressed his regret, that the Hon. Gent. should have given notice of such a metion. He thought her Mashould have given noise of such a motion. He thought her sha-jesty had many ill advisers, but he trusted for the sake of the little credit she had left, that she would abstain on the approaching occasion from interference in any shape whatever.—Adjourned. WEDNESDAY.

The House met at three o'clock, and then-

Mr. Hume rose to submit the motion, of which he had given notice Mr. Hume rose to submit the motion, of which he had given notice the preceding day. The Hon. Member adverted to the decision of the Privy Council, which stated that "her Majesty was not entitled to the claim specified in her Memorial." Now, it was his opinion, and that of the country at large, that her Majesty's Counsel had clearly established her right to be crowned, as resting on the same foundation with the King's right; so that the public would look apon her exclusion as another persecution. The object of the Address which he was about to propose, was to procure for her the enjoyment of that right, and which would but secure the tranquillity of the country. The Addresswould be framed so as to humbly pray that the cermiony might be performed, on the ground of expediency, and by way of kindness and consolation. He wished to leave it so that the property of a book from the Vine. He was called more than it might emanate as a boon from the Noble Marquis and his colleagues to take care how they persevered in another act of persecution, as the public would certainly feel the exclusion of the Queen from the Coronation to be. They ought to advise His Majesty, in his own clemency and generosity, to do this navise rits majesty, in his own ciennetcy and generosity, to do this act of kindness and of favour. Was the Queen to be the only member of the Royal Family who was denied the privilege of attending the ceremony? Was she, the bighest subject in the realm, to be excluded, we here every Peeress in the land was admitted? At present she did not know whether she would be allowed to go, even if sent she did not know whether she would be anowed to go, even in she was not to participate in the high solemnity. Perhaps if she presented herself as a spectator, she would be refused access, and thus further disgrace and indignity would be heaped upon her. The Hon. Member proceeded to read his Address, and just as he came the description of the country. to that part of it which alluded to the tranquillity of the country, the Usher of the Black Rod gave a loud knock at the door, and so the Hon. Gentleman was interrupted in his progress, when the Usher appeared at the Bar, and in the usual forms, summoned the House to attend on the Lords to hear the procognition. The Spenker accordingly, attended by the Members present, went to the Lords; and on their return, he read the Speech, and the House separated.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, WEDNESDAY.

G. Lane Fox, Esq. v. Wright and Levy.—The plaint obtained some time since an Injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding at Law to recover the amount of certain Post Ohit Bonds, which he had handed over to the defendant Levy, for the purpose of raising money, and one of which for 2000l. the defendant Wright had purchased for 4251.

Mr. Wetherell this day applied to the Court to dissolve that Injunction, which, he said, had been obtained on an cx parts hearing of the case. The plaintiff, a gentleman well known among the fashionable circles, was entitled on the demise of his father to very considerable landed property, and being in temporary want of money, he, in 1820, applied to the defendant Levy to raise a fund for him. The latter proposed the execution of Post Obit Bonds, which was assumed to by the plaintiff, who executed documents to the amount of 40,000l, and handed them over to Levy, who applied to Mr. Phillips, the auctioneer, of Bond-street, to sell them by auction. They were accordingly advertised, and Mr. Wright seeing the advertisement, attended, and bought one bond to the amount of 2000i. for which he paid 4251, which was secured to him by warrant of application was made for payment of the bond, and on a refusal, proceedings were commenced at law for the recovery of the amount, and the application made to this Court on the part of the plainting to restrain the proceedings. Among the other affiliavits now filed, that by Mr. Wright denied all connection or dealing with Levy previously to the sale in question, and swore positively that he was solely induced to attend by reading the advertisement; and gave as a reason for not purchasing more, that he did not like at that time to sink more money. The Learned Coursel cited various cases in support of his argument, and to show that the sale of Post Ohit securities were not to be affected in a Court of Equity, because they might (as in this case) become due curlier than was expected at the time they were given, and contended that here the full value had been paid for the boal, and the whole transaction was a fair and bona fide one. The price to be paid was not to be fixed by an Actuary in his counting-house, but by the market price; and the fact of Mr. Wright not having purchased more than the 20001, when he might have got the whole 40,0001, at so advantageous a price, proved that there was no collusion, and therefore the injunction ought to be dissolved.

Mr. Bell supported the injunction, and urged the strong necessity that existed for the Court interfering, in cases like the present, to protect individuals who might otherwise fall into the hands of unprincipled men, and be induced to give up securities to a very great amount, while they received in return but a mere trifle in comamount, while they received in return but a mere trifle in comparison. In this case 2000l, had been given for 425l, and that by a young gentleman only 27 years of age, who indertook to pay the same at the death of his father, then 64. This could not be called a fair transaction; nor could it be said that the plaintiff had not been taken advantage of; and therefore he was perfectly justified in applying to the Court for relief; and under these circumstances the Court would feel bound to continue the injunction.

The Vice-Chancellor thought the question of great importance and one that ought to receive the most muture consideration. and one that oright to receive the most induce consideration. The general rule of a Court of Equity was, that the private sale of Post Ohit securities could not be maintained, unless the full market price Ohit securities could not be maintained, unless the full market price was paid for them; but that rule did not apply to sales by auction, unless it appeared that the ventor was in the power of the purchaser, and the som paid not the market price. The cases cited by Mr. Wetherell were decided on this principle, but here the bonds were to be sold without reserve, and the plaintiff had not the power of employing a person to bid for them, and thus preclude their being sold below the market price. Had that opportunity been afforded, but he they had them on so low, and therefore. he did not think he would have let them go so low, and therefore, under all the circumstances, it would be difficult to say that the plaintiff had in no sense been in the power of the purchaser, and that the sum of 4251, was the fuir market price. His Honour, in conclusion, ruled that the injunction should be continued, and that the plaintiff should pay into Court 4251, with the interest due.

# COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WEDNESDAY.

The Rev. Rich. Hayes v. Shepherd.—Mr. Campbell showed cause against a Rule obtained by Mr. Chitty on a former day, callcause against a Rule obtained by Mr. Chitty on a former day, calling on the Defendant to show cause why the judgment of non prosphould not be set aside. The Learned Counsel stated that it was one of several actions brought against the publisher of the Literary Journal for a libel in that paper. The defendant, upon intimation that he had published libellous matter, made an apology, and in the first action against him the plaintiff obtained a vertice for 51, damages.

Mr. Chitty, in support of the Rule, contended that judgment of non pros had been irregularly signed .- The Rule was discharged non pros and been irregularly signed.—The Rule was discharged.

Mr. Campbell showed cause against a Rule obtained by Mr.

Stocks, calling upon an Attorney, named John Sylvester, to show
cause why he should not pay back the sunt of 491, which he "had
received from a client, and why he should not be struck off the Rolls
for improper practice. The application was made to the Court on
the ground that Mr. Sylvester had received from his client, the dethe ground that Mr. Sylvester had received from his client, the defendant in an action, the sum of 491, for the purpose of paying it over to the plaintiff; instead however of paying the money to the plaintiff he applied it to his own use, and left the defendant to be proceeded against in execution. Mr. Campbell rend the affidavit of Mr. Sylvester, who did not deny the misapplication of the money but alleged that he had offered to make every reparation to the party. He trusted the Court would not inflict the disgrace the Rule

called for upon Mr. Sylvester, who was a young Attorney.

The Chief Justice said, the Court was called on to exercise a painful duty, but that duty they were bound to discharge. It was impossible they could suffer a person to continue an Officer of the Court, who was found receiving money from his client, and applying it to his own use, instead of paying it over to the plaintiff in the action, leaving his client to be taken in execution. The Rule against him was made absolute.

This being the last day of Term, the Court sat to a late hour,

hearing and deciding motions.

FRIDAY .- Richardson v. Sir T. Neave, Bart. and another. This was an action against the Sheriff of Essex, and his officer, for un assault and false imprisonment. The defendant pleaded firs the general issue, not guilty, and second, a plea of justifying the alleged assault and false imprisonment, by virtue of a writ of caplas ad satisfaciendum issued against the plaintiff. To this the plaintiff replied de injuria, and denied the existence of the supsed writ.—Issue thereon.

It appeared that Mr. Richardson, who is a gentleman of fortune residing at Oak-Hall, near Wanstend, was arrested on the 30th of October, while travelling in a post-chaise; that he said his name was William John—the writ being directed against William Liebardson; nevertheless the officer made the caption, and detained him

The Chief Justice charged the Jury, that if they believed that the plaintiff was the person intended by the writ, though all his names were not set out, and though the process was sued out by frond, and from motives of malice on the part of other persons, the Sheriff, as an executive officer, was not bound for the consequences. This however might be a matter for further considera-

tion, whichever way the verdict went.

The Jury found their verdict for the defendants,

#### PRIVY COUNCIL.

Tuesday, at ten colock, the Privy Council re-assembled at the Cockpit, Whitehall. The several passoges leading to the Council Chamber were throughd with persons who were desirous of hearing the proceedings, but they were informed that strangers would not be admitted; even the Counsel and Solicitors were excluded. Be-sides the Lords of the Council, Mr. Buller, the Clerk, only was present. It soon afterwards became necessary to remove the strangers from the passages immediately configuous to the Cockpit, to enable the Members of the Privy Council to pass to the Chamber.

Amongst the Lords of the Council present me Countries.

Amongst the Lords of the Council present were—the Duko of York, the Archhishop of Cameebury, Lord Harrowby (President), the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earls of Liverpool, Laudenhaie, and Donoughmore, Lord Sidmouth, Sir H. Russeil, the Lord Chance flor, Sir T. Plumer (the Master of the Rolls), the Chief Justices of the King's Rangle and Common Pleas. Clinic Baran, Richards, the the King's Bench and Common Pleas, Chief Baron Richards, the Hon. F. Robinson, &c.

At a quarter past ten o'clock, the Council proceeded to the consi letation of the case. Mr. Builer was desired to take in the documentary evidence adduced by Mr. Brough on on behalf of the Queen; the Records brought from the Tower, the Liber Regulis, and seven ral other ancient volumes. The doors continued closed, and strangers were not allowed to remain in the adjoining rooms and

The Attorney and Solicitor-General, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman and Mr. Williams, were in attendance in anti-rooms, but they were not in their Barrister's costume.

It will be recollected, that the Alemorial was addressed "To the King's most excellent Ainjesty in Council assembled;" so that in the event of the Lords in Council coming to any decision, judgement could not be given till it had the apprehation of the King. Arrangements, however, were made to forward the result to His Majesty, for his sanction, immediately that any opinion was pronounced, in order that no unnecessary delay might take place in the promulgation of the decision

At eleven o'clock His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-Generals were called into the Privy Council; but Mr. Brougham still remained in the anti-room.

The King's Law Officers remained with the Council till about a parter past eleven. They then wichdrew.

The Privy Council continued its sitting till half-past claven, whenit adjourned. No communication was made, or could be made, for the reason previously stated, to the Queen's Law Agents, of any decision that had been come to; but it was understood that the Marquis of Londonderry and the Earl of Liverpool were to convey to His Majesty the Judgment of the Privy Council on the subject.

DECISION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

IN REGARD TO THE QUEEN'S CLAIM TO BE CHOWNED.

(OFFICIAL)

At the Court at Carlton House, the 10th July, 1929 - present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Wherens, there was this day rend at the Board, a Report from a

Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honomable Privy Council, in the words following, viz.:—

'Your Majesty having been pleased, by your Order in Council of

the 3d of this instant, to refer unto this Committee the several Methe 3d of this instant, to refer unto this Committee the several Memorials of her Majesty the Queen claiming a right to be crowaed on the same day and at the same place which has been appointed for the Coronation of your Majesty, and praying to be heard by Counsel in support of the said Chair; the Lords of the Committee, in obedience to your Majesty's said order of reference, have accordingly heard her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General in support of her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General thereupon, their Lordships do agree hambly to report to your Majesty, their conforms that as it movems to them that the Queens-Consort their opinions, that as it appears to them that the Queens-Consort of this realm are not entitled of right to be crowned at any time, her Majesty the Queen is not entitled as of right to be crowned at the time specified in her Majesty's Memorials."

His Majesty having taken this said Report into consideration, has been pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to ap-C. C. GRENVILLE. (Signed) prove thereof.

The following is a copy of her Majesty's letter to Lord Sidmouth

in reply to the Order of Council:

"Brandenburgh House, July 11, 1321. "My Lord —I have received your Lordship's Letter of yesterday to Lord Hood, conveying to me the Report of the Committee of Council on my Memorial to the King in Council, claiming my right.

to be crowned; and as I find the Committee positively denies that right which I have claimed, and which all Queens Consort have enjoyed (without one exception arising from the will of the Sovereign), I consider it necessary to inform your Lordship, that it is my intention to be present at the Ceremony on the 19th, the day fixed for his Majesty's Coronation, and I therefore demand that a suitable place may be appointed for me.
(Signed)

" To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth."

Whiteball, July 13, 1821. MADAM,—I have laid before the King your Majesty's letter to me of the 11th of this month, in which it is stated that your Majesty. considers it necessary to inform me, that it is your Majesty's inten-tion to be present at the ceremony of the 19th, the day fixed for His Mujesty's Coronation, and you therefore demand that a suitable place may be appointed for your Majesty; and I am commanded by the King to refer your Majesty to the Earl of Liverpool's letter to your Majesty of the 7th of May last, and to acquaint your Ma-jesty that it is not His Majesty's pleasure to comply with the

Letter alluded to in the foregoing:
Fife-House, 7th May, 1321.
Lord Liverpool has received the King's commands, in consequent of the last communication of the Queen to Lord Liverpool of the 5th inst. to inform the Queen, that his Majesty having determined that the Queen shall form no part of the ceremonial of his Coronation, it is therefore his Royal Pleasure, that the Queen shall not attend the said ceremony.

Brandeaburgh House, July 13, 1821, five elclock, P. M. My Lond—I have this instant received a letter, dated Whitehall, July 13th without any signature. I therefore consider it as anonymous, and shall treat it as such till I hear from your Lord-CAROLINE R.

To the Right Hon, Lord Viscount Sidmonth.

application contained in your Majesty's letter.

THE ROYAL TOUR .- In the arrangements, making for our gracious Monarch's reception on his intended visit to various parts of his dominions, a novel style of Chints Furniture has been selected at the New Chintz Furniture and Moreen warehouse, in preference to the Foreign Silks, which have hitherto been so much used in furnishing, to the great injury of British numufacturers. The immense variety of elegant designs and the entraordinary low Priors at which they are sold at this new establishment, cannot fail of securing to the proprietors, Miles and Edwards, the support of those families to whom a saving of one third in the furnishing of their houses, is a consideration,—No. 134, Oxford-street, meanly opposite. Hanover-square,



### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The evidence which O. P. calls for is too diffuse for publication by us: but it is very easily obtained.

Our correspondent respecting the new Haymarket, need fear very littledanger from accidents on the pit staircase while the esent company act there. A Runtur will observe that we have noticed the impertmence

of the Drury Lane players in its proper place.

The Lady, whose letter, written entirely by herself, has come to hand, need be under no apprehension of our saying another word. We only seek to do justice, and if her Ladyship is satis-

We are equally delighted with "APOLLO" at the return of the fascinating CATALANI; she is all he says and thinks, but if we were to occupy a column and a half with the praise of every beautiful and bewitching woman in public life, our Paper would become a weekly "Indies' Magazine."

The letter expressive of a strong determination on the part of me loyal subjects, we think dangerous, and, at all events, needless. It is a general feeling, thank God!

VERAX, for the same reason, we object to this week; the subject is treated too seriously.

Doctor Faustus descrees, for his poetry, that which he is said very bountifully to have bestowed on others.

The "Poems" alluded to by a correspondent have not come to

The letter to William Williams, Esq. on his motion for re-leasing Hadfield, the assassin of our late revered Monarch, is too severe. We should prescribe a better remedy than writing to the great Freemanon—a residence with his protende.

HUMBUG EXTRAORDINARY has been received, but too late for insertion, as well as many others: and we must once more request r Correspondents to send their communications early in the

Our numerous Correspondents must excuse our particular acknowledgments, us the press of matter again curtails this

We should, however, add, that Mr. Pinsent, whose petition Mr. Lockhart presented, is not Mr. John Pinsent. He wishes us to print the thing, but that is really too much of a joke; the good-natured Post has done it for him, and to that Paper we refer our readers.

Owing to an unforescen accident in the printing, the Song of the "Queen's Coronation" is inevitably deferred.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, King Henry IV. Part II. with the Coronation. Tuesday, King Henry IV. with the Coronation. Wednesday, King Henry IV. with the Coronation.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Monday, Rob Roy Macgregor; with Ella Rosenberg; for the beneat of Mr. Mackay.

Mr. Mackay.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Monday, the Comedy of The Belle's Stratagem; with Lock and Key.—
Tuesday, the Opera of Guy Mannering; with Bombastes Furlose, and the Village Lawyer. Wednesday, the Faundling of the Foreat: with Blue Devils, and the Farce of Peeping Tom. Thyraday, the Opera of Love in a Village.

Friday, the Concely of the Jealous Wife; with No Song No Supper. Saturday, a Favourite Opera, with other Entertainments.

Various Novelties are in active preparation, and will be speedily produced.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

TO GROCERS and TEA DEALERS.

WANTED, a SITUATION in the Country as APPRENTICE, for a Youth of respectable Connexions. A moderate Premium will be given. Address, by Letter (post paid) to A. B. at Mr. E. Dunn's, Stationer, No. 9, Fleet-street.

Just published, in 2 vols. 4to. containing nearly 900 closely printed pages, price 3l. 13s.6d. boards,
TTALY. By LADY MORGAN.

"We travellers are in very hard circumstances; if we say nothing but what has been said before us, we are dull and we have observed nothing. If we tell any thing new, we are laughed at as fabulous and romantic, not allowing either for the difference of ranks, (which affords difference of company) or more curiosity, or the change of customs, that happens every 29 years in every country."—Lady M.W. Montague.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street.

In the Press, and shortly will be published, in I vol. 8vo.

AN ANALYSIS of the TALENTS and CHARACTER of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By a General Officer.

The talents and character of Bonaparte must be analysed to be understood. There is so much of the Great and of the Little, of the splendid and mean, of knowledge and ignorance, that no true idea can be formed from a general view; the various talents and traits of character must be viewed and examined separately, which is what is done in this Analysis. Bonaparte does not appear to have been the greatest of the French Generals nor Statesmen; but he united in himself a greater variety of talents than perhaps any man that ever existed, and these talents, exerted in troublesome times, with a perseverance, energy, and andacity, of which there is no example, led to the wonderful success of that axtraordinary man.

To be published by W. Sams, Bookseller to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, 1, St. James's-street.

Just published, in 8vo. boards, with numerous Engravings, price 5s.

PNCHIRIDION; or, a HAND for the ONE HANDED. By
Capt. GEORGE WEBB DERENZY, 82d Regiment.

Printed for W. Sams, Bookseller to His Royal Highness the Duke of York,
1, St. James's-street.

Just published, price 8s. the Fourth Edition of A DISSERTATION on the SACRAMENT of the LORD'S SUPPER; or, a Refutation of the Hoadlyan Scheme of it. By the Rev. H. CARD, M.A. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Vicar of Great Malvern, Worcestershire. Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, 3, Waterloo-place, and St. Paul's Church-yard, London; of whom may be had the Author's other Works.

# HOGARTH'S PLATES.

THE Seventeenth Number of this Work, to be published on the let of August, will contain, besides other Plates, the colebrated MARCH to FINCHLEY.

MARCH to FINCHLEY.

London: Printed by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

The Work will be completed on the 1st of March, 1822, on which day it will be advanced in Price to 11.5s. each Number.

ESSAYS on the FEMALE ECONOMY.

Just published, in 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

ON the PERIODICAL DISCHARGE of the HUMAN FEMALE;

with new views of the Nature, causes, and annuence on Discare; to which are added, Directions for its management in the different stages of life.

2 On A SPECIES of ABORTION, not heretofore described, to which delicate Females in high life are peculiarly liable; with a mode of Treatment which has secured a happy termination of the Pregnancy, where previously repeated disappointment had been experienced. By JOHN POWER, M.D. Physician-Accordieur to the Westminster Lying-in fastitution; Lecturer on Midwifery, &c. &c.

London: Printed for Burgess and Hill, Medical and General Booksellers, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.

# PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY. Navy 5 per cent .... 1094 # 9

Reduced Ann. 77½ 6%
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#### JOHN BULL.

LONDON, July 15.

EVERY eye and every mind is naturally turned to the grand and important ceremony of next Thursday,—to that ceremony by which the King binds himself solemnly to his people. To speak-to write-to think of any thing else seems just now impossible.

The Queen's alleged claim to be crowned has been disallowed, which, considering that all precedents went to invalidate it, is not very surprising; but her conduct upon the occasion reminds us of a French shopkeeper, who demands forty francs for an article, and if refused on the just ground of exorbitancy, takes twenty sous.

The Queen makes a great splutter about being crowned, and when she is told that she has no right to participate in the Coronation, she sends to ask for a box to see it in.

The Queen (as the evidence of her own witnesses shews has been in a bex before. The difference of her present situation, from that in which she was as an automaton, consists in the time of winding up,—she was wound up then after she was in a box, now she must wind herself up before she gets into one.

Some people have edd tastes and vitiated fancies, and the Queen is proverbial for her tastes and fancies; but that she should wish to witness a ceremony, from which she has been excluded by her own misconduct, is wonderful.

She has been informed by Lord Sidmouth, that she will have no place assigned for her to view the procession, and as she asked for one only to be refused, we suppose she must be satisfied with the answer she has received.

The Times tells us that she means to go notwithstanding. This line of conduct, so indicative of delicacy of feeling and respect for the decencies of society, surely cannot be of her own choosing?-The amiable, interesting, and respectful Lady cannot of herself surely outrage the common order of things so far, as to thrust herself into the presence of her KING and HUSBAND, after the evidence taken on oath at the Bar of the House of Lords.

Let it be clearly understood, that the Queen was voted GUILTY by the highest tribunal in this country, and then let us, if possible, understand who advises, tolerates, or supports the line of conduct which the Old Times says the Queen means to adopt on Thursday.

Before we decide too hastily upon the necessity of preventing the intrusion of the Queen into the proceedings, let us enquire where she has been admitted since her return to England?—Has she dined with Earl Grey?—has she dined with Lady Jersey?—has she dined even with Lord Fitzwilliam?—No!—But then, perhaps, she never goes out ?-Oh, yes, she does, gentle reader.

She HAS dined with the Lord Mayer, and she has been to Astley's, and to the Cobourg, and to the Circus, and to Sadler's Well, and to Drury Lane, and to Covent Garden, (as Mrs. James,) and to many other places of public amusement; but with the exception of the BONASSUS, at the back of St. Clement's, we know of no living creatures who have admitted her into their houses, excepting always Alderman Wood, and Mr. Waithman, of Fleet-street; although, in justice to the linen-draper, we must add, that it was before her trial that he suffered her visit to him.

Why then should she be admitted to the Coronation? By what right, by what claim should she expect a favour or compliment from the hands of the King? No other female assists at the ceremony, and this may, to be sure, be considered a good reason why she might be suffered to mix in it; but why an exception should be made to a general rule in favour of such a princess, we cannot exactly imagine, more especially when we recollect that the only person from whom such a grace could emanate, is THE person most injured and most outraged by her con-

Let us imagine such a case in private life, and then add to the heartless, shameless, and disgusting effrontery. of a woman who should indecently thrust herself into the presence of her husband—the fact, that that husband is also her Monarch, and we shall very easily be enabled to appreciate the delicacy of the Queen's feelings, and the real ect of her supposed determination.

The business transacted in the fore part of the week was not to any great extent, owing principally to the number of bargains effected during the latter part of the week preceding, upon the news arriving from St. Helena; and towards Friday the attempts of a strong party to bring the Funds down, were defeated by the public making large purchases at the prices of 7644 for Money ex-Dividend, consequently a re-action took place, and Consols have been again looking upwards. Consols opened yesterday morning at 761 for Mency, and 771, 78 for the Account, and finally closed at 76% for Money, and 77% for the Account. The accounts from the Continent do not represent the securities to have received any material addition by the news of the death of Buonaparte. The Neapolitan securities scarcely experienced any rise, and the Parisian 5 per Cents. were on Wednesday at 85:40. There is a strong party in London, who act in concert with those at Paris, and whose desire appears to be to depress the securities of either country, as the same effect would be produced in the event of their efforts succeeding; however, the present tranquil state of things generally is much against this connivance.

HUMBUG.

AGRICULTURE.

NOTHING is more satisfactory to the lover of his country than to perceive the total absence of political feeling when real benefit is intended to society. In many of our charitable institutions, names, opposed every where else, are ranged side by side, and all the squahblings of party are forgotten in the general effort to do good; but of all the public meetings which we have noticed, it never fell to our lot to observe one so closely confining itself to its avowed object, and so completely steering clear of political discussion and agitation, as the Annual Holkham Sheep Shearing, which has just ended.

Among the company assembled to inspect the ploughs, and harrows, and chaff-cutters, and corn-winnowers, and drillrollers, were his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Benett, Lord Albemarle, Lord Erskine, Lord Nugent, &c. and other celebrated farmers and agriculd

turists, whose names will occur presently.

After having viewed all the improvements, of which for the most part they are most competent judges, the party sat down to dinner; after which Mr. Coke made a speech, in which he said that "this meeting had originally been held for the benefit of agriculture." For what purposes it now is held, we leave our readers to guess; we shall only observe, that Mr. Coke gave "Constitution, and King," immediately

followed by the health of "the Queen."

To this naturally enough succeeded the "Duke of Sussex," who told the company that he relied on the resources of the country to extricate it from its difficulties. Nothing could be more satisfactory than such an opinion coming from such very high authority. His Royal Highness then proposed the health of Mr. Coke, who, sticking close to the object of the meeting, complimented Mr. Hume on his "extraordinary" exertions in the House, which had laid bare the extravagance and patronage of Ministers, which, if continued, would pre-clude relief; censured Mr. Curwen for complimenting Lord Londonderry, and concluded his short lecture upon agriculture, by talking of forcing Ministers into further concession, and of returning independent Members to Parliament. Mr. Coke gave Mr. Honeywood, who returned thanks, and informed the company that gooseberries grow in Kent; which communication was received with great applause; and the Hon. Gentleman concluded by drinking the health of "The Plough."

Mr. Benett, of Wiltshire, returned thanks, his health having been drank; and Mr. Western pledged himself (probably with a view to fattening cattle) to move the repeal of the Malt Tax, as one of the burthens oppressive to the people. Mr. Coke gave Lord Albemarle, who "acknowledged the

compliment with much humour.'

Mr. Coke then gave Lord Erskine, who, it may be remembered, some two or three years since, was agriculturist enough to mistake wheat for lavender. He, in adverting to husbandry, upon which he was very luminous, praised Mr. Hume, and proposed the health of Lord Crewe.

Sir Francis Burdett was next given-need we say with how much enthusiasm in such a party? The Honourable Baronet observed, that liberty and prosperity were always united. He then entered into a "glowing description" of the constitution and the Duke of Sussex, whom he described as "the ornament of his family." He furthermore remarked, that in order to obtain good crops and large cattle, taxes must be reduced—the expenses of the country—and, above all, the national debt! He hoped that a time was fast approaching when we should not despond, but that there was spirit and energy in the country to resist a tyrannical, and corrupt, and oppressive Government. Having expressed this hope in the presence of the ornament of the Royal Family, the brether of the King, he again eulogized his Royal Highness, and gave as a toast,

" Fine fleeces and fat careases."

Mr. Coke, confining himself to the subject, declared it was necessary to destroy the patronage of Ministers, and that the country were greatly indebted to Mr. Hume, whose health he drank, and who talked of Economy and Reform as usual. He said, "exposure was his taste," which he indulged in by exposing himself—and the health of

" That most excellent man—the Bishop of Norwick," was drank.

The party then (pro forma) adjourned to the sheep-pens in the park—but not a single bidder was found for the sheep on sale! The second day's proceedings took the same turn. The

Duke of Bedford's health was drank, who was highly gratified, but not having a turn for public speaking, his Grace did not express his feelings so as to make them clearly understood; he was pleased to be metaphorical, and made a great goose of himself, as those who know him best can

The Marquis of Tavistock fellowed his noble sireequally grateful, and equally unintelligible; and then a Mr. Russell's health was drank, merely because (as he himself said) he "happened to have that name."

Lord Althorp's health was drank, as also that of Lord Nugent, who appeared in high health, and well worthy of a place in any cattle show in England. He talked of delusion and taxation-change of system, and economy.

Mr. Coke and Sir John Sinclair complimented each other for nearly half an hour. The health of Count Zamoryski was then drank, and then Mr. Owen, of Lanark, preached a very edifying sermon about Lanark, and threw out several hints for the guidance of Ministers, after which Captain Manby's health was drank.

We are not aware whether this is the Queen's friend, for whom the basin and towels were put in the passage, but as "Breeding in all its branches" was the succeeding teast, we should not be so much surprised if it were.

The illustrious ornament, the Duke of Sussex, was drank again, who returned thanks, and the company retired to the sheep-pens, but not a bidding was offered.

The next-day the same farce was carried on. Mr. Coke was more violent in his harangue;—talked of the fallacy of Ministers; -said that there was nothing but corruption in the House of Commons, and concluded by gratuitously declaring, that, during the whole of the American war, he every day drank the health of General Washington, as the greatest man mpon earth.



Upon this avowal—its decency—its good taste, or its policy, we make no remark, but leave it bare and plain to the consideration of Mr. Coke's present constituents, who, should he favour them with a few more explicit declarations of a similar nature, may probably be inclined to relieve him from the painful necessity of quitting his farm and associating with corruption at Westminster.

Sir Francis Burdett was again drank, and made exactly the same speech as he made the day before, varying it only in one instance, by observing, that he was anxious that the King should be the greatest and most beloved in the world.

And so the proceedings went on. Now in our career of detecting and exposing Humbuo, we will ask our readers, how much this anniversary has to do with agriculture, and how much with politics? Are people to be found who will believe that the Duke of Sussex would travel to Norfolk to look at fat beasts, or Mr. Joseph Hume leave his trade of "cutting up" Ministers to inspect wethers and ewes? We really think not. Whatever the institution might originally have been, as Mr. Coke says, we must beg to be very sceptical as to the advantages arising from a congregation of ignorant country farmers and gentlemen, drawn together once a year to hear the harangues of such men as those who honoured Holkham with their presence. Always observing, that as the real object of the meeting gains ground, the ostensible one falls back, and that fine as the political speeches were, not a bidder could be found for a sheep!

#### THEATRES.

THE CORONATION continues to attract overflowing houses at Covent Garden, and appears likely to do so for a great length of time.

At the Haymarket, no novelty has appeared, and those excellent, but most arduous plays to act,—The School for Scandal, The Rivals, The Provoked Husband, and Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, have been performed, on purpose, it should seem, most distinctly to show the weakness of the company.

We are surprised that Mr. Terry, to whom, as Manager, the arrangement of the performances naturally belongs, should, with his good taste, and general tact, adopt so strange a mode of proceeding. If, instead of these heavy plays, we were to have three of the light pieces peculiar to this Theatre, in the course of the evening, we should at all events have the scene varied, and the present dull monotony of wretched acting, divided into different styles. We confess, neither The Spoiled Child, nor The Village Lawyer, nor Bombastes Furioso, (which, without Listen, is like a bowl of punch without sugar, fruit, or spirit), are exactly of the class to which we allude; nor can we, with the present company, precisely oint out what could be made attractive:—for this we grieve. The Haymarket has always been the popular merry Theatre, and it is a sorry sight, to see that the tragic actors of this season alone provoke the laugh, which the comic ones completely fail to excite.

We would necessary to him to the appropriate that the

We would venture to hint to the proprietors, that they might, with great advantage, engage, under any restrictions or limitations, a few favourites from the winter theatres, and without very much ceremony, pack off their new recruits to the country by the same stage coaches which brought them to

London.

The Queen, after having hawked herself about to all the other minor theatres, went on Tuesday, to see Elliston's Company perform at Drury Lane; and, as if her measure of mor-tification were not yet full, and as if it required still stronger proofs than those she has yet received, to shew that vice must not hope for support in this country,— the audience on this occasion, consisted, in the boxes—the whole of the boxes—of

less than one hundred and fifty persons, of which we counted eighty-three in the entire lower circle.

The Old Times talks of her reception with triumph; and asserts, that nobody hissed her, except four or five pawn-brokers' clerks: but though the Old Times were to pledge itself to the truth of the assertion, we should be obliged to refute it. We state, that, with the exception of a few noisy persons in the one-shilling gallery, whose voices echoed through the empty building, the only symptoms of applause shewed themselves in the pit, where a coterie of her Majesty's acknowledged friends were placed; and we do not exaggerate, when we declare, that the uproar was so considerable, that the Queen having curtsied obedience to the redoubling cries of "Out," "Out," and the overwhelming hisses, left the Theatre, much as she is reported to have done that of San Carlos, at Naples.

Men's ears adapt themselves to circumstances; and we will admit, that to a sanguine partisan like the Old Times, applause might seem to predominate; and, in truth, when one is making a calculation as to the relative strength of different sounds, it can be little more than a matter of assertion and opinion; but there is evidence of the real popularity of the Queen, which neither the Old Times nor the Chronicle can over-

Let it be remembered that the Queen's name flourished at the head of the Drury-Lane play-bills for two days; notifica-tions were given through all her papers, that she was to visit that theatre, not as Mrs. James, but as the Queen of England, then and there to shew her adored person to the people; and the result of all the puffing was, that there was collected together almost the worst and smallest audience of a very bad season, to welcome and greet her appearance in public.

This is a fact which no argument, no sophistry, can do away. From amongst the belles and beaux of Carolinestreet, Blackfriars Road, Stangate, and the Cobourg Theatre, the Queen may collect persons quite capable of admiring het beauty and justifying her conduct; but, as the fatal ex posure of Tuesday night evinces, respectability, morality, and decency turn from the sight of her with disgust, and shrink from the contact with abhorrence.

We have now a word or two for Mr. Elliston and his actors. There have been many efforts made by the galleries to substitute the name of Queen for that of His MAJESTY, in the national anthem, which efforts have been indignantly repelled by the audience, and never has it actually been substituted for that of the King, by public performers, till Tuesday even-

It should be distinctly understood by those to whom the

performers in Mr. Elliston's company on the stage paraaltered the song of our phrased "God save the King,"country, and introduced the name of that Lady, whose examplary conduct in sleeping under a tent with her footman for six weeks, has entitled her to the prayers and praises of the actors and actresses of Drury-Lane Theatre.

We have a much greater respect for actresses than many of our neighbours, and the high character and exemplary conduct of such persons as Ladies Derby, Craven, and Thurlow bear us out in our vindication of the female members of the profession, from that general and sweeping speer with which some people choose to speak of them; it is therefore painful to us to point out the zeal and energy of a Miss Cubitt of Drury-Lane, who, on Tuesday, most vehemently ejaculated the name of Carolina-Columbina at the end of the verses of "God save the King," accompanied by the most extravagant expressions of devotion and rapture.

We hope, and can readily believe, that Miss Cubitt is a very silly body; but she should be taught not to forget her station and duty, by insulting the decent and moral part of her own sex by such monkey tricks. We gladly give her credit for ignorance, because we are unwilling to suppose that any female of common decency, if she were blessed with common sense, would volunteer publicly to express her admiration of such a woman as Carolina-Columbina, particularly standing in the ticklish situation of an unmarried pub-

Our Theatrical readers may be amused by seeing what a letter from America says about Mr. Kean. It seems, Mr. nean has taken his departure from Boston in quite a different temper from what he did a few weeks since, when he pronounced it the "literary emporium of the western world." farewell address to the people of Baltimore, a short time since, Mr. Kean very modestly told the audience, in substance, that, since the days of Cooke, we have never had among us (himself excepted, of course,) any one capable of exhibiting the beauties of Shakspeare. We cannot, therefore, but sympathise with the Bostonians for the loss they have experienced on this occasion. Not being able to discover the beauties of the immortal bard of Avon without looking through Mr. Kean's spectacles, or to relish his excellencies without Mr. Kean's dressing, they may now pack off their volumes of Shakspeare to the auction room.

"Mr. Kenn, the great tragedian, was to have personated the character of Richard the Third, last evening, at the Federal-street Theatre. At the usual time of raising the curtain, a very respectable, though not a crowded auditory and assembled. After waiting till nearly eight o'cleck, considerable uneasiness was displayed by the audience, and loud calls for the manager were heard from seventhement, the district of the manager were heard from seventhement, the district of the manager were heard from seventhement, the manager were heard from seventhement, the manager were heard from seventhement. ral parts of the house. Mr. Duff immediately came forward, and stated, that it was with extreme regret he was obliged to say that Mr Kean had positively refused to appear again on the Boston boards! This information was certainly disagreeable, and an awful silence pervaded the house for the space of two minutes, Mr. Duff requested the indulgence of the audience, and the play was permitted to proceed, Mr. Brown performing the part of Richard. Mr. Kean has been treated in Boston as well as he could reasonably expect to been treated in Boston as well as he could reasonably expect to have been treated; and if he had checked his passion 'one little week'longer, he would not only have fulfilled his private contract, and made one or two thousand dollars, but retired from our stage respected. But now he is universally despised. He left town this fore-boom, privately, for New York, as we suppose, where we hope he will receive such treatment as his impudence entitles him to."

"P.S. We understand," says the Boston Daily Advertiser, "that Mr. Kean, who was announced for the part of Richard the Third last evening, declined playing an account of the thinges of

Third last evening, declined playing on account of the thinness of the bouse."

We subjoin a couple of paragraphs from the Boston Papers The following is from The Centinel of Saturday :-

"GRATITUDE!—After a very respectable audience, more numerous than some of those which the truly great Cooke played before, had assembled at the Theatre, to see Richard the Third, Mr. Kean took it in his head that the audience was unworthy of his erit, bolted from the Theatre, announcing to the Manager that he should play no more, and that he was preparing to leave town. The audience received this specimen of rude superciliousness with marked contempt. The play proceeded without interruption, Mr. Brown amply supplying the place of the ranaway."

The following is from The Boston Patriot, same date: "THE THEATRE.—A few minutes before eight o'clock last even-ing, Mr. Duff appeared on the stage, and unnounced to the audience that Mr. Kean had refused to take the part cust him (Richard III.) without assigning any reason for so doing, and that he was then preparing to leave town. On the rising of the curtain, there being some slight disturbance, and a call for the Manager, Mr. Duff again appeared, and stated that Mr. Kean had been during the day repeatedly importuned by the Munager, and his friends, to appear in the part, but that he absolutely declined. Mr. D. on being questioned, said he believed the reason of Mr. K's. conduct was want of patronage."

Mr. Kean has since sent the following public apology, addressed to the Editor of the National Advocate.

SIR—As I have yet some months to remain in this country, it is my earnest wish to preserve the good opinion of those friends who have so generously and nobly manifested their approbation of my character and talents. As the servant of the public, I am aware that I am amenable to public opinion and censure; and if the public voice declare that I have been in error, I am ready to apologise with all due submission. But, Sir, is it not extraordinary that the with all due submission. But, Sit, is a not extending in accine offence with which I am charged took place at Boston, with the concurrence of the managers; with the approbation of friends, with whom I afterwards spent the evening, gentlemen of fortune and literary acquirement; and that I should not hear any dissatisfaction expressed until I arrived in this city? I passed the following morning at Boston tranquilly; and on my arrival at New York, murmurs of disapprobation were heard, which appeared to me like an overwhelming avalanche at the termination of a brilliant

At an immoderate expense, and with all that additional cost which falls to the lot of a stranger, I repaired to Boston to fulfil my engagements. Had I been acquainted with the customs of the country. I should have made different arrangements; but my advisers never intimated to me that theatres were only visited in tain months of the year; that when curiosity had subsided, dramatic talent was not in estimation. I never could or would believe that the arts in this country were only encouraged periodically, or that there could be any season in which Shakespeare was diminished in value; but as I am now initiated in these mysteries, I shall hereafter profit by my experience.

Sir, I live by my professional exertions. Inaumerable family claims are satisfied by each month's disbursements; I cannot afduty of licencing theatres is confided, (for where the patent of Drury-Lane Theatre is, we believe, nobody knows,) that the

my coloris and, two months before, contributed largely to augment the public charities. I repent, I and acted two characters to the very extent of my abilities without profit. On looking through the curain, at seven o'clock, on the night I was to represent Richard the Third (that character which has been the foundation of my force and force of the hearter. and fortune) I counted twenty persons in the front of the theatre. I then decided, hastily, if you please, that it was better to husband my resources for a more favourable senson, and in this decision no disrespect was contemplated to the andience, slender as it was The managers apparently concurred with me, deplored the unfortunate state of the times, and we parted in perfect harmony and

It was my intention to leave America on the close of my southern engagements. I now think it my duty to return again to Boston, and, in person, vindicate my cause at the senson when those who most patronise the Theatres are assembled. The public have treated me with the greatest liberality, and I shall ever acknowledge its favours with pride and gratitude. At the latest hour I shall remember 1. ber those friends by whom I have been encircled, and whose amity and confidence I am convinced I have not forfeited. But I may be permitted to say, that the present hostility is not the voice of the public; it is that spirit of detraction ever attendant on little minds a spirit which watches for its pray, and seizes upon transient and accidental occurrences to defame and destroy. That respectable presses in this country should have been influenced by such feelings, and denounce with such norimony and bitterness, is to me extraordinary. "There i could find it out." "There is something in it more than natural, if philosophy

I understand some Gentlemen have asserted that I have acted to equally had houses in England. I lament that they are driven to such extremities, or, rather, that they should compel me to declare that their assertions are untrue. The present existence of the first Theatre in Europe is founded on the abilities which they affect to despise. The provincial Managers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, have thankfully rewarded my efforts by sums equal to what I receive from my friend Mr. Price, the worthy and efficient Manager of the Theatre in this city. For the first three years of a career unprecedented in dramatic annals, I was in receipt of double that sum in every theatre in which I acted, and, even allowing a trifling diminution in the space of even years, what am I to think of a city in which I have been received with equal enthusiasm, and witness a total desertion in the space of three months? But the public say I was too precipitate,—that I should have performed that evening, and then closed my engagement. Granted. Our feelings frequently mar our better judgments, and from trifling causes lead to results which we subsequently regret. The error was venial, for who is exempt from error? But all unprejudiced people will, I trust, take into consideration the unprofitable labour of acting Richard the Third to a solitary few, who felt themselves perfectly contented with the Gentleman who represented the character.

I am now convinced that the fine weather was my chief enemy, and shall again resume my station in the Boston Theatre before I return to England.

I beg leave, Sir, to submit this " round unvarnished tale" to the consideration and decision of the public; and I have too exalted an opinion of their justice and liberality, not to anticiente a verdict in my favour.

EDMUND KEAN.

We must confess that we never have heard any thing more indicative of the improving taste of the Americans than their indifference to the quackery and vulgarity of Mr. Kear, who most assuredly stands first upon the Hambug list of the theatrical world.

# TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN,-Never did I wish for anybody's company more than I did yours on Tuesday night. Strolling past Old Drury, about eight o'clock, I saw three or four ragged rogues poisoning the air with their breath, and disturbing respectable people with the noise of "Queen, Queen," when, lo and behold! I found she was at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Up marched I to the box-door, "Any room, Sir ?" "Plenty of room, Sir," says the box-keeper, and adding rather signifi-cantly—" the Queen's here, Sir." Well, Sir, up I got, and for some time was doubtful whether she was really there; however, when I looked at the dress circle, I was sure; for-woo, bounto the Times! and let him blush to hear it - there was not at the utmost twenty-five ladies-or I'll say more, not twenty-five females in the dress circle, and they hung down their heads as if ashamed of themselves for being there. At the end of the Play, a voice from above cries out "Queen, Queen," and upon this she came forth; I must tell you I had not seen her before, whether she was afraid or ashamed, I cannot tell. However, she then came forth, and her reception was such, that she immediately retired, and never showed her face again that night; and, I dare say, never will honour that place with her presence.

P. S. You will see I am not used to write upon these subjects, therefore, do as you like with me, R. E.

ADVERTISEMENT.] - Madame Catalani's First Rehearsal at the Argyll Rooms.—After having delighted all Europe, Madame Catalani appeared (after an absence of seven years) before a select audience, composed of many of the nobility, and principal professors in the country, to rehearse the songs to be sung at her Concert on Monday night. It is impossible to express the enthusiastic admiration with which she was greeted; her voice is much more beautiful, strong, and round, and in singing Rode's Violin Variations, an indescribable effect was produced on the audience by this extraor-dinary exercise of the human voice, shewing at once her rapidity, strength, and sweetness—it must be heard to be conceived. Madame Catalani looks remarkably well, and appeared highly gratified at seeing herself once again before an audience by whom she has been so long considered the greatest favourite.

On Thursday night, about half past eight o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Clark, an upholsterer, on Clerkenwellgreen, which, in a short time, entirely consumed the same, together with an adjoining house, and greatly damaged several houses at

On Tuesday the horse in the Norwich mail cart took fright, and ran from the yard of Mr. Sadler in Goswell-street, through St. Martin's le-Grand, knocking down and running over several persous on its way who endeavoured to stop it. At the corner of Gld Change, Cheapside, the wheel caught one of the iron posts with such excessive violence, that it flew off and dashed against a men who was very near, and who was knocked insensible to the ground, the blood gushed from the head in a dreadful manner. The atfrighted animal was not yet stopped in its progress, and it rou ca with redoubled fury, from the noise proceeding from the shock of the above circumstance; two men endeavoured to stop it, but one of them was knocked down, and the vehicle passed over his body, he was also dreadfully injured. The horse then ran on as far as Bow Church, where it was stopped by a boy, who caught hold of the reins. The two unfortunate wen who were knocked down were carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—One of them, named James Canbury, a journeyman plaisterer, died on Wednesday. —The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."



#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JULY 6 .- The King went yesterday to St. Cloud, to re-

Letters from Bayonne of the 30th ult, state, that the evening before, a chaloupe arrived there with the Spanish General Eguia, Ex-Minister of War, who has fled from the persecutions of the Revolutionists.—Gazette de France.

It was proposed in one of the late Sittings of the Spanish Cortes, to present to the King a demand for the convocation of an Extraordinary Cortes. The motion was carried by a majority of 150 to 7

The demand presented to the King has been accepted by his Majesty, who has announced a near convocation. The Ordonnance is said to be signed, and that it is about to be published.—Constitut.

IRUN, JUNE 29.—It is reported that the Extraordinary Session of the Cortes is to commence the 15th of October.

VIENNA, JUNE 25 .-- There is again a talk of the approaching departme for Madrid of the Count de Starenberg, our Minister to the King of Sonin. It is inferred that our Court has definitively recognised the Political Changes in the Government of that country

PARIS, JULY S .- The arrival of the news of BUONAPARIE'S death is announced in the Moniteur, and in all the minor Journals, almost precisely in the same terms:—" The English Journals of the 4th inst. have been received. The death of Buomaparte is officially aumoniced in them. The following are the terms in which this news is given."—The accounts published in London are then subjoined, and not a word of remark is added. The intelli-

pence does not appear from these Papers to have laid any femarkable effect on the French Funds.

In the Charder of Deputies the event was alkaled to in a way which is variously reported. The following is one of the versions:

— M. Buplessis Grenedan mounted the tribune. The orator proposed an impunion valuous of managements, the attention was opened an immense volume of manuscripts; the attention was already damped. His voice was so weak that he could scarce be heard. He began, before speaking of the Consurcially, by preneard. The began, here's speaking of the Usurper, and of his most zerious servants. 'But,'added he, 'the Usurper is dead; let us speak of him no more'—(Interruption from the centre.)—Then turning himself towards the left side, he exclaimed, 'Cry now, if you please, Five l'Empereur!' At this moment all the Members on both sides quitted their places, the Ministers retired; and the Spenker descended from the tribune without having pronounced the fourth of his discourse."—(Gazette de France.)

The Subline Porte has caused the Reis Effendi to give official assurance to Lord Strangford, the British Amhassador at Constantinople, that the persons, property, and trade of the British subjects

shall be most perfectly secured. Panis, July 9.-It appears certain that Buonaparte completed his Memoirs (which he commenced on his arrival at St. Helena) a short the before his death. Several copies, it is said, were made of his work, two of which were delivered to General Bertrand, and M. de Montholon. The manuscript will perhaps make about three volumes.— Journal de Paris.

PRINCE YPSILANTI TO THE GREEKS "Brethren and Countymen of Jassy, and of all Moldavia!—The disturbances which have taken place in Moldavia since I quitted that province have been communicated to me; I send, in consequence, the General of the army, Prince Cantacuzeno, with full power to the General of the army, Frince Cantachizeno, with infl power to conduct the affairs of that province, and to restore order. This Prince will be the same to you as myself; obey him, and assist him in any measures he may undertake to attain this desired object. Given at my Head-quarters at Tergowisch, the 18th May, 1821."

Jassy, June 1, 1821. "(Alexander) Yestlanti."

Jassy, June 1, 1821. HANOVER, JUNE 25 .- One of the preparations making for the reception of the King, is the demotition and re-construction of the town gate, Steinthor, which opens on the road to Herrenhausen, over which a grand triumphal arch, embellished with trophies, is erecting. It will henceforward be called the Waterloo Gate. The King will be the first who will pass under it; until which, it is notified that the passage is prohibited. The expence is estimated at 8,000 cropper degree. crowns (cens.)

PARIS, JULY 10 .- The Moniteur contains the following Or-

" Louis, by the Grace of God, &c. &c. " On the Report of our Minister, Secretary of State for the Financial Department - Laving heard our Council of State, we have

ordered, and do order as follows :-

ARTICLE I. Our Minister of Finance is authorized to proceed to the sale, by public competition or sealed tenders, to the firm which shall offer the highest terms, of the twelve millions five hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty francs of renter (stock) in the five per cent. consols belonging to the Royal Treasury, and proceeding from :-

Balance of the loan of 18,600,000 francs of rentes opened for the service of 1818, by the laws of the 6th and 15th of May, 1818, and made applicable to the service of 1819, by the Francs. 1,674,500 law of the 25th of May, 1820 2d. Portion of the Loan opened by the Law of the 6th

of May, 1818, made applicable, by the 5th Article of the Convention of the 9th October, 1818, to the payment of the 100 millions, and restored the 1st June, 1870, in execution of the Convention of the 2d of 6,615,944 February, 1819

Slock redcemed in 1818 4th. One-third of the Loan of 3,984,328 francs made applicable to the payment of annuities by the law of the 8th of March, 1821, to liquidate the two first sixths

becoming due in 1821 and 1822 1,294,776 12,514,220 Total " ARTICLE II. Our Minister of Finance is charged with the

cution of the present Ordonnance, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws. "Given in our Castle of Saint Cloud, the 8th of July of the year

of Grace 1821, and of our reign the 27th. " LOUIS." (Signed) A Hamburgh Mail arrived yesterday, which brings the following

latelligence :-RESELAU, JUNE 30 .- Reports had been received at Vienna, from the Austrian authorities on the military frontiers of Transyl-vania, which are said to announce, that Russian troops had entered Moldavia, because, as a manifesto is asserted to state, the existing treaties had been violated by the Turks occupying Wadachia without the consent of Russia. It is said there are many Russian officers

with Ypsilanti's corps, to whose exertions it is chiefly attributed that it daily increases. \_Silesian Gazette. An article from Odessa, dated June 11, states that Baron Strogonot has addressed two notes to Count Tangeron, the Military Go vernor, on the subject of the free exportation of corn, in which be

strongly protests against the measures adopted by the Porte. The Paris Journals also arrived yesterday. A rumour was affoat in Paris of serious disturbances having taken place in Madrid on the 2d and 3d instant; but this wants confirmation.

The Prince of Saxe Meiningen, brother to the Duchess of Clarence,

is arrived in town.

The French Papers state, that on the day on which the news of Buonaparte's death reached Paris, a person having met General Repp, said to him, "Well, General, your man is dead at last," "What man?" inquired the latter. "What! do you not know that Buonaparte is dead?" The General, upon being assured of the first annual death of Startel and the town when the first annual death of Startel and the town when the first annual death of Startel and the town when the first annual death of Startel and the town when the started from the fact, appeared deeply affected, and the tears even started from his eyes. The King, who had been informed of the circumstance,

on his way to mass, accossed General Rapp, and deigned to teh him that far from blanning his sensibility, he regarded it as a new pledge of his fidelity. "It is true, Sire," answered the General, that I felt deep emotion on learning the death of a man to whom

I owe every thing—even the happiness of serving your Majesty."

The important affair of the Conspiracy of the East, the trial of which occupied the Court of Assizes of Puy-de-Dome, sitting at Rome, fifteen days, was brought to a conclusion on the 4th of After deliberating an hour and a half, the Jary unanimously acquitted the prisoners of all the charges alleged against them and they were immediately set at liberty.

The debates on the projet of haw for continuing the censorship of the Press closed on Monday. An amendment was proposed and carried, the object of which is to limit the duration of the censorship to three months after the next session of the Chamber. It was also agreed, that the restriction, whilst it lasted, should extend to Journals not avowedly political. The Chamber then divided on the question of the whole law, which was passed by a majority of 102, the numbers being 214 to 112.

FRANKFORT, JULY 5 .- Accounts from Odessa, of the 11th of June, say, that since the 9th fourteen vessels had arrived with fugitives from Constantinople, which brought the melancholy information that the killing and imprisonment of the Greeks still continued. The fears entertained by the owners of the cargoes of corn, which have been detained at Constantinople, have proved unfounded, the Turks have paid for the corn at the rate of ten pastres per kislo; so that the excivert, which costs at Olessa 22 roubles, has been sold at 38 roubles.

MADRID, JUNE 21.—It is said that the Government has received information that a conspiracy of a very serious nature has been dis-covered in Andalusia, at the head of which were General Grimnrest and Brigadier-General Isidore Mir. It is affirmed that the Authorities received notice of it only a few moments before it was to be carried into execution, and that many important arrests have taken place in Seville, Cordova, and Cadiz; and that proceedings will be instituted with all speed against the factious, to award them the punishment which they merit.

Letters have been received at Corunna which confirm the new of the removal of Pezuela, Viceroy of Peru, and of the appointment of General Lazerna. These letters add, that the inhabitants of Lima welcomed this change with extreme enthusiasm. They say that the new Viceroy resolved to take advantage of the favourable disposition of the people, and of the troops, and immediately marched from Lima with 8000 men against St. Martin, whom he completely defeated, with the loss of 1800 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The same letters state that Lord Cochrane attempted to surprise Lima, but that he was repulsed by our forces, and that it was said that the adventurer had been wounded in the combat.

Madrid, June 26 .-- Accounts from Seville of the 19th give details of the conspiracy discovered in the province of Andalt General Don Pedro Grimarest, as it seems, was to place himself at the head of the conspiracy, together with Brigadier-General Mr, with the titles of First and Second Commanders of the Army of the Faith. Their meeting was held at the abode of General Geimarest, who furnished the money, but, as it seems, very sparingly, for the necessary expenses. The plan was most absurd: they were to seize the horses of a depot of a regiment near the town of Bornos, to release the innocent prisoners confined at Xeres; which respectable force was to serve as the nucleus, for that which they fancied they could

The Insurgent Zaldivar engaged to reinforce this great army with a body of partisans, and former companions of his at the time when he commanded a party of Guerillas in the French war. All being done, which was to be accomplished without money, for they had none, they were to proclaim the King absolute, to overtuen the monumental stones of the Constitution, and come to Seville to join their companions there. Several persons were arrested, and others have fled: in pursuit of whom, the most active measures are

Disreported to-day, (the 26th) at Madrid, that there has been a terrible commotion at Valencia. To prevent all error, we think it our duty to say, that we have before us a Proclamation of the Captain-General of that Province, in which he states, that some malicious persons taking advantage of the night, discharged a petrod which had some persons to kaliana that cannon had been petard, which led some persons to believe that cannon had been fired from the citadel, and that General Elio was going to be set at liberty. Hence a great agitation naturally ensued, which, however, was happily calmed by the prudence and firmness of the Political Chief, and the other Authorities.

NEW YORK. - Robbery of Mr. Kean. - Mr. Kean, on his arrival here from Boston, on the 29th of May last, discovered that his trunk or case, which contained all his valuable papers, and a considerade sum of money, had been stolen. Among the papers were some receipts, signed by Le Roy, Bayard, and Co. Mr. Kean's engagements with several Managers, and numerous letters, two Bank notes of one hundred dollars each, and a quantity of specie in English gold. The case (somewhat resembling a leather trunk) left in the place of that of Mr. Kean's, and which is now in his pos-session, was filled with stones, an old pair of pantaloons, and a vest. May 8.—The sloop Hero, Captain Palmer, arrived at Stonington

MAY 8.—The sloop Hero, Captain Palmer, arrived at Stonington last Tuesday, in seventy-three days from New South Iceland, with a cargo of oil. On the 28th of March, in lat. 21. S, long. 35, W. spoke the brig Wilner, of London, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Falmouth, England; the Captain of which informed Capt. P. that the Chiling army, near Peru, had fought two battles with the Royalarmy, in both of which the Chiling army was victorious; and it was supposed would cause the surrender of Peru soon to the Chilings. Chilians.

MAY 15 .- The gigantic projects that occupy the attention of our countrymen, are truly surprising. A plan is now forming, for example, to establish a settlement at the mouth of the River Columbia, for the purpose of importing teas direct from the East Indies. It is then proposed to transport this article of merchandize up the Columbia, until it reaches the rocky mountains, and then to proceed by land to the navigable branch of the Missouri. This embraces a space of 340 miles in extent. Of this distance 200 miles are represented by travellers as constituting an excellent road: the remaining 140, comprehend the mountain barrier, which must be passed by the intrepidity will then, by the aid of the Missouri and its subsidiary streams supply the whole western continent with the refreshing beverage.

JUNE 1.—Accounts are received of the destruction of the town

Omoa, in the Bay of Honduras, by fire, on the 14th of April :--250 houses were destroyed-18 left stunding. The loss is estimated at 200,000 dollars.

ST. GEORGE'S (BERMUDA), APRIL 25 .- The details of the pro ceedings of the House of Assembly have not transpired, but it is rumoured that several excellent Resolves of a Committee of the whole House have been framed, with a Memorial to the King, praying His Majesty to remove his Excellency from the Government of this Colony. Copies both of the Resolves and the Memorial, we are informed, have been submitted to his Excellency.

MAY 2 .- Since our last, we understand the House of Assembly has received a Message from his Excellency the Governor, market by the usual amicable, urbane, and conciliatory traits of temper, by is so justly characterized. We yet hope however, that the public business may be carried peaceably on. is expected that the proceedings of the Colonial Legislature will shortly be laid before the public. INSTRUCTIONS RESPECTING THE CORONATION

Whitehall, July 13, \$21. In pursuance of an Order of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, the following Instructions have been framed for securing the commodious access and return of Carriages conveying persons to and from Westminster Hall and Abbey on the occasion of His Majusty's Coronation on the 19th instoat. In conformity with these Instructions the necessary directions have been given to all His Manjesty's Officers and Servants concerned in carrying them into execution. The Doors of the Hall and Abbey will be opened at Three o'Clock in the Morning. At the same hour all the Gates of Hyde Park, except the Kensington Gate, will be opened for Carriages, and the Stable Yard Gate will be opened for the passage of such Carriages as will be permitted to use the Second Route laid down in the Instructions. The Doors of the Hell and Abbey will be shut at Seven o'Clock in the Morning against all visitors, except those who are entitled to be set down at the House of Lords, and the Doors of that House will be shut at Eight o'Clock. All Carriages are then to depart, and the Gates of the Park will be open at Three o'Clock Afternoon, to those which are to wait there for the return of their Owners, as stated in the Second and Third Routes.

SIDMOUTH No. 1.—Route for the Foreign Ministers, for all those who are to form part of the Procession, and for those who have Tickets from Peers, Judges, Privy Councillors and Grand Crosses of the

N. B .- The Holders of such Tickets may also use the Route,

Pass down Grosvenor-place, Eaton-sireet, and the Vauxball-road, along Millbank-road, Mitthauk-street, and the Ea-t side of Abingdon-street; set down at the House of Lords; and go home by the West side of Abingdon-street, along College-street, Little Collegestreet, Wood-street, North-street, St. John's Church-yard, Little Tufton-street, Tufton-street, the Horseferry-road, Carey street, the North and West sides of Vincent's-square, and Bentinck-street.

Persons of the above descriptions from the Eastern Parts of the Town, will fall into this line most early by crossing Vauxhall

All the foregoing persons will be excluded unless they arrive by Eight o'Clock in the Morning.

In the Evening the Corriages to take away the above-mentioned

Persons, will wait in Vincent's-square, with the hind wheels against the rails of the Square, will come from thence (when required) by the reverse of the Morning Route, up the West side of Abingdon-street, and go home by the East side of that Street, the Millbank-road, and Vauxball-road.

No. 2 .- Route for all persons who have tickets for the South side of the Aisle of Westminster Abbey.

Enter St. James's Park, at the Stable-yard, pass along the Mall, cross the Parade, and leave the Park by Storey's Gate, pass down Prince's street, set down in Dean's Yard; and go home by Bowling-street, Little Smith-street, Smith-street, Deanstreet, Tothill-street, the Broadway, York-street, James-street, iuto the Park at Buckingham Gate, up Constitution Hill, and out at the Hyde Park Corner Gate.

All the foregoing Persons will be excluded, unless they take their scats by seven o'clock in the Morning.

In the Afternoon, the Carriages to take away the foregoing Persons will enter St. James's Park from Piccadilly, and wait in the Bird Cage Walk with the hind wheels against the houses, and the horses' heads fronting the Canal, and (when called for) will take up and go home by the same Route as in the Morning.

This Route will be used by those who have Seats in the

Booths which open into Prince's street.

No. 3.—Route for all Persons who have Tickets for the North Side of the Aisle of Westminster Abbey.

Fall into the line in Cockspur-street, pass on the West side of the Statue at Charing-cross, down Parliament-street and the Broad

Sanctuary, set down at the Stairs which will be provided to cross the Platform, and go home through Little George-street, into George-street, and through Delahay-street, Duke-street, Charles-street, and King-street into Whitehull.

All the foregoing persons will be excluded, unless they take their

Sents by Seven o'clock in the Morning.

In the Afternoon the Carriages to take away the foregoing Persons will enter St. James's-park from the Stable-yard, turn to the left and wait on the Parade in the Park, with the hind wheels ngainst the railing, and the horses' heads fronting the Horse Guards, and (when called for) will pass through the Horse Guards, down King-street, take up where they set lown in the Morning, and re-turn home by the West side of Parliament-street.

This Route will be used by those who have Seats in the Guild-hall, and in the Booths in the Abbey Church-yard, and St. Margaret's Church-yard, and in the Gardens of Parliament-square No. 4.—Route for all Persons having Tickets for Westminster-hall.

and the Exchequer, and Duchy of Lancaster Offices. Fall into the line in the Strand, pass on the East side of the Statue at Charing-cross, down Parliament-street, set down at the Platform near the corner of New Palace-yard, from whence the Parties will walk along the Platform into the Hall, and the Carringes will go home along Bridge-street, and over Westminster-

All the foregoing Persons will be excluded, unless they take their Scats by Seven o'clock in the Morning. In the Evening the Carriages to take away the foregoing

Persons will wait round the Asylum with the hind wheels against the walls, and (when called for,) will take up where they set down in the Morning, and will go home along the East side of Parliament-street.

This Route will be used by those who have Seats in New Palace Yard.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING'S COURT .- On Tuesday, at half-past eleven o'clock His Majesty held a Privy Council, which was attended by the Lord Presidem, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Master of the Horse, the Marquis of Canden, Earl Powis, Earl of Chichester, Earl of Catheart, Earl of Shaftesbury, the Judge Adconnester, Earl of Calineari, Earl of Shatteshury, the Juage Advocate, Sir Charles Long. Mr. Greville attended as Clerk of the Council.—The King gave audiences to the Barl of Harrowby, Sir Charles Long, and the Judge Advocate, who laid before His Majesty the proceedings of some Courts Martial.—The Court broke up about one o'clock.—Some time afterwards His Majesty gave an audience to Viscount Sidmouth.

The King will hold a Levee at Carlton House, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, and a Drawing Room on Thursday, the 26th inst The King will proceed for Ireland by sea, and, it is understood,

will emburk at Brighton.

On Friday the King gave a splendid Dinner to the Prince Esterhazy, sen. and the Duke de Grammont, Ambassadors Extraordinary from the Courts of Austria and France, specially appointed to be at his Majesty's Coronation, their Excellencies having been previously nis majesty s Coronation, their Excenencies naving been previously introduced to His Majesty. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Esterhasy, jun. the Austrian Ambassador, the Princess Esterhasy, and the Lord Great Chamberlain, were among the party

It is expected that the King will give a splendid Ball at his Palace.

in Pall Mall, on Friday, the 27th instant,



Lord Stewart, the Brillsh Ambassador at Vienne, and his Lady, have arrived in town, to be present at the Coronation.

The Duke of Cambridgs, accompanied by Colonels Reynert and Prott, landed on Taesday afternoon at Dover, under a Royal Salute, and arrived in town on Wednesday. His Royal Highness left the Duchess and Prince quite well. He alighted at the Patnee of the King, in Pall-mall, to pay his affectionate respects to his beloved brother, and remained with his Majesty about two hours, and then proceeded to his Royal Highness's temporary residence during his stay in England, at the King's Palace, Pimlico, where he was received by the Princess Augusta. Their Royal Highnesses soon after proceeded to the King's Palace at Kensington, on a visit to the Duchess of Kent, and dined with her Royal Highness, and were there met by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and a select party of private friends.

On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Palmerston, Sir Charles Long, Mr. Huskisson, and other official Gentlemen, assembled at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's bouse. The object, we understood to be to make arrangements for the reduction of the expenses of their different departments.

A Privy Council was held yesterday, which sat till four o'clock, at which the Dukes of York and Chrence were present.

The Coronation.—The following notice has been issued from

the Lord Chamberlain's Office:—The Knights Communders of the Order of the Bath will receive their Manties, Hats, Spurs, Swords, and Belts, at this Office, on Monday next, between the hours of twelve and three, upon payment of the Fees, and the production of their respective Letters of Summons to attend His Majesty's Coronation.

A magnificent fête in honour of the coronation is to be given at Carlton Pulace; the preparations are upon a most extensive scale, and it is the wish of His Majesty that it shall exceed in splendour

the entertainment given to the Sovereigns after the pence.

The Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, who were accustomed to walk, by their representatives, in the procession to Westminster Abbey, will not appear on Thursday.

His Grace the Archibishop of Canterbury has waived his cxclusive right of passing over Westminster Bridge on the day of the Corona-

tion; the bridge will consequently be entirely closed on Thursday.

The dress of his Highness Prince Esterhazy, in which he will ap-pear at the Coronation is said to be the most splendid ever seen in this country.

The Lord Great Chamberlain has signified his intention to open Westminster Hall to the inspection of the public generally, and without tickets, the day but one after the Coronation, and for several days subsequently. The first day after the Coronation will be devoted to those who have written for tickets, and to whom unswers bave not been sent. His Lordship will take care that the appearance of the Hall shall be preserved in the same state as during the Royal Basquet. This liberal arrangement will, no doubt, produce general satisfaction. .

Lord Culthorpe has been appointed to carry the Gold Spurs at the Coronation, and the Earl of Abergavenny will execute by deputy the office of his Majesty's Chief Larderer. The Manquis of Exeter will execute the office of Lord High Almoner.

The company who will sit down to dinner in the Hall will consist of 204 Peers and Bishops; 36 Privy Councillors; 28 Knights (first class) Grand Crosses, attached to the Military Order of the Bath; and 86 Knights Commanders (second class). The whole number will be 354. Each of these will have his own attendant with him at table, such attendant to be habited in a scarlet frock coat, with a garter blue sush round the waist, &c. according to The Gazette Order.

It has been determined by the Lords of the Council, that each who has signified his intention to be present shall receive five Tickets; Privy Councillors, not Peers, four Tickets; Knights of the Grand Cross, three Tickets; Knights Commanders of the Buth, two

Tickets; and Clerks in Council, two Tickets.

On Friday instructions were sent from the Secretary of State's office, appointing the station of each Magistrate on the day of the Coronation. All the public offices are to be shut up, and illustrated in the public offices are t minated at night.

The Duke of Weilington is to be honoured as Gold Stick, and Sir R. Hill as Silver Stick, on the Coronation-day.

Names of the Barons of the Cinque Ports, and two ancient towns

elected to perform the Canopy Service at the Coronation :-

HASTINGS-The Hon. William Henry John Scott; James Daw-

kins, Esq.; Edward Milward, Esq.; Charles Emmerson, Esq.; SANDWICH—Joseph Stewart, Esq.; Charles Emmerson, Esq.;

SANDWICH—Joseph Stewart, Esq.; Charles Emmerson, Esq.; George Nockes, Esq.
DOVER—E. B. Wilbraham, Esq.; Henshaw Latham, Esq.
ROMNEY—Benjamin Cobb, Esq.; Cholmeley Dering, Esq.
HYTSIE—Stewart Majoribanks, Esq.; Wm. Deedes, jun. Esq.
RYE—William Phillips Lamb, Esq.; John Dodson, Esq.
WINCHELSEA—H. Brougham, Esq.; Lucius Concannon, Esq.
If any of these Gentlemen decline attending, the King will nominate officers in their place.

nate others in their place.

The following extract from Clarke's "Rymer's Fadera," will shew what were the contributions of twelve counties to the Coronation Feast of King Edward I. at Windsor.

Feb. 10th, 1274, orders were issued to different Sheriffs to furnish the following provisions at Windsor, on Easter Eve, it being then intended that the Coronation of King Edward I. should be solemnized at that time and place, viz. :

		Oxen.	Swine.	Sheep.	Fowls.
Sheriff of Gloucester		60	101	60°	3000
Bucks and Bedford		40	66	40	8100
Oxford		40	67	40	2100
Kent		40	67	40	2100
Surrey and Sussex		40	67	40	2000
Warwick and Leicester		60	98	40	3000
Somerset and Dorset		100	176	110	5000
Essex	•	60	101	60	3160

Total, twelve counties . 440 744 430 22,460
In the year 1307, King Edward II. issued an order, duted at
Clipston, on the 25th of September, to the Seneschal of Gascony, and Constable of Bourdeaux, to provide a thousand pipes of good wine, and send them to London, there to be delivered to the King's butler before Christmas, to be used at the approaching Coronation. The purchase and freight of the wine was to be paid for out of the cony, by a company of farmed those revenues.

First Junuary, 1308, the same King issued an order to the Sheriff Wiltshire, (and probably to all other Sheriffs in proportion), to bdy and provide out of the revenues of the sherifidom 24 live oxen, 24 live porkers, 25 live brawns, and 24 fat bacons, to be delivered at Westminster to those who should be appointed to receive the

same, within a fortnight from the festival of the purification.

THE CHAMPION.—Thursday afternoon, Mr. Dymoke, tried on the THE CHAMPION.—Thursday afternoon. Mr. Dymoke, tried on the suit of armour in which he is to appear before the King in Westminster Hall. It might be termed a dressed rehearsal; and Astley's Amphitheatre had to boast of a select few of the nobility and gentry who were admitted upon this occasion to witness the per-firmance. The suit of armour is composed of burnished steel, and originally belonged to the proprietor of the Gothic-hall, in Pallmall. The horse on which the Champion is to ride on the day of the Corona tion is quite familiar to the public eye. It is a handsome, strong, black and white Hanoverian borse, of the name of Cato, at old stager, and long accustomed to the glare of lamps, the sound of trumpets, &c. The Champion is a fine young man, about five feet ten inches in height. The armous sweighs upwards of 70lb. The Champion, on being dressed, mounted his charger with very little assistance, and immediately role across the stage, bowing to the ladies; be then backed his charger with considerable case and faand as a proof of the steadiness of Old Cate, on one of his fect accidentally touching one of the side scenes, which fell down he remained perfectly quiet. The Champion was without his helmet and plume of feathers; these faster articles not being quite At the request of several of the ladies, the Champion, in the most gallant manner, appeared in the ride, and trotted round it several times. Mr. Dymoko retired for a short period, and then returned in the old suit of armour, in which he had been daily re hearsing, to gratify the nobility and gentry. Lady Caroline Lamb afterwards vole the horse of the Champion across the stage, and delighted her friends with the ease, elegance, and agility she displayed in backing the spirited animal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Nicholas of Russia and the Prussian Ambassador arrived at Dover from Calais on Thursday, under satures from the batteries and immediately set off for London, to attend the Coronation.

-Major-General Sir John Ettey has arrived in Ath-THE ARMY. lone, and assumed the command of the Western district, in the room of Major-Gen. Lambert, who is removed to the Southern

Wednesday se'nnight twenty-seven bombadiers and gunners of the Royal Artillery, under Major Lucy, and Licuts. Hill and Savage, left Limerick for Cock, to embark for Gibraltar. They have been replaced by an equal number of men and officers from Capt. Crawford's company, who arrived at Limerick on Monday, from Dublin. The remainder of Major Lacy's company, quartered in Clountell, have received orders to proceed to Cork, for the same

Friday morning, at five o'clock, Major Wm. Davison, Aide de Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, with dispatches from Frankfort.

The London transport has arrived at Cove, to convey a company of the Royal Artillery to Gibraltur.

Mr. F. Cross, the Chancery Barrister, is appointed a Master in Chancery, vice Mr. Thomson, deceased.

John Jones, Esq. of Ystrad is returned Member in Parliament

for Carmarthen, by a majority of 31.

The Duke de Grammont, deputed by the King of France to at

tend the Coronation, is arrived in town.

Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain D. R. Newall was sworn into the command of the ship Scalesby Castle, consigned to China direct.

The Governors of Bridewell Hospital are enlarging the prison for the purpose of the classification of the prisoners, and other internal improvements. A corn-mill is to be erected, and no more oakum improvements. is to be picked, the occupation not being considered laborious

On Thursday afternoon the Hon, Artillery Company assembled on their ground, City-road, for the purpose of having a pair of colours consecrated. About six o'clock this interesting ceremony was performed by the Company's Chaplain; after which they went through their evolutions in a very masterly manner. They appeared all new clothed, and their colours were very elegant. The windows of the barrack-rooms were crowded with Ladie

The maximum of the temperature of the air in June was only 74 deg. the same as it was on the 25th of April last, so that we were then two deg. short of summer heat .- It is an interesting fact that on the first of the dog days there was ice on the ponds in the vicinity of the metropolis.

The Midsummer dividends commenced paying to the public, at the Bank, on Monday last.

the New Police Act, which has just passed, "No shop, room, or place for the sale of, or under presence of, selling ready made coffee, tea, or other liquors, shall be kept open after eleven o'clock at night, nor opened before four in the morning, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, or before six o'clock between Michaelmas and Lady day, under penalty of any sum not exceeding 101.; or, for non-payment thereof, imprisonment and hard labour for any space of time not exceeding three months. Also, no person, shall blow any horn, or use any other noisy instrument, for the purpose of hawk-ing, or selling, or distributing any article whatsoever, under penalty of any sum not exceeding forty shillings; or, upon non-payment thereof, imprisonment for any time not exceeding ten days."

PICKPOCKETS.—One half of the persons who collected before Sadler's Wells, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to that place, on Thursday, were pickpockets, and numerous depredations were

#### HOME CIRCUIT, SUMMER ASSIZES. Hertfordshire -- Thursday, Aug. 2, at Hertford.

Essex—Monday, Aug. 16, at Chelmsford. Kent—Monday, Aug. 13, at Maidstone. Sussex—Saturday, Aug. 18, at Lewes. Surrey-Thursday, Aug. 23, at Croydon.

OXFORD CIRCUIT. Berkshire—Wednesday, Aug. 1, at Abingdon.
Oxfordshire—Saturday, Aug. 4, at Oxford.
Worcestershire—Wednesday, Aug. 8, at Worcester.
Gloucestershire—Saturday, Aug. 11, at Gloucester. Monmouthshire - Saturday, Aug. 18, at Monmouth. Herefordshire - Tucsday, Aug. 21, at Hereford. Shropshire - Tuesday, Aug. 28, at Shrewsbury Staffordshire - Saturday, Sept. 1, at Stafford.

NORPOLK CIRCUIT. Buckinghamshire Monday, July 30, at Buckingham. Bedfordshire—Thursday, Aug. 2, at Belford.

Huntingdonshire—Saturday, Aug. 4, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeshire—Monday, Aug. 6, at Cambridge.
Suffolk—Thursday, Aug. 9, at Bury St. Edmund's.
Norfolk—Monday, Aug. 13, at the Castle of Norwich.

ADVERTISEMENT.]—British Gallery of Pictures, by Tresham and Ottley.—This exquisitely heautiful Work is acknowledged to led in any age or nation. not generally known that the Forty Sets in Colours, (each value 3201.) to be given among the Prizes in "Tomkins's Picturk Lot-TERY," are the only Sets in existence, except a very few in the subscribers' hands. The one hundred sets of proofs (each value 1001.) are similarly situated. As the copper plates are to be destroyed, the work cannot fail to become very valuable.—The Drawing of this interesting Lottery will take place in a few days. Every con-noisseur and lover of the fine arts, therefore, should purchase tickets without delay.

ADVERTISEMENT.] - THOMPSON'S, HOLBORN HILL .- Spirits and Wines, of the most superior quality, at extraordinary low prices. Gin, 9s. 4d. 10s. 8d. and 12s. per gallon.—Jamaica Rum (very old) 14s. 6d.—Brandv(old Cogniac) 22s.—Cape Madeira Wines, 16s. 20s. and 24s. per dozen.—Old Sherriers, 38s. and 44s.—A parcel of Blackburn Old West India Madeira, 42s. per dozen.—Draught Port Wines, 36s. and 42s.—Old Crusted Ditto, 1815 vintage, and in bottles, two years, 48s.—Glass Bottles, 2s. 6d. per doz.—Hampers, 9d. per doz.—Credit not given — Counting House up —Hampers, 9d. per doz.—Cre the Gateway, 94, Holborn Hill.

#### POLICE.

Bow-STREET. Tuesday, Taomas Carby, a noted horse-denier. was examined on a charge of defrauding Mr. John Punney, of Gratton-street, Bond-street, of fifty guineas and two carriage horses, value sixty-two gainers, which he did in the following mana r:--In coasequence of an advertisement appearing in one of the Dody Papers, respecting two horses to be sold, Mr. Pinney went to the prisoner. respecting two norses to be sold, Ar. Princy went of the prisoner, who had hired stables in Chemies-mews, Belliord-square, and finally agreed to give fifty-two gamens and his own pair of carriage horses for those advertised by the prisoner. A short time after the purchase, the horses were discovered to be unsound, and Mr. Princy immediately disputched his servant with the horses to the prison a for the purpose of returning them and obtaining the money which had been given for them; but on the arrival of the seriant in Chemies-mews, the prisoner had decamped immediately after the purchase had been made. Taumon, one of the principal officers, tracked out and apprehended the prisoner. He was committee for want of surcties, and the parties were bound over to prosecute the

prisoner for the fraud at the next Westminster Session.

QUEEN-SQUARE,—On Friday the Magistrates were occupied nearly the whole of the day in swearing in special constables, to assist in keeping the peace on Thursday next, when the Coronation takes place. Most of those who presented themselves were respectable housekeepers in Westminster, and who came forward as volunteers.

LADY MORGAN'S ITALY.—This work seems like'y to excit much controversy. A contemporary journal, observes, that since the rational of the old governments, and the new arrangem interfactors and people which marked the return of peace, a v st a u't tide of travellers in Italy have poured forth the contents of their journals upon the public, and we have had abundant specimens of m re categories of Italian tourists, than the fertile imagination of Sterne could invent. But, though a few bave culled such macdoles of recent times, as were publici juris upon the Continent, the great majority have treated Italy as if it had been a blat in the creation since the times of the Casars and the Catos; or, at best, have viewed it only as a picture gallery or a statue room; while have offered either general or comprehensive views of the political and social contingencies which produced a Danie, a Galico, a Machinel, or of those more recent revolutions which have even more extensively affected the interests of humanity. The deficiencies of such travellers, Lady Morgan has to a great degree supplied. Leavsuch traveliers, Lang surgran has to a general egree supplied. Leaving as he much of those dry details, which are abundantly supplied by guide books, catalogues, and works of professional criticism, our author has taken a master's view (if the term be applicable to a female) of the whole series of events which have led from the downfall of the Cæsars to short epochs of liberty, prosperity and light, to and to the consts to short epocas of incree, prospertly and ngm, we a fifful dream of plunder, bloodshed, and unavailing contention, and to that state of "grim repose" in which despotism, civil and religious, had for ages plunged the fairest portion of Europe. Lady M.'s work is not therefore a classical tour, nor a picture-sque tour; but it contains a rich harvest of "middle age" nucclote, abounding with such traits of the domestic, social, and notifical life of the great with such traits of the domestic, social, and political life of the great republics of Italy, as cannot ful of exciting an intense interest in all who sympathize with their species. The gravity and massiveness of the subject have not however prevented the author from including largely in those humourous and striking details of real life, which form the charm of her more recent novels. Her views of society, have been more intimate than those of any other recent traveller. Her literary reputation has opened wide the door of continental hospitality to her; and communications have been made to the author of ' France' that would have been, perhaps, difficultly obtained by persons, less known, or of principles less avowedly favourable to civil liberty and national independence. This circumstance has given avowedly favourable tothe same sort of interest and originality to her narration, which made the reputation of her work on France, and distinguishes it from all other books on that Country.

ADVERTISEMENT.]-THE CORONATION.-Every thing that tends to embellish the person is eagerly sought after. The greatest auxiliary to Beauty is a fine Head of Hair, which is produced by and genuine, patronized by her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and the Nobility.—The virtues of this Od are pre-eminent for moreishing Hair, preventing its fulling off or turning Grey in cases of sickness alarm, fright, study, accouchement, &c.—preserves it to the latest period of life—promotes a luxuriant growth on the buldest places.—The wonderful properties of this Oil not only accelerate the growth, but render hair that is harsh and dry as soft as silk, and growth, but render nair that is narsh and dry as soit as siis, and adds a beautiful gloss—in fine, it gives the most fuscinating and delectable appearance to the Hair of Ludies, Gentlemen, and Children.—It also produces Whiskers, Eye-brows, &c. The sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, Kirby-street, Hatton Garden, have just supplied their Agents, in town and country, with a valuable quantity of that admired article. Also their Essence of Tyre, for changing the colour of the hair; and ALSANA EXTRACT for the Teeth and Gunis; but none of these articles are genuin; without the signature in red ink "A Rowland and Son."

the signature in red ink "A Rowland and Son."

ADVERTISEMENT.]—Another great Capital sold by Bish!!!—
On Tuesday last, the 10th instant, No. 19,515 was drawn a Prize of 16,0001. Consols, which, with several other Capitals, was sold by Bish, at his fortunate Offices, 4, Corthall, and 9, Charing-Cross; who also sold No. 14,041, a Prize of 21,0001. and several other Capitals in the present Lottery. The following is the present Rich State of the Wheel! all of which must be drawn next Tuesday, the 17th instant, and the Saturday following, being the final conclusion of both the Lottery and the Contract, when of course every Prize must be drawn. Prize must be drawn.

1£25,00	0 Consols£25,00
2 20,00	O Consols
1 15,00	O Consols
2 3,00	0 Consols R no
<b>2</b> r 2,40	0 Consols
2 1,20	O Consols 2.40
6 40	O Consols.
6 25	0 Consols
20 5	0 Money
41 2.	5 Money 1,02
50 2	I Money 1,050
1,015	Money
1,100 1	111s. Money 12,70.

Every Ticket drawn the next Day, is sure to be a Prize, and One half of all the Capitals and other Prizes must be drawn that Day; consequently, on the next Day of Drawing there will not be any Blanks. A few warranted undrawn Tickets and Shares are still on Sale at Bish's Offices, 4, Cornbill, and 9, Charing-Cross, London, and by his Agents in the Country.

On Thursday an Inquest was held on the body of a male infants who was found tied up in a bundle, with signs of violence on its body, in the passage of the house of Mr. Hyam's, of Wild-street, Long-acre. The violence on its person was proved to have caused death, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

Wednesday, Mr. Henderson, of Goodman's-fields, was thrown from his horse. He was conveyed to Mr. Hopkins's, the surgeon, near Cambridge-heath. On examination, the back part of his head was found drendfully fractured, and he was, as soon as possible, conveyed to his bonse, where he expired on Wednesday night leaving a wife and a numerous family.



MR. DE LAFONS, of 17, Rathbone-place, Dentist, returns thanks M. DE LAFONS, of 17, Rathbone-pince, Denus, returns thanks to the Nobility and Gentry, for the very distinguished patronage he has been honoured with, and begs leave to inform them, that having succeeded to the practice of Alf FALEUR, he is enabled to ofter his services in all cases where the Mineral Teeth may be preferred; his method of fixing Natural and Artificial Teeth, having been universally approved of, he has to solicit their attention to a contrivance for supporting the Mineral once upon similar principles, they also being removable at pleasure, and yet infinitely more seemer than by any of the methods hitherto adopted. Sets of Teeth constructed so as to obviate the very objectionable and inscente mode of tying in the Springs—Attendance from Ten till four. No. 17, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

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MR. IMREE, Dentist, late Assistant to Mr. Cartwright, of Bedford-street.

RATURAL and ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. IMREE, Dentist, late Assistant to Mr. Cartwright, of Bedford-street, respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED to 40, Rathbone place, where he has commenced Practice. He flatters himself that he has theroughly acquired the art of fixing natural and artificial Teeth, from one to a whole Set, upon the most approved principles, at prices which cannot fail to accommodate: he stops carious Teeth, to prevent nervous irritation, regulates uneven teeth, and cleasses those infected with tartar. Having made that department of the prolession is which mechanical contrivance is required, his long and peculiar study, he hopes to be family with a star of the public favour.—40, Rathbone-place.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on an unprecedented principle.—Mr-GRAY, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, on the successful system introduced by himself in mastication, articulation, appearance, &c. and to remain perfectly secure in their places by the pressure of the atmosphere; thereby avoiding pinning to stumps, twing, twisting wires, or fastening springs to the adjoining Teeth, or any attachment whatever to the remaining Teeth; and consequently, instead of injuring, about them support. These artificial Teeth may be taken out, and replaced by the wearer with the greatest facility. To those who require whole or half sets, Mr. Gray undertakes, at his own risk, to furnish pieces which shall answer all the purposes above described, without the incumbrance of the spiral springs, which are usually attached to such pieces.—25, Oid Burlington-street.

—25, Oid Burlington-street.

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DALDYESS or GREY HAIRS will not be seen, although there are Articles daily brought out for the Hale, and pulsed in the Newspapers, with proteine of Queens. Emperors, &c. having given their leave to it, which is a folly, as persons of consequence do not the to have their names, published in Newspapers or Hand-bills when they bay a bottle of Oil. If the Proprietor of the following Article were to publish, it cross of distinction who make use of his Oil, it would fill a volume. In short, Thousands of Ladies and Gentlemen have a good Head of Hair, withough being the least shaded or Grey, by using Pilace's celebrated Russia Oil only. But some Ladies being persualed by their Hair-dressers to use other Oils, or sold them counterfeit Russia Oil, they soon found the difference, as their Hair league to fail of, becoming shaded or getting Grey. In short, Prince's Russia Oil is the best Oil for dressing, preserving, and promoting the growth of their, and begun to turn grey, it is such a nonvisher, that by use it will restore it to its natural colour, which several Ladies of distinction have experienced; clears the Scarf, and keeps the Head and Hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months, will restore the Hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which has been proved by hundreds. But to produce the desired effect, it must be used regularly.

Ladies will find Prince's Russia Oil preferable to any other Oil for dressing their own, or false Hair, as it gives it a natural gloss, softens and curls it. Gentlemen wearing powder ought to use it instead of pomatum – promote evel-prows, whiskers, &c., The Original Proprietor has now so improved the Russia Oil that it will always be sweet and pleasant, and will keep in all climates; and good allowance to Merciants and Captains for exportation.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil, at 4s, the small bettle; or a bottle, containing the quantity of nearly five small onc

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Proved by Affidest, the 24th Nevember, 1814, before the Lord Mayor, that A. Prince is the stightnal Proprietor is the Universe of the Russia Oil; therefore if any Perfumer. Medicine-vender, Hair-dresser, or any one else, sells Russia Oil, that is not Prince's, they are impostors, as they sell counterfeits to their customers.

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\*\*Exp Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as there are several Hair-dressers and others in town and country who seil counterfeits, and say they are genuine. As there has been so much imposition of late, and counterfeit Russia Oil sold in almost every street; and impostors have made the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the neunine, and even builtated the Original Proprietor's Name, therefore purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of a respectable Perfumer or Medicine Vender. As several Isadies and Gentlemen in the country have complained that they have been taken in by unprincipled persons selling them counterfeit Russia Oil, therefore Ladies and Gentlemen will be sure to have the genuine by euclosing the money in a letter for the Russia Oil, &c. directed to Mr. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London, when Mr. P. will send them by return of coach to any part of the kingdom.

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#### LUNDUN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, JULY 13. We have been very moderately supplied with Wheat since Monday, and fine samples command a rendy sale on fall as good -Burley, from the shortness of the arrival, is from Is. to 2s. per quarter dearer; and Beans and Pease are steady in value. Though we have had a fair supply of Oats this week, the sales were somewhat brisker this morning, and Monday's prices fully supported.— In other acticles there is no alteration to notice.

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN per Quarter, for the Week ending

1 .		JUNE 30.	_
Mar. Dist	Wht.   Ryc.   s. d.   s. d.   s. d.   s. d.	Barl.   Oats.   s. d s. d.   23 44 17 85	Bram. Pease. Qut. s. d. s. d. 30 23 30 24 18 ex
Inl. Counties Eug. & Wal	50 9 31 3	24 3 20 5 23 5 17 11	30 23 30 24 18 83 31 4 30 24 24 44 30 33 30 24 19 2

### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM JULY 9 TO JULY 14, INCLUSIVE.

The market for Colonial produce still continues to be gove by much heaviness, and as the stocks are fast accumulating, the present prices must be considered untenable—the immense s which the Continent is receiving direct from the Bust and West Indies and the Brazils, is sensibly experienced by the dimination of Exports.—Owing to the superabundant quantity of low Plantation Sugar, which the merchants are desirous of quitting, the reduced prices of 52s. to 54s. have been accepted; the better qualities are, however, comparatively scarce, and maintain nearly previous rates. Office Coffee market generally, we must state a depreciation upon our last quotations, of 3s. to 4s. per owt. upon Plantation, and of Foreign 1s. to 2s. By auction, very ordinary and nearly unmerchantable Januaica Rum was forced off at the following prices, which are altogether unheard of: 12 to 15 overproofs 1s. 4d. to ls. 5d. and 30 overproofs 2s. to 2s. 1d. per Gallon-the result of is. 5d. and 30 overproofs 2s. to 2s. 1d. per Gallon—the result of which has reduced the value of Jamaicas full 2d. per gallon, and of Leewards about 1d. per gallon. The business done in Cottons has somewhat exceeded the average of preceding weeks, without, however, producing any alteration in the currency, notwithstanding the activity of the Liverpool market, where Boweds and Orleans have realized an advance of ½ per 1b. and all other descriptions are held with increased firmness.—There is a deficiency of Import into the kingdom this year of 145,000 bags compared with the corresponding period of 1820.—Tallows are held with much more confidence, and to all ampenance prices have found their minimum noise. dence, and to all appearance prices have found their minimum point. Yellow Candle is difficult to be bought under 47s. per cwt. for arrival, and 46s. 6d. on the spot. — 3855 chests of East India Indigo have been brought forward, of which about one-fourth was taken in the remainder realized an advance upon the last sale of 6d, and 1s, upon consuming qualities: 4d, and 8d, npon good and good midding, and 3d, and 5d, upon fine.—Fine Violet and Copper 7s, 3d, to 7s, 6d., middling ditto 7s, to 7s, 6d., consuming ditto 6s, 9d, to 7s, 3d. low Coromaudel 4s. 9d. to 5s., good middling Madras 6s. 3d. to 6s. 7d., middling ditto 4s. 3d. to 6s., violet and blue 8s. 6d. to 8s. 10d. fine purple 8s. to 8s. 6d., purple and violet 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d., fine purple 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. fine violet 7s. 8d. to 8s., good middling 7s. 8d. to 7s. 9d., fine red violet 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d., good and middling 7s. 3d. to 7s. 8d.

PRICES	of the	PUBLI	C FUN	DS.		
STOCKS.	Mon.	Turs.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Set.
Bank Stock	234	23 43	233}	223	2321	232
3 per Cent. Reduced	772	778	77	771	771	771 61
3 per Cent. Consols	77	77 \$	76}	76	7.58	761 1 6
3 per Cent. Consols		872	87	87	878	1 -
Consols for Account	781	7 H }	773	7 %	7.8	77 E 8 F
d per Cent. Consols	954	9.53	9.59	9.54	9.5₹	937 4
5 per Cent. Navy	1094	1093	1993	1093	1093	109 19
Bank Long Annuities	194	191	191	191	19}	19
India Bonds	59 p	58 p	56 p	56 p	56 p	56
Exchequer Bills, 2d	6 p	6 p	5 p	6 p	6 p	54
Ditto, 21d			<b>—</b> .		_	_
Omnium		_	_		_	_

BIRTHS. On the 6th inst. the Lady of Col. Gwynne, of Glanbran Park, Carmari

On the out mast, the same, or other salier, of a son.

On Friday, 13th inst. at her father's, Maple Hayes, Lichfield, Mrs. Charles Delves Broughton, of a still-born daughter.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst. at Hawksworth Hall, Otley, Yorkshire, the Lady of George Carroll, Esq. of a son.

At St. Leonard's, Eessex, the Lady of Capt. Kortright, Coldstream Guards,

At Rennington Rectory, Herts, the Lady of the Rev. J. Pollard, of a see. On Tuesday last, the lady of Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq. of a daughter.

On Tuesday last, the lady of Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq. of a daugner.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 12th inst. at Kensington, by the Rev. Thomas Reanel, Henry Jessepp, Esq. of Clifford's Inn, to Mary Pearce Goode, eldest daughter of William Goode, Esq. of Brompton, and grand-daughter of the late Goerge Pochin, Esq.

At Halley, Middlesex, on the 5th inst. Charles Austin, Esq. of Luton, Bess, to Emily Agnes, daughter of the late Joseph Addington. Esq. of Barnet.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. R. Whately, Pellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late W. Pupe, Esq. of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

diesex.

On Wednesday, the 11th of July, at Wakeriey Church, Northamptonshire, Lieut. Colonel Reeve, Grenadler Guards, of Leadenham, Lincolnshire, to the Right Hon. Lady Susan Sherard.

On Thursday, at Mary-le-Bonne Church, Captain Evelya, only sen of John Evelyn, Esq. of Wootton, Surrey, to Miss Massy Dawson, eldest daughter of J. H. M. Dawson, Esq. M.P.

J. H. M. Dawson, Esq. M.P.

After a few days illness, Lieut. Colonel Covell, of the 24th Dragoons. Rev. W. Becher, M.A. Vicar General and a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Rector of Waltham, in Lincolnshire, and formerly a Pellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

July 9, at her seat, Bookham Grove, in Surrey, the Hon. Catharine Dawnsy, daughter of the late Viscount and Viscountess Downe, and sister of the present Viscount, in her 53d year.

Monday, at his house in Cleveland-row, Sir John W. Comptsu, D.C.L. late Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Barbadoes, and Fellow of Trinky Hall, Cambridge.

On the 6th inst. at his apartments in Chelsea Hospital, aged 76, Thomas Keate, Esq. Surgeon to that establishment for upwards of 39 years; Surgeon to the King, and late Surgeon-General to the army.

Tucaday last at Bath, in the 91st year of his age, the Rev. Sir Chales Wheler, Eart. of Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire, and Prebendary of York.

wherer, Eart. of Learnington Hastings, Warwickshire, and Processia's York.

At Caen, in France, on the 7th inst. Ann, the wife of Major Juseph D'Acre Watson, of the East Indian army, most sincerely and deeply lamented by her husband, relatives, and friends.

On Sunday last, at Tor Abbey, Devoushire, from consumption. Edmind Peel, Eaq. aged 20 years, son of Robert Peel, Esq. of Ardwick, Lancashire, Friday, aged 85, atthe London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, Sir Watkin Lowes, Knt. Pather of the City, and Alderman of Bridge Ward. He was elected an Alderman of London in 1772.

On Theeday inorming last, at her house in Audiey-square, the Hon. Bary bare St. John, in the 90th year of her age.

On Friday, at the house of Lady Clarina, the Hon. Catherine Jane Shello wife of Lieut. Colonel Shelton, of the 40th Regt. and daughter of the late General Lord Clarina.

neral Lord Clarina On the 5th inst. Miss Helen Christian Colquheun, fourth daughter of time

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, at No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) ere received.



Lord Registrar of Scotland.

## JOHN



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32 No.

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## CORONATION OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

His most excellent Majesty King George IV. acceded to the blessed to the demise of his venerable parent, King George III. of blessed to more, in the evening of Saturday, 28th of January, 4820.

On the fellowing day a Court was held at Carlton House Palace, where were assembled the various branches of the Royal Ramily, the great officers of State, a numerous collection of Peets of the Realm, and of Members of Parliament, the Lord Mayor of London and several Aldermen, &c. who thereupon took the usual oaths to the new Sovereign. A Privy Council was afterwards held, wherein an Proclamation was agreed upon for praclaiming the accession of His Majesty to the throne. This Proclamation was read with the resual formalities on the day wollowing in several places of London and Westminster, and subsequently in all the great towns of the

On the 6th of May following His Majesty issued the following Proclamation, declaring His Majesty's pleasure touching his Royal Coronation, and the solution thereof:

"GROBER R. "Wherens we have resolved, by the favour and blessing of Al-mighty God, to celebrate the solemoity of our Boyal Corountion upon Tuesday, the first day of August next, at our Palace of Westminster; and forasmuch as by ancient customs and usages, as also in regard of divers tenures of sundry manors, lands, and other heditaments, many of our loving subjects do claim and are bound to do and perform divers several services on the said day, and at the time of the Coronation, as, in times precedent, their ancestors, and those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the monation of our famous progenitors and predecessors; we, therefore, out of our princely care for the preservation of the lawful rights and inheritances of our loving subjects whom it may concern, there thought fit to give notice of and publish our resolutions therein; and we do hereby give-notice of and publish the same accordingly.

And we do hereby further signify, that by our Commission under our Great Seal of Great Britain, we have appointed and authorised our most dear brothess and faithful Councillors, [Here follow the of the different male branches of the Royal Family, together with those of the Privy Councillors, as usual in State acts,] or any ... five, or more of them, to receive, hear, and determine the petitions and claims which shall be to them exhibited by any of our loving subjects in this behalf; and we shall appoint our said Commis-sioners for that purpose to sit in the Painted Chamber of our Palace at Westminster, upon Thursday the eighteenth day of this instant
May, at twelve o'clock at noon of the same day, and from time to fime to adjourn as to them shall seem meet, for the execution of our said Commission, which we do thus publish, to the intent that all such persons whom it may any ways concern, may know when and where to give their attendance for the exhibiting of their petitions and claims concesning the services before-mentioned to done and performed anto us at our said Coronation: and we do bereby signify unto all and every our subjects whom it may concern, that our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge all persons, of what rank or quality soever they be, who, either upon our letters to them disected, or by reason of their offices or tenures or otherwise, are to de any service at the said day or time of our propation, that they do duly give their attendance accordingly, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appartaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them respectively heldeth and enjoyeth, and of this they or any of them are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon special reasons by ourself, under our hand to be allowed, we shall dispense with any of their services or at-

"Given at our Court at Carlton House, this 6th day of May, 1820, and in the first year of our reign. "God Save тык Кике." and in the first year of our reign. "God Save the King."

The ceremony of proclaiming the Coronation took place aftervards on the 13th of May, by the Heralds, at Westminster Hall, at Temple But, and at the Royal Exchange.

The Court of Claims assembled on the appointed day, and proled, at regular meetings, to investigate the various claims laid

The following claims were subsequently admitted:—
The Eart of Abergavenny to be Chief Larderer, or in case of his
mess or inubility to attend, the Lord Vicount Maynard to act for The Lord of the Manor of Liston in Resea, to present the King

with five or more waters.

The Duke of Montrose, as Master of the Morse, to be Serjeant of Silver Scullery.

The Lord Mayor and Twelve Citizens of Leadon to sit at table whe left of the Hall, to assist the Chief Butler, and the Lord Mayor were the King with wine after dinner. ad Gwydyr to be Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Lord of the Manor of Heydon in Essex, to hold a towel for King before dinner.

cas Grey de Ruthyn to carry the King's gold spurs in the

The Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby to be the King's Champion.
The Mayer and Burgesnes of Oxford to assist the Lord Mayor and Cit. seps of London as Butlers.

The 1 buse of Athol to present the King with two falcons.

The D ran and Chapter of Westminster to instruct the King in the ceremonic w, and to assist the Archbishop in the Consecution.

When the Court had proceeded so far in settling the claims, his Majesty the sught proper, by his Proclamation, dated the 12th of Sally, to postpone the ceremonial of his Coronation.

In consequence of the preparations which were already made

for the Coronation, the Court of Chancery and the King's Bench were employed in earrying into effect the arrangements for the Coronation. Six new windows were fixed on each side of the root of the Hall, constructed so as to assimilate with the Gothic archidecture of the building. The grand window ever the north entrance which had been in a state of dilapidation, was thoroughly restored The preparations continued to proceed with great rapidity, and these assumed a decided form. In Westmisser-hall the platform was completed, and the frame work for the side galleries erected. The lower part of each gallery was ten feet in height from the partform, and the seats rose in gradation one above the other. In wasteriester Abbey the preparations were also in rand progress. A oster Abbev U zations were a a in rapid progre plat form was exected along the nave, and galleries were erected in the t tisles. The alterated stations (occupying the former scene of the ci voir and alter) were formed, being the part where the Corona tion to bes place.

In C. wion-garden, a series of kitchens were erected, and twenty sooms were prepared for containing the concrete, and visues, &c. passage was formed from those rooms to the southern window of the Hall, to enable the several courses to be forwarded with the

greatest rapidity.

The Court of Claims resumed its sittings on the 7th of June of the present year, pursuant to notice in The London Gazet &, and pro-

ceeded to the investigation of various claims. In additio, a to those already mentioned, the following were allowed by the Court The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel, to perform the table of Batler.

The Marquis of Ormond, to be Chief Butler for Ireland.
The Duke of Bedford and Mr. Whithread, to be Almoner.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports, to hold the Canopy over the King's head.

variety of coherelaims were also heard and determined upon. On the 9th of June, 1821, the following Preclamation was issued by his Majesty: " GEORGE R.

"Whereas by our Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1820, wedid, amengst other things, publish and declare our Royal intention to celebrate the solemnity of our Royal Coronation upon/Tuesday, the 1st of August then next ensuing, at our Palace at Westminster; and whereas by our Royal Proclamation bearing date the 12th of July, we thought fit to adjourn the said solemnity until our Royal will and pleasure should be further signified thereon. And whereas, we have resolved, by the favour and biessing of Aland whereas, we have resorted, by the lavour and thesauly of Almighty God, to celebrate the said solemnity upon Thursday, the 19th of July, at our said Palace at Westmisster, we do, by this our Royal Proclamation, give notice of and publish our resolution thereon; and we do hereby give strict charge and command to all our loving subjects whom it may concern, that all persons, of whatever rank and quality seever they be, who, either upon our letters to their directed, or by reason of their offices and tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the time of our Coronation, do duly give their attendance at the said solemnity, on the said 19th day of July, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one then respectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they or any of them are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, unless by special reasons, by ourself under our sign manual to be allowed, we shall dispense with any of their services or attendance.—Given at our Court the 8th day of June, 1821, second year of our reign."

And the Coronation was proclaimed on the 14th with the usual

The Deputy Earl Marshal issued the usual orders respecting the

attendance of the Peers and other persons.

The Deputy Lord Chamberlain also issued his orders relative to

this preparation for the due celebration of the great solemnity A warrant of dispensation was passed to enable the Knights of the Grand Cross of the Bath, nominated since the last installation, to wear the collar and mantle, &c. of the order at the Coronation, as though actually and formally installed.

After these orders and preparations in an official way towards the due performance of this great solemnity, vast preparations were forwarded in order to enable the public most commodiously to observe

so interesting and magnificent a spectacle.

DECORATIONS, GALLERIES FOR SPECTATORS. &c. The immense range of galleries in the fronts of houses in New Palace-yard, along the Exchequer Offices and Chambers, over the Champion's stables, in Parliament-street and square, in Georgestreet, in St. Margaret's Church-yard, in the large spaces, on gardens and squares, between the Parliament house and Sessions-house, it would be impossible to particularise. The magnitude of these ac-commodations, their uniformity, and convenience had excited the wonder of the inhabitants of this great Metropolis, and of millions from all parts of the country, who repuired to town solely with the view of witnessing the preparations. Besides the galleries in front of the houses, which were carried up to the parapets, sustained by double timbers clamped, and those timbers doubly bound with iron, there were galleries on the tops of several houses in Bridge street, &c.; and at a large public-house at the corner of George and King-streets, commanding an extended panoramic view of the whole line of procession from the Hall to the Abbey, the fronts of the house were entirely removed, the floors of the rooms being on a level with the seats of the different tiers of galleries. The whole were lined, rooms as well as galleries, with crimson cloth; as indeed were several other galleries in Palace-yard, Parliament-street, &c. All these galleries underwent the strictest investigation by surveyor appointed for the purpose; so that all possible precaution to prevent accidents were adopted.

Every preparation was here completed. The Throne for his lajesty was of a square form, surmounted with a square Canopy, formed of crimson velvet, richly trimmed with a gold fringe, bearing on the festoons the escutcheons of the King, beautifully embroidered in gold, the Royal Arms being embroidered on the back. In front of the Throne was placed a square table, on which the regalia were laid previous to the procession. It was covered with fine purple cloth, and ornamented with deep gold fringe round the bottom; the surface of the table was inlaid with gold work of the

The Royal Box on the right of the Throne, and the Lord Great Chamberlain's Box immediately above it, were lined and covered with scarlet cloth, and hung with luxuriant festoons of the same material. The decorations of the Boxes of the Foreign Ambassa-

dors and their suites on the opposite side were of the like character.

The fronts of the Galleries in the Hall were papered with Gothic pannels, of a dark colour, to bear a strong resemblance to the ve perable ruof.

The great Tower at the north entrance, which had been in an unfinished state of repair, was inclosed in case of boards, and the top of them cut into the shape of embrasures, in order to resemble

the corresponding tower on the other side.

The tables in the Hall were six in number, placed lengthways, three on each side. Each table was 52 feet long, and contained room for 26 Peers on each side.

The Processional Platform was approachable by a succession of raised steps, and was 1500 feet long, extending from the north door of Westminster-hall, along New Palace-yard, round Parliamentsquare, north and west, to the great western door of the Abbey.

The Platform in the centre was raised three feet from the ground, and has on each side a small platform, divided from within by a railing of about three feet from the ground. The height of the root of the platform was about 14 feet.

Within a short distance from the north entrance of the Hall, little to the east of the platform, a stable was erected for the use of the horses of the Champion, and of the horses of the two Peers who accompanied him on his entrance into the Hall. Over it was fitted up a Gallery for the convenience of spectators.

From the entrance to the House of Lords to the entrance of Westminster Abbey, at Poet's Corner, was erected a smaller platform es and other Ladies privileged to attend at the cerefor the Peerese mony in the Abbey.

Equal progress was made in the great and extensive preparations J. The sents in the Choir, the transcots, and the raised Galleries, were completed and covered with matting, and lined with crimson cloth.

A now and splendid organ was erected in the Gallery over the Altar. Two new Anthems were composed for the occasion, by his Majesty's composers, to words selected by the Archbishop of Can-

POWCE ARRANGEMENTS, BARRIERS, &c.

During Tuesday and Wednesday night, in order that no unnecessary interruption might be experienced in the public thoroughfares during the day-time, the workmen under the direction of the Board of Works were busily engaged in raising barriers at different points that commanded the streets and pusses leading to Westminster Hall and Abbey. From Charing Cross a stout barrier was placed about fifthen feet from the pavement) to Parliament-street, so that the fullest p. sable room, about twenty feet in width, should be secured for pers. ans having tickets of admission to the Hall, the Abbey, or the Coronation Calleries. And a still stronger barrier, which run from porth to south, slivided it into two passages, one for the car-

riages of persons proceeding to the Hall, and the other for those of persons proceeding to the Abbey, across Bridge-street, as well as in King-street, and the neighbouring thoroughfares, all the carriages entrances were wholly blockaded; thus securing the most commodious means to persons proceeding on foot to the different places for which they possessed admission tickets. At all these points were stationed constables, supported by parties of military; and at the several passes were placed experienced individuals who had been instructed in their various duties.

The barriers and guards in other directions were equally efficacious. By Prince's-street, near Storey's-gate and the Park, we there is an open space between Westminster Sessions House, was raised a strong fence, consisting of twenty-four-feet deals, pitched on end, powerfully supported by clampa, and bound with iron. Within this inclosed space were rulsed galleries; and at the corner of the Sessions House, there was a gallery for the special accommodation of the Magistrates' families and friends—erocted mainly at the expence of private parties. This strong fence was further supported by the police and military.

But the main hypericar was at the treats leading to Abingsion.

But the main barriers were at the streets leading to Abingdonstreet, College-street, and Millbank-street, thence direct to the House of Lords, where were the chief entrances. There was strong barrier across each street, so as to leave clear space for riages preceeding to the House; and, by a division in the middle of Abingdon-street, the chance of any of the different carriages coming in contact with each other was prevented; and the ends Abingdon-street, as the foot ways were of the amplest nature in other directions, were wholly blockaded, within the barriers across the pavements there being placed, as well as at the carriage entrances and outlets, persons instructed in their several duties, as previously described. Parties of military were also stationed at

All the arrangements were finally made on Wednesday night .-The High Bailiff of Westminster (A. Morris, Esq.) the High Constable (Mr. Lee), and the several Magistrates of the different police offices, Sir R. Baker, Mr. Birnie, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Rayssford, Mr. Markland, &c. under the advice and with the approbation of Lord Sidmouth, agreed upon at the office of the Home Secretary of State, adopted a plan of general and particular operations. Each Mugistrate had his different station allotted to bim, with a specified number of police officers and special constables to attend his commands, and enforce his instructions.

Besides the precautions taken in the several streets, and at the various thoroughfares, arrangements of a similar character were adopted at the several approaches from the river Thames. In the course of the night, the stairs, landing-places, roads from the wharfs, &c. along the Westminster side of the banks of the Thames, were closed, with parties to command them, from the Hungerford to the Horselerry stairs. Some exceptions were made regarding the stairs at Whitehall, by Lord Liverpool's house, and a temporary landing-place formed in the course of Wednesday, at the lower end of the Speaker's gurden, for the accommodation of the Treasury and Ordnance barges, conveying certain great Officers of State, Peeresses, dec. as well as the barges of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, and the twelve citizens of London, accompanied as they were (by the special favour of the corporation of the city of London) by the Mayor of Oxford, its Recorder, two Aldermen, two Assistants, &c. And at this entrance proper precautions were taken by stationing a civil force in the Speaker's gardens; while, on the river, such regulations were strengthened by the parties on board the Thunes Police-boat, and a gun-brig moore i off this point

in the course of Wednesday.

Though considerable activity has prevailed for some weeks in the several departments, to make the amplest arrangements for the Royal Coronation of George IV. with all possible and becoming splendour, nothing could surpass the industry and bustle that have specialcut, nothing count surpless the industry and busile that have prevailed during the last three days and nights, both in the Abbey, the Hall, at the Procession and Peeresses' platforms, &c. to bring those extensive, and in many instances, truly wonderful works to a satisfactory completion. The workmen literally laboured day and night.

THE MORNING OF THURSDAY.

Bustle was this day the order of this immense town, and so early as four o'clock in the morning all the leading streets, particularly those containing the great hotels, were lined with curriages; while others were thronged by pedestrians. Soon after four, the brig stationed in the Thames, between Waterloo and Blackfrians Bridges, gave authentically that " preparation note" for the Coronation of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fourth which even the deafest of his subjects for miles round must have beard.—
About this time the carriage-line extended in that direction from Temple Bar to Whitehall, and onwards to Westminster Abbey.

The public streets were guarded by the Life Guards and Oxford Blues, who were assisted by the Scotch Greys. Indeed, at the early hour of one o'clock, to speak strictly to time, this long-en-pected morning was ushered in by discharges of artillery from the Park; and soon after a line of carriages had begun to arrive, so that about three in the moraing the whole of Parliament-street (in consequence of the number of tradesmen and mechanics on foot, who had as if agreed to postpone their most necessitous avocations, to pay the respect due to this national jubilee) was rendered almost impassable. At this hour, from the corner of Palace-yard to Waterloo-bridge there was also one continued line of carriages.

The aniety to secure seats was so great, that many persons occupied those which they had previously purchased at so early an hour as twelve o'clock the preceding night. At one in the morning a considerable number had arrived; at three the various galleries exhibited many well-dressed spectators; and at four the joyful bells welcomed a fine though breezy morning. A few individuals who remained over night were the only foot passengers whom we noticed about the platform, but who continued increasing as the day advanced. At this hour a distinct discharge of cannon was heard, which announced that the celebrations for the Coronation were p suing in other directions. At five those parts of the platform which were left unfinished were completed; the bells of St. Margarets Church tolled out some joyous peals; several of the Royal attendants arrived; and the galleries opposite the Hall were very respectably filled with company of the first distinction.

At four o'clock a man arrived with a placard, stating that it was the Queen's intention to demand admission to the Abbey. This intimation produced a few, and very few ories of "The Queen!" "The Queen!" but these shortly subsided. At six o'clock such was the throng of carriages that there was a complete stoppage for a considerable time, but many of the company, impatient of delay, proceeded on foot through the crowd. Among those were some of the nobility, clad in their Coronation robes. The company continued arriving till seven o'clock (after which no carriages, except those of persons immediately engaged in the ceremony of the day, were admitted) when a minute gun fired in the Park, international that the Hall and Abbey would then be closed against the admission of any more visitors. At a few minutes before ten o'clock Champion, in his state coach, followed by his officers in three other carringes, on his way to perform his duties in the grand ceremonial, passed through Parliament-street, where he was cheered by many respectable individuals.

ASSEMBLING IN THE HALL.

The anxiety of the Peeresses, and other persons having means of access to the Hall, to obtain their seats on Thursday morning, Teas excessively intense. So early as four o'clock several of them begges to arrive, and at five the Hall was about half filled.

There is not much additional decoration in the Hall since it was



first exhibited to the public. The Throne is splendidly gilt and decorated; the back is formed of crimson velvet, and the whole is surmounted by the Royal Arms, over which is a canopy.

The table, which is nearly of an oblong form, was covered with purple cloth, bordered with gold. On each side of the table, and sear the side boxes, were placed three chairs for the Princes of the Blood Royal.

The lower box on the right of the chair was appropriated to the Princesses of the Royal Family; the box above it, which is Lord Gardyr's box, was principally filled with the ladies of the Great Sag ers of State.
The lower box on the left of the Chair was reserved for the Fo-

reign Ambassadors; and the hox above it for the officers of their suites. The floor of the Hull was covered with purple cloth, as were the tables and the chairs. There were twelve chandelier oh side, containing three rows of wax candles each, and on the tables candelabras were placed at regular distances. The canopy was yellow; of silk and gold embroidery, with curains of muslin; and eight bearers, having fixed poles by which the canopy was supported, and which were plated on steel, with silver mobs fixed, bore it up and down the Hall, to practice the mode of barrying it in procession. It was then deposited, according to the me, at the upper end of the side table of the Hall, to the left of the Throne. It bore a peculiarly light and elegant appearance.

Soon after six o'clock the Duchess of Gloucester entered the Royal Box on the right of the Throne. Her Royal Highness was ost elegantly attired in a rich dress of silver lama over French lilac, and wore in her head-dress a splendid plume of ostrich feathers. She appeared in most excellent health and spirits, as did also the

uchess of Clarence, who soon afterwards followed her.

It was now about half-past six, and no little alurm in the then quiet state of the Hall was excited by repeated shouts on the outside of Off! Off!—Shame! Shame! and an immediate order for the closing of the Hall door, which was given by Mr. Fellowes, in the absence of the Lord Great Chamberlain. It was some time before the suspense, into which this threw the company, was re moved, when the noise was discovered to have been produced by the appearance of the Queen, who was at the time endeavouring to gain admittance into the Hull. This explanation seemed perfectly At a quarter past seven o'clock, Miss Fellowes, the Herbwoman

conducted by her brother, and followed by her six maids, all very elegantly and appropriately dressed, entered the Hall, and proceeded to the lower end of it, and excited considerable attention from their neatness and simplicity. The Hall now began to fill very rapidly; the galleries presented such an assemblage of females of rank and

beauty as were never before congregated.

About balf past seven their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and the Princess Feodore (daughter of the Duchess of Kent) took their seats in the Royal Their Royal Highnesses were attired in splendid dresses of white satin, richly embroidered in silver, with rich bandeau, head-dresses, and large plumes of white feathers, they were accompapied by a numerous retinue of ladies

At a quarter before eight o'clock, the Foreign Ambassadors, most splendidly attired in the varied costume of their respective Courts. and, accompanied by their Ladies, took their sents; the dress of the Prince Esterhazy was particularly spleaded. The box immediately above it was filled with the Officers of their suite, principally Mi-

litary Officers, and many of them wearing several Orders.

White the assembled crowd were anxiously waiting for the most splendid part of the ceremonial, the Barons of the Cinque Ports practimed carrying the canops, which is of cloth of gold, most superbly decorated, from the top of the Hall to the bottom and back again, to the infinite amusement of the ladies in the galleries

The officers of the Jewel-office now brought in a portion of the Recaling which was laid on one of the side tables

The Judges and others of the long robe, together with the gen tlemen of the Privy Chamber, Serjeants at Law, Masters in Chan-cer, Aldermen of London, Chaplains having dignities, and the sh Clerks in Chancery, being all in their proper habits, assembled in the Court of Requests, where the Officers of Arms arranged them according to their proper classes, four in a rank, and then conducted them into the Hall in the following manner:—

The Bix Olérkv in Chancer King's Chaplains, having digni Aldermen of London.

Amongst whom we observed the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Sir C. Flower, Sir R. Carr Glynn, Sir J. Kamer, Birch, Scholey, Hunter, Garratt, Browne, Atkins, Cox, Waithman, Bridges, Wood, &c. Masters in Chancery.

Serjeants at Law.
Sir J. Copley, Sollettor General.
Sir J. Copley, Sollettor General.
The King's Ancient Serjeants.
Equires of the Body.

Esquires of the Body.

The Knights of the Bath now began to assemble, and with the others who were to take part in the procession, ranged themselves at the end of the Hall. The dresses of the Knights of the Bath were extremely splendid. The Knights had all close dresses of white satin, puckered in a variety of ways. The Grand Crosses were flowing robes of plakish red satin, lined with white; the Company of the Party of the Party Company. ers close mantles. The Judges and the Privy Councillors, manders close mantles. The Judges and the Privy Councillors, not being Peers, next entered, the latter in splendid dresses of blue velves and gold. Among them we observed the Eark of Yurasouth, Lord Binning, Mr. Canning, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Huskisson, Sir G. Hill, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Beckett, Lord G. Beresford, and Mr. Wal-

The Barons next entered .- We endeavoured to gather the of the different Noblemen who attended on this solemn and interesting occasion, but from the confusion which necessarily took place

resting occasion, but from the confusion which necessarily look piace in their assembling, we were only enabled to catch the following:

\*\*Barens\*\*\*—Ellephorough, Stowel, Mayborough, Mayo.

\*\*Fiscounts\*\*—Whitworth, Grantham, Say and Sele, North, Dunciumon, Amherat, Powerscort, Sidmouth, Warrington.

\*\*Earls\*\*—Harrowby, Westmorland, Harewood, Lauderdale, Blessington, Donoughmore, Darnley, Grosvenor, Bathurst, Spencer, Mount Edgcumbe, Pomfret, Staubope, Brownlow, Somers, Ross, Mayor Mayor and Comrtwo, Howe, St. Germains, Dunstanville, Cathcart, Londale Orford, Glencarty, Limerick, Wilton, Chiohester, Craven, Caledon

O'Neill, Belmore, Portarlington, Klagston, Westmeath, Portsmouth.

Marquissas—Camden, Buckingham, Theford, Wellesley, Donegal, Bath, Salisbury, Lothian, Conyngham, Lansdowne.

Dubes—York, Clarence, Sussex, Cambridge, Devonshire, Norfolk,

Wellington, Somerset, Rutland, Dorset, Newcastle. The Marquis of Londonderry was in the full habit of the Order of the Garter, and converned some time with the Foreign Ambastadors.

Then came the Great Officers of State, including the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesen, the Lord Chancellor, and the

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, Sussex Cambridge, Gloucester, and Prince Leopold entered, and sat on the chairs on each side of the table. The Duke of York and Prince old carried batons, and the last was in the full dress of the Order of the Gartet.

At eight o'clock the persons appointed to form the procession as

sembled in the following places

In the House of Lords-Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, Sussex, Cambridge and Glocester, in their robes of estate, baving their coronets, and the Field-Marshals their batons, in their hands. The Peers in their robes of estate, having their coronets in their hands. His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, in the full habit of the order of the Garter, having his cap and

feathers in his hand. The Archbishops and Bishops, vested in their rochets, having their square caps in their lands.

In his place near the bar—The Gentleman Usher of the Black

In the space below the bar of the House of Lords-The Trainof the Princes of the blood-royal. The attendants on the Lord High Steward, on the Lord Chancellor, the Lord High Con-

stable, and on the Lord Chamberlain of the Household. tlemen-Ushers of the White and Green Rods, all in their proper

In the Painted Chamber, and adjacent rooms near the House of The Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench; the Master of the Rolls; the Vice-Chancellor; the Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Piens; the Lord Chief-Baron; the Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both benches; the gentlemen of the Privy chamber; the Attorney and Solicitor-General; Serjeants at Law Masters in Chancery; the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs of London; King's Chaplains, having dignities; Six Clerks in Chancery.
In the chamber formerly the House of Lords—

-The Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, in the full habit of the order, weating their collars; their caps and feathers in their hands. The Communders of the said order, in their full habits; their caps and feathers in their hands. The officers of the said order, in their muntles, chains, and badges.

In the chamber formerly called the Prince's-chamber, or Robing room, near the former House of Lords—The Treasurer and Comp-troller of the Household; the Vice-Chamberlain; the Marquis of Londonderry, in the full habit of the Order of the Garter, having his cap and feathers in his hand; the Register of the said order, in his mantle with his book; Privy Councillors, not being Peers or Knights

Gand Crosses of the Bath; Clerks of the Council in ordinary.
In his Mujesty's Robing-chamber, near the south entrance into Westminster-hall—The Trainbearers of his Majesty; Master of the Robes; Groom of the Robes.

In the room of the Chairman of Committees adjoining the House of Lords—Lords and Grooms of the Bedchamber; the Keeper of the Privy Purse: Equerries and Pages of Honour; Gentlemen Ushers and Aides-de-Camp.

In the witness room adjoining the House of Lords-Physicians Surgeons, and Apothecaries.

in the House of Commons and the lobbles-Officers of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners with their corps, and the Sergeaut at Arms the officers of the Yeomen of the Guard, with their corps.

'In the lobby between the House of Lords and the Painted Cham -The Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms.

In Westminster-hall, at the lower end, near the great north door. The sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports, in their proper habits,

In Westminster-hall, near the north door-The Knight Marsha

and his two officers, in their proper habits.

In Westminster-hall, at the lower end—His Majesty's hand.

The persons appointed to precede the Knight Marshal were mus teted without the north door of Westminster Hall.

At twenty minutes past nine the whole having b the Peers were called over in the House of Lords by Deputy Garter and proceeded to the hall, where the other persons appointed to walk in the procession had been previously marshalled on the right

and left by the Officers of Arms. At ten o'clock precisely His Majesty entered the Hall, preceded by the great officers of state, and took his sent in the chair of state at the table, when a discharge of cannon was made. The Deputy I-rd Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Deputy Earl Marshal ascended the steps, and placed themselves at th oiner table

The Lord High Steward, the Great Officers, Deputy Garter, and Binck Rod arranged themselves near the chair of state; the royal trainbearers on each side of the throne.

His Mujesty was splendidly attired, and wore a plame of ostrich feathers, surmounted by a black heron's plume. The moment the King entered, the assembly rose, and stood during the time His Majesry remained in the Hall; the trumpets sounded "God save the King."

His Majesty, on his first entry, appeared to be somewhat fatigued but he was cheerful; and in the ceremony that followed, of deposit ing the Regulia on the table, shewed that he was intimately acquainted with the accustomed manner in which it was done; and he appeared in some instances to give directions to the Noblemen and Officers in the execution of their duties.

The Lord Chamberlain, assisted by officers of the Jewel-office, then brought the sword of state to the Lord High Constable, who delivered it to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Gwydyr, who placed it upon the table; then Curtana, or the sword of mercy, with the two swords of justice were in like manner presented, and drawn from their scabbards by the Deputy Lord Great Chamber-lain, and laid on the table before His Majesty; after which the gold spurs were delivered, and placed on the table. Immediately after, the procession to deliver the regalia, consisting of the Dean and Probendaries of Westminster, (who met at half past eight in their church) in their surplices and rich copes, proceeded up the Hall, from the lower end, in the following order:

Hall, from the lower end, in the following order:

Sergeant of the Vestry, in a scarlet mantle.

Children of the King's chapel, in searlet mantles, four abreast.

Children of the choir of Westminster, in surplices, four abreast.

Gentlemen of the King's chapel, in searlet mantles, four abreast.

Choir of Westminster, in surplices, four abreast.

Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

Two Pursaivants of Arms.

The Dean of Westminster, carrying 8t. Edward's crown on a cushion cloth of gold.

First Prebendary, carrying the sceptre with the dove.

Third Prebendary, carrying the sceptre with the cross.

Fourth Prebendary, carrying 8t. Edward's atm.

Eight Prebendary, carrying the chalice and patinassists Prebendary, carrying the chalice and patinassists Prebendary, first at the lower end of the Hall, second

Rach made reverence, first at the lower end of the Hall, according about the middle, where both the choirs opened to the right left, and formed a passage, through which the Officers of Arms.
passed, and opened likewise on each side; the seniors placing themselves nearest towards the steps: the Denn and Prebendaries having come to the front of the steps, made their third reverence. being done, the Dean and Prebendaries being come to the fact to the foot of the steps, Deputy Garter preceding them, ascended the steps, and approached near the table before the King, and made their lext recerence. The Dean then presented the Crown to the Lord Ligh Constable, who delivered it to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him it was placed on the table before the King. The rest of the regalia was then severally delivered by each Pro his knee, to the Dean, who presented it to the Lord high Constable, and then the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain laid it on the table. The regalla being thus delivered, the Prebendarios and Dean returned to the middle of the Hall. His Majesty baving edshmanded Deputy Garter to summon the noblemen and bishops appointed to bear the regalin, the Deputy Lord Great Charaberlain took up the several swords, and sceptres, the orb, and errown, and placed them in the hands of those by whom they were to us carried, in the following order:---

First, St. Edward's staff, by the Marquis of Salisbury.
Second, the spurs, by the Lord Calthorpe, as Deputy to t'ae Baroness Grey
de Ruthya
Third, the sceptre with the cross, by the Marquis We', feeley.
Fourth, the pointed sword of temporal justice, by the Earl of Galloway.

Fifth, the pointed sword of spiritnal justice, by the Duke of Northamber

Bixth, Curtana, or sword of mercy, by the Duke of Newcastle.
Beventh, the sword of state, by the Duke of Dorset.
Eighth, the sceptre with the dove, by the Duke of Rutland.
Ninth, the orth, by the Buke of Devonshire.
Tentla, St. Edward's crown, by the Marquis of Anglesea, as Lord Highs
itsward.

Eward.

Eleventh, the patina, by the Bishop of Glocester.

Twelfith, the chalice, by the Bishop of Chesfer.

Thirteenth, the Bible, by the Bishop of Kly.

The two Bishops who were to support His Majesty were there

The two Bishops who were to support His majesty were there ummoned by Deputy Garter, and ascending the steps, placed thems. selves on each side of the King.

The King went through all the ceremonies with cheerfulness and immediately set forth on the way to the Abbey. In descending the steps of the platform, His Majesty requested the nid and and port of an officer who was near him; a gentleman in a scarlet. port of an ouncer who was near him; a genterman in a senter-misform advanced, and tendered it, when his Majosty, with his right hand leaning upon the shoulder of this gentleman, descended the steps, and when he came upon the area of the Hill, Hisdismissed the gentleman who had assisted him, whose name we were unable to learn, and said, in a tone distinctly audible—"f thank yon, \$ir."—Instead of standing under the canopy, His Majosty preceder it. When His-Majosty had got a little way down the Hall, he turned to his train-bearers (the Earls of Surrey and Uxbridge, Marquis Douro, &c.) and requested them to bear his train farther from him, apparently with a view to relieve himself from the wieth! hinnelf from the weight. As he went down the Hall, he con with much cheerfulness with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was on his right hand. In the meanwhite amongst the spectators outside expectation was every where on tip-toe, and the general. appearance of all around was exceedingly striking.
PROCESSION TO THE ABBLY.

At about half past ten-o'clock, the second gun was then fired, and the procession moved, upon blue cloth, spread upon the platform, from the Throne, in Westminster Hall, to the great steps in the Abley Church; the anthem, "O Lord, grant the King a long life," &c. was then sung in parts, in succession with the Majorte's band ulpring the coursing of transmitter and the King a long life," &c. was then sung in parts, in succession with His Majesty's band playing, the sounding of trumpets, and the beating of drums, until the arrival in the Abbey.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The King's Herb Woman, Mias Fellowes, with her aixmaids, strewing the way with herbs.

Messonger of the College of Arms, in a searlet cloak, with the arms of the college embasidered on the left shoulder.

The Dean's Bealds of Westminster, with his staff.

The High Constable of Westminster, with his staff.

Two household drammers, in royal livery, drum-covers of crimeon velved, laced and fringed with gold.

The Drum-Major, in rich livery, at a crimon scarf fringed with gold.

Eight Trumpets, in rich liveries; hancers of crimson damask embrodelered and fringed with gold, to the silver trumpets.

Kettle-drams, drum-covers of crimon damask embrodelered with gold.

Eight Trumpets, in rich liveries, the silver trumpets.

Kettle-drams, drum-covers of crimon damask embrodelered and fringed.

With gold.

Eight Trumpets, with his Mace.

The Kinght Marshal, attended by the officers.

The Six Clerks in Chancery.

The King's Chaplains having dignities.

The Sheriff of London.

Masters in Chancery.

The Aldermen and Recorder of London.

Mactors in Chancery.

The Aldermen and Recorder of London.

Masters in Chancery.

The King's Agreement at Law.

The King's Aucient Sergeant at Law.

The King's Aucient Sergeant.

The King's Aucient Sergeant.

The King's Solicite General.

The King's Aucient Sergeant.

The King's Solicite General.

The King's Aucient Sergeant.

The Lord Chapel Royal, in Sergeant Sergeant Power.

Children of the Chapel Royal, in sealest mantles over them.

Children of the Chapel Royal, in sealest mantles.

His Dean of the Chapel Royal, in sealest mantles.

His Dean of the Chapel Royal, in a sourlet grown.

Prebundaries of Westiminster, in a surplies and rich cope.

Pursulvant of Seotlend and Ireland, in their tabavis.

HIS MAJESTY'S BAND.

Officers attendant on the Kinghts Commanders of the Bath, in their.

mantles, chains, and hadges.

Knights Commanders of the Bath, not Peers.

Officers of the Order of the Bath, in their mantles, chains, and hadges.

Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath, in their mantles, chains, and hadges.

Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath, in their mantles, chains, and hadges.

Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath, in the full habit of their Order of the Bath, in their mantles, chains, and hadges.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Knewleyer, and Justices of both Benetues.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Common Please.

The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

The Clerks of the Common Please.

The Common Please.

The Common Please.

The Lord Cidef Baron of the Kurhequer.

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Vice Chancellor.

The Vice of the Justice of the King's Bench.

The Clork of the Council in Ordinary.

Privy Councillors, not Peers.

Register of the Order of the Garter.

Register of the Order of the Garter.

Raights of the Garter (not Peers), in the full habit and collar of the Order, as pin their in-olds.

His Majesty's Vice Chamberhain.

Comptroller of His Majesty's Vice Chamberhain.

Honschold.

A Pursuivant of Arms, in his tabard.

Hevalds of Scotland and Ireland, in their tabards and collars of St.

THE STANDARD OF HANOVER, bone by the Karled Maye.

Barons, in their robes of estate of crimon velver, their cornets in theigh hambs.

A Herald, in his tabaset, and collar of St.

THE STANDARD OF IRBLAND.

THE STANDARD OF SCOULAGED.

SHE STANDARD OF SCOULAGED.

THE STANDARD OF IRBLAND.

THE STANDARD OF SCOULAGED.

SHE STANDARD OF SCOULAGED.

THE STANDARD OF IRBLAND.

A Herald, in his tabant, and collar of SS.
THE STANDARD OF HERLAND.

THE STANDARD OF HERLAND.

THE STANDARD OF HERLAND.

THE STANDARD OF HERLAND.

The Bishops of England and Ireband, in their rochett, with their same in their robes of extract, their coopers in their same in their robes in their rochett, with their same in their robes in their same in their rochett, with their same in their robes in their same in their rochett, with their same in their robes in their same in their same in their same in their same in their same.

Two Heralds, in their same and collars of SS.

THE STANDARD OF ENGLAND, borne by Lord FAR.

Rangiasse, in their robes of extate, their coronets in their hunds.

THE UNION STANDARD, borne by Earl-Harnomet.

Mangiasse, in their nearest of extate, their coronets in their hunds.

The Loud Chambetlain of His Majesty's Household, in his sabes of swiate, in a searlet manello, with a crown e-shrasidered while left shoulder, bearing a cushino, on which were placed the ruby ring, and the aword to be girt about the Kim:

The Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, in his sabes of estate, him coronet in his hand.

THE ROYAL STANDARD, borne by the Tark at Harrington's His Bushes, orown in his hand, crown in his hand.

The Lord Pricy Seal, in his robes of estate, their coronets in their hands, in his a saband, in his a saband, and his saband.

The Lord Pricy Seal, in his robes of estate, in his robe in his robes of estate, coronet in his hand.

ceromet in his hand.

Archbishops of Ireland.

The Archbishop of York, in his rochet, cap in his hand.

The Lurd High Chancellor, in his rokes of estate, with his coronet in his hand, bearing his pure, and attended by his Purse-hearer.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in his rocket, cap in his hand.

Tree Beginents to Arms.

THE REGALIA.

The Gold Spurs,
borne by the horne by the horne by the horne by the Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord Caltisorpe.

Marquis Wellesley.

The third throud.

The Sceptre with the Cro-borne by the Marquis Wellesley. The second Sword, borne by the Duke of Northumberland. St. Edward's Staff, Marquis of Salisbury.
The third Sword,
borne by the

Curtana, borne by the Duke of Newcastre Earl of Galloway. Usher of the Green Rod. The Lord Lyon of Scotland, in

John of Nouveaute.

Two Bergaanta at Arms.

od.

Usher of the White Rod.

Lord Lyon
Carter Principal
Cottland, in King of Arms,
in his tabard,

to hand

in his tabard,

bearing his King of Arms, in his tabard, bearing his crown and of London, in his tabard, carrying his crown and bearing the city mace.
The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of Ragiand,
in his robes of crtate, his coronet and his white staff in his head.

252 His Reparting the Prince Leopold, in the full habit of the Order of the Greters corrying in this right hand his batton as Flatil Masshal, and in his folk-his cap and feathers, his train borne-by His Royal Highneas the Duke of Glocester, in his robes of estate, carrying in his right hand his betten as Fishil Masshal, and in his left; had his testen as Fishil Masshal, and in his left; and his train borne-by His Royal Highness the Dake of Cauberdies, in his robes of estate, carrying, in his roles the Dake of Sussex, in his robes of estate, with his coronet in his hand; and his train borne-by His Royal Highness the Dake of Clarence, in his robes of estate, with his cosonet in his hand; and his train borne-by His Royal Highness the Dake of York, in his robes of estate, carrying, in his right hand, his batton as Field Marshal, and his coronet in his left; and his train borne-by The High Constable of Ireland, The High Constable of Ireland, in his robes, cononet in his hand, with his staff.

Two Sergeants at Arms.

Two Sergeants at Arms.

hand, with his staff.

Two fergeants at Arms.
Marshel,
Marshel,
With his staff.

The Beyord of The Lord Righ Constable of England,
in his robes, his coronet in his hand,
in his robes.

The Orb,
carried by
High Steward the Duke of Two Bergeants at Arms.

The Orb,
carried by
High Steward
the Duke of Rutland
in his robes. rying the coronet of the Lord High Steward. entlemen can be the staff of Lord High Stoward. The Bible, borne by the Bishop of Rly. THE KING, The Chalice, borne by the Bishop of Chester. The Patina, borne by the Bishop of Glocester. THE KING,
in the soyal robes, wearing a
cap of estate, adorsed with
jewels, under a canopy of
cloth of gold, borne by 16
Basons of the Unque Ports.
His Mejesty's train borne
by 8 eldest Sons of Peers,
assisted by the Master of
the Bobes, and followed by
the Groom of the Robes.
Gold Stick of the Life
Guards in waiting,
in his robes,
coronet in his
hand. Supporter: in the Lord cap of Bishop of Oxford, for the Lord Bishop His B. Supporter Bishop of for the Lord Bishop Durham. Bath and Wells. Captain of the Baud of Gentlemen Pen-sioners, in his robes of estate, coronet in his hand. Captain of the Yeomea of the Guard, in his coronet in his

robers of eatale,
corones in his
hand.

Lords of the King's Bedchamber.

The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Pouse.
Grooms of the King's Bedchamber.

The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Pouse.
Grooms of the King's Bedchamber,
Equerries and Pagres of Honoer.

Aidee-Camp.
Gentlemen Usbers.

Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries.

Ensign of the Feomen of the Guard. Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

His Majesty's Pages in full state liveries.

Exons of the Yeomen

Yeomen of the His Hayering of the Harbinger of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Clerk of the Cheque
to the Yeomen of the Guard.

Yeomen of the Guard.

Yeomen of the Guard.

Clerk of the Cheque
to the Yeomen of the Guard.

Yeomen of the Guard.

Yeomen of the Guard.

The Knights of the several Orders were their collars.

We could not avoid notiong the peculiar marks of fevour be

We could not avoid notioing the peculiar marks of favour be-owed on the Marquis of Londonderry, particularly when the prostowed on the Marquis of Lou cession stopped at that part of the platform forming a line between the corner of the East end of Palace-yard and the middle of the central Pavilion. His dress was magnificent, and amply corresponded with the rich band of diamonds which encircled his velvet hat and feathers. Each of the Members of the Royal Family were welcomed with the loudest demonstrations of regard, and a more cordial love, or sincere delight, a more devoted attachment, a more affecting loyalty has never been displayed by a free people to the Sovereign of their choice than marked the conduct of all who were assembled. With respect to the effect produced by the cavalcade, it exceeds any thing which language could convey. The dresses of the Knights of the Bath were of the highest order, that of the Privy Councillors was not inferior. The Lords were their crimson velvet mantles, adorned with every ornament that can render then worthy the first nobility in Europe.

It was about a quarter before eleven o'clock, when the approach of the head of the procession to the Abbey was amounted by a load clapping of bands. Miss Fellows, fellowed by six others, who seemed to have been selected for their peculiar beauty, led the way,

strewing the path with the rarest flowers.
On the approach of the procession to the Abbey, scarce token of approbation was used, except clapping of hands, till the King appeared; he was then mest warmly greated and cheered.—
The shouting was tremsadous; from the gatheries, at the opposite
part of the same circle, distant several hundred feet from us, the acclamations eame like tremendous long and continued discharges of small arms.—Lord Londonderry, Lord Hill, the Lord Chancellor, the Royal Dukes, were also loudly cheered.

Alderman Wood was received in a manner that seemed quite new In the gallery where we sat, there were about three out of four of the spectators hissing, and a doma cried out together.—(turn him out!).—When the Alderman arrived at the opposite galleries, the showers of hisses reached us across that great distance, with distinctness and force.

CERRMONIAL IN THE ABBEY.

The Nakth door of the Abbey was one of the chief accesses for visitors; but nothing could be more forbidding and perplexed than its entrance through the underwork of scaffoldings and winding passages, that seemed to lead only from "dark to deeper dark." If the Coronation had occurred in winter, this almost subterranean travel must have produced formidable accidents. The interior of the Abbey at this hour might have furnished a study for a painter. Without straying into description, it may be easily conceived by those acquainted with this noble edifice how finely the grey of the merning soust assimilate with the solemn beauty of the architecture, the lofty that's, and the remote and deep coloured windows. A few figures were scattered through the galleries, and along the nave were officers of the Guazd, wrapped in their night cloaks, and moving likeso many shadows. But the light broke in rapidly, and the whole vista was seen in all its rich preparation. A line of about sixty bases fronted with crimson cloth was formed above the great es of the nave and chancel. Two galleries, also faced with som, were formed along the sulics of the chancel; the interval from the screen te she centre of the cross was laid with crimson benches, rising above each other from the floor of purple cloth; epis were filled with scalluldings of benche certain number were of crimson. In the centre of the cross was a saised floor, called the theatre, and upon it a theore; a magnificent work, on which nothing was seen but gold, with a footstool and carpet of gold tissue. Under those was laid a splendid Turkey earpet of gold tissue. Under those was laid a splendid Turkey earpet, which covered the floor to a considerable space. In front of the throne was the Sacrarium, equivalent to the Chapel, and the view from the such of the succes was closed by the organ gallery, with the organ at its summit, highly omamented for the occasion. The Bacrarium, as the place of the most select ceremony, was most superbly prepared. Looking from the centre of the transcepts on the left, was the pulpit, fixed to a piller, and of a simple and elegant construction, though its materials were of gold and crimson velvet. The area of this Chapel was a square formed by the gal-leries for the Ambassadors and, we believe, the Princesses. Its sides were festoaned with hrocaded silk; two silk benches for the Bishops were on the left side; in the centre of the side formed by the ergan gallery was the after, a splendid table covered with large pieces of gold plate under a slightly projecting ennopy sus-tained by golden palm trees. On the right of the alter was an ottoman covered with the canopy of gold tissue to be held over the

King at his unction, and the robe which he was then to wear.

On and delivered so appropriate Served from the 18th of the right side was a blue velvet chair and deak where the King was to offer his private devotions, and in the centre of the area stood King Edward's Throne, a stately antique chair covered with gold.

King Edward's Throne, a stately antique chair covered with gold.

King Edward's Throne, a stately antique chair covered with gold.

And delivered so appropriate Served from the first of the morning, when the sun riseth, even amenia without clouds, as the tender grass springeth out of the earth by clear shining the control of the c higher interest from their historio recollections, exercised curiosity for a considerable time. But the hours were many, and these was no small exhibitantion in the sight even of the King's musicians taking their places under the organ, as some promise of more active indulgence. By seven o'clock the galleries were nearly filled with elegantly dressed females, and gentlemen in uniforms or Court dresses. From this time a number of persons in red and purple costumes, with staves, were busy in making arrangements for the coming procession. Within a quarter to eleven, the foreign Ambanadors with their ladies, and other persons of distinction, took their seats in the box on the left of the Sacrarium. Nothing could be more splendid than this display. The ladies were magnificently dressed in plumes, and with a profusion of diamonds in every shape and ornament. The Princess Esterhazy were an elegant double tiara, o'dazzling splendour. Another lady were a large deep coronet of brilliants; all wore some dazzling ornament, and they higher interest from their historic resollections, exercised curiosity coronet of brilliants; all wore some dazzling ornament, and they fairly outshone the gentlemen in defiance of uniforms, blue, green, and scarlet, covered with gold embroidery. But from this inferiority we must exempt the elder Prince Esterhazy. We have beard it vaguely asserted, that his Coronation costume would be worth 100,0001. The calculation might not be far from the truth, if the eye was to decide. He wore a Hungarian Hussar dress; the diamond stars on its bosom were of great size and extraordinary beauty. The loop of his cap was diamond; it had a diamond plume, and a diamond rose in the aigrette; altogether his appear-

ance was of the most splendid kind.

In a few minutes all was anxiety and tumult in the Abbey, for the trumpets were heard, which announced the approach of the pro-cession. The benches in the different galleries were suddenly filled; the officers of the ceremony hugied to their places, and the King's musicians stood in full preparation for beginning the Anthem at the first signal.

The Herb-woman soon appeared at the great door, followed by the King's trumpets. The procession now flowed in, and filled the mave. As the different divisions arrived at the cross, they were met by Heralds, who directed them to their respective benches. This was all done with much regularity. At half-past eleven the King's canopy appeared, slowly moving in. A vast acclamation e, and the organ began the Coronation Anthem, from Psal. 122, verses 1, 5, 6, 7.—" I was glad when they said unto me we will go into the house of the Lord."—The effect of the full orchestra was very noble. The canopy stopped at the entrance of the chancel, and the King advanced, preceded by the Princes of the Blood, who were each applauded as they respectively came to the steps of the theatre, and turned off to the benches of the Peers. The Duke of York received much applause, which he acknowledged by repeated bows. The King advanced to the Sacrarium, attended by the bows. The King advanced to the Sucrarism, automoted by sec-Great Officers, bearing the Regalia. His Majesty must have suf-fered considerable fatigue from the procession; he walked slowly, and seemed to be not slightly pleased to get rid of his immense robe, which, notwithstanding his eight train-hearers, must have been a heavy incumbrance. The fifteen Bishops present then took their seats on their banch. seats on their bench.

The King then ascended the throne and passed on the south side of the throne to his chair of state to the east side thereof, opposite to the altar; and after his private devotion (kneeling down upon the faldstool) took his seat, the two Bishops, his supporters, stand-ing on each side; the noblemen bearing the four swords on his right hand, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Con-stable on his left; the Great Officers of state, the Deputy Earl Murshal, the Dean of Westminster, the Noblemen bearing the regalia, Trainbearens, with Deputy Garter, the Lord Lyon, the Lord Mayor of London, and Black Rod, standing about the King's chair.

THE RECOGNITION.

Upon the conclusion of the authem, the Lord Archbishop of Can-terbury, together with the Lord Chascellor, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Deputy Earl Marshal, preceded by Deputy Garter, moved to the east side of the theater where the Archbishop of Canterbury made the recognition in the terms: "Sirs, I here present unto you King George the Fourth, the undoubted King of this Realm: wherefore, all you that come this undoubted King of this Realm: wherefore, all you that come this day to do your homage, are ye willing to do the same?" and repeated the same at the south, west, and north sides of the theatre; dering which His Majesty stood, and turned towards the people on the side on which the recognition was made; the people replied to this demand with loud and repeated acclamations of "God save King George the Fourth." The whole multitude stood up, and the waving of handkerchiefs and hats continued for some time. This was perhaps the finest moment to have looked upon this grand spectacle. The transepts and chancel were a sea of colours and plumes. All that met the eye was of the costliest material. The whole vista gleamed with a thousand forms and colours; and to heighten and give power to this brilliant picture, it was seen in the midst of one e finest displays of Gothic architecture in the world. And at the last recognition the trumpets sounded and the drums were beat. His Majesty then took his seat, and the Bible, the chalice, and

the patina were placed upon the allar by the Bishops

The two Officers of the Wardrobe then spread a rich cloth of gold, and placed a cushion of the same for His Majesty to kneel on, at

the steps of the altar. THE OFFERING.

The King, attended by the Bishops of Lincoln, and Bath and Wells, his supporters, the Dean of Westminster, and the noblemen bearing the regulia and the four swords, passed to the altar, where His Majesty, uncovered, and kneeling upon the cushion, made his first offering of a pall or altar-cloth of gold, which was delivered by the Lord Chamberlain to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by his Lordship to the King, who delivered it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was placed on the altar. The Treasurer of the Household then delivered an ingot of gold, of one pound weight, being the second offering, to the Deputy Lord Great Chambertain, who having presented the same to the King, Ris. Majesty delivered it to the Archbishop, who put it into the oblation. His Majesty still kneeling, the prayer "O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place," was said by the Archbishop. At the conclusion of this prayer, the King rose, and was conducted to the chain of the prayer was said by the Archbishop. to the chair of state on the south side of the area. The regulia, except the awards, were then delivered by the several noblemen who bore the same, to the Archbishop, and by his Grace to the Dean of Westminster, and laid on the altar, the moblemen returning to their

The Litany was then read by two Bishops, (of London and Banor) rested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool above the steps of the theatre, on the middle of the east side thereof.

The Bisheps, and the people standing, then said the Lord's Prayer. The Communion service was read, the people kneeling, made the s to the ten Commandments, which were delivered by the Archbixhop.—Then the Aschbishop, standing as before, said the

The Epistle was then read by one of the Bishops-The Gospel was then read by another Bishop, the King and the people starding—St. Matth. xxii. 15.

Then the Archbishop read the Nicene Creed; the King and the

people standing as before.

"Se that hught over men must be just, raling at the sar of God. And shall will be as the light of the morning, when the san riseth, even a massing without clouds, so the tender grass springeth out of the earth by clear shield, when the san the light of the morning, when the san riseth, even a massing suffer rais."

"Such," observed his Grace, "weres the words of a particular and would as sace inspire the subject with a reverence for the Sovereign, and impress the Sovereign with a sense of those collegations whitch bound him to render justice to the people. The duties of Kings were of a particular nature, and the subject with a reverence for the Sovereign and impress the Sovereign with a sense of those collegations whitch bound him to render justice to the people. The duties of Kings were of a particular nature, and the subject was one of more than common importance upon a day like the present, which was to be marked by the subsemination of that contract by which the King bound himself to rule with justice and equity. The highest station, and the most exalted rank were not froe from the indimities of nature; and it therefore behoved the Sovereign out to fouge that he was himself but the Minister of a higher authority, and that it was his duty tachment of his people. The estiled in him, as to secure the fove and at the people were not ungrateful under the Administration of words the people were not ungrateful under the Administration of which which a king had the power and ospit to have the disposition to relieve. The text which he had just read naturally idea to the consideration of what were his remaining the morning that the subject of the su

seated in his chair on the south side of the erres, epiceite the pulit, his supporters, were the Deputy Lord Great Chembertsin, and the Lords who carried the regalis, the Bishops of Durhum, Both and Wells, &c. who stood during the coremony; the Architiches of Canterbury then took his seat in a purple velved chair on the ments side of the altar, Deputy Garner standing near him; the Bishops on their henches, along the north-side of the area; the Bean and Prebendaries of Westminster standing on the nouth side of the

THE QATH.

The sermon being concluded, the Archbishop of Contents, alrancing to the King, administered the coronation asth in the

Sir, is your Majesty willing to take the cath?—The King as

Service in his hands, answered each questions; and the King, having a copy of the printed Turn und Giter of the Formation Service in his hands, answered each question severally, as follows: Arch. Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the pe

of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same!— King. I solemnly promise so to de.

Arch. Will you to your power cause law unit parties, in alless; to be executed in all your judgments?—King. I will.

Arch. Will you to the atmost of your power mulnish the law of God, the true prefession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? And will you maintain and posserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and freland, and the dootrine, worship, the cipline, and government thereof, as by law established wishin England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging? And will you preserve unto for Bishops: and Clergy: of Engined and Sveland; and to the Tuted Church committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges, as

Church Committed to their charge, all their rights are privileges, we by law do, or shall uppertain to them, or any of them?—Ring. All this I premise to do.

Then the King, rising out of his chair, supported in This and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberbain, the Sword of Shirbeing carried before him, what is the after, and three, being the covered, made his solemn outh in the sight of all the people, wherever the meanings begins of his right and the people. observe the premises; laying his right fund upon the Holy C in the great Bible, which was before calried in the pres was now brought from the alter by the Archbishap, and brained to him as he knell upon the steps, saying these waster and a grain "The things which I have have before promised, I will picture and keep.

"Bo help me God."

Then the King kissed the book, and signed the oath.

The King having thus taken his eath, rethined ugaid to distinct and kneeling at his faldsboot, the Archbishep began the hysin Vet, Creator Spiritus, and the Choir sung it out.

ANTHEM II.—"Come, Hely Ghost, our works impire," distributions of the company of the

This being ended, the Arehbishop said th le Prayer: Holy Father, who by encinting with oil, diskt of ald make and see secrate Kings, Prious, and Prophets; to teach and govern the polyment; bless and sauctify the chosen servent George, who by Ikrael; bless and sanctify thy chosen servent George, who office and ministry is now to be anointed with this ell, and crated King of this realm: strengthen him, O Leat, with the Holy Ghost the comforter; confirm and establish him with the fire and

princely spirit, the spirit of windom and government, the spirit of council and ghostly strength, the spirit of knowledge and true god-liness, and fill him, O Lord, with the spirit of thy holy fear, now and fire over. Amen. "— This Prayer being ended, the Choir sang:—

ANTHEM 111.—" Zadok, the Priest, and Nathan the Prophet, spirited Sciences Vision and all the secole wides and said God anointed Solomon King; and all the people rejoiced, and said, God save the King, Long live the King, May the King live for ever, Amen. Hallelujah."

THE SERMON.

During this anthem, the King was disrobed of his crimen at the Right Rev. the Archbishop of York then ascended the pulpit, by the Deputy Lord Great Chemberlain, who delivered them to the



Marter of the Robers and his Ministry taking off his case of state, the Beyong Lord Great Chamberlain deliveredly to the Bord Chamberiain; and the robes and cap were immediately carried into St. Edward's Chapel, the robes by the Groam of the Robes, the cap by the Officer of the Jewel-effice. St. Edward's Chair (covered with cloth of gold) having been placed in front of the altar, his Majesty took his seat therein to be anoisted; when four Knights of the Garbas summoned by Dausty-Garter, held over the King's head a rich pall or cloth of gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain, and the Dean of Westminster, holding the ampulla containing the consecrated oil, and pouring some into the assenting spoon, the Archibishes amointed his Majesty on the head and hands, in the form of a cross.

1. On the crown of the head, saying,

"Rachy head anointed with hely oil, as Kings, Priests, and Prophots were anointed."

2. On the breast, saying,
"Be thy breast aneinted with holy oil."

3. On the palms of both the he . On the palms of both the hands, saying, Be thy hands anointed with hely oil."

"And as Solomon was anointed King by Zadok the Priest, and Nathus the Prophet; so he you assisted, blessed, and consecrated, King ever his people, when the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and the Holy Chost. Amen."

he King then kneeling, the Archbishop, standing on the north

side of the alar, pronounced the benediction:—

"Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by his father was anointed with the oil of gladness above his fellows, by his holy anointing pour down upon your head ead teart the blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper the works of your hands; that by the as-sistance of his beavenly grace, you may preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace, and godliness; and after a long and glorious course of ruling this temporal kingdom wisely, justly, and religiously, you may at last be made partaker of an eternal kingdom, through the merits of Jesus Christour Lord. Amen.'

This Prayer being ended, the King arese; and sat down again in his chair, and the Dean of Westminster wiped and dried all the places anoissed, with fine lines, or fine hombast wool, delivered to him by the Lord Great Chamberlain.

Knights of the Garter then delivered the pall to the Lord Chamberlain.

THE INVESTING WITH THE SUPER-TUNICA The Dem of Westminster then received from the officers of the Wandsche, the super-tunion of couts of gold, and a girdle of the same for the sword, with which the Denn arrayed his Majesty.

THE SPURS. According the Dean took the spurs from the altar, and delivered them to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, touched his Majesty's heels therewith, and then returned them to the Bean, who laid them upon the altar.

THE SWORD.

The Nobleman who carried the sword of state then delivered it to the Lord Chamberlain, and in return received another sword in a scabbard of purple velvet, which his lordship delivered to the Archbishop, who placed it on the altar, and delivered the prayer :-

"Hear our prayers, O Lord, we beseech then; and so direct and support thy servent King George, who is now to be girt with this sword, that he may not bear it in vain; but may use it as the Minister of God, for the terror and punishment of evil-doers, and for the protection and encouragement of those that do well, through

The Archbishop, assisted by other Bishops then placed the sword in the King's right hand, saying,

"Receive this kingly sword, brought now from the altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworth; ."

His Majesty then stood up, and the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain girded his Majesty with the sword. The King being again scated, the Archbishop repeated,

"Remember Rim of whom the Royal Psalmist did prophecy, saying, Gird thee with thy sword upon thy thigh, O thou most Mighty, good luck have thou with thine honour; ride on prosperously, because of truth, meekness, and righteousness!' and be thou ously, because of truth, meekness, and righteousness.!' and be thou a follower of him. With this sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain, the things that are restored, punish and refero what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order: that, doing these things, you may be glorious in all virtue; and so represent our Lord Jesus Christ in this life, that you may reign for ever with him in the life which is to come., Amen."

The Kings, since up, ungirted the sword, and advanced to the alter, where his flajenty offered it in the scabbard, (delivering it so the Archbishop), and then retired to his chair: the sword was then redeemed fortene hundredshillings by one of the peers, who carried it during the remainder of the scabbard; and delivered the latter to an officer of the ward-

THE THE MANTLE AND ARMIL. The Hing then succe; and his Majority was invested by the Dese with the impathal mentio, on Daimatio repe af-cloth of gold, deli-vered to hims by the officers of the wardcole; and in like manner vide 'the armil, the Archheliep prenounting the enhoustless, Beecky this artille as a lokement the fiving march ambrecing you

THE ORB. The little out from the Dean, delivered it fine the Hing's night-hand, saying, "Receive this impenial only, and the Jost year fled endus you with tengwindge and wisdom; with reajesty and with power from on high; the load eletho you with the rube of sightenus-

ness and with the garments of salvation; and when you see this Orb set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject Prime of the Kings of the certain hopely who derived nethers authorize from him, neathers the restaint authorize from him, neathers at his estimate of the certain him of the certain him and the restaint authorize from him, neathers at his estimate according to his least a section according to

His Ma sty then returned the

THE RING

The Lord Chamberlain than delivered the ruby ring to the Arch-The Lord Chamberlain than delivered the ruby ring to the Archbibbop, which his Grace put, on the fourth finger of the King's right hand, the strokhishop saying, "Riceive this strong, the ensign of kingly dignity and of defence of the Cathelic Faith; and as you are this say solumnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdon, so may you he scaled with that spirits of posture which is the earnest of an heavenly imheritance; and reign with him who is the blessed and only Potentials. It whom he givery far lever and ever. Amen."

The Dean thes brought from the alter the two sceptres, with the

cross and deve, and delivered them to the Ansirbishop.

In the mean time, the Lord of the Manor of I

Worksop, (who as mean tune, use nord of the Ranor of worksop, (who claimed to hold an estate by the service of presenting to the King h right, hand glove, on the day of his Coronation, and supporting the King's right arm whilst he holds the Scopine with the Cross) presented his Mejesty with a pair of gloves, embranced with the arms of Roward, which his Majesty put on.

The Archibithop then delivered the scopics with the cross into his Majosty's right dand, saying, "Receive the myal scentre, the onsign of Kingly power and justice; " and then the sceptre with the dove into his left hand, saying, " Bloodve the sad of equity and meroy; and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those powers he bath gives you. Be so servi-ful, that you be not too remise; so execute justice, that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect the oppressed; and the tige-sing of Elm who was ready to perish shall be upon you; thus in all things following his great and boly example, of whom the Prophet David said, "thou lovest rightnessments, and hatest iniquity; the sceptre of the kingdom is a right sceptre;" even Jesus Christ our Amen

The Berd of the Manor of Worksop supported his Majesty's right arm, and held the scoptre.
THE CROWNING.

The Archbishop, standing before the altar, and having St. Edward's crown before him, took it into his hands, and consecrated and blessed it with the prayer, "O God, who crownest thy faithful sevants with mercy, and loving kindness, look down upon this thy servant George our King, who now in lowly devotion beweth his head to thy Divine Majesty; and as thou dost this day set a crown of pure gold upon his head, so enrich his royal heart with thy heavenly grace, and crown him with all princely virtues which may adom the high station wherein ther hast placed him, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom be honour and glory for ever and ever. Ainen.

Then the Archbishop, assisted by other Bishops, came from the altar, the Desa of Westminster carrying the crown, and the Arch-bishep placed it on his Majesty's head; while the spectators, with loud and repeated shouts, exclaimed "God save the King!" the trumpets sounding, the drums beating, and the Tower the trumpets sounding, the drums beating, and the lower and Furk guins firing by signal. The acclemations ceasing, the Archbishop pronounced the exhortation, "Be strong and of a good courage, observe the commandments of God, and walk in his hely ways: fight the good fight of faith, and lay hold on eternal life; that in this world you may be crowned with success and honour, and when you have finished your course, you may receive a crown of righteousness, which God the righteous Judge shall give you in that day. Amen."

Then the Choir sung this short anthem:

Axeness IV.—"The Kingshall refoice in thy strength. O Lord:

ANTHER IV.—"The King shall rejoice in the strength, O Lord:
exceeding glad shall be be of the saivation. Thou hast presented
him with the Messings of goodness, and hast set a crown of pure
gold upon his head. Hallelujah. Amen."

gold upon his head. Hallelujah. Amen."

As soon as the King was crowned, the Peers put on their coronets, the Bishops their caps, and the Kings of Arms their crownes.

THE HOLY BIBLE.

The Dean then taking the Holy Bible from the shar, delivered it to the Archbishop, who, attended by the rest of the Bishops, presented it to the King, saying, "Our gracious King, we present unto your Majesty this Book, the most valuable thing that the most affective that the state of the Bishops. this world affordeth. Here is wisdom; this is the royal law; these are the lively oracles of God. Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this book; that keep, and do, the things contained in it. For these are the words of etward life; able to cantained in it. For these are the works of exercit the; asset to make you wise and happy in this world, may, wise unto salvation, and so happy for evermore, through faith which is in Christ Jesus; to whom be glory for ever. Amen."

The King refurned the Bible to the Archisishop, who handed it to the Dean, who replaced it on the altar.

THE BENEFICTION.

And now the Ring having been thus mointed and crowsed, and having received all the ensigns of noyally, the Archbishop setembly blessed him, and all the Bishops stabiling about him, answered each benediction, with the rest of the Pears, with a load and hearty

"The Lord bless and keep you: the Lord make the light of his countenance to shine for ever upon you, and be gracious unto you :

the Lord protect you in all your ways, preserve you from every evil thing, and prosper you in every thing good.—Amen."

"The Lord give you a faithful Senate, wise and upright Consellors and Magistrates, a loyal Nobility, and a dutiled Gentry; a plous, and learned, and useful Ctergy; an honest, industrious, and obedient commonalty.—Amen."

"In your days may mercy and truth more together, and righteousness and peace kiss each other; may wisdom and knowledge be the stability of your times, and the fear of the Lord your treasure. The Lord make your days many, and your reign prosperous;

your fleets and armies victorious; and may you be rev beloved by all your subjects, and ever increase in farour with God

"The glerious Majesty of the Lord our God be upon you: may
be bless you with all temporal and spiritual happiness in this world, and crown you with glory and immortality in the world to come.

"The Lord give you a religious and victorious posterity to rule these kingdoms in all ages.—Amen."

Then the Ambhishop turned to the people, and said—

"And the same Lord God Amighty grean, that the Clergy and Nobles assembled here for this great and solerm service, and together with them all the people of the land, fearing, God and honouring the Kings may by the mercial superintendency of the Divine Providence, and vigilant core of our gracious Sovereign, conti-

Providence, and vigitant care of our gracious Sovereign, continually enjoy peace, plenty, and prosperity, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with the Eternal Bether, and God the Holy Ghost, be along in the clauseh, would without end.—Assum?"

The blessing being thouselven, the King are down in his chair; vouchsafed to kiss the Archbishop and Bishops assisting at his Corrotation, they kneeling before him one offer smother.

Then the Choir began to sing the Te Deum, and the King went up to the Theatre on which the Theatre is placed, all the Bishops, Great Officers, and other Peers, attending him, and then he sat down and reuseed himself in his chair. Jelow, the Thomas. down and repeated himself in his chair, below.
THE INTHRONIZATION.

To Down being ended, the King was then inthroned by the Bi-shops and Peers; and the Archbishop prenounced the enhortation, Stand firm, and hold fast, from henceforth, the west and imperial dignity, which is this day delivered unto you in the name and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hauds of us the Bishops and servants of God; though unwordry; and as you see us to approach nearer to God; altar, so vouchsafe more graciously to continue to us your Royal favour and proteotion; and the Lord God Almighty, whose Ministers we are, and the stewards of his mysteries, establish your Throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore, like as the san before him, and as the faithful witness in Heaven. Amen." THE HOMAGE. THE HOMAGE.

The Archbishop of Cauterbury then knick before the King, and, for himself and the other Lords Spiritual, pronounced the words of homage, the Bishops kneeling around him, and saying after him, in these words:—

"I, Charles, Archbishop of Canterbury [and so every one of the rest, I, N. Bishop of N. repeating the rest audibly after the Archbishop] will be sait bull and true, and faith and truth will bear, unto you our Sovereign Lord, and your heirs, Kings of the United King-dom of Great Britain and Ireland: and I will do, and truly acknowthe service of the lands which I claim to hold of you, as in right of the Church. "So help me God."

whim, and settred. Then the Dille of cended the steps of the throne, and taking off his coronet, knelt before the King, and, for himself and the other Dukes of the Blood Royal, pronounced the words of homage, the rest putting off their coronets, kneeling with him and about him, and saying after him,
"I, N. Duke, or Earl, &c. of N. do become your liege man of
the and limb, and of earthly worthip, and faith and truth I will bear

mto you, to live and die, against all manaer of folks.

"So help me God."

The Duke of York then touched the crown upon His Majesty's head, and kissed His Majesty's left check, the rest of the Blood Royal after him, and retired. The Dukes and other Poers ob-served the same coremony, the senior of each degree pronouncing the words of homage, and the rest of the same degree saying after him, and each Peer of the same degree, successively, touching His Majesty's crown, and kissing His Majesty's left cheek, and then retiring.

During this time the Teensurer of His Majesty's Household scattered about the medals of the coremation.

During the homage the sceptre with the cross was held on the King's right hand, by the Lord of the Munor of Worksop; and the

sceptre with the dove by the Duke of Rutland.
THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

The two fishions, who had read the Epistic and Gospel, re-ceived from the altar, by the Jands of the Archbishop, the patima and the challes, which they carried into St. Edward's chape brought from theuce the bread upon the patinu and the wine in the chalice. His Majesty then descended from the threne, and went to the altar, where, taking off in ensura, His Majesty delivered it to the Lord Great Chamberlain to hold. Then the Bishops delivered the patina and chalice into the King's hands; and His Majesty handed them to the Archbishop, who reverestly placed them upon the altar, and covered them with a fair lines cloth. His Majesty then received the sacrament, the Archbishop administering the bread, and the Dean of Westminster the cup.

The choir then sung the last anthem, "Blessed be thou, Lord

God of Israel, our father, for ever and ever. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and the earth are thine. Thine is the kingdom, O Lord; and thou art exalted as head over all. Both riches and there; and those are exacted as dead over all. Both riches and fromour come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thine hand is power and might; and in thine hand is to make great, and to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name."

At the conclusion, the people shouted, crying out—" God save King George the Fourth! Long live King George! May the King live for ever!"-and amids the sounding of trumpets, the beating efidenms, and the acciamations of the assembly, the King put on his orown, and taking the two sceptres in his hands, again ascended the throne and sested himself, supported and attended as before, until the conclusion of the post-communion service and the blessing.

THE COMMUNION.

Then the Offertory began, the Archbishop reading these sentences:

"Let your light so shire before nime that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

"Charge them who are rich in this world, that they be ready to give, and glad to distribute; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may attain

The King descended from his throne, supported and attended as before; and went to the steps of the altar, and knelt down there.

And first the King offered head and wine for the Communio

which was brought out of King Edward's Chapel, and delivered into his bands, the bread upon the pates by the Bishop that read the Epistle, and the wine in the chalice by the Bishop that read the Gospel's they were then received by the Auchblahop from the and reverently placest upon the utter, and decently covered with a fair lines cloth, the Archbishop first mying this prayer:—

"Bless, O Lord, we beseen thee, these thy gifts, and sanicisfy them unto this hely use, that by them we may be made partakens

of the body and blood of thine only begotten Son Jesus Christ, and followers everlasting life of soul and body: And that thy servant King abled to discharge his weighty offi of thy great goodness thou hast called and appointed him. Grant this, O Lerd, for Sesias Choist's sake, our only Mediator and Astrocats. Astron."

Then the King, streeting, at before; made his record Oblation, offering a Markt week but gold; which the Transarer of the Flouis-hold delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he to his Majerty. And the Archbishop came to him, and received it in the basin, and placed it upon the altar. After which the Bishop said:—

" O God, who dwellest in the high and body place, with them also who are of an humble spirit; Look down mercifally upon this by servant George, our King, here bumbling himself before thee at thy feotition; and graciously seetle these oblations, which is blumble acknowledgment of thy sovereignty over sill, and of the great bounty to blue in particular, he has now effered up onto theo, prough Jesus Christ, our only mediator and advocate.

Then the King returned to his chalz, and knelt down at his fald-spool, the Archbishop said :--

"Lot us pray for the whole state of Christ's church militant hom on corth:

"Almighty and everlasting Gody" &c.; THE BXHOR TATION.

" We that donner and earnestly repent you of your wins, and wre id love and charity with your neighbours, and intend to lead a new life, fallowing the commandments of Gad, and walking from forth in his boly ways; draw near with faith, and take this holy Secrement to your comfort; and make your humble confession te Amighty God, meelely kneeling upon your knees."
THE GENEBAL CONTESSION.

"Almighty God, Pether of our Lord Jesus Christ, maker of all things; Judge of all men; we acknowledge and bewall our mani-feld sits and wickedness, which we from thus to time most grievusly have committed, by thought, word, and deed, against thy flivine Majesty, provoking most justly the wrath and indignation against us. We do earnestly repent, and are heartly sorry for these our misloings; the remembrance of them is grievous to us. the burden of them is intolerable. Have mercy upon us, mercy upon us, most merciful Futher; for thy Son our Lord Jessa Christ's sake, forgive us all that is past, and grant that we may ever-hereafter serve and please three, in newness of life, to the ho-nour and glory of thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord.— THE ABSOLUTION.

" Almighty God our heavenly Pather, who of his great mercy hath promised forgiveness of sine to all them that with hearty repentance, and true faith, turn unto him; have merry upon you, pardon and deliver you from all your sins, confirm and strengthen you in all goodness, and bring you to everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

After which was suffice. Hear what comfortable words our Saviour saith unto all that truly turn to him,

"Come unto me, all that travail and are heavy laden, and I will me fresh you." St. Matt. 11. 28.

"God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son to the world, and that all that believe in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life." St. John 3. 40.

Hear also what St. Prul saith.— The is a true saving, and worthy of all men to be received, "that Christ Jesus came into the

world to suversinners." I Tam. 4. 16.



Hear also what St. John suith.-" If any man have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous, and he is the propitis-tion for our sins." 1 St. John 2. 1.

After which the Archbishop proceeded, saying, Arch. Lift up your hearts.

Answ. We lift them unto the Lord.

Arch. Let us give thanks unto our Lord God. Answ. It is meet and right so to do.
Then the Archbishop turned to the Lord's table, and said,

It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty, that we should at all times, and in all places, give thanks unto thee, O Lord, Holy Father, Almighty everlasting God:

"Who hast at this time given us thy servant our sovereign King George, to be the Defender of the Faith, and the protector of thy

Therefore with angels and arch-angels, and with all the company of heaven, we laud and magnify thy glorious name, evermore praising thee, and saying, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, beaven and earth are full of thy glory. Glory be to thee, O Lord most high. Amen.

THE PRAYER OF ADDRESS.

"We do not presume to come to this thy table. O merciful God, trusting in our own righteousness, but thy manifold great mercles We are not worthy so much as to gather up the crunibs under thy table. But thou art the same God whose property is always to have mercy; grant us, therefore, gracious God, so to eat the flesh of thy dear Son, Jesus Christ, and to drink his blood, that our sinful bodies may be made clean by his body, our souls washed through his most precious blood; that we may evermore dwell with him and he with us. Amen."

THE PRAYER OF CONSECRATION.

" Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who of thy tender mercy didst give thine only Son Jesus Christ to suffer death upon the cross for our redemption, who made there, (by his one oblation of himself once offered) a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world, and did institute, and in his boly Gospel command us to continue, a perpetual memory of that his precious death to his coming again; here us. O merciful Father, we most humbly beseech thee, and grant that we receiving these thy creatures of bread and wine, according to thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ's holy institution, in remembrance of his death and passion, may be partakers of his most holy body and blood: who in the same night that he was betrayed took bread, (1) and when he had given thanks he brake it, (2) and gave it to his disciples, saying, Take, eat, (3) this is my hody which is given for you, do this in remembrance of me. Likewise after supper, (4) he took the cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of this, for this (5) is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for you and for many, for the remission of sins. Do this, as often as you shall drink it, in remem brance of me. Amen."

When the Archbishop and Dean of Westminster, with the Bishops Assistants, namely, the Preacher, and those who read the Litany, and the Epistle and Gospel, had communicated in boths kinds, the Archbishop administrred the bread, and the Dean of Westminster

the Cup to the King.

At the delivery of the bread, was snid—"The body of our Lord Jeans Christ, which was given for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life. Take and eat this in remembrance that Christ died for thee, and feed on him in thy heart by faith with

At the delivery of the Cup—" The blood of our Lord Jesus Christ which was shed for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life. Drink this in remembrance that Christ's blood was shed for thee, and be thankful."

While the King received, the Bishop appointed for that service held a towel of white silk, or fine linen, before bim.

Then the Archbishop went on to the Post-Communion, saying-Gar Father which art in heaven; hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever." Amen.

Then was said—" Glory be to God on high, and on earth pence: good will towards men. We praise thee; we bless thee; we worship

thee; we glorify thee; we give thanks to thee for thy great glory,
O Lord God, heavenly King. God the Father Almighty.

"O Lord, the only begotten Son, Jesus Christ.

"O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, that takest away

the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Thou that takest away the sins of the world, receive our prayer. Thou that sittest at the

right hand of God the Father, have mercy upon us.

"For thou only art hely, thou only art the Lord, thou only, O Christ, with the Holy Ghost, are most high in the glory of God the Father. Amen."

The King returned to his throne upon the theatre, and afterwards

the Archbishop read
THE FINAL PRAYERS.

"Assist us, mercifully, O Lord, in these our supplications and prayers, and dispose the way of thy servants towards the attainment of everlasting salvation, that, among all the changes and chances of this mortal life, they may ever be defended by thy most gracious and ready help, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." "O Lord our God, who upholdest and governest all things in

beaven and earth, receive our humble prayers with our thanksgivings, for our Sovereign Lord George, set over us by thy good providence to be our King: And so, together with him, bless all the Royal Family, that they, ever trusting in thy goodness, protected by thy power, and crowned with the favour, may continue before thee in health and peace, in joy and honour, a long and happy life upon earth, and after death may obtain everlasting life and glory in the kingdom of beaven, through the merits and me tion of Jesus Christ our Saviour; who with thee, O Father, and the Holy Spirit liveth and reigneth, ever one God, world without end.

"Almighty God, who hast promised to hear the petition of them that ask in thy Son's name; we beseech thee mercifully to incline thine cars to us that have made now our prayers and supplications unto thee, and grant that those things which we have faithfully ed according to thy will, may effectually be obtained to the relief of our necessity, and to the setting forth of thy glory, through

sus Christ our Lord. Amen."

"The peace of God which passeth all understanding keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son lesus Christ our Lord. And the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost be amongst you, and remain

with you always. Amen."

After which his Majesty, attended as before, descended into the aren, and passed through the door on the south side of the altar, into St. Edward's chapel: and the Noblemen who had carried the regulin received them from the Dean of Westminster as they passed

The King being come into the chapel, and standing before the

- (1) Here the Archbishop took the paten into his hands.
- And here broke the broad.
- (3) And here laid his hand upon all the bread.
- (4) Here be took the cup into his hand.
  (5) And here haid his hand upon every vessel (be it chalice or
- thagon kin which there was any wine to be consecrated.

nitur, delivered the sceptre's to the Archbishop, who laid them upon the altar. The rest of the regalia was laid on the altar by the Doun.

Then the King was disrobed of his Royal robe of state, and arrayed in his Royal robe of purple velvet, by the Deputy Lord Great

The Archbishop then delivered the sceptre with the cross into his right hand, and the orb into his left. The Deep delivered the sceptre with the dove to the Nobleman who had before carried it, to bear it in the returning procession.

As soon as the King went into St. Edward's Chapel, the officers of arms called over and arranged the procession for the return to Westminster-hall; and at the moment his Majesty came out of the chapel, the procession moved forward in the following order; except that the noblemen who, in the former procession, bad borne the gold spurs, and St. Edward's stuff, left in St. Edward's Chapel, the orb and the sceptre with the cross, borne by his Majesty, walked in their due places, according to their degrees in the peerage.

RETURN TO THE HALL-THE BANQUET.

While the ceremonial was proceeding in the Abbey preparations were going on in the Hall for the Banquet. The waiters and attendants soon covered the tables with silver plate, napkins, &c. On each side of the Hall were two sideboards covered with massive gold plate.

On each side of the Throne there were placed several tiers covered with rich crimson velvet, and sustaining a vast quantity of magnificent embossed plate. The centre piece represented in relief, splendidly embossed, The Supper of our Lord.

The Royal table was of a somewhat triangular form; it was

covered with a rich damask cloth, on which might be seen the Royal arms beautifully and chastely figured, and the arms and mottos of the several Orders. In the centre of this table a most beautiful and rich plateau attracted universal admiration. The cloth was fringed with gold, and golden tassels hung down in all the luxuriance of eastern splendour from its several corners. each side of it there were three chairs for the reception of the Royal Dukes and of Prince Leopold.

During these preparations there was but little to interest the imagination or to excite the sensibility of the fair gazers, who in the morning had manifested an anxiety at once so natural and so laudable, to see with all imaginable minuteness the various movements of this most imposing and impressive ceremouy. Here might have been seen reposing the most graceful and picturesque forms in a culm and undisturbed sleep, and suddenly awaking from perhaps a dream of unusual bliss, to a scene that "gave to airy nothing a local habitation and a name."

At two o'clock the chardeliers were lighted; they contained sixty condles each, and there were twenty-six chandeliers in the Hall There were two beautiful shaded lamps suspended from the ceiling of the Hall, on each side of the throne. On the tables stood twelve branches raised upon a very appropriate pedestal, each of which contained eighteen candles.

The hour selected for lighting up the Hall was too early. The candles were nearly consumed before the expiration of the ceremony, and the general effect did not harmonise well with the surrounding

Soon after the candles were lighted the covering of the tables commenced. Fruits and visads of an exquisitely beautiful appearrance were spread over them with considerable caste, and thus decorated they presented a very delightful appearance.

There were three tables on each side of the Hall, and 56 seats at

For a considerable time before the approach of the procession to the Hall, those who were fortunite enough to have been present at Westminster Abbey preceded the procession, and occupied their sents with all possible expedition. At about 4 o'clock the procession returned, in the following order; it was hailed all along with enthusiastic acclamations:-

Messenger of the College of Arsna.
High Constable of Westminster.
Pife and Drums, as before Drum-Major
Right Trumpets
Kettle Drums
Right Trumpets
Sorgeant Trumpets

Who, on arriving in the Hall, immediately went into the gallery over the Triumphal Arch.

Right Trumpets

Sorgeant Primpets

Right Marshal, and bis Officers.

Six Clerks in Chancery.

King's Chaplains.
Sheriffs of London.

Aldermen and Recorder of London.

Masters in Chancery.

King's Sulicitor-General.

King's Sulicitor-General.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Barohs of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches.

Lord Chief Boron ot the

Bachequer.

Vioe-Chancellor.

Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland.

Officers attendant ou the Knights Commanders of the Bath, wearing their caps.

Knights Commanders of the Bath, wearing their caps.

Officers of the Order of the Bath, wearing their caps.

Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, wearing their caps.

Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, wearing their caps.

Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

Privy Councillors.

Register of the Order of the Garter.

Knight of the Garter, not a Peer, wearing his cap and feathers.

His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain.

Comptroller of the Household.

A Pursuivant of Arms.

Heralds of Scotland and Ireland.

THE STANDARD OF HAMOVER, horne by the Earl of Mayo.

Barone, wearing their coronets.

THE STANDARD OF HANDOVER, horne by the Earl of Mayo.
Barons, wearing their coronets.
A Herald.

THE STANDARD OF IRELAND, THE STANDARD OF SCOTLAND, borne by Lord Beresford.

Bishops, wearing their caps.

Two Heralds.

Viscounts, wearing their caps.

Two Heralds.

Two Heralds.

Two Heralds.

Two Heralds.

Two Heralds.

Two Heralds.

The STANDARD OF ENGLAND, borne by Lord Hill.

Earls, wearing their coronets.

Two Heralds.

Two Heralds.

Two Heralds.

The UNION STANDARD, borne by Karl Harcoart.

Marquisses, wearing their coronets.

The Lord Chamberlain of the Household, wearing his coronet:

The Lord Steward of the Household, wearing his coronet.

The ROYAL STANDARD, borne by the Karl of Harriagton.

King of Arms of the Ionian Glocester King of Arms, Hanover King of Arms of the Ionian Glocester King of Arms, wearing his crown.

Dukes, wearing their coronets.

Ulster King of Arms, Clarenceux King of Norroy King of Arms, wearing his crown.

Wearing his crown.

The Lord Privy Seal

The Lord Privy Seal wearing his coronet.

Archbishops of Ireland, wearing his coronet.

Archbishops of Ireland, wearing his coronet.

Archbishop of York, wearing his coronet.

Lord High Chancellor, wearing his coronet, and bearing his purse.

Archbishop of Canterbury, wearing his cap.

Four Sergeants at Arms.

Cartana,
ne by the Karl borne by the Duke of Newcastle, aring his coronet.

Usher of the Green Rod.

The second aw borne by the Lord of Northambert wearing his coronet.

Usher of the white Rod. The third sword, borne by the Kari of Galloway, wearing his coronet.

Usher of the Green Rod.

The Lord Mayor of Scotland, wearing his crown.

Cham' The second aword, borne by the Duke of Northumberland, et. wearing his coronet Usher of the white Rod, Garter principal King of Arms, wearing his Black Rod.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, wearing his coconet.

His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, wearing his cap and feathers, and his train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, wearing the coronet, and his train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Carrence, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Carrence, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.

The High Constable of York, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.

The High Constable of York wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.

The High Constable of Ireland. Four Sergeants at Arms.
The Sword which had been redeemed, borne naked by the Duke of Dorset, wearing his care. The Deputy Earl Marshal.

The Lord Eight Constable, wearing his coronet. wearing his wearing his coronet.
The Lord High Steward, wearing his coronet,
The sceptre with the dove borne by the Duke of Ruthind,

wearing his coronet. THR KING, wearing his coronet.

THR KING,
in his robes of purple velvet furred with ermine, and the Crown of State on his head, bearing in his right hand St. Edward's sceptre with the cross, and in his left the orb with the cross, under his canopy, supported as before, and his train boyne as before, and his train boyne as before Gold Stick of the Life Captain of the Guards in waiting, wearing his coronet.

Lords of the Bedchamber.

The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Equerice and Pages of Honour.

Alidea-to-Camp.

Gentlemen Ushers.

Apothecaties.

eomen of the surgeons.

Lieut. of the Veomet Guard. The Bishop wearing his cap. Captain of the Yeo-inen of the Guard, wearing his ceronet. Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, wearing his coroner

Physicians. Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard. Apothecaries, Lieut. of the Yeomen of the Guard.

His Majorty's Pages. His Majorty's Footmen

Exons of the Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard. omen of the Yeomen of the Guard. Gentleman Harbinger of the Hand of Gentlemen Pensioners.
Clerk of the Cheque to the Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.
Yeomen of the Guard closed the Procession.

The King, upon his entrance to the Hall, was received with load and long continued acclamations, and cries of "Long live King George the Fourth our Sovereign" were pealed forth from every part of the Hall. His Majesty bowed and acknowledged them with his wonted grace, and moved slowly towards the Royal table, while the band played "God save the King."

His Majesty, upon reaching the Royal tuble, bowed to the Peers and to the people, and retired towards his chamber behind thethrone, amidst acclamations redoubled; and shouts of "God save King George the Fourth" became universal. His Majesty bowed, and again graciously acknowledged the enthusiastic attestation felt strongly, and expressed forcibly by the Peers and People.

His Majesty now wore the new Crown of State, and robes of purple velvet, furred with ermine.

The Barons of the Clique Ports carried the canopy over his Majesty. On reaching the bottom of the steps they stood still while King ascended the platform towards the table.

The procession was thrown into a temporary confusion through the mistake of some of the Aldermen, who advanced too speedily towards the tables, already, as we have before observed, covered with the most delicious viands. The error, however, was soon rectified by one of the Heralds, and the worthy Aldermen were once more placed in their appropriate situation. The procession then

moved forwards without interruption.

The Peers retired to their stations at the several tables. His Majesty having retired, the Peers ent of the banquet prepared for them, and considerable festivity was displayed on this occasion. Several lovely young ladies visited their noble friends and relatives while at dinner, and not a few were seen soliciting fruit with looks so eloquent, that the fair suitors were sure to be successful.

About twenty minutes after five o'clock the Hall was cleared by

the Hernids and Knight Marshal, which had hitherto presented a motley but magnificent confusion of all descriptions of mobility, gentry, and orders of Knighthood, here and there mixed with very elegantly and orders of Knighthood, here and there mixed with very elegantly dressed females, whose curiosity had anticipated the period of its being gratified with a sight of the tables and refreshments, according to custom after the performance of their services by tenants in grand serjeanty. This was not performed without some difficulty, as the fair fugitives and their 'squires sought to elude the vigilance of their pursuers by flying from one part of the body of the Halt to apother. The centre aisle or promonade was at length cleared, and these votaries of curiosity contented themselves with a precar-ous tenure of situations in the back passages between the tables and

the butteries under the galleries on either side.

The Knights Companions, a most elegantly attired and interesting group of persons, who, for the greater part, have written inde-libly, by their heroic exploits, their manes on the pillar of national gratitude to the latest posterity, were then marshalled at the upper end of the Hall, on each side of the grand avenue to the Throne cpu or use mail, on each side of the grand avenue to the Thune plotform, upon which at that moment the Dukes of Suser and Gloucester appeared engaged in conversation with the Princes Augusta and other branches of the Royal Family then seated in the Royal box on the right hand of the Throne. On this elevated platform we also noticed our late Envoy to the Court of Pioresce, Lord Burghersh, splendidly dressed in a General's uniform, decorated with various stars and orders. The Hall note have a second to the various stars and orders. The Hall now being restored to order, and the company being all seated at their respective tables, his Majesty, attended, supported, and his train, as before, with swords borne before him, about six o'clook, returned to the throne, where he was again received with the most unequivocal marks of attachment and affection. He received this fresh mark of the regard of his people with the most evident marks of grateful affection. He seemed scarcely affected by the fatigue he had already undergone, and perfectly cheerful in the contemplation of what he had yet to endure before the completion of that day's most ardson undertaking. He were his crown a little inclined over his right eye, and was in appearance precisely the King which any man would have expected him to be, who had witnessed his amiable manner relarity in A early li

The company at the tables then sat down: and the Barons of the Cinque Ports carried away the cancey as their fee.

THE DINNER.

Dianer being ready, His Majesty, vearing his crown, and carrying the sceptre with the cross, and the orb, and attended and supported, and his train borne as before, came out of his chamber, pre-ceded by the Deputy Lord Great Coumberlain, and, the four swords borne before him, and took his neat in the chair of state.

The Survey of the Board of Green Cloth, in scatter and the Comptroller, The Clerk Comptroller, in a velvet gown, trimmed with silver lace.

The Clerk Comptroller, in a velvet gown, trimmed with silver lace.

The Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth, in scarlet mantles.

The Becareary of the Board of Green Cloth.

The Manter of His Majesty's Household.

The Comptroller of His Majesty's Household.

Figs Bergenate at Arms, with their maces.

Three Great Officers of State, mounted on horses rickly caparisoned.

The Deputy Rarl Marshal of England, Lord Howard, on a white

horse, bearing the Earl Marshal's staff, and his coronet on his head,



attended by a Page ) the Land High Sloward, the Marquis of Anglesee, on a nuble Arabian don and black horse, with his white stuff, his coronet on his head; the Lord High Constable, the Duke of Wellington, on a white horse, with the Constable's staff, and his coronet on his head, attended by two Pages. Their appearance was truly magnificent, being dressed in the same manner as in the procession. Their splendid trains, notwithstanding they were on borseback, trailed on the floor as they traversed the Hall. Four Sergeants at Arms, with their maces. These were followed by the tastefully dressed band of Gentlemen Pensioners, bearing the dishes of meat. Nothing could exceed the richness of their equipage, which was of scarlet, slashed with blue, richly ornamented with lace, and inaumerable gilt buttons, producing the effect of massive lace, with scarlet stockings, and caps fringed round with ostrich

The Deputy Karl Marshal of Eng-land, bearing the Karl Marshal's Staff, and his co-ronet on his head,

The Lord High Steward with his white staff, his coronet on his head.

The Lord High Constable, with the Constable's staff, and his head, attended by two Pages.

rouet on his neau, attended by a Page.

Four Sorgeants at Arms, with their maces.

Gentlemen Pensioners, bearing the dishes of in of meat. The dinner was placed on the table by His Majesty's two Clerks

of the Kitchen, As soon as the cloth was laid, 336 silver plates, (the number pected to dine) were laid on the table, each plate having two silver spoons placed near it. All the vessels were richly embossed with various devices. Some of these pieces are of very ancient date—a few of them were marked A R. (Asna Regins), and some C R.

The Earl Marshal, Lord High Steward, and Lord High Constable, then retired, with their faces always to His Majesty, backing their horses out the whole length of the Hall until without the great

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, with His Majesty's Capbearer, the Earl of Abingdon, and his Assistant, the Earl of Verulam, being preceded by Black Rod, received from the Officer of the Jewel-office the gilt basin and ewer for His Majesty to wash, attended by the Lord of the Manor of Heydon with the towel. The King rising, delivered his sceptre to the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, and the orb to the Bishop standing on his left hand, the cup-bearer then poured out the water on His Majesty's hand, the Lord

of the Manor of Heydon holding the towel.

The Donn of the Chapel Royal then said grace; and His Majesty having taken his seat, the Bishops, his supporters, retired to their dinner

On the King's right hand stood the Lord of the Manor of Work sop holding the sceptre; next to him on the same side, the Lords bearing the four swords; on His Majesty's left hand, the Duke of Devonshire with the orb, and next to him the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and next to him the Duke of Rutland, bearing the sceptre with the dove.

At the end of the table on the King's right hand were sented their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex; and on his left hand the Dukes of Cambridge and Glocester, and the

Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

The duties of His Majesty's Curver were performed by the Earl of Denbigh; and those of the Assistant-Curver by the Barl of Chichester. The duties of His Majesty's Sewer were performed by the Earl of Mount Edgeumbe; and those of the Assistant-Sewer by the Earl Whitworth.

Then the Deputy appointed by the Lord of the Manor of Addington presented the mess of dillegrout, prepared by the King's Master Cook.

The Lord of the Manor of Wymondley in Hertfordshire, assisted by the King's Cupbearer and his Assistant, received from the Officer by the King's Cupbearer and his Assistant, received from the Omeer of the Jewel-office, and, kneeling, presented to His Majesty a silver gilt cup containing wine; and His Majesty having drank thereof, returned the cup to him for his fee.

The Duke of Argyll, as Great Master of the Household of Scotland, then presented a gold cup of wine; and, His Majesty having drank thereof, returned the cup to him for his fee.

THE CHALLENGE.

Before the second course, the Deputy appointed to officiate as King's Champion, for the Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby in Linconshire, entered the half on horseback in a complete suit of bright armour, between the Lord High Constable and Deputy Earl Mar-

armour, between the Lord High Constable and Deputy Earl Marshal, also on horseback, in the following manner:

Two Trumpets, with the Champion's arms on their banners.

The Sergeant Trumpeter, with his mace on his shoulder.

Two Sergeants at Arms, with their maces on their shoulders.

The Champion's lance, the other on the left band with the Champion's larget, and the arms of Dymoke depicted thereon.

A Herald, with a paper in his hand, containing the challenge.

The Deputy Berl Narshal on borseback, in his robes and coronet, and collar of bis robes and coronet, with the Karl Marshal's staffinhis band, attended by a page.

Four Pages, richly apparelled, attendants on the Champion.

His belimet was of pollshed steel, surmounted by a fall rich bending plume of white ostrich feathers, next of light blue, next red,

ing plume of white ostrich feathers, next of light blue, next red, and lastly of an erect black feather. He seemed rather pule in the face, which was of a resolute cast, and ornamented with handsome mustachios. He sat his horse with ease, and the appearance of great firmness, which was no doubt in part attributable to his enormous weight, under which the noble animal that bore him seemed to bend. His armour was extremely massive, and deeply lined and engraven: no part of his body was uncovered; and even the broad circular shoulder blades of the armour were so folded over the culrus, that in action, the body could not but be completely defended at all points. The horse was very richly caparisoned, and wore in his head stall a plume of varied feathers. Nothing could exceed the impression produced by the approach of the Champion and his loyal array.

At the entrance into the Hall, the trampets sounded thrice, and the passage to the King's table being clear. A by the Knight Murshal, the Herald, with a loud voice, proclaimed the Champion's challenge,

in the words following:

"If my person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny
or gainsny our Sovereign Lord King George to Fourth of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Vefender of the Faith, son and next heir to our Sovereign Lord Kin't George the Third, the last King deceased, to be right heir to use Imperial Crown of this United Kingdom, or that he ought not to erroy the same, here is his Champion, who suith that he lieth, and is a false traitor; being ready in person to combat with him, and in thi Conbat will adventure his life against him, on what day soever . hall

The Champion then threw down his gauntlet, which, having lai. a short time upon the ground, the Herald took it up, and delivered it again to the Champion.—They then advanced to the middle of the Hall, where the ceremony was again performed in the same manner.—They then advanced to the steps of the Throne, where the Herald, ascending to the middle of the steps, proclaimed the challenge in the like manner; when the Champion, having throne down his gauntiet, and received it again from the Herald, made a low obelsance to the King. The Prers had repeated, as if with one volce, "God bless the King! God save the King!" which was accompanied by acclamations so loud through all parts of the Hall, that is startled the horses of the Champion, and his noble companions. - Then the cup-bearer, having received from the officer of e Jewel-office, a gold cup and cover, filled with wine, presented the same to the King, and His Majesty drank to the Champion, and sent to him; by the cup-bearer, the said cup, which the Champion (baving put on his gnunflet) received; and in a loud articulate voice, exclaimed; turning round—"Long Life to His Majesty King George the Fourth!"—This was followed by a peal of applause redrank of the wine: after which, making another low obeisance to the King, His Majesty, and being accompanied as before, he departed, back-ing his horse out of the Hall, and taking with him the said cup and cover, as his fee

PROCLAMATION OF THE STYLES.

Immediately after, Garter, attended by Clarenceux, Norroy, Lyon, Ulster, and the rest of the officers of arms, proclaimed His Majesty's styles in Latin, French, and Raglish, three several times; first upon the uppermost step of the elevated platform, next in the middle of the Hall, and lastly, at the bottom of the hall, the officers of arms, before each proclamation, crying "Large-se," in the usual manner. SECOND COURSE.

The Second Course was then served up with the same ceremony as tbe first.

SERVICES IN PURSUANCE OF CLAIMS. Then the Lord of the Manor of Nether Bilsington presented His

Majesty with three maple cups.

The office of Chief Butler of England was executed by the Duke

Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel and Lord of the Manor of Keninghall, who received a gold basin and ewer as his fee.

Dinner being concluded, the Lord Mayor and twelve principal

Citizens of Loudon, as Assistants to the Chief Butler of England, accompanied by the King's Cupbearer and Assistant, presented to His Majesty wine in a Gold Cup; and the King having drank thereof returned the Gold Cup to the Lord Mayor as his fee.

The Mayor of Oxford, with the eight other Burgesses of that City, as Assistants to the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London, at Assistant to the Chief Butler of England, in the office of Butler, was conducted to His Majesty, preceded by the King's Cupbearer, and having presented to the King a bowl of wine, received the three Maple Cups for his fee.

The Lord of the Manor of Lyston, pursuant to his claim, then brought up a charger of wafers to His Majesty's table.

The Duke of Athol as Lord of the Life of Man presented

The Duke of Athol, as Lord of the Isle of Man, presented His Majesty with two falcons. Considerable curiosity was excited by the presentment of these beautiful birds, which sut perfectly the arm of his Grace, completely booded, and furnished with bells.

The Duke of Montrose, as Master of the Horse to the King, per formed the office of Serjeant of the Silver Scullery

The Lord of the Barony of Bedford performed the office of Almoner; and the office of Chief Larderer, was performed by the Deputy of the Earl of Abergavenny.

After the dessert was served up, the King's health was anno y the Peers, and drank by them and the whole hall standing, with three times three. The Lord Chancellor, overpowered by his feelings on this propitious occasion, rose, and said, it was usual to drink the health of a subject with three times three, and thought that his subjects ought to drink the Sovereign's health with nine times nine. The choir and additional singers had now been brought forward in front of the Knights Commanders, and the national authern of "God save the King" was sung with incomparable effect. The immense crowd seemed to be electrified by the stanza.

"Scatter his enemies,
"Scatter his enemies,
"And make them fall,"
which was sung in a corresponding boldness of tone with the invocation, by Mr. Braham. The shouts and applease which instantly followed could only be equalled by a similar demonstration of feel-

ing at the stanza—

"Frustrate their knavish tricks."

In the latter instance, the Ladies seemed first to apply it to recent

By this time the crowd bad completely crowded and choked up the access from the lower part of the Hail to the Royal Platform.
The crowd was dense and impervious, but it completed the splendid and gorgeous appearance of the whole scene. His Majesty caused it to be announced, that he intended drinking the health of the Peers in return. The King then rose, and thealting the Peers for rects in return. The King then ross, and the health of the Peers, and that of his good people. On this announcement, the Peers, who had all risen, bowed low, and the Hall re-echoed with peals on peals of applicase. Non Nobis Domine was admirably sung by the

The only change made in the appearance of the Hall is in the smoval of the splendid gold plate, on each side of the Throne.

After His Majesty quitted the Hall, at about a quarter before eight on Thursday evening, a general rush was made towards the table from whence the King had but just departed; every one was anxious to obtain some remembrance of this ever memorable coremony, and for that purpose seized every decorative or useful article which had served the Peers' tables at the dinner. The Lord Great Chamberlain and some other Officers of State threw themselves on the King's table, and by grasping every thing within their compuss, they succeeded with the utmost difficulty in preserving the gold and silver; it was a complete scramble, many persons bore away in triumph spoons, wine glasses, saltsellers, &c. &c. The Hall was nearly cleared by me o-clock. Several ladies fainted during the day, among whom was Princess Esterhazy, who it appears suffered considerably from the overpowering bent of the day. His Majesty afterwards supped with the Speaker and a select party.

## THE QUEEN.

It was scarcely expected that her Majesty would make her appearance, but about half-past six, however, the attention of the as sembly, was suddenly excited, and a rumour that the Queen had arrived at the Abbey door was in general circulation; and at 20 minutes before seven her Majesty's carriage advanced towards the platform. The rush of strangers on the platform was almost over-whelming, and the soldiers were ordered to stand to their arms, and clear the stage. While this was partially effecting, her Majesty's carriage drew up nearly in front of the King's Arms Tavern, close to the platform. She was immediately surrounded by a portion of the crowd which had broken in. She bowed and smiled. Lord Hood descended from the entringe, and went in search of a way of ingress. He proceeded behind the Champion's stable, where there was a gate leading towards the Speaker's house. He then returned to her Majesty, and communicated to her the discovery he had made. Her Majesty alighted; she was handed from her curriage by Lord Hood, and Lady Hood alighted after her. The air now resounded with cries of "Shame! Shame!" and the spectators in the galleries unequivocally expressed their disgust at the exhibition presented to

Leaning on the arm of Lord Hood, she went to the gate to which we have alluded, but found that it was not intended as a thoroughfare, and she therefore returned, with her Ladies in her train. was considerably incommoded by the dust and the pressure of the mob. Lord Hood then led her Majesty to the opening in the platform for Peers? 'lickets, opposite Parliament-street. She ascended the steps, and wa. there asked for her authority. Lord Hood said he had an authority, pulling out of his pocket at the same time a

Her Majesty was then suffered to pass, and descending the steps the other side, she walked on towards the House of Lords, stili followed by contending cries of Shame! and some cries of The Queen, The Queen! Following the crowd, she by accident turned down towards the iron gate leading to the kitchens, and here a notice presented itself to her view, studing that no person was admitted without an order.—Lord Hood now said, her Majesty wished to go to the Abbey; upon which a constable showed her the way towards an opening in the covere, passage leading to Poets' Corner. The guard was at first drawn up to oppose her entrance, but by the command of their officer they withdrew respectfully, and let her Majesty pass. One of the attendants of the Abbey now came forward, and conducted her Majesty to the Abbey door.

Here Lord Hood desired admission for her Majesty The door-keepers drew across the carrance, and requested to see the tickets.

Lord Hood-I present you your Queen, surely it is not necessary for her to have a ticket.

Door-keeper-Our orders are to admit no person without a Peer's

Lord Hood.—This is your Queen, she is entitled to admission without such a form.

The Queen, smiling, but still in some agitation - Yes, I am your ueen, will you admit me?

Door-keeper-My orders are specific, and I feel myself bound to ey them.

The Queen laughed.

Lord Hood-I have a ticket.

Door-keeper-Then, my Lord, we will let you pass upon pro-

Lord Hood now drew from his pocket n Peer's ticket for one person; the original name in whose favour it was drawn was erased, and the name of "Wellington" substituted.

Door-keeper-This will let one person pass, but no more

Lord Hood-Will your Majesty go in alone?

Her Majesty at first assented, but did not persevere. Lord Hood-Am I to understand that you refuse her Majesty

Door-keeper-We only act in conformity with our orders.

Mer Mujesty ngain laughed.
Loid Hood—Then you refuse the Queen admission?

A Door-keeper of a superior order then came forward, and was asked by Lord Hood whether any preparations had been made for her Majesty? He answered respectfully in the negative.

Lord Hood - Will your Majesty enter the Abbey without your Ladies?

Her Majesty declined.

Lord Hood then said, that her Majesty had better retire to her carriage. It was clear no provision had been made for her accommodation.

Her Majesty assented.

Some persons within the porch of the Abbey laughed, and uttered some expressions of disrespect.

Lord Hood-We expected to have met at least with the conduct gentlemen. Such conduct is neither manly nor mannerly Her Majesty then retired, leaning on Lord Hood's arm, and fol-

wed by Lady Hood and Lady Hamilton. She was preceded by constables back to the platform, over

which she returned—entered her carriage, and was driven off, amidst reiterated shouts of applause and disapprobation.

In her progress to Westminster, her Majesty was not observed by the public until she entered the Park, where a scene was soon opened of noisy bustling familiarity, in consequence of persons running to greet her. By the time of her Majesty's arrival at Story's gate a great conjourse of people had collected, who cheered her. The soldiers at their different posts as her Majesty passed presented arms. About six o'clock her Majesty's carriage attented presented arms, About six o'clock her Majesty's curringe entered Dean's-yard, and from the length of time before it was again seen, it was confidently asserted that her Majesty had been admitted; but at seven o'cleck the carriage was again visible in Parliament-street, her Majesty still seated in it, and not appearing much afscreen, her anjoesy state and the process and allowed by the peculiarity of her situation. The carriage proceeded slowly along, attended by an immense concourse of people, passing Charing-cross, Cockspur-street, Pall Mall, up St. James't-street, and along Piocadilly, to Hammersmith. The multitude kept increasing in number as the carriage moved on. It was accompanied in its progress by some hissing and grouning, as well as by the cheers of a part of the multitude. Her Majesty was dressed in

white, and had on her head a cap or bundeau, with a large plume of white ostrich feathers; she appeared in full health.

Accounts differ as to her Majesty's mode of applying for admission to the Coronation; but all agree is the decisive and unquestionable fact, that wherever she applied, she was trented by the decent part of the spectators with marked disapprobation.

Her Majesty communicated on Sunday a laster to the Archbishes.

Her Majesty communicated on Sunday a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which she trusts that there can be no objection to her being crowned next week. To this communication the Archbishop replied in these terms :-

"The Archbishop of Cauterbury has the honour to acknowledge with all humility the receipt of her Majesty's communication. Her Majesty is undoubtedly aware that the Archbishop chanot stir a single step in the subject matter of it without the commands of the King.
"Lambeth Palace, July 15, 1821."

Her Majesty on Thursday wrote to the King on the same subject, claiming to be crowned on Monday next, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. She also states therein her intention of visiting Edinburgh while his Majesty is absent in Ireland. To this latter communication Lord Sidmouth replied on Friday, in the same terms as before, viz. that the Queens Consurt are not entitled to be crowned, and therefore His Majesty did not think proper to give

any orders for her coronation.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS .- The Theatres of Drury Lane, Covent Garden, the English Opera House, the Surrey, Sadler's Wells, &c. were, by command of His Majesty, thrown open to the public, a sufficient number or tickers having been issued on Thursday morning. to persons applying, on giving their names and addresses. Long before the appointed hour, the crowds assembled in attendance were immense, the distribution was rapid, and numbers had the mortification of seeing or hearing the doors closed, and reading the vexatious placerd of "All the Tickets are issued." The houses of course overflowed from the beginning of the evening. The loyalty evinced by the audiences at each Theatre shewed the estimation in which our Monarch is hald by his people. "God save the King" was sung amidst acclamations.

THE PARKS. -- At an early bour in the morning, crowds of welldressed people of both seres, were moving towards the Parks from every direction, and much confusion in consequence took place at the avenues. The first point of attraction was the Green Park, from whence a balloon was to ascend in the foremon. An enclosure had been made at the side of the basin, where the balloon, which was constructed of blue and white silk, was filled. The process of inflation was completed at about half past twelve o'clock, and at one the aëronaut (Mr. Green) was launched into the uir amidst the shouts of the immense multitude who covered the whole extent of the Park. The balloon rose majestically, and as the atmosphere was serene, it continued in sight for more than twenty minutes, taking a north westerly direction. It descended twenty minutes before two, in a field near Potter's Bar, North Minis. The populace then poured into Hyde Park, where arrangements had



been made on the most munificent and splendid scale for their en tertainment. Marquess had been erected in various parts of the green; and by the west end of the river a complete fair was comprising booths, with almost every speakes of entertainment, excepting shows. A number of bonts had been hamehed on the river, and in the afternoon the public were entertained with three well contested rowing matches in whereles for munificent prizes. A non-descript bunt of a drugon, after a crocodite in the water, eccasioned much enaugement. In the evening a sort of carnival or fete champetre was given on a scale of unprecedented spleudour, and with a degree of taste and effect that did great credit to the taste and soience of Sir William Congrese, by whom we understand the whole of the arrangements were mu The whole extent of the Serpentine river was illuminated with stars and tasteful devices. At the east end was a grand transparencv. representing his Majesty drawn in a triumphal car, and attended by allegorical characters, surmounted by the crown, with the royal initials, and a profusion of variegated lamps, so elevated above the trees as to be seen in the most imposing and novel manner from the entrance at the corner of the Park. The receiving house, or magazine, at the corner of the river, was illuminated to represent an elegant Grecian temple, which was surmounted by the Royal crown, and had a most pleasing effect, as viewed from the banks of the river. The trunks of all the trees about and adjacent to the banks were hung with variegated lamps, grotesque Chinese lanterns, handsomely painted, and under them, in every direction, were formed dancing parties of well dressed persons, and music was heard in every one of these illuminated groves. The effect produced by this illumination of the river and the park from one end to the other, the general mirth and joy, was equal to any thing that could be imagined of the most splendidand well regulated carnival. At the opening which is formed by the trees on the north side of the river, and on an area judiciously chosen to command all purts of the Park, was made in the evening a display of fire-works. A counter display was made on the side of the river towards Kennington. On the river several pyrosechnic displays were also made. The boats, which rode up and down majestically, were ornamented with Chinese lanterns and illuminated lamps; but the greatest addition to the scene was a grand illuminated car, filled with musicians, and drawn by two elephants, spiendidly caparisoned, as larger as life. By the side of them were placed attendants; with Andian lanterns; and the whole being brilliantly illuminated; was towed round the hanks of thesiver by some illuminated boats. The effect of this car, with the elephonts moving with majesty upon the surface of the river, with the music and banners, was particularly novel and called forth great applause. With these and a number of other amusements, too numerous for us to mention, the public were entertained until a fate hour of the night.

Some of the lowest of the subble which had followed the Queen committed some excesses; they broke the windows of Lord De ha Zouche, and Mr. Williamson, in Hill-street; of Borl Powis, in Borkeloy-square, and of many Noblemon and Gentlemon in Doverstreet, and Albemarie-street, where preparations had been made for illuminating; they also attacked Grillion's Hotel; they demolished the windows of the Marquis of Londonderry; but a party of Horse Guards boming up, they dispersed. They then proceeded to Grosvenor-square, where they demolished the windows in the Duke of Mostrose's house, and in Earl Whitworth's. A party of foot soldiers, however, put them to slight. When they could not find stones, they amused themselves by pelting the servants and carriages who were conspicuous for splendid liveries, with mud; when oir order to pull off their buts for the Queen was not instantly

ILLUMINATIONS.-At the Admiralty, in letters of large dimensions, were the words " God save the King;" a large Anchor, surmounted by a superb Crown, and supported on each side by illuminated flags, borne by sea-houses. On the roof of the building were placed two grand stars, and on the top of the portion the Royal standard. The whole but a most grand and brilliant appearan At the Office of Woods and Forests, on the west front G. R. and Crown.—The Horse Guards, two large and superb stars. Over the arch, under the cupola, in very large letters, G. IV. R. surmounted by the Crown. The same devices were also placed on the back of the building facing the Parade, and bad a splendid effect.—The Treasury, on the north side in the Park, G. IV. R., with a large star on each side, the whole surregented by a Crewn of great-size. On the front of the healthing in Whitshall, G. IV. R. the Crewn with laurel, and olive hranches; Mr. Stacey's Offices, G. R. and Crown; Council Office, G. R. and Crown, supported on each side by brilliant stars. In fact the whole of the Public Offices exhibited a splendid appearance. The Bank of England (which had 16,000 variegated lumps), the Mansion-house, the Companies' Hells, most of the prirate houses of the Nobility and Gentry in the different squares and streets, the theatest, &c. Among the tradesment houses were those of Mr. Peacock, in Salisbury-square, who had a handsome star in front of his house; Mr. Burgess of the Strand, who displayed a brittiancy of highe, over which a large onsign and union flag was suspended, the tout ensemble was pretty.

Many houses at the west end of the town were again Huminuted on Friday night, notwithstunding that it had been officially discountenanced by refraining from illuminating the Public Offices. It the City every thing went off on Thursday with the utmost tranquillity. At the Munsion-house there was not one charge arising out of or occasioned by the proceedings of the day, our did we hear that a window was broken in any quarter of the City.

On Friday, manerous applications were made by persons of rank' to obtain admissions for a sight of the Hall; and the bord Greut Chamberlain's Office was also mandated with letters and earls

Chamberlains Office was the form to the same effect; but the Lords Chamberlain published the following notice:

Lord Great Chamberlain to glow Westminter Hall on Priday the 20th, 1821.

The public are respectfully informed, that with every desire on the part of the Great Chamberlain to glow Westminter Hall on Priday the 20th, the doing we is perfectly impracticable; from the great latigue of this day's glarious day; but it will be open to inspection on Saturday the 21st/ut-12to clock, and 10 officer cache subsequently and the control of the and 10 olclock each subsequent day.
N. H. Tickets will not be required.

NRW THRATER ROYAL, HAVMARKET

Monday, the Heir at Law, with Ne Seng no Supper. Turaday, Love in a Village, with High Life Below Stairs.—Wednesday, Who wantsa Guinea? and Love Laughs at Locksmiths.—Thursday, Guy Maunering, Lover's Quarrels, and Tem Thumb.—Friday, The Jealous Wife, Bombastes Furiceo, and Village Lasvyer .- Saturday, Exchange no Bobbery, &c

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter from Berwick in our next.

CRITO, EDEN. B. G. and SPN are received. The documents about WAITHMAN we are very thankful for.

We have to apologize for the insertion of a long, tiresome and absurd letter signed by Mr. Kenn, the actor, which was co-pied into our Paper last Sunday by mistake; we should add, that the facts stated in it have been sines contradicted.

The letter of Baron Bergami did not arrive in time for in

The farours of any numerous correspondents must stand over Amongst the number a very able letter upon the subject of Theatricals.

We have received a variety of communications from different parts of the country on the celebration of the Coronation, our limits will not admit of their insertion this week, but they shall be attended to next.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

Reduced Ann. 771 1 781
Consols.... 701 1 781
Dit Acct 771 1 61
India Bonds .... 58 60 4 per Cents..... 95 8 Omnium .....

FRENCH FUNDS 5 per ct. Div. 22 March 85-80 | Bank Sh. Div. 1 July 1515 Recon. Div. 22 March 97-50 | Rz. Lond. 1 mo. 25 45 8mo. 25-25

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stook Lis. the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three, o'clock.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, July 22.

NEVER upon the face of the earth was there a ceremony more glorious in its character and attributes, or more in teresting and beautiful in its details, than the Coronation of our beloved KING on Thursday.

We give to-day a correct and authentic account of the proceedings; but who will venture to tell their effect? where is the pen, unless it be found in the hand of a Walter Scott, to describe the witchery of the seene, and the ten

Neither the lustre of gold, nor the waving of banners nor the beamings of jewellery can give that, which the so-lemn festival of Thursday gave. There was a holy feeling in it, not derivable from its mere splendour. The MONARCH was seen by his people receiving the splendid ensigns of power and dominion in the House of God, and

in the midst of their prayers and blessings,

Of the enthusiasm of the populace we can give no just ccount-shouts rent the air wherever the KING was seen, We love-ardently and devoutly love-the King; and there are some of our readers far distant in the country, who may think that we are led by our attachment to depict in colours somewhat too glowing, the reception his Majesty met with, for which reason we select the following pass The Morning Chronicle, a paper not very remarkable for its flattery or courtesy towards His MAJESTY's Person or Government.

"The Marquis of Londonderry, whose commanding figure attracted general notice, was loudly and repeatedly cheered as he presedulous; the Noble Marquis bowed, and seemed highly gratified at receiving this mark of public attention. But it would be difficult to describe adequately the ENTHUSIASM with which the appearance of His Majesty was halled by all classes. The Ladies and Gentlemen in the booths stood up, the Gentlemen uncovered (as were she populace who stood between the booths and the platform), AND NOTHING WAS HEARD FROM THE MANY THOUSANDS OF PERBORS PRESENT, BUT OVE UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION OF ESTEEM AND VENERATION. His Majesty appeared to feel deeply: sensible of this mark of DEVOTION and ATTACHMENT ON THE PART OF HIS PROPER, and expressed his satisfaction by bowing repeatedly to those persons who were more immediately within his view."

If we were to point out any particular part of the pro-

ceedings as the most strikingly splendid, we should say that the sublimity and grandour of the day were at their some at the moment the challenge was given, after the first course of the diancr. Surely there never could have been -if there have, no history records it-any thing comparable with the scene at that moment. The vast Hall blazing with its thousand lights—the trumpets sounding their change—the glittering armour of the Champion, on his plumed steed;—and how attended?—On one side of him rode the MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA, on the other WELLINGTON! Round about the tables were set the heroes of the age the sages of the land—the pillars of the Church and State. The galleries towering above were filled with women, beaming in beauty and ormanent!—women whese charms, whose virtues, and whose accomplishments are the pride of England, and the envy of every other nation of the On his splendid Throne was the KING, surrounded by his Royal Brothers; on his right were his Sisters and female relations: on itis left the illustrious Ambassadors, assembled-from all parts of the world to do him honour and mage; and here he sat, dispensing his gracious favours, and conferring dignities, which came with double value from his hand.

But when the health of GEORGE THE FOURTH was drank, the multitude seemed to have but one heartvoice;—shouts echoed through the roof;—a cry of Gon BLESS THE KING burst from every tengue—and the prayers and invocations of the glorious assembly were given forth with a zeal and energy which made the welkin

The beauty of the decerations, and the excellent taste of the dresses, particularly these of the King's train-bearers, the Privy Councillors, and the Gentlemen Pensioners, were most strikingly remarkable. With His Majesty's robes we were least satisfied; from their heavi-ness they incumbered and disguised his fine person, and loaded the figure instead of shewing it to advantage; but in those no room is left for the exhibition of taste, their

form and fashion being specifically ordained.

The Kent, graciously yielding to the wishes of his subjects to have a free and uninterrupted view of his person, walked before the canopy in the procession, and not imme-diately under it. This afforded a full opportunity to every one of seeing him, of which, had the canopy been immediately ubove his Majesty, they would have been de-

Our readers knew that every Peer was attended at the Banquet by one person, who was habited in a scarlet coat, with a blue sash. We confess, that in young men, or persons whose influence might be inadequate to the procuring admission otherwise, or in the sons of the Peers to be waited on, if of a certain age, the fashion of under-taking the character of servants might be quite excusable, but we are at a loss to understand how Members of Parlia ment, and men holding high and responsible official situations, could consent to wipe glasses, and hand soup

about, even for the sake of being where they were. Lord Gwydyr's activity, as Lord Great Chamberlain, was very remarkable; that slender symbol of his office, his wand, not unfrequently came into play upon the backs and shoulders of the tardy or unwilling. One of the Heralds amused us excessively with his anger at his Lord-ship's energy; he told his story to his "brothren in arms" with great feeling, and they appeared to receive it with

great sympathy; yet, nevertheless, me believe t was a Lord Great Chamberlain who executed his office more ably or gave more general assisfaction than my Lord Gwydyr.

Aklerman Wood was a good fleat hissed as he walked in the procession ;—this was harsh and indelicate;—the fact of his being present proves that he has renounced his of his being present proves that he has renounced his errors with respect to the Queen; for certainly, neither curiosity, nor the love of good eating (more trying to an Alderman) could so far have got the botter of his principle, as to have led him to dime at the novement of his principle, as to have led him to dime at the novement of his protect face, unless he had seen and acknowledged the absurdity of her alarms and nonetarious to be of the marky.

of her claims and pretensions to be of the party, it will be seen that the Queen, contrary to the grain of her friends and councillors, went to the doors of the Hall and of the Abbey,—and—was turned, away from them. If people, having been fairly warned, choose to subject themselves to affronts, whose business is that?

Notwithstanding the advice given by the Menning Chronicle to the soldiery, she was opposed and obstracted and moreover, hissed and hoofed; and, what must be more mortifying to a lady of her turn of mind, laughed at. One of the crowd close to her bid her go home to her "Brandy and Bergami:" and she retreated from her last GREAT attack discommend, despised, and, if she have any feeling left, covered with shame and mortification.

We copy the following paragraph from the Time of

"We are informed on undoubted authority, that Col. Manage did not at all interfers to stop the admission of her Majestyinte Westminster-hall, nor was any military officer employed in that odious task. It was left to the police-afficers and door-keepersto offer this disgusting indignity to the Queez of England. We my here mention, that from a necessary association with the treatment which this noble scion of the Brunswick stock had on that remorning met from the servants of her royal husband, a cold theil pervaded the whole assembly in the ball when his Majesty, in the

With respect to the first part of this paragraph, we are quite sure that the Times, which is so justous of the appearance of soldiers, and which enumerates at length the different regiments which were in London on Thursday, must rejoice to find that the civil power was quite strong enough to perform every necessary duty without the aid of the mulitary. As to the second part of the pararah about a cold thrill pervading the assembly, the Times "may, indeed, mention it," whenever and wherever it pleases—and nobody will believe them. A more single talschool never was told by a stupid Editor and the us of

The business transacted during the early part of the week we but stilling, the brokers on the Stock Exchange being principally engaged in winding up their accounts for settling day, frithy, the 20th. There was but one triffing defaulter. Buring the whole of the past Account gradual improvement has taken place in the state of affairs generally, which is manifest by the public securities retraining at such prices as to inspire more than ordinary confidence. It was reperted yesternay that a Russian freet had salled against Turkey; this had rather an unpleasant effect upon the Funds, but they are expected to recover their former prices on Monday, Testerday being pay-day, cheques for the differences of the 5 countwere exchanged. Consols left off yesturday at 76; for Money, and 76; for the Account, and sallers at those prices. The French Funds remain steady; on Wednesday the 5 per Cents, were at 85: 60.

remain stendy; on Wednesday the 5 per Cents, were at \$5:60.

MSCIELLANGUES.

We are happy to state that His Misjesty is in good health after the things fitting on Thursday. His Misjesty left tows for Windsor on Friday night.

The interesting ceremony of the Coronation restricts us to a very brief between the passing events of the week. The intelligence by the Ferriga journals state, that the relations between Turker and Russia are coming to a crisis. Baron Strogonoff has broken off his communication with the Forte.—Orders have been given for reducing the St. Helena establishment—hancas Brisice. Mapp is elected Addressian to going abread.—Nr. Serguist Vaughan, we regret to state, hed the misfritune to break his fligh, in consequence of his horse standbling in Leicenter-fields; he is, however, doing well.—An Official Committee are signing at Fife House, for the purpose of reducing public offices. reducing public offices.

MARGATE.—The enthusiasm displayed in this town on the day of the Co manaram.—The enthusiasm displayed in this town on the day of the first conation produced the utmost festivity and rejoicing; the Investigator survey brig, in the roads, formed an interesting object by the display of her select pendant from every part of the ship; the Royal Standard of England was hotsted at the Royal litely; a bullock was roasted whale on the beach, adjoining the new road; a subscription had been raised, and 1500 men, wowen, and children partook of roast heef, plumb pudding, and atrang-beer, sher dinner the health of the King was drank, amidst the most enthusiasis shout. At five o'clock 120 gentlemen of the fown and naighbbourhood ast down to a dinner at the New Town Hall. In the evening fireworks ware enthilited.

LADY MORGAN'S ITALY -We are requested to state, MA consequence of the very great expenses attending the production of this work, the publishers have no present intention of printing it in any other form than that now on sale, in two volumes quarto;

it in any other form than that now on sale, in two volumes quarto; and that consequently the report which has been propagated to the contrary is totally without foundation.

ADVERTISEMENT.]—On Tesday No. 10830 was drawn.

BISH has sold in the present Y.0tfery, exclusive of the above, 14,041, a Prize of £21,000, 3 per Cent. Consols.; 10,515 a Prize of £16,000, 3 per Cent. Consols. and several Minor Capitals. The Lettery finishes Next Tuesday, on which day one Prize of £25,000, one Prize of £15,000, and two Prizes of £3,000, and various other Capitals, Consols, and Money, must all be drawn.—A few warranted undrawn Tickets and Shares are still selling by BISH at his Offices, 4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing Cross, & by his Ageuts in the Country.

ROYAL HARMONIC INSTITUTION.—Madame CATALANI having been applied to, to give her aid towards the rebuilding Westminster Hospital, I beg leave, through the medium of your Paper, to an nounce that I have received that landy's orders to pay to the Committee the whole of the profits of her Concert, advertised to take place on Wednesday next, at the Argyll Rooms, in fortherance of place on Wednesday next, at the Argyll Rooms, in fortherance of that charitable purpose. July 21. CLAUD OLIBVIER, Cashier,

Commencial Report, FROM JOLY 1840 JULY 28, Ingarita Business throughout the week has maintained so much that we are precluded the necessity of going into detail; the currency in our last publication may, almost without exception, be referred to as representing the present value of merchandise.

lerred to as representing the re-On the 18th instant, John Sivewright, Just. Beq. of Tavissod's a limit.
Mary, second daughter of the late John Hunghes, Eq. of Martien Ash. Essat.
At St. George's, Hanover square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlier,
of the late Wim. Thoyts, Beq. of Sulfice Best, in Jane, youngest sandiff,
of the late Wim. Thoyts, Beq. of Sulfice House, Serks.
On the 18th inst. Osgood Ree, Jun. Esq. of Eurles Colm, Essex, to Market
second daughter of Sir Wim. Hulkeley Hughes, of Plascoth, Angless.

LONDON: Protest and Published by R. T. WEATER.
No. 11, JOHNSON'S GOURT, ELEST-STREET, want
only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.



# JOHN



# BULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 33.

## SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC—Published by J. Willis, Harmonic Saloon, Dublin.

A GRAND TRIO for HARP and TWO PIANO FORTES; also arranged as a Duet for Harp and Piano Forte, by F. RIES, price 10s. 6d.

VOCAL DUET—"I've seen a sweet and speaking eye," by J. BLEWITT, sung by Miss Chuse and Mrs. Vincent, with most unbounded applause, at the Dublin Concerts, price 2s.

First Number of SACRED MELODIES, by Nir JOHN STEVENSON, reliculated for the use of Private Families or Parish Churches; arranged for one, two, three, or four voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte; the words selected from the Psalms of David, by E. T. D'Alten, Esq. dedicated to his Excellency Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, price 10s. 6d.

LANCERS' QUADRILLES, a Faurth Edition of the Contract of the Co

price 10s. 6d.

LANCERS' QUADRILLES, a Fourth Edition of these highly fashionable and unrivalled Quadrilles, price 3s. The numerous spurious imitations of these justly celebrated Dances, render it necessary respectfully to caution the Public, that none are grounds but those authenticated by the Signature of J. Willis. These, and all Mr. Willis's publications, may be had in London of his Agent, Mr. A. Burke, No. 22, Southampton street, Strand; and all the principal Music-sellers in the United Kingdom.

ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN of EDUCATION.

ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN of EDUCATION.

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P.S. Mr. SMITH is now in Town, and may be speken with from 12 to 2 daily, at the Blossoms Inn, Lawrence-lane.

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MONK, A. F. Tøllesbury, Essex, cattle dealer.

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SNOWDON, J. B. Lynn, Norfolk, linen draper.

SMITH, H. Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.

STANIFORTH, W. Little Bastcheap, when merchant.

TREADWAY, T. Sloane Square, Chelsea, china man.

DIVIDENDS.

August 14, H. Friend, Southwark, engineer—August 20, J. Browne,

August 14, H. Friend, Southwark, engineer—August 20, J. Browne, Bridgewater, tailor.—August 14, J. Townsend, Ludga'e Hill, laceman.—August 14, T. Jones, Ware, banker.—Aug. 14, W. G. Bulkley, Great Titchfield Street, wine importer.—August 14, J. Lyon, Millhank Street, cooper.—Aug. 14, T. and J. Dowley, Bankside, esen merchants.—July 28, R. Simpson, Crown Court, Threadneedle Street, merchant.—July 28, J. R. Browne, New Boad, statuary,—August 14, W. Keir, Sherborne Lane, wine merchant.—August 17, J. Wood, Nottingham, hosier.—August 14, J. F. and J. Dubois, Alderman's Walk, merchants.

CERTIFICATES—August 14.

T. E. Hulkes, Roelester, miller.—T. M. Thatcher, Hungerford Wharf, Strand, coal merchant.—J. Partidge, Stourport, maltster.

MILITARY AND NAVAL PROMOTIONS, (from the Gazette.)

T. E. Hulkes, Rochester, miller.—T. M. Thatcher, Hungerford Wharf, Strand, coal merchant.—J. Partidlee, Stourport, unlister.

MILITARY AND NAVAL PROMOTIONS, (from the Gozette.)

WAR OFFICE, July 19.

BRRYET.—Generals.—C. Marquis of Drogheda, K.S.P.; and W. Earl Harcourf. G. C. B.—to be Field. Jarchini. Colover, Bart. and G.C.B.; G. Cockburn, E. Dinne, J. Drummond, W. Dowleawell, Sir A. Mackenaic, Brt. G. Monreifer, T. Meyrick, T. Lord Lynedock, G.C.B. G. H. Vansittat, Hon. C. Fitzroy, F. Hugouin—to be Generals.

Mejor-Generals.—J. S. Farley, Sir T. Sanmarez, J. Jenkinson, F. Delavis, C. Callander, J. T. Layard, J. Ethiner, J. S. Saunders, L. Madeleur, K.C.B., C. Wale, K.C.B. J. Le Consteur, R. Burne, Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K.C. B. C. Pve, Sir W. Aylett, J. R. Fletcher, R. Browne, H. M. Gordon, A. J. Goldie, R. B. Lone, Sir R. H. Sheafe, Bart. J. H. A. Daff, Sir G. Ailev, Sir R. B. Donkia, K.C. B. Hon. Sir R. Mopford, K.C.B. Sir G. Cooke, K.C. B. R. Storth, K. Mackenie, S. V. J. Delyromple, Bart. J. H. A. Duff, Sir G. Ailev, Sir R. B. Donkia, K.C. B. Hon. Sir R. Mopford, K.C.B. Sir G. Cooke, K.C. B. R. Storth, K. Mackenie, S. V. J. Delyromple, Bart. J. H. A. J. Wilder, G. Lord Waldingham, S. Hawker, W. Cockburn, J. Pare, W. Waldegrave—to be Lieutenast-Generals.

Colonels.—A. H. Pye, J. Bhaw, R. Pigot, J. Watson, R. Bourke, Hon. P. Stoart, J. T. Lord Honkerry, Hon. H. Hanni, J. S. Barnes, J. Graves, J. Gubstand, J. Lard Honkerry, Hon. B. M. Maller, Hon. G. Murray, H. Askew, W. Stewart, W. H. Rainsford, Hon. W. Stuart, J. Nicolla—one, K.C. B. S. Burksson, H. Monckton, F. Hepburn, J. Maister, Hon. G. Murray, H. Askew, W. Stewart, W. H. Rainsford, Hon. W. Stuart, J. Nicolla—one, K.C. B. S. Burksson, H. Monckton, F. Hepburn, J. Maister, Hon. G. Murray, H. Askew, W. Stewart, G. G. C. L'Estrauge, T. Pearson, D. Worley, K.C. B. Str. C. McCart, G. G. C. L'Estrauge, T. Pearson, D. Worley, K.C. B. Str. C. McGart, G. G. C. L'Estrauge, T. Pearson, D. H. Durden, K.C. B. Str. C. McGart, S. G. L. G. L. G. L. G. L. G. L. G. L. G.

Dated July 19, 1821:

Lieut.-Generals.—Sir T. Elomefield, Bart.; G. Mann; J. Pratt-

Generals.—W. Bentham; E. Stehelin; S. A. Schalch; H. Hutton; J. Mackelcan; C. Wilson; S. Riamington—to be Lieut.-Generals.
Cologeis—U. Ramany; J. Legioline; S. C. Pany; J. Rowley; A. De Butts; R. Evans; W. Miller; G. Salmon—to be Major-Generals.
Lieut.-Dolonel—W. Gravatt—to be Colonel in the Army.
Majors—J. W. Tobin; F. Power; H. Fraser; J. Vivion; R. Pym; W. R.
Camy—to be Lieut.-Colonels.

Lieut.-Colonels.

Lagtoins-T. Colby; G. J. Harding; J. R. Wright—to be Majors.

Major-Generatis—T. Lewis; R. Williams; L. Desberough; J. Meredith;
R. H. Farmer; W. Tench; D. Ballingali—to be Lieut.-Generals.

Colonels—M. C. Cole; R. H. Foley; W. Binks—to be Major-Generals.

Captains—E. Baillie; I. J. Anson; J. Owen; P. Jones; Y. Inches—to be

Majors,

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

West Essex Regular Militis.—Capta's P. B #1. Source to be Lieut.-Col.

4th Reg. Essex Local Militia.—Lieut.-Colonel #3. Goodrich to be Lieut.
Cotonel-Commandant.—Major J. Sastil to be Lieut.-Colone!.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—The following is a list of the promotions of Officers to be Post Captains, and of Lieutenants to be Commanders:—Commanders Posted—J. Gore, R. Hockings, J. C. Carpenter, J. B. Allen, J. Codd, R. L. Coulson, E. Lioyd, J. Gedge, Carpenter, J. B. Allen, J. Code, K. L. Couscon, E. Lidyu, J. Ceuge, B. M. Kelly, H. T. Jauncey. — Lifettenants Made Commanders — W. Minchin, W. Price, W. R. Lucas, P. Helpman, H. S. Wilsen, J. A. Morell, S. Gordon, S. Hopkinson, J. Little, J. Tlphick, B. Forder, H. Ellis, H. Pryce, B. L. Couch, T. L. Robins, M. H. Sweney, J. Morgan, T. E. Cole, W. Martin, W. P. Stanley. Captain Charles Grant, C. B. is appointed to the naval commandata the Cape of Good Hore, with the rank of Commodors.

at the Cape of Good Hope, with the rank of Commodore.

#### THE KINGS LEVEE.

On Wednesday His Majesty held a Levee at his Palace in Pull Matl, which for splendour and numbers has been rarely equalled. It is the etiquette, that every person, notwithstanding any previous attendance at Court, should be presented after the Coronation.— The number present, of pobility and others, was estimated at nearly two thousand. A detachment from the King's Guard marched into the Palace-yard from the Old Palace, under the command of Coins, of the Coldstream regiment of Guards. A detachment of the first regiment of Life Guards, under the command of the Earl of Uxbridge, arrived in Waterloo-place, opposite the King's Palace. The Life Guards were dressed in armour, in the style of cuirassiers; two of this corps were stationed in the Hall; one of them measured six feet two inches, and the other six feet two inches and a half.

The King's Pages, the Gentlemen Porters, &c. appeared in their new Coronation uniforms, the coats of purple richly embroidered with gold lace, the waistcoats and breeches of white kerseymere, with gold embroidered buttons and gold lace to the knees. The Yeomen of the Guard had their new partizans given to them at the Coronation; some of their principal officers appeared in their an-tique dresses, with ruffs round their necks, &c. Most of the Household appeared in their Coronation dresses, and all kined hands after the Coronation. Being a Collar day, all the members of the different orders were their collars. The King entered the state apartments soon after the appointed time, and proceeded to receive the complimentary congratulations of the Foreign Princes, the Ambassadors and Ministers, with others specially appointed to our Court, and of a very numerous assemblage of other foreigners, the Cabinet Ministers, that Great Officers of State, and others, who have the privilege of the entrée.

His Majesty then proceeded to his general Levee Room, additionally attended by the Honouruble Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners. In addition to those alluded to, there were present the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Cambridge; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Llundaff, the Bishop of Chester, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Vice-Chancellor, the President of the Royal Academy, the Lord Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland, the Judge of the Arches' Court, the Chumberlain, Count de Mandelsloh, Charge d'Affaires from the King of Wirtemburg, accompanied by General de Neuffer, the Marquess Santa Cruz, from Spain, the Duke de Gramment, from Frauce, Count Lowenheim, Count de Protorme, the Prince Haltzfeldt, Count Montzon, Count Maltzhan, Count de Stackelberg, from Russia, &c. &c.—Among the presentations were Lieut.—Col. Dance of the 2d Life Guards, Major Gannard Ackers of the Collegement Standard, wheely a contract the Collegement Standard wheely ackers of the General Askew of the Coldstream Guards, who both received the

bonour of Knighthood. After the Levee, Major-General Sir C. Philip Belson was introduced to his Majesty in his closet, when his Majesty was pleased to invest him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

#### THE KING'S DRAWING-ROOM.

On Thursday his Majesty held the first Drawing-Room since the celebration of his Coronation, at the late Queen's House, in St. James's Park, where he arrived at about 12 o'clock, escorted by a party of the Oxford Elues, en culrassier, from his Pulace in Pall-Mall. The fineness of the weather had drawn together great numhers of spectators in the direction of the Mall, who remained for hours rivetted to their respective stands. Nothing could exceed the effect of the carriage line, and the profusion of feathers and diamonds which decorated the ladies who were driven in succession to the Drawing-Room. After the arrival of his Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Duchess of Kent, and Princess Sophia Matilda, all followed in full State, and were escorted by the military.

The company in general, which began to congregate so early as

half after 12 o'clock, continued to arrive till nearly four.

Dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and decorated with the splendid Orders which belong to him, the King, after giving some private audiences, at two o'clock proceeded to the Entrée where the Great Officers of State, Cabinet Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, were assembled. Here the Duchess Downger de Frias was introduced to his Majesty by the Marchioness of Londonderry, when she took leave of the King previous to her return home. Afterwards the King received, near the

throne, the congratulations of those assembled. There were present—the Ambassadors or Ministers of Russia, the Netherlands, Austria, Spain, France, Sardinia, Bavaria, Denmark, Suxony, America, Naples, Sweden, Prussia, Wirtemberg, the Consul General for the Hanse Towns, the Count of Mandelstoh, Charge d'Affairs, from his Majesty the King of Wirtemburg, accompanied by General Neuffer; Marquis Santa Cruz, Count Lowenbeilm, the Duke de Grammont, Count de Prolorme, Count Pollen, General Federburg, Count of Paleschutz, Count de Prolorme, Count Dollen, General Felesberto, C. Brant and his son, Gen. Nareshkein, Prince Parlard, the Duke Fernan Nuaez, Prince Haltzfield, Count Maltzhan, Count de Stackelberg, Count Vibgum, and Count De; the Princess Sanalaider was presented by Countess Ludolf, the Lady of the Neapolitan Minister; the Prince Sanalalder was presented by his Excellency Count Ludolf. Prince Sanadier was presented,

is was Prince Metternich, and Count Esterhazy, &c. The splendid dresses of the numerous assemblage of foreigners had a very magnificent appearance.

Among the dresses of the ladies, which were all elegant and

eautiful, were the following :-

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS AUGUSTA-Over a petticon of white satin, wore a splendid dress of silver lama, richly sprigged with magnificent and unique wreaths of grenades, terminated with graceful plaits and azure blue and silver, finished with dentelle d'argent, forming un elegant und gruceful border; corsage und manienu of azure blue satin, superbly strewed with silver, and finished with massy dentelle d'argent; the whole embellished with a profusion of exquisitely fine blond and brilliants: bend-dress ue of silver, with a magnificent plume of ostrich feathers and brilliants.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS SOPHIA OF GLOCCESTER. A magnificent dress of silver lama, with a splendid horder of rich flowers in brilliant and matted silver, surmounted with a handsome garatiure of silver tulle, tastefully relieved with superb hands of silver; the trulu silver tissue, trimmed with silver; the body and le trim silver; the whole was perfectly elegant and magnificent.

Royal Highness wore a profusion of diamonds and feathers.

THE PRINCESS ESTERHAZY.—A superb real silver lama robe and apronatudded with diamonds, real silver lama train, lined with rich French white satin: head-dress, a magnificent plume of white feathers and superb diamonds. Queen Elizabeth's ruff.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY .- A beautiful embroidered white dress, with flower and satin, train of rich French white gros de Naples, lined with rich satin of the same colour, apron studded de Naples, linea with rich some of the same of the same all over with costly brilliants and diamonds, forming a complete diadem, with a magnificent plume of white feathers. Queen Elizabeth's ruff.

THE MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY - A yellow and silver striped gauze robe, embroidered in chenille flowers and silver; train of yellow satin, richly trimmed with tulle and silver; head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Among the numerous presentations were Lady Cranborne, on her marriage, and the Hou. Miss Strutt, on Lady Charlotte Strutt being created Baroness Rayleigh.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JULY 21.—Yesterday morning, Lady Hamilton had the honour of being admitted to a private audience with his Majesty.

We received three days ago, the intelligence that Baron de Stro-gonoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, had been conveyed to the prison of the Seven Towers, but we were not permitted to publish it. The Journal de Paris of yesterday, however, announces that he is closely confined in the said prison, and that the Grand Seignior has not paid the least attention to the interference of the Christian Ambassadors who have demanded that the Baron should be sent to Odessa .- (Constitutionnel.)

On Thursday, various engravings, representing subjects relative to the death and tomb of Buomparte, were seized at several printers' shops.

The Gazette de France announces that preparations are making for the coronation of his Majesty Louis XVIII. Another Journal adds, that the Crown has been finished for some time; and that for the last two months the different artificers have been engaged in preparing the decorations for the Throne, and the costumes to be orn on the occasion.

It is stated, that the result of the Grand Council, lately held at Vienna, at which the Emperor presided, was an order for considerably augmenting the Austrian force on the Turkish frontiers. It is added, that the offer of mediation between Russia and the Porte has been renewed. From Spain it is stated, that a new conspiracy has been discovered in Murcia, and that the number of arrests to which it has led, is very considerable.

We learn, by advices from Berlin, that the object of the conspiracy, which has lately been discovered, was to introduce the Spanish Constitution into Prussia. A Nobleman, residing in the vicinity of Dantzic, was at the head of these innovators, who intended, in the first place, to take possession, by surprise, of Stutgard, a strong town, in which is a depot of arms belonging to the Landwehr. Fourteen persons have been arrested .- Gaz. de Fran

July 23.—The galliot La Nantaise, commanded by M. Couhitte. Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, arrived at Toulon on the 17th inst. from Smyrna, which port ske left on the 17th of June. At the time of her sailing, the Pacha was vainly endeavouring to maintain his authority. The populace had triumphed, and were massacring the Greeks; and the utmost consternation prevailed, from the expectation that their fury would become more desperate, when they learned the intelligence that the Greeks, on the 7th or 8th instant, and burned a Turkish vessel off the Isle of Mytilene, after having cut the thronts of nearly the whole of her crew. But for the firmness of M. David, Consul-General, and of M. le Normand de Kergrist, Commandant of the French squadron, the quarter of the town in which the Franks resided would have been burned to the ground, during the first days of June.

It is affirmed, that on the 19th Instant, Monsieur the Marquis de Lafayette deposited on the bureau of the Chamber of Deputies, a petition from General Gourgaud (who has recently obtained leave to re-enter France), and Colonel Fabrier, soliciting the intervention of the Chamber, to obtain the conveyance to France of the corpse of Bonaparte.—Gazette de France.

An Article from Hamburgh gives an account of a grand entertainment in the saloon D'Apollon, in honour of the Coronation of the King of England, at which W. Mellish, Esq. the British Charge D'Affaires presided.

The Austrian Observer of the 10th, on the authority of letters from Becharest, states that a letter from the Greek camp has been received here, addressed by the Insurgents to the Turkish Governor, in which they beg for an amnesty, and declare themselves ready, in case it should be granted, "to return to obedience, from which they have been led astray by Ypsilanti's delusive intrigues and seducing promises." The Kiaja of the Pacha immediately gave orders to have proclamations every where made, that the amaesty required should be given to all insurgents who lay down their arms and return to obedience.

LIBRON, JULY 4.—During the sitting of the Cortes yesterday, a note from the Ministor of the Marine was received, stating that the squadron in which his Majesty returned was in sight.

JULY 5 .- In the sitting of the Cortes yesterday, which began at half past eight o'clock, the President communicated several Notes from the Ministers of the Marine and the Interior.

At a quarter before twelve, a message was received that his Majesty would land immediately. It was five o'clock when his Majesty entered the hall of the Cortes, supported by the Secretary, Folgueiras, preceded by the Deputation of the Cortes, and accompanied by all the Officers of his Royal Household; and having taken his seat on the throne, the Book of the Holy Gospel was presented to him by the President, on which his Majesty laying his hand, pronounced the following Oath:—

"I, John VI. by the grace of God, and by the Constitution, King of the United Kingdoms of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarre, sweur upon the Holy Gospels to maintain the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion, and cause to be observed the bases of the Constitution decreed by the General, Extraordinary, and Constitutional Cortes of the Portuguese Nation, and the Constitution which they shall make, and to be in all respects faithful to the said Nation."

After this solemn oath was taken, the President delivered a most energetic and pathetic speech, to which his Mujesty listened with particular attention, and evident signs of approbation. His Ma-jesty then left the Hall, accompanied by the Deputation.

July 17.—A long Report from the Committee of Commerce was read, relative to the true meaning of the 26th Article of the Treaty of Commerce with Great Britain, made in 1810. After the Report had been read, some discussion arose, in which several Deputies spoke of the immense loss which Portugal sustained by the reduction that had been made of the duties on English woollen manufactures, from 30 to 15 per cent. and it was resolved that they should pay in future 30 per cent. as they had done till the year 1813.

JULY 12.--The Regency announced, on the 4th, that it had laid down its functions, in consequence of his Majesty having assumed the reius of Government. The Cortes have returned thanks to the Members of the Regency for their conduct in the exercise of their important duties.

VIENNA .- JULY 12 .- Baron de Strogonoff is still at Bujukdere, and is strictly watched. He is neither permitted to send nor to ceive letters. He succeeded in embarking his family for Odes but the populace insulted them most grossly during their emberkation; they even fired upon the ship. Some Greek families have also escaped. According to letters from Smyrna, dated the 17th of June, the troops of Asia had forced their entrance into the town, and killed the Governor, the Cadi and the Mollah, who endeavoured to keep them out. They afterwards pillaged and assassinated all the Christians who had not taken refuge on board the European ships. This ill-fated town is ruined for a long period to come.

GENOA, JULY 14.—By the steam-boat, just arrived from Venice, we learn that intelligence had arrived there from Corfu, stating that the Turkish fleet, consisting of twelve ships of war, had been defeated by the Greek squadron off Mytilene; but this news requires confirmation.'

MADRID, JULY 12 .- Their Majesties lest this capital yesterday morning for the baths of Saccdon. The orators of the club La Fontana became so violent in their invectives, and excited so much suspicion of the King's conduct, that the Ministers, intimidated, presented a petition to the King, urging him to convoke the extra-



ordinary Cortes. The King wrote on the margin of the petition as follows:—" I have pledged my Royal word that I would convoke the extraordinary Cortes before the 1st of October, which I will do. I see no motive for hastening the re-assembling of the deputies. The general opinion of Spain cannot be represented by a few individuals, whose intemperate conduct is known."

Every day perfidious rumours are disseminated from the club La Fontana; the populace reply by cries of "The hammer!" alluding to the instrument with which the Canon Vinnesa was murdered. Yesterday evening, three assassinations took place in the Rue St.

John of this enpital.

A Neapolitan Revolutionary Committee is established at Barce 10nn. At the end of the month of June, a ship, under Spanish co-lours, laden with arms and ammunition, and having on board several Neapolitan individuals, sailed from that port for the coast of Naples, doubtless having in view to foment some plot.—Quotidienne.

SMYRNA, JUNE 19.—The town of Sydonia, which the Turks call

Ivalia, in which were 30,000 Christians, has just been burnt to the ground by the Turks, who put all capable of bearing arms to the sword, and took their wives and children into the interior as slaves.

A letter received yesterlay from the Agent to Lloyd's at Smyrns, dated June 19, states, that "the city since our last has continued subject to disorder, but no injury has been sustained by Europeans.

At present the town is quiet." An embargo is luid on all vessels in

BARBADOES, JUNE 12 .- A most dreadful fire took place at Bridge-town, June 10, supposed to have originated through the carelessness of a baker. The conflagration spread in all directions with a most alarming rapidity, and the town presented a scene of confusion had dismay. The inhabitants, so great was their terror, were unable to render the least assistance until the arrival of the 4th, or King's own regiment, who, with the utmost alacrity and sang froid, threw aside their arms and accourrements, ru-he flarmes, and at the hazard of their lives, saved many individuals from the devouring element, and preserved much valuable property. The exertions of the officers and men will leave a lasting impression on the inhabitants of this island. We have not yet been able to ascertain the amount of the property destroyed, but it must be very considerable, as upwards of sixty houses were consumed. We are much indebted to General Mainwaring for his exertions, and the promptussistance afforded by the Garrison, but for which, the greater Port of the town must have been burned.

Port o Brllo, April 25.—"We have nows from Lima in fifty

days, by way of Gunyaquil, which is not bad. It seems that San Martin lad retrograded from his position, and sought to avoid any formal attack, or general battle. He however, had tost 400 men in one action. His army suffers from the vermin (bicho) and scurvy; he is in want of resources, and especially of money, and all the assistance which Torretagle de Valles has been able to send him, is

100.000 piastres."

We have received American papers to the end of June. They inform us that all the Spanish part of St. Domingo had been revo-lutionized. Commodore Aury's flag was left flying at Monte Christi, and the revolutionary troops had marched against Port Plate. This mighty change, winch makes the whole island of Hayti one undivided and independent State, is said to have been effected without any bloodshed, in consequence of the perfect harmony which

prevailed in the operations of Commodore Aury and President Boyer.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Cape Haytien, Hati, dated June 17:—"The Dutch ship Harriet, Captain Erickson, left this on the 3d instant for Gonaives, and was boarded on the same day off Port du Paix by a schooner privateer, said to belong to the squadron-under the command of Aury. The Supercargo and Captain, together with a passenger, were treated with great cruelty: they had pistols presented to their heads, and were threatened with immediate death if they did not confess whether or no they had money on board, and if any, to state where it was hid. After keeping possession of the vessel for some time, and plundering a few ars, she was at last liberated, and arrived in safety at the port of destination.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT. OF COMMON PLEAS, TURSDAY.

Davis v. the Bank of England.—This action was brought to recover the price of 10,000l. 3 per Cent. Consois. and 75l. Long Annuity, the property of the plaintiff, which had stood in his name, and was transferred by a forged power of attorney, by his brother, Captain Davis, who escaped from Giltspur-street in the month of April, last year.

Lady Davis proved the forgery of the plaintiff's name to three

different powers of attorney, given to Messrs. Drummond, bankers, to sell and transfer the stock in question.

Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet stated, for the Bank, that this matter had been in Chancery, and that the plaintiff, in answer to the Bill, admitted, while his brother was in custody on the charge of forgery on Messrs. Drummonds, viz. on the 5th of March, 1820, that he had said to him, "As you have been forging on a stranger, have you done any thing with my property?" In reply to which Capt. Davis said, "I have taken your 10,0001. 3 per Cents. and 751. Long Annuities." The Learned Sergeant contended, that as Capt. Davis remained in prison until the 7th of April, when he escaped he was bound, in the intermediate time, to have given the Bank notice of the forgery, who might have taken means to prevent his escape from prison, and have made him amenable to civil and cri-

minal justice The Chief Justice observed, that whatever might be the result of this new and singular case, in his opinion, the Bank of England had exercised a sound discretion in bringing it before a Jury. With respect to the law of the case, if the plaintiff, after he had knowdedge of the frauduent transfer of his stock, concealed the fact from the Bank, it was sufficient that they had suffered injury from

that concealment, to entitle them to a verdict. The Jury found a verdict for the defendants.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, TUESDAY.

The King v. Bere.—This was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant for a seditious libel, published in The Republican on the 20th of October, 1820, printed by Jane Carlile.

The Solicitor-General stated this to be a gross libel on His Ma iesty. The defendant stood in the situation of a servant to Mrs. Carlile, and sold The Republican in which the libel was published, which was in the following words:—"There is not one vice that the King can put his hand on his heart and say I am innocent of. He has inherited the gross obstinacy of his father, the avarice and meanness of his mother, without any of their domestic qualities, and to this he has added all that time has taught or conjuctured?" and to this he has added all that vice has taught or conjectured."

Mr. Justice Best charged the Jury that a more gross or scand

lous libel had never been published concerning the King, or their

The Jury immediately found the defendant Guilty.

The King v. Mary Ann Carlile.— The defendant, the sister of Richard Carlile, was indicted by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for the publication of a blasphemous Libel on the Holy

At the request of the defendant, the Jury were asked if they were members of the Society for the Suppression of Vice? They all an-

swered in the negative,

The libel spoke of the Bible as a book so full of wickedness that it could not be the word of God,

The defendant had no Counsel, and put in a written defence, which was read by the officer.

Mr. Justice Best interrupted a statement in the defence, which declared the common law to be a common abuse, and said he could not allow that part to be read.—The defendant would not expunge in

The Learned Judge charged the Jury, declaring the character of the libel to be scandalous and blasphemous, and, without besitation,

they found the defendant—Guilly.

The defendant, in the course of the trial, was overcome by the ent, and fainted. She was taken out of Court to recover.

The King v. Mary Ann Carlile.— This was an indicument prebent, and fainted.

ferred by the Constitutional Association against the same defendant, for publishing a seditious libel on the Government.

The libellous matter was a pamphlet, purporting to be a letter by Sir F. Burdett to the Reformers of Manchester, in which they were told that the people of this country have no Constitution. There was some sense in the Spanish Constitution; but the British Constitution was all corruption. Our laws were corrupt and partial Reform would happen when the existing authorities of the kingdom cease to have power. The writer did not mean to say one word about insurrection; yet he added, there might be a time when in-

surrection would be necessary, &c.

After the libel had been rend, the publication was proved by two witnesses, one of whom was Horatio Orton. The pumphlet was en in the hand of the defendant.

Mr. H. Cooper, as Counsel for the defendant, read the libel, and

contended that it was no more than a Constitutional Address to the People of England. He cited the arguments of Lord Erskine on the trial of Paine, to prove that the prosecution of articles of this description only brought them into notice. If suffered to pass unnoticed they would do no mischief. The Press from whence they emanated would correct the abuse. The Society for the Supression of Vice, on one occasion, undertook to suppress brothels by hanging lights at the doors. That stratagem, however, did no good. The public frequented them, and the lights guided country persons to the spot, where they were placed as beacons of danger. In the State of Virginia the Legislature had abolished the law applicable to libels, and the Press was wisely left to correct its own licentious ness. The Learned Gentleman contended that the unfostunate defendant had been decoyed into the publication of the work by the agents of the Constitutional Society, whose proceedings ought to receive no encouragement from a British Jury.

Judge Best, in his charge to the Jury, observed that the question they had to decide was, whether the publication was a libel or not. If the prosecution had been preferred by the lowest person in so-ciety, still, if it was a libel, they were bound by their onths to fine a verdict of guilty. The Learned Judge professed himself a friend to the liberty of the Press. Decent, reasonable discussion of the affairs of Government, with a view to instruct the lower classes of society, the law would allow; and if a few sparks were emitted where the intention was good, the law would not interfere; but no law, no country would permit its Government to be held up to public odium as wicked and tyrannical. That was not a publication within the liberty of the Press. They had nothing to do with the law in Virginia; it might be good there, but it was not the law of England. The Learned Judge rend the publication, and declared it to be a libel on the Government of the country. He left the Jury to say whether it was fair and reasonable discussion. If it was, he told them to find for the defendant. If, on the contrary, they considered it a libel, they were bound to find the defendant guilty.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict, and about an after sent a note to the Judge to say they had no hope of coming speedily to a decision.

The Judge then sent for the Jury, and on their appearance in Court asked if he could communicate any information upon the law - One of the Jurors said, in answer, they were on their oaths, and required no further communication from his Lordship.

They then withdrew again to the room they had left, and at eight communicated to the officer a wish that a note might be sent to their families not to expect them home before to-m morning, as there was not the least prospect of coming to a decision

The Jury continued out till twenty minutes past eleven on Tues day morning, (nineteen hours), when, each party consenting, a juro

FRIDAY .- The King v. Weaver .- This was a prosecution against the defendant for a libel on Lady Wrottesley, which appeared in the John Bull.

This case was called on twice, but none of the Special Jury empannelled were in attendance : when called on a third time, two appeared. The Chief Justice observed upon the non-attendance the Jurymen who had been summoned.—At length Mr. Scarlett

The Solicitor-General addressed the Jury as Counsel for the de fendant. He said it was not the intention of the defendant to deny the publication was libellous, and therefore he submitted to a verdict of guilty, reserving whathe might have to say in extenuation,

for another time and place.

Mr. Scarlett, who appeared for the prosecution, observed that he could not object to a verdict of guilty being recorded, but he made no admissions or reservations in consequence thereof.

The Chief Justice said the defendant had permitted a verdict to pass against him, and the Jury would find the defendant guilty.

The Jury accordingly delivered a verdict of Guilty.

SHERIFF'S COURT, THURSDAY,

An action was brought by a Mr. Stephens, jeweller, against a Mr. Brogden, of the same trade, to recover damages for an assault. The defendant had suffered judgment by default. The facts of the rate detendant indicatively longitude by detail.

case were these:—Some information had been given at Goldsmith's Hall that certain rings, called mourning rings, had not been properly marked; in consequence of which several of the manufacturers were summoned before the Court of Warders; and, at a subsequent meeting of the trade, it was intimated that Mr. Brogden had given the information. On this the defendant wrote a note to the plaintiff, desiring to see him on husiness; not suspecting any and there, instead of business, he assaulted foul play, he went the plaintiff, struck him several times with a whip, broke it into pleces upon him, and he received some violent contusions on the lence given by the medical attendant) his ead : and (from the ox life was considered to be in danger. - Verdict for the plaintiff, Damages 8001.

## OLD BAILEY.

TUESDAY.—James M'Cartey, aged 22, James Joues, aged 27, Thomas Lee, aged 22, Richard Roebottom, aged 22, and William Hardy, aged 27, were indicted for the wilful murder of William Cogle, at Westminster, on Monday, the 18th of June last. In another count they were indicted for unhawfully and riotously assembling with divers persons unknown, and assaulting and beating

several of His Majesty's subjects. All the prisoners are soldiers.

Thomas Ashton deposed, that he lodged at the bouse of the deceased Mr. Cogle. On the evening of the 18th of June, there was a disturbance, and several soldiers entered the house. A man, in the dress of a drummer, made a cut at him with his sword, which missed him, but struck the deceased, and felled him to the ground. Witness escaped through the back way, over some gardens. He could not swear to the persons of the prisoners; the drummer, M'Cartey, was in the bouse. Witness could not swear it was the same drummer that struck at him,

Thomas Cha man, a private in the West Middlesex Militia, lodged at the house of the decensed, and was standing at the do saw a great mole coming up the street (Orchard-street) from the new way. Rocho ttom and M'Cassey were in the mob. The sol-diers came up to the house, and one of them said, "These are the bottom entered the house first, and three or four followed. He had a piece of paling in his hand; M'Carrey had a sword; most of the soldiers sticks. M'Cartey entered the house with his naked award, and stood in the passage; he runds a cut at Ashton, the last witness, but missed him, and cut Cogle's head. Ashton escaped; M'Cartey made another out at Cogle', but he could not tell whether it cut him The first blow felled the deceased to the ground, and the blood issued from the wound. Other soldiers rushed in; witness ran up stars and fainted on the bed from the effects of the beating he had received on the head, and saw nothing more.

Several witnesses were called in corroboration of some foregoing testimony.

Mr. Stevenson, House Surgeon to Westminster Hospital, stated that the deceased was brought in about nine o'clock. He examined him, and found a wound over the right eye-brow, two inches and a half in length, and about half an inch in breadth; the skull was fractured, and the broken part of the bone pressed upon the brain.

The wound or fracture was the cause of his death.

The prisoners put in a written defence, in which they that the mob were the aggressors. M'Carrey admitted in it that he krew his sword, threatening to strike the first one that attacked him, which be was obliged to do in his own defence.

Several witnesses were called to show that the mob were the

N. Dolbin, a private in the Coldstream Guards, deposed, that some men were playing at murbles at the Marquis of Granby; that Roebottom was tipsey, and kicked one of the murbles; the boys others then came up, and attacked him and witness, who were knocked down several times; in consequence of the beating he received witness fainted away, and was afterwards taken to the watch-house by some military men.

A number of witnesses, soldiers and others, confirmed the testimony for the degrees and attributed the whole futal consequences.

mony for the defence, and attributed the whole fatal consequences to the violent assault on the soldiers by the mob, who were described to be armed with various weapons. One witness swore that M'Cartey was not near the house of Cogle on that evening, and that a man armed with a pitchfork attacked the soldiers.

The Drum-major of the regiment to which M'Cartey belonged, stated, that he was at his quarters by nine o'clock. M'Cartey has a brother, who is also a drummer, and much like him in size and appearance.

At eight o'clock Mr. Justice Holroyd recapitulated the whole of At eight o'clock Mr. Justice Horroyd recapituated the whole of the evidence in an extremely perspicuous and able manner. At ten the Learned Judge finished, and the Jury retired; and at half-past ten the Jury returned into Court, and brought in a versict of— Guilty of Manslaughter against James M'Cartey, the drummer, and Richard Roebottom, and acquitted the other three.

WEDNESDAY.—Thomas Patmore was put to the bar, on an indictment, containing three counts, charging him with, in the first instance, cutting and stabbing, with intent to kill; in the second,

with intent to disable; and in the third, with cutting and stabbing with a knife, on the 14th of June last, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, Lieut-Gen. Wm. Eden.

Lieutemant-General William Eden stated, that the prisoner had

been servant to him for eight years, and left him in March, 1814; the prisoner married the servant of Mrs. Simpson, the sister of the General, and he thinking they would be more happy together than apart, the wife came to live with him. They left him about eight months afterwards, but not finding their expectations realised, Mrs. Pat-more again returned to live with Mrs. Simpson, about two years and a half ago. The General returned, on the 21st of May, from abroad, and on the 3d of June the prisoner came to his house and inquired for him; the conversation turned on the wife of Patmore and the General, seeing him to be very much intoxicated, ordered him to go away; he refused, and in order to get rid of him a constable was sent for; he did not see him again until the 14thof June, when the prisoner came to his sister's house, and asked to see him; he went into the hall, where he saw Wm. Hamilton, the servant of his (the General's) sister, in some measure opposing the intrusion. To a question of the General, "What do you want with trusion. To a question of the General, "What do you want with me?" the prisoner suid, "You have seduced my wife, and I have proof of it." Witness replied, "Upon my word and honour it is false, and if you have any proof of it, produce it." The prisoner was quite sober, but appeared very wild in his looks. The General stepped back about three paces, without turning his face from the prisoner, when he saw him have a large knife in his loft hand. Patmore ran at him, and thrust the knife about two inches and a half into his right breast. He also made several other stabs at him, which be parried, and in doing which his hands were severely cut.

Cross-examined.—The General described the wounds he had received, particularly that in the breast, which he uncovered to the Jury. He did not suffer any pain from them, otherwise than lying down the same afternoon, in consequence of the loss of blood, amounting to 30 or 40 oz. The prisoner, after the act was committed, said was sorry for it. He had not seen him for seven years, though be had given him a written character in 1818. The price not appear at the time to lahous under any extreme agitation or distress of mind. On the 3d of Jane he was beastly drunk, but on the 14th, the day of the outrage, he appeared perfectly sober. He, General Eden, did not use any coarse language, though he could not say that he might not have called him a drunken fellow.

[Here the weapon was produced. It was about six or seven inches in length, covered with blood, and had the appearance of a butcher's

sticking knife.]
Sir Wm. Eden saw the General, Wm. Harniston, and the prisoner, struggling on the ground. William was in the act of pulling the prisoner off; he, Sir William, with the help of a servant, pulled the

W. Hamilton's evidence then went to corroborate the testimony of the General, with the addition that the prisoner said; "this has come to something at hist."

Mr. H. Hearne seposed as to the state in which he found the General. Had the blow on the breast been struck with the right hand, it would probably have proved fatal. The wounds on the hands would not of themselves have been particularly dangerous.

nands would not of themselves here been particularly uningerous. The General, he had no doubt, lost two pints of blood:

The General was again called, and devied, in the most pointed terms, any connexion either directly or indirectly with either Mrs. Patmore or her sister. He had in fact been out of England during the whole period since her return to his sister's service, until the 3d of time.

The prisoner made no defence, but left it to his Counsel. Charlotte Lewin remembered her sister going to the hospital to lie-in. She had once denied her brother coming into the house; the prisoner was never refused after her sister's return; she (the wit-

ness) had a child, but was not married. Three persons were called to character. The first, Mr. Turner, deposed to the prisoner being of a hasty temper. The second, Mr. Barber, sen, with whom the prisoner had lived, thought him latterly dejected more than usual; he could not account for the cause. The third, Mr. Barber, jun. thought him a very humane man; he was at times more dejected than others.

Mr. Justice Burroughs summed up, and the Jury having consulted for a short time, found the prisoner—Guilty.



#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank our " WESTMINSTER WELL-WISHER." CALBAR has not written the name of the person insulted plainly ough to be read; perhaps he will favour us again. The Queen's Man ocems to be wreng about Barber Beau-

MONT, at least if our Coronation correspondent is right; we shall enquire further. When such people as Mr. Burber Beaumont declare, that "they must give her up," her case must be desperate indeed.

A SCHOLAR is mistaken in supposing that we over instanated that the Queen was well received on the Coronation day.

The "SILENT OBSERVER," and our correspondent from "YAR-MOUTH." shall not be everlooked.

The QUEST OF THE KNIGHT seems a little out of date, clever

as it is; besides, what is the beginning without the end? We sld like to hear farther from our correspondent.

TAUROPHILUS will perceive that the OLD TIMES has been obliged to eat its own words on the subject of Safron Walden. We ne very thankful for his communication, which corroborates (were it necessary) the accounts we know received of the harmony and conviviality of the Coronation rejoicings at that place.

We are obliged to "A LOYAL MAN," at Chelsea, for his letter and good wishes.—Our Norfolk friend A. will accept our best

The song sent by a Constant Readen does great credit to its enthor's loyalty, and, "sung ofter dinner" had, no doubt, its proper affect; we doubt whether, in a month's time, the gentleman who wrote it would like to see it in print.

H F .- A FRIEND TO INDUSTRY-and ROGER DE COVERLY

The letter signed "Your Friend" was answered in a re number: we did not think it prudent to reply to it more specifieally, because it appeared like a threat, and we were all along coned that no such measures were necessary.

We feel ourselves under great obligations to Verax; we could explain why his last letter has not been inserted, if we had room; e trust he will be satisfied when we assure him, that we had suf-Acient reason for withholding it.

P. is an exquisite fellow; we laughed at his anecdote till we tere very near following the young lady's example, but it must remain entre nous.

In answer to a "NEAR RELATION," we can only say, that we do not know who the proprietors and managers of the Adelphi Chapel are, nor who Mr. Hunt of Chichester is; but we will make proper enquiries, and have them up before the public next week, if we find them guilty of the conduct ascribed to them.

PHILOPATRIS must excuse our not noticing him last week. All the puffs inserted in this Paper are paidfor, and inserted avowed-ly as advertisements: in so far as that goes he charges us wrongly; but in his observation upon a particular advertisement, he is correct,—it was inserted thoughtlessly, in the absence of the Editor and Proprietor, and was the cause of as much mortification to them, when they saw it, as it could have been of disgust to Philo-PATRIS. Such a thing will never occur again. We hope PHILO-

PATRIE. Such a tring will never occur again. We hope Philo-PATRIE will send us what he mentioned as a peace-offering. We have not room for the letter to Doctor Randolph, who preached a most extraordinary sermon on the Coronation, at Bristol. We are surprised that our correspondent should have taken so much notice of it: the Doctor's talents are as well known as his politics, and the mischievous tendency of the latter is almays corrected by the meanners of the former

DAINTY DAVIB wont do. PETER PLAINWAY ditto.

The communication from Chelmsford, with its enclosure, came to hand too late for insertion,—it shall be attended to next week.

Many articles are unavoidably delayed.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is sublished at Three o'clock

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

On Monday, July 30, will be performed the Opera of Guy Mannering, with the Wedding Day, and Tom Thumb. On Tuesday, a favourite Comedy, with High Life below Stairs, and No Song No Supper. On Wednesday will be performed (first time) a new Comedy, called Ruse and Fall. The principal character by Mr. Jones, (of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, his first appearance here this Season,) Mr. Terry, Mr. Williams, Mr. Tayleure, Mr. Onberry, Mr. De Camp, Mr. Lacy, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Yoanger; Mrs. Tayleure, Mrs. Chatterley, Mrs. Peace, Miss Boyce, and Mrs. Coveney; with a Savourite Farce, and other Entertainments.

PAICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY. Reduced Ann. 761 1
Ceasols.... 751 4
Dit Acet 761 58 1 1 4
4 per Cents.... 85 41

Navy 5 per cent .... 108# # # Rxchequer Bills ... 46 India Bonds .... 59 60 Oznaium .....

FRENCH FUNDS

S per et. Div. 22 March 85-85 | Bank Sh. Div. 1 July 1525 Recon. Div. 22 March 97-50 | Ex. Lend. 1mo.25-20 3mo.25-20

#### JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, July 29

THE Times newspaper of yesterday publishes a long article, descriptive of an imposition which was practised upon it some months since. We will merely copy the beginning of the article; (the rest of it appears perfectly uninteresting to any body but the parties who have been deceived:) and just call the attention of our readers to the grounds and authorities upon which the Times newspaper, thinks itself justified in abusing and vilifying every thing like loyalty towards our beloved King.
" imposition practised on " the times."

"Nearly six months have now elapsed since His Majesty first visited the two national theatres; and it will be recollected, that on the second occasion we stated, on authority which we thought sefficient, THAT A PARTY HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY INTRODUCED THE SAKE OF BESTOWING APPLACES AND THIS WE DID FROM NO DISRESPECT TO THE KING, but merely to show, that the measures pursued by his Ministers, in the great contest between himself and his Consort, were thought to stand in med of many laws to the contest between himself and his Consort, were thought to great contest between himself and his Consort, were thought to stand in need of venal support; whereas, if Ministers persued that course which was most conducive to their master's honour, His Majesty might always rely upon the unbought and disinterested applause of his subjects. On the promulgation of that statement we received a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"Bedford-row, Thursday."

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Sig.—In corroboration of the statement in your paper to-day, I send you the names of some of the Ultrus who were engaged in heating up for loyalists to applaud the King at the theatres:

"Sir Chas. Flower, Mr. Nath. Gould,

"Sir Chas. Flower, Mr. Nath. Gould,
"Alderman Rothwell, Mr. Wm. H. Bodkin,

"Mr. John Hall, Mr. Tim. Courts.
"These, and a few such worthies, had a previous meeting at the Mendicity-office, on Tuesday, where the notable scheme was con-

cocted. "A REAL BUT NOT AN ULTRA-LOYALIST." "The body of the letter was written in a fegued hand; whereas the initials in the corner appeared to be the undisguised and natu-ral autograph of the writer. The place of residence and initials together gave rise to a supposition, that the letter might have been written by Mr. William Tooke, the honorary solicitor to the Mendicity Society, in the office of which the meeting, previous to the going to the theatre, was said to have taken place. To that gentleman, therefore, we sent the following note:—

"The Editor of The Times presents his compliments to Mr. Tooke, and having received a letter with the initials 'W. T.' in the corner, wishes to know most confidentially whether the intelligence conveyed in it has the respectable authority of Mr. Tooke for its foundation."

"Mr. Tooke disavowing all knowledge of the matter, we next

day inserted a notice to correspondents, requesting that the letter transmitted to us might be authenticated by the confidential communication of the writer's name. Upon the publication of this notice we received the following, marked in the corner 'private:'
"In confidence,

" WM. TOOKE."

"The words 'in confidence' were, as before, in the disguised hand, but 'William Tooke' was written in a more free and unconstrained manner. Here, therefore, we were certain that a for-gery of Mr. Tooke's initials and name had been committed; and in consequence we again sent to the gentleman whose hand writing was thus fraudulently imitated, and who again denied any knowledge of the writing, though the name and initials were the exact representation of his band."

Our readers will perceive by this statement, that the Times, with a very respectful feeling towards his Majesty, told a plump, bare-faced, and unqualified LIE—upon what they thought sufficient authority. Why do they not produce that authority?

It will be observed, that the hoaxing letter is only corroborative of that, which the Old Times, "MERELY to shew "that the measures of Ministers were thought to stand in " need of venal support," had previously inserted; and that when the Old Times received the cheering communication, which verified (anonymously) their statement of a fact, of which it is clear they knew nothing, the editor writes to Mr. Tooke, and "wishes to know most confidentially whether the intelligence conveyed in it has the respectable authority of Mr. Tooke for its foundation?"

Let us recollect that this question is put after the statement, that parties were introduced to applaud the King, had appeared in the Paper.

It is vastly amusing to observe the nature of the com-munications upon which the old *Times* dares to make statements; and we think, after this exposure, its readers will believe its assertions with a caution proportionate to its known malevolence, its flagrant falsehood, and its detected credulity.

## THE QUEEN.

The old Times says, the Queen is certainly going to the north; for which reason we believe that she is going into the west; her Italian hangers-on and her boy Billy are in that quarter already; besides, a vessel may be freighted for Italy at one of the western ports with much greater facility than in Scotland.

The speculation in the public securities, during the past week, has been very extensive, but there have been a variety of causes by which the Funds have been much de-pressed; the apparent misunderstanding between Russia and Turkey has been one of the chief causes, added to which, we may notice the rise of one penny per ounce of silver on Friday, and the great exertions made by a very strong body of Jobbers to cause a decline in the public so-curities, in which they have succeeded, being aided by the different circumstances we have noticed. It was asserted yesterday that a Russian declaration of war against Turkey had been published. From the tenor of advices received in town yesterday from St. Petersburgh, as well as from the Turkish seat of Government, we are enabled to give a flat contradiction to it. The depression of the Foreign Exchanges, which in the beginning of the week operated against the Funds, no doubt still affects them, and will probably continue to do so until the French Loan shall have been contracted for. Yesterday afternoon the Funds were 2 per Cent. under what they were at the termination of the last Account. Consols opened yesterday morning at 75½ for Money, and 76½ for the Account, but they declined very fast, and finally closed at 75½ for Money, and 76½ for the Account. Advices from Paris, dated Wednesday, state the 5 per Cents. at 85: 85.

## ALDERMAN WOOD.

There never was, perhaps, an instance of conduct so in-explicable as that of Alderman Wood on the day of the

We have a sovereign contempt for Wood's intellect, but we believe him, in his own circle, to be an hospitable good sort of man, and the association with any thing like a Queen, in any way, was likely enough to turn his silly head, and make him do ten thousand foolish things; but we confess we

thought that his personal attachment to her was genuine.

It is notorious that the Moores, and the Wilsons, and the Hobhouses, and the Bennetts, and the Humes, and that class of men, only wanted to use her as an engine likely to be serviceable to their purposes. Old Lord Fitzwilliam, and that set, personally to annoy the King; while Tierney, and the regular Whigs, set her in their front rank to batter down the case of the enemy, and clear the road to office. That this is the fact it is evident. The divisions in the

House shew how long the Whigs collectively supported her, and how suddenly and simultaneously they abandoned her. Wilson cannot now even endure her name; Hume disowns her; and the ladies have (we believe we may say universally) left her,-always excepting Lady Anne and Lady Hood.

These people all had their motives—it was evident from the first; but Wood—that smirking smiling bag-man, Wood, had no sinister views—he did not want to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, nor did he wish his wife to be created a Countess, nor his son to be made Grand Cross of Bergami's order. His was said to be true genuine affection for her Majesty, and we believed it.

But what are we to say when we find Alderman Wood joining in the King's procession to a ceremony, from the sight of which his great protegé had been excluded? What shall we say when we see him eating his dinner, and drinking his wine jollily, in the very Hall, the door of which had been shut in great Rusty-fusty's face in the morning? We know Wood is not rich; but while there was a "travellers' room' unoccupied in any second-rate inn in the country, where he could have eat his honest rasher of bacon and eggs, at his own proper charge, we could not have suspected even him of such consummate meanness as to have fed at the board of the KING he had uniformly insulted and outraged, and from which the avowed object of his esteem and veneration had been deservedly and ignominiously turned, amidst the hissings, hootings, and jeerings of the populace.

We thought—indeed were sure, when we saw him there, that even Wood had found out his error, and retracted his avowed opinions about the Queen; but we were mistaken; he has been with her since, and if he reported truly what he saw in Westminster-hall on the glorious 19th of July, we think her Majesty will not be pleased to find that he was present on any account.

A correspondent tells us, that Wood's brother, a fellow who dates every event of his life from the year of Matthew's mayoralty, laid a wager, to a considerable amount, that the Queen would go to the Hall on the day of the Coronation; and that Matthew went to Westminster to satisfy the party wagering that he did not influence her in making the visit. Of ing that he did not influence her in making the visit. this we know nothing, and should rather attribute such sporting propensities to the Alderman's son, whose memorable party at the Piazza Coffee House, and subsequent good luck with young Theliuson, stand recorded in the annals of gambling.

Whatever might be the motive, we can only judge by facts; and really, and dispassionately, we must say a more extraordinary piece of conduct never has fallen under our eye. The Queen's own behaviour is certainly of the most particular cast—claiming to be crowned, and then asking to have a box to see the Coronation; and then, being refused that, fulling back upon her former request, and desiring again to be crowned as last Monday. But then the Queen is a droff eccentric body, and loves hoaxes and fun, but that the grave addle-pated Matthew Wood should be led, either from a love of turtle, or from a curiosity not natural to such minds as his, to tuck his feet under the table at a Royal Banquet, and swell the numbers of the train in the King's triumph, is beyond us to understand.

Perhaps the Livery of London, who take an interest in such people as Aldermen, might like to be edified on this point.

### MISS CARLILE.

The Times of Thursday displays its malevolence and stu-pidity with considerable effect, in discussing the very extra-ordinary occurrence, which took place at Guildhalt on the preceding day—the diamissal of the Jury in consequence of their not being able to agree upon a verdict, after having been shut up for eighteen hours.

The case was that of the wretched Mary Anne Carlile. The Times dismisses her " with pity." In this instance, we really believe, that "pity is akin to love;" nor is this unnatural; for it appears by the way in which the Editor characterizes her, that there is sufficient resemblance between

them to excite at least a sympathetic feeling in his breast.

He says " a better education and more happy connexions might have rendered her an useful, rather than an injurious member of society." We are not quite so clear as to the utility of this Editor in any capacity; but at all events, if happier connexions had not kept him clear of so disgraceful a paper as the Times, a better education would have been of infinite service to him in the conduct of it.

The truth is, however, that even the Times is ashamed of advocating the cause of the Carlile Family. And it requires a good deal of trimming and shuffling to get a plausible pretence for attacking the "Constitutional Association." The Times alludes to the fact, that a true bill has been found against that Society, and maintains that, for that reason no Jury could be found to find a verdict against a person pro-

secuted by them.

The Times admits, with the greatest liberality, (because it is impossible not to admit)—that a man indicted for horsestealing may prosecute another for arson- of which sort of cross indictment we ourselves may probably give the Times and the public in general a very entertaining specimen ere long; but he will not allow that the "Constitutional Sohave any right to prosecute Mary Anne Carlile, because they, to answer some catchpenny purpose, have had a true bill found against them for an undefined crime.

Miss Carlile, (taking the tone of the Times-we mean the Times newspaper) said, that "no member of the Constitutional Society was fit to serve on a Jury that was to try her." Can such pert grovelling, and absurd insolence be vindicated by any man who can read and write—can the editor of a paper, once respectable, make up his mind to qualify or palliate such ridiculous bombast?

We confess, that we are not such violent admirers of the Constitutional Society as many of our neighbours, nor have we ever supported it with the warmth of those, with whom we generally agree in politics; but, can the Editor of the Times look at the list of subscribers to that association—a list comprising a host of all that is great and good, valourous and virtuous, noble and wealthy, honest and honourable; and then debase itself so far as to take the same line with the draggle-tailed daughter of Richard Carlile, and support her eping sneer at a body of persons, whose shoes about would be happy to brush, if any of them would suffer such a person to be in their service.

The Times says " at the moment we write, we know not the name of one Juryman empanuelled," for which rea we are inclined to believe that the Editor had the list of the whole twelve before him, on his table; indeed, interested as the Times was in the cause, it is highly improbable that he had not; at all events, the praises he bestows upon those gentlemen must be very limited, for by the report in his own paper, it appears, that in the outset, they divided two to one against the defendant, and the majority were beaten by the force of habit. Your Radicals are thin, cadaveraus, water-drinking, cold-blooded animals, addicted to fasting and foul lines, and by the mere dint of habitual abstinence, they were out the jolly John Bull stomachs of their opponents, who panted for the comforts of their loyal and happy homes.

We remember a case, (and we dare say the Morning Chronicle could give us the precise date of it,) of a newspaper, prosecuted for an infamous libel upon an illustriess



PETER MOORE, Esc.

lady, now dead, wherein the defendants were saved by ONE erson, on the Jury, who took the precaution of sending for his great coat into the Jury room, in the pockets of which was deposited, provender for two days; by this ingenious device he did—that which we believe to have been done on Wednesday-starved his adversaries into compliance.

We do not know what cause the Times may have to re joice at the present supposed defeat of the Constitutional Association, we know that in the case we allude to, there was no great credit given either to the defendants or their friend, for the mode in which their acquittal was accomplished.

#### SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

DIVESTING ourselves of all political feeling for the moment, we cannot but look at the conduct of the Old Times newspaper with wonder.

We remember the Old Times a well regulated and respectable paper; it evinced both talent and diligence; and a wide circulation and extensive sale, justly rewarded the exertions of those who conducted it.

Really, and seriously, we are astonished, when we con-semplate that paper now. We know that at a meeting of the proprietors it was carried by a majority of one voice, that it would be most profitable and advantageous to espouse the Queen's cause; and, as we believe, the Queen pays the Times very handsomely for its services, we should not be disposed to find fault with its zeal in her behalf, because it is its duty to make the best of the case it is hired to advocate; but we are lost in amazement when we find that this is done not by the refutation of assertions or statements made against the Queen, not by the production of any authenticated circum-stances favourable to her, but by the use of the grossest and most decided falsehoods that man in his ignorance or impudence ever put to paper-falsehoods not only detectable, but detected.

The most barefaced and impudent lie ever put forth in orint, was the history of the "cold thrill," in Westminster Hall, upon the proclamation of the King, as Duke of Brunswick. We have actually inquired of at least fifty persons, who were present at the ceremony, in various parts of the Hall, and they declare, not only that they felt no cold thrill but that neither they, nor their neighbours, right or left, knew that the King was proclaimed as Duke of Brunswick at all; which, considering the way in which the style was read, in

the three languages, does not so much surprise us.

The next absurd lie which the Times told, is one about the -y, and the Highlander and the pistol. Every Countess Abody who knows anything about it, knows that the Peeresses sat, in Westminster Hall, where no man, Scottish or English, did sit, except four pages, and therefore, this Countess could not have made the exclamation the Times asserts she did, without a speaking trumpet, nor have seen this pistol without a telescope. In the next place, the Times knew, as well as we do now, that the Scotchman was Mr. Mac Naughton; and in the last place, if the Countess did not sit in the Peeresses' gallery, it must have been the Countess of Annesly, who according to their account, made this speech; and we most readily leave the Times and her Ladyship to settle the affair between them.

In their accounts of provincial rejoicings, the Old Times seems to have brought falsehood and misrepresentation to a point never excelled-if ever equalled by the public pro-

An elaborate account of Queenism at Satiron Walden with the detail of tearing an ox to pieces, is given in the Times with the greatest gravity and circumstantiality. "The whole of which (says Mr. Thomas Hall, the Town Clerk) is a PALPABLE FALSEHOOD." His letter the Times inserts, and

gives the lie to all its own assertions.

Such contradictions will, doubtless, arrive in due time from the mere distant places which are made the subject of the

misrepresentation of the Old Times.

In some parts the affected simplicity of the Old Times is amusing enough. In giving a description of the festival at Carlisle, it says—"In the afternoon some violent Radicals crowned an ass, but what object they could have in performing such a ridiculous act we cannot discover." This is downright stupidity; -is not the Times aware that these are the very people who would have crowned the Queen, and the having been denied her in town, in compliment to her Majesty they performed the caremony with her proxy

But that which surprises us more, if it does not disgust us so much, is the stickling of the Old Times for the popularity

of the Queen, in the face of fact and truth.

The Queen went to the Abbey and Hall on the Coronation day, and was (as she was told she would be) refused admittance. This the old Times may say, and say truly, was the act of the Government!—but what part did the people take?—Cries of "Be off!" "Shame!" "Go Home!" "Go to your brandy and Bergami!" "Go to Como!" raog in the Queen's ears; —hisses assailed her; — groams were uttered round her; and laughter at the ridiculous appearance the discomfitted virago made filled the measure of her mortification. Can the old Times contradict as well as it can assert Can it contradict that, which thousands and tens of thousands

As to the Coronation itself, how is it that the old Times and the Chronicle disagree so widely upon the point?—the Times insists upon it that the Coronation went off coldly; the Chromicle tells us, that "wherever the King was seen shouts rent the air; that his reception was enthusiastic, and that amongst the thousands and tens of thousands of all classes assembled, nothing was heard but one general acclamation of esteem and veneration."

We can answer the question: - The Chronicle, violent and bitter as it is,—unjust as are its aspersions, and maticious as are its inuendos, has something like a character to support; and, therefore, though in a small way, and where there was no intr of detection, the Chronicle would lie as zealously as the chimes, yet the Chronicle is too shrewd and cunning to ak falsehoods, which half a million of people can controvert and refute from their own knowledge and experience; therefore as in this case honesty is mally the best policy, the politic Chromicle is honester than the Times.

But there is one thing which surprises us more than all, which is the obstinacy and weakness of the Old Times, in accepting the Queen's bounty, and still advocating her cause; for the plaim reason :- we know quite enough of the con-

struction of that Paper to know, that the men who write or admit the praises of "Carolina-Columbina" into the columns of their journal, care no more about her than Whitbread or Wilson, or Hume or Wood, or any of these politicians, farther than she answers their purpose. We certainly do not know how many copies the Queen takes for circulation in places where the Old Times never was heard of before, but this we do know, that with all the force thus given to its dissemination, the sale of the Old Times has fallen nearly one half since

it espoused her Majesty's cause.

This, independently of the decrease of profit, which must make her gracious countenance rather a disadvantage, must, we should think, convince the people of the Old Times, if not satisfactorily, at least pretty clearly, that the Queen's popularity (if she be popular) lies among those persons whose

minds are not adequate to the enjoyment of reading.

The truth is, that with fishwomen and servants out of place, persons of the lowest character, the Queen is still popular; but it is also the truth, that a cause supported by misrepresentation never can prosper, and if the Times persists in its systematic falsehood down it must go; for upon a very simple principle, and barring the pun, it is evident that any thing which lies perpetually cannot stand at all.

### THE QUEEN'S CORONATION.

A letter came to our office, directed "To the Editor." upon opening which we discovered it to be from a nobleman, (who shall be nameless) and intended for the " Old Times." it was evidently meant for publication, we do not see why we should not insert it, particularly as we give it a greater circulation than the Paper to which it was addressed.

We confess we doubt the authenticity of the document; first, because the name of the parish church, where the ceremony it records took place does not appear; and secondly, because it comes from a correspondent to the Old Times.

(CIRCULAR.) Her Majesty having gone to several doors of Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Hall, on Thursday, where her Majesty was, in an unmanly and unmannerly way, refused admittance, and treated very rudely by the civil power; her Majesty, having got up very early on Saturday morning, consulted her friends, and having taken all their opinions, (which were decidedly against it) determined to be crowned as last Monday, upon which her Majesty issued her orders by the twopenny-post to summon all persons who would come to the ceremony; upon which they assembled in their proper places, and the ceremony took place at twelve o'clock, several very respectable people having collected together, the pro-cession moved to the parish church in the following order: LADY ANNE HAMILTON

In a sky-blue jacket, ornamented with wreaths of jouquilles and pionies—supported by a GARDENER, and followed

by her six Maids, — Miss G. Wood Miss Wood MISS COBITT (of Drury-Lane)
MISS BARBER BEAUMONT
MISS MARY SOCKER, of Worcester Throwing away Thyme.

Parish Beadle of Hammersmith, with his Staff.

A Fife. The Queen's eight Trumpeters. BRITISH PRESS. THE CHRONICLE. - STATEGMAN. Соввитт.

Tapa-Barrox BRNBOW WOOLER. EXAMINES. Sergeant Trumpeter.
The Old Times.

The Queen's Attorney-General, carrying a copy of the Bond said to have been granted to her Majesty by the late Duke of

Brunswick.

A Courier in his driving costume.

torney-General, The Queen's Solicitor-General carrying the Letter of Credit her Majesty pre-to the Agent at Trieste.

Chaplaine. Par Nobile .--Nobie Fellowes

Clergymen who have prayed for the Queen, two and two. Rev. Dr. Lock, of Farnham. Rev. Mr. Everett, Romford. Mr. Slocock, Newbury. Mr. Taylor, Swansen. Mr. Price, Crickbowel Mr. Fenton, Waltham Rob. Dockle, Humberstone. J. Walker, Hornchurch. Martin Benson, Dunstable. Mr. Freeman, Lamerton. Mr. Fawcett, Bawtry. Gowan Evans, Towcester. A. Hardwicke, St. Bride's Mr. Kitcheaer, Bedford. Allen B. Hutchins, Grately Henry Livius, Bedford. Greenshaw, Biddenham. Mr. Roe, Newbury. Dr. Asho, Crewkerpe. S. Trask, Kersey. F. Penrson, Torrish N. Dyer, Landkey, Comwall. Mr. Price, Loudwater. Wm. Powell, Abergavenay. Mr. Thompson, Edinburgh. Charles Powell, Lanforit. Warwell Fenn, Somersham. - Mr. Todd, Auckland, Dr. Shaw, Chelvey. Mr. Nott (late of ) Droxford. E. Daniell, Luton. - Dr. Kidd. Aberde THE ARCHDEACON OF NORWICH, bearing the Queen's Pue-Dog on a Cushion.

SIR BREMERER HOWNAM, G. C. St. Caroline.
SIR PEREORIER FLYER, G. C. St. Ceroline.
His Page, carrying a sessiling bottle,
A Courier.
SIR FLORIAN SAPIO, G. C. St. Caroline.

LOBD HENRY FITZOERALD, G. C. St, Caroline.
SIR C. MANRY, G. C. St. Caroline.
[Here Sir Thomas Lawrence should have walked, but he was absent.] CAPTAIN HESSE, bearing a Banner, inscribed,

> THE QUEEN'S TRUMPERS. MRS. BARRER BRAUMONT. LADY G. LAMBTON. LADY MILTON. BARONESS PREKINE.

BARONESS HAWKE. CLOMMELL-HERALD, in his Teberd. COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

COUNTESS FITZWILLIAM. DOWAGER COUNTESS OF GROSVENOR Mas. BROUGHAM, Mas. WILDE, and Mas. DENMAN, carrying White Sik Banners, with inscriptions: MRS. BROUGHAM-" Innocence Triumphant." "Ob, the Roast Beef of Old England."

MRS. DENMAN—"Go—sin no more."
The Queen's Garten, (King at Arms.)
Her Grace the Duchass of Badroad. Her Grace the Duchess of Somesant. Joseph Huma, Esq. bearing his Pestle. His Mortar in his hand. The Hon. Haway Gazy Brunger, in a fool's cop

Playing the Lyre.
(Here the Peers should haze welked, but there were none.)

Doctor Bonland,
And his Four Assistants, with Madeira.

Major Chester, of the Royal Artillery,
With a Rushlight in his hand, as Lord of the Manor of Sheffeld,
A Ring on his finger, bearing an inscription in
Greek characters.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH, His wig powdered blue, to distinguish him from the rest of the Bench.

LORD BREKEER,
Carrying Bergami's Travelling Bottle, filled for the purpose of
Anointing.

THE POLACCA BED CURTAIN, Carried by LADY HOOD. Two Couriers.

SIR WILLIAM GELL, with his wand of office.
THE REGALIA.
The Baron Bergami's Nob-tail, carried by

His Grace the DUKE OF HAMILTON.
The Beron Bergami's Sword, borne by Siz RONALD FERGUSSON. The Baron Bergami's Spors, by Major General Wilson.
The Baron Bergami's Whip, by the Rarl of Gulford.
The Lord Mayor of London.

MR. BARBER BEAUMONT, bearing a Dish of PALLATES AND COXCOMBS.

ALDERMAN WOOD, IN A PARTY-COLOURED COST, ON A JACK-Ass, WITH HIS FACE TO THE TAIL, GENAMENTED WITH RIBBANGE.

THE EARL OF GROSVENOR WITH A BOOK.

JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, Esq. in a yellow cont, with red buttons, in the same dress as and a pink pig-tail. Mr. Hobbou The Hon. Duckyless Kinnaind, with a Book of Cheques. Mr. Hobbouse.

SIR GERARD NORL,

with a Pan of Hot Coals, to quiet young children with.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF BROWNLOW STREET, K. H. S. K. P. T. K. S. D. G.C. S. C. CARRYING THE CROWN, covered with a fair linen Napkin. His Train borne by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of SUSSEX and GLOUCESTER.

The Scoptre, with the Cock, by Mr. Wad-THE QUEEN. by Mr. Slade, Butcher, of St. Giles. Under the Tester of the Bed upon which dington. The Brandy Bottle by

her Majesty was seem by Barbaru Kanss. Mr. Thompson, of The Orb, by Mr. Gar-Holborn Hill. The Canopy, supported by a Deputation of Ladies from the sind

parts, who went up with Addresses.
THE TRAIN BORNE BY MRS. MICHAEL ANGREO TAYLOR.
MRS. WOOD. MRS. DAMBR. MRS. WAITHMAN. MRS. CONWAY (of Drury Lane.) MRS. G. PONSONBY. LADY LINDORSE. LADY R. SPENCER. Messes. Favell, Eicke, Thelwall, Soames, Jun. Parkins, de.

Fifteen PAGES (of Letter-Press) The Procession closed with another Party of THE QUEEN'S TRUMPETS.

Upon reaching the church, Lord Hood, as Lord Great Chamberlain, acting for Baron Bergami, marshalled those who walked; and the procession opening, her Majesty was

conducted to her place near the altar. Some confusion arose at this part of the caremony, by the discovery that the Crown, which was of pure white earthenware, and of the shape of a high-crowned hat, with a very narrow rim, had been broken by the carelessness of Prince William of Brownlow-street, who excused himself by stating that his namesake the Prioce, who carried his traip, would insist upon looking at it, and putting his finger into it several times, as they walked along, by which silly conduct the thing

had been cracked. Some demur arose as to what could be done, but the Curate furnished a temporary Crown, of another fashion, from the vestry-room, which was placed on her Majesty's head by the Rev. Mr. Fellowes, the organ playing Handel's Coronation

Her Majesty seemed to suffer a good deal in the early part of the ceremony; but by the careful attention of Doctor Bo-land, she supported berself till nearly two o'clock, when she became so overpowered as to require the aid of several persons to conduct her to her state ............................ Upon her retiring, the procession moved to the common, where her MAJESTY WAS DRUNK with enthusiasm. The mob afterwards separated quietly.

The account of the Banquet is not contained in this letter; but if our chance correspondent should favour us with a detail of the proceedings, we will give them a place in our next.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,-The following is an extract from a letter which I have received from a friend at Stockton-upon-Tees; if you choose to insert it in your valuable Paper, it is much at your service. ZELIA.

"I hope the Coronation of our excellent King passed off as well in town as it did here. I think the inhabitants of Stockton are truly loyal, and all His Majesty's subjects, except those who are misled by factious publications and Radical orators. Lord Stewart's corps of cavalry was here; and when they stood before the Town-hall, the band playing "God save the King," they were surrounded by the people, who joined heart and voice in the national hymnu-it was delightful to see and hear the upanimous loyalty. One solimiscreant endeavoured to create a riot; but not a creature seconded him; and a Ball in the evening, with a convivial party at the Red Lion, gave a convincing proof of the real loyalty which exists here. In short, if

" Ringing of bells, and making a neise, " Firing of casnon, and shouting of boys"

be proofs of loyalty, His Majesty has not a more loyal set of subjects than the inhabitants of this pretty neat town of Stockton. I have been reading an account of the Coronation in a vile Paper called the Traceller, and, however garbled the account may be, it is evident that loyalty was the prevailing feeling; notwithstanding the endeavours of the ble Queen and her hirelings to make the contrary appear; but what a lamentable thing it is, that a contemptible woman should have the power to set a nation in a ferment. And who but herself would have attempted to force their way into the presence of the Majesty and nobles of England after such a trial? Poor wretched woman! can she ever think of her death-bed?"



#### THEATRES.

THE Haymarket continues open: we have received a very able letter on this subject, in which we are rated soundly for suggesting the propriety of playing three of the "light pieces peculiar to this theatre" in the course of the evening, instead of the classical Comedies which are at the present moment so admirably acted at Covent Garden. Our correspondent, who signs himself "DRAMATICUS," differs with us, and asks us, (and with good reason) "how the pieces peculiar to the Haymarket can be played without the actors peculiar to the Hay-market?" and instances such things as "Teazing made easy— Pigeons and Crows—and Exit by Mistake" in which he enquires, "who would endure that gogmagog actor, Mr. Tay-leure, or that lump of doughy dulness, Mr. Baker, in the place of the admirable Liston, or the vivacious Jones.

"DRAMATICUS" is certainly right, and we agree with him in believing, that none of these pieces could have held their ground one night, if the present "awkward squad" had originally performed them; and we are so far ready to retract that which we said on the subject in our last number but one, yet we maintain that there are pieces of a light cast, whose intrinsic merit would sustain them, even with bad acting, the performance of which, would not carry with it the air of rivalry with Covent Garden, and of bringing into competition, Mr. Rudd, and Mr. Charles Kemble, Mr. Tayleure, and Mr. Liston, or Mr. anybody they have in their company, with

Our ignorance of theatrical politics, and the definitions of the Thespia: Dictionary, has led us into another error. We, "poor silly souls," thought that "stage manager" meant, in the cant of the art, the man who managed the stage; but it seems we are mistaken.

"DRAMATICUS," (who appears to know a thing or two), vindicates Mr. Terry from our censure, and asks a certain number of questions, as if he were well found in answers. He inquires, who engaged the present company—who did this, and who did that; and concludes by the interrogatory— Was Mr. Terry employed, or consulted—and if we do not know that he was, what right we have to attack him for things in which he has no conceru?

We will answer "DRAMATICUS" very fairly; we know nothing about it—nor do we wish to know more than is merely necessary to secure, if possible, the best attainable amusement for the public. We certainly did imagine, when we saw by the bills, that Mr. Terry was stage manager, that it was his duty to try, engage, and bring forward actors and actresses, and indeed arrange the whole of the stage business; therefore, when we see the stage worse managed than stage ever was, we think ourselves justified in attributing the blame to him who is made responsible to the public, in the bills, for its direction; but as it appears we are wrong, we will thank "DRAMATICUS" to favour us again, and let us know if he can, who is to bear the onus. We confess we have our suspicions, and think, in the niggardly arrangements of the Theatre, we trace the hand of Mr. Winston, who is one of the proprietors, and, not improbably, the most active in the management, or rather mis-management of the concern.

In the operatic department, Guy MANNERING, and LOVE IN A VILLAGE, have been revived; in the former, Miss R. Corri appeared to much advantage-Mrs. H. Johnstone was inefficient in Meg Merrilles; it is not in her line—the naïvete, the archness, and the vivacity, for which she is eminent, can not be adapted to the terrific hag: it was painful to see her

In LOVE IN A VILLAGE we have little to praise; Mr. Williams was good enough in Justice Woodcock, and has taken (we are not vain enough to say our) the hint of subduing his voice, which makes him much more acceptable as an actor. Mr. Leoni Lee, is Braham spun out; his singing is a close imitation of Braham's, and not the worst we have heard; but to accommodate his own voice, he chose to leave out some of the best songs, and introduce the modern trash of "Is there a heart that never loved." Of Rosetta and Lucinda, enacted by Miss Carew and Mrs. Garrick, we will ("in mercy's sake") not speak; but we must notice the assurance and vulgarity of a Mr. Ward, who played Hawthorn. His Irish accent was totally out of place in the English Squire; its strong character surprised us, because, when we saw him play an Irish part in THE RIVALS, there

was not the slightest brogne observable in his dialect.
On Tuesday, Mrs. Garrick did not perform the part. An apology was made for her by Mr. Younger, and a Mrs. Coveney was her substitute.

At Drury Lane, Mr. Kean has re-appeared. This performer, having shewn what he calls "his round unvarnished tale" to the Americans, seems to have made somewhat a precipitate retreat from their free and enlightened Republic.

His acting, in RICHARD THE THIRD has been so often criticised, that no remark upon it can have the air of novelty. because his friends and devotees have rung all the changes upon the "fine bits," and the impartial observer has detected all the varieties of faults with which his acting abounds.

We should s -- - (always, and from his first appearance to this hour, having held him very very cheap indeed) that his defects have most strikingly increased; his pauses are longerhis gruntings hoarser—his quackeries more glaring, and his whole style of performance changed for the worse; and we hardly thought this possible.

It appears very likely that Mr. Kean will discover, in England as well as America, that although Shakespeare does not diminish in value at particular seasons, he may. The season when his merits will be duly appreciated and rewarded, will be that, in which men think for themselves, and cease to be led by newspaper critics, (who, at the solicitation of the late Mr. Whitbread, wrote UP Mr. Kean, as an act of reconciliation, after Mr. Whitbread's apology to them); and when, with impartial eyes and ears, they choose independently to distinguish eloquence, grace, and talent, from vulgarity, de-formity, and ignorance. We believe such a golden age to be far distant, and think Mr. Kean may, therefore, carry on the great game of HUMBUG for some time to come, in perfect security.

If we wished to shew with what gravity that illustrious ieu is now conducted, we should merely observe, that a depuvenon, consisting of Messrs. Elliston, Russell, and Winston,

to the theatre. The newspapers add, "the entrance to the theatre was surrounded by a crowd to witness his arrival!!!

The play of RICHARD THE THIRD was miserably acted, and the house was by no means full. Mrs. Egerton, who has before distinguished herself as a partisan of the Queen, seemed most energetically to emphasize any passages which occurred in her part, convertible to existing circumstances, and which might be construed favourably to her Majesty.

We really are surprised at this behaviour, in a person of respectability, such as Mrs. Egerton appears to be; were she an unprincipled woman, living in adultery with any man, whose name she assumed, while he had a wife living, we could account for such zeal in such a cause, but that a married lady, of correct conduct, and regular habits, should volunteer such an expression of her opinions upon politics and morality, seems quite miraculous.

Mr. Kean has been seized with a Boston fever. This complaint is said to have originated in a cold, contracted by playing in empty houses.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,-As a set-off against the defeat of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, in her late insolent claim to equality with the Sovereign, and to revive the spirits of the disconsolate Whigs, whose manifold disasters excite the most heartfelt compassion, the Burgesses of Berwick-upon-Tweed with their usual discrimination, voted, on Friday last, the freedom of their borough to that indefatigable Statesman, Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P. for Aberdeen. The following circumstances are truly of a very curious description:—
Some time ago, it seems that Joseph, receiving information

from one of his emissaries, that the Barrack Master of Berwick, whose salary amounts to something less than the enor-mons sum of 2001. per annum—(will such extravagance never have an end?)—was so unprincipled as to attend to the management of his farm, about twelve miles distant from Berwick when his presence was not necessary at the stores, brought the matter, with many others of a similar nature, lately before Parliament; and some of the Barrack Master's "damn'd good natured friends," thinking it a fine opportunity of quizzing him, laid a train to present the Aberdonian with the freedom of the borough. Their intention, concealing the motives which gave rise to it, was first communicated to a superannuated cheesemonger, and after it had fermented for sundry days in his brain-pan, (brains, alas! he hath not) and the congenial skull-cap of an electioneering agent of Lord Ossulston, (on whose influence in the borough of Berwick, by the way, may be inscribed "fuit,") it was finally resolved upon that one of their satellites, whose light, at all times, is merely a reflection from his superior, should present a motion to that effect to the Guildry.

It was accordingly presented, the mover, seconder, cheesemonger, and the original contrivers of the plan, "trembling alive all over," for the fate of their motion, exerted all their influence to have it carried; and partly by persuasions and promises, but more effectually with divers tankards of ale, judiciously administered, they effected their purposc. This was no difficulty, with men who, Esau-like, would barter away their birthright for a mess of pottage! and to this class of beings the voting was almost exclusively confined; the more respectable and reflecting portion of the community standing aloof, conceiving it incredible that their brethren could be so purblind and gullable as to support the measure. Many rere indifferent as to its fate, and not a few forbore attending the Guildball, maliciously wishing, for the humour of the thing, that the hoax might be successful. Thus, what with the incredulity and indifference of the one party, and the anxiety and exertion of the other, the motion was carried by a sweeping majority. Of this number, it is perhaps possible, that one-tenth might have heard, by accident, of the Member's name, but it is certain that, of the remainder, not seveneighths ever dreamt of his existence. They would just as readily have voted for the Honourable Member's horse, (if he

It would have lighted up even the woe-begone countenance of her Majesty with a smile, to hear the various contradictory reasons given by the independents for supporting the motion; one, with the genuine guttural croak of Northumberland, the Shibbaleth of "our" good town," said, he voted for it because he "heard how the gentleman was a more better orwator as Lord Ossulston;" another, "because he was a Martinel." a bidd undertend the more would not come to the contraction. Wradical;" a third, understood the man would not come to the borough to take meadow and stint money;" and a fourth, drily observed, "he meant to vote a ticket next week to another scavenger." In short, most of their votes were given " they knew not why, and cared not wherefore."

The exultation of the Whigs, on their victory, such as it was, bordered on delirium. They could scarcely have expressed more delight had an earthquake swallowed up the Ministry, or a rebellion endangered the Government,-Nothing was to be seen but smiles—nothing heard but the song of victory. The peals from the belfry, (albeit at war with harmony) were lost amid their uproarious congratulations: a stranger, without being thought fanciful, might have taken them for a company of Bacchanals, led on by the genius of discord; or a troop of Bedlamites, broken loose from the salutary restraints of a dark cell, strait waistcoats, and a bread and water diet. The joke at length got wind, and the friends of the people retreated to their homes, dubious whether to rejoice at their success, or grieve at the hoax so successfully played off against them. A SUBSCRIBER. Berwick-upon-Tweed, July 14, 1821.

The burgesses of Berwick-upon-Tweed are, as it might naturally be expected, disgusted at the extraordinary and gratuitous avowal made by their present representative. Sir Francis Blake, in a published advertisement. The politics of Sir Francis Blake are not those of his constituents—he was brought to their notice by Whio party, and very many highly respectable men, as Whigs, supported him, but they now most sorely repent their choice, as either Sir Francis Blake has changed his politics since his election, or Whigs are become Radicals; in either of which cases, Sir Francis Blake will in time discover the mistake he has committed.

We have heard that a gentleman in the vicinity of Glasgow has received from his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, in Egypt, letters which mention that a sloop of war had been daily, expected from Malta, with engineers to survey and report on the practicability of transporting immediately to London the famous needle of Cleopatra, which lies prostrate. In London it will be a off from London to receive Mr. Kean, and conduct him | truly noble monument, while at Alexandria it is useless.

TO JOHN BULL.

St. Omers, July 20, 1921. SIR, The day on which our august beloved Sovereign wasto affix the seal of compact with his people, by the ceremony of his coronation yesterday, was celebrated here by an elegant Ball, with every species of refreshment that could be wished or devised. Seven gentlemen were elected by the English inhabitants to act as stewards, in whose names invitations were sent to the authorities, and all the principal families of the town, and the officers of the garrison.

The rooms were crowded to excess with a galaxy of beauty of both nations, and "les belles Anglaises" had reason to be flattered by the preference shewn them in the quadrilles. The band of one of the regiments assisted in the orchestra, and played "God save the King"—"Vive Henri Quartre," and other pieces between the dances. The rooms had, in the morning, been decorated most elegantly by the ladies of the stewards, a large crown, with G. IV. R. on one side, and L. XVIII. R. on the other, in coloured lamps, were affixed at the top of the room. Dancing was kept up until an advanced hour in the morning, when the company separated.-lam, Q IN THE CORNER. dear John, your constant Reader,

The following contradiction to a statement in the Times of Wednesday we lay before our readers:

TO JOHN BULL. Bungay, July 24, 1821.
The Coronation of his most excellent Majesty, George the Fourth was celebrated here on the 19th inst. in the true old English style. A bullock, weighing upwards of fifty stone, was roasted whole, and together with about seventeen hundred lonves of bread, and ten barrels of beer, distributed to the poorer inhabitants of the town, and to others who were spectators of this novel and animating

The scene of this hospitable entertainment was a spacious com-mon belonging to the town, which afforded ample accommodation to some thousands of respectable and highly gratified spectators Every fortuitous circumstance conspired to give effect to this well-concerted fête in honour of our gracious King; the weather was uninterruptedly delightful; the arrangements were judiciously made; and the whole was executed with much propriety and good order.

A numerous company were assembled. At the remoter points of the A numerous company were assembled. At the remoter posts of the exhibition were seen groups of athletic rivals, reviving the olympic games—hurling the discus, wrestling, camping, cricket-playing, and enjoying many other manly sports. But the proudest demostration of the day was the general effusion of gratulation and loyally which pervaded the assembly, and which resounded in concert with ringing of bells and firing of guas, at the conclusion of "God sare the King," performed by a band of music in attendance.

In the evening nearly a hundred gentlemen, with the wineign.

In the evening nearly a hundred gentlemen, with the principal tradesmen of the town, had a dinner at the Tuns Inn, where levally,

tracesines of the town, and a diract at the Tuns Inn, where levally, harmony, and convivality detained them to a late hour.

Thus ended (it may be almost said) the day of joy and harmony; but about the close of it, a few individuals, distinguished only by depravity of moral character, political disaffection, and adherence to a cause despicable like themselves, succeeded with a set of micreants of the very lowest class in inciting them to acts of outrage; creants of the very lowest class in inclung them to acts of ourse; assaulting many respectable inhabitants of the town, tearing down flags, gurlands, and laurels from the houses; plundering the materials of an immense bonfire; and frustrating the exhibition of some splendid fire-works provided for the evening. It is satisfaction. tory to add, that the instigators of these villainous outrages did not escape marked observation, while they dispensed to their mob, at a late hour, two or three barrels of beer, inscribed " to the Queen," with a placard mounted on a pole, and a sort of white flag. It is hoped the principals will soon be called to a just account for their noped the principals will stop be caused to a just account to the conduct; it will then appear that they are every way worthy of the cause in which they have enlisted, and that in Bungay the Queen has still a certain characteristic class of partisans and friends, if she chooses to own such miscreants. I am, Sir, &c.

BUNGAIENSIS. This letter, although thus signed here, is from a most respectable inhabitant, and authenticated with his name. We should add, that Bungay is the residence of Mr. Scraggs, the Radical, for whom a patriotic subscription was made some time since.

## TO JOHN BULL.

-The present contest for the University of Oxford, affords some of those anomalies, which your paper has, in many instances, so successfully exposed.

You have a Candidate, who, after a canvass of eighteen years, is obliged to have recourse to his Oxford friends for a disclosure of his or of Divinity, is lubouring, in conjunction with the Prorest Oriel, to convince the University, that Mr. Heber is a decided enemy to Catholic Emancipation, when it is a well-known and repeatedly experienced fact, that he and his fellow-laboure, the Proposition of the Conference of vost, are its most strenuous advocates. The support which Mr. Heber receives, generally from the Whigs, especially those of warmer temperament, will no doubt furnish an argument to support the probability that he will, in the event of his success, be a

firm Government man.

Now, it strikes me, Mr. Editor, that if the Lord of a Manor should wish for a game-keeper, for the sake of preserving his game, and the notorious poachers and marauders of his neighbourhood should, with one voice, recommend a particular individual, as most likely, by rigid measures, to effect this object, some slight suspicion would arise in the Lord's breast as to the propriety of listening to such doubtful testimony. I remain, yours,
A PLAIN REASONER.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

KING's VISIT TO IRELAND .- Yesterday, (Friday the 20th inst.) at four o'clock, eight military waggons, laden with His Mejesty's plate, arrived in town, and proceeded directly to the Castle yard. Eleven of the Royal stud, two of which are His Majesty's favour chargers, arrived at the Pigeon-house yesterday also, on beard the Belfast steam packet, from Liverpool. An officer's guard of the 88th regiment came over with the waggons and houses, as a special and attended them to the Castle

His Majesty's proposed visit to Ireland has filled the capital of that kingdom with pleasure. All is bustle and preparation in Bublin for His Majesty's reception. It is most cheering to the inhabitants of the sister country to feel themselves personally remembered by the Sovereign, and they are naturally anxious to strain every nerve to show the King how warmly and ardently they love him; and how deer by and enthusiastically they feel the favour be confers upon them by soming into their hospitable land. We are quite sure that the gracious condescension, and fascinating manners of the King will wis erery Irish heart, and we have little doubt that the liberal hospitality and generous loyalty of the Irish will justify the high opinion His Majesty has ever had and expressed of that gallant and high-spirited people. The King embarks on Wednesday at Portamouth.

The late Earl of Stair left 2,2001, to be distributed amongst the poor in the several parishes in Scotland in which his estates were



Prince Leopold, not confining bimself to the rules of circustic, which direct that those who were present at the Coronation should appear of the succeeding Levee and Drawing-room, left town on Salurd: 4y to visit his compact property on the continent. of Sussex was not at Carlon Prilace or Buckingham House, on Wednesday or Thursday, being indisposed; and the Duke of Glou-cester was prevented from paying his respects to Ris Majesty by a Previous engagement in Bryanstone street.

We have now some doubts as to the Queen's immediate retreat

from this country, as we see it advertised that Mr. Sapio, jun. has

returned to England under the highest patronage.

The Times (and we are really ashamed of mentioning the Paper rollen, even to expose its absurdines) says, in one of its numbers, that the people who cheered the King at the Coronation were a week-dressed mab; and all who could not afford to pay high prices for seats were excluded by barriers. A day or two afterwards, in riticising some mountehank trush about Buonaparte, at the Cobing Theatre (of which Mr. Glossop, just promoted to the band of Gentleman Pensioners, is the proprietor) the Times says, such was the depreciation of seats, that they were "occupied by servants, and other people of that condition, at half-a-crowa a head." The Times must know that it is amongst servants and other people of that Consen only is nounles. Nahely who has what condition that the Queen only is popular. Nobody who has any thing either of character or property to lose can advocate the Queen's cause, or do; and therefore, taking the Times upon its own ground, her most decided partisans were actually admitted in shocks into places which commanded the procession, the unmixed applause bestowed on the King is still the more satisfactory.

Mrs. Allsop, the daughter of Mrs. Jordan, died lately in America. This lady had contracted a habit of taking laudanum to great excess, and, it appears, at last swallowed too much, which occasioned ker death. Herhusband was on Lord Hastings stuff in India, and now

holds some civil appointment in Calcutta.

THE KING'S BANQUET.—Thursday evening His Majesty had a numerous and gread dinner party, at his Palsace in Pall Mall, given principally to the Foreign Princes and others of distinction, on special missions from the different Sovereigns and Governments to be pro-sent at the King's Coronation.—All the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were inwited, as were their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Cambridge; the Marquis of Londonderry; & of York, Chrence, and Calward, the Analysis of School, and the Duke of Wellington. The Duke of Montrose was in attendance on the King. The State Reoms were opened on the occasion, in which the Royal Banquet was supplied. The Royal and distinguished party broke up a little before eleven o'clock, when his Majesty and his guests honoured Prince Esterhazy with their company at his splendid party.

The Grand Masical Festival in Westminster Abbey, under the

Patronage of the King was celebrated on Tuesday, is aid of the Fund for to-building Westminster Hospital. The splendour and numerous extent of the company, the selection of music, and the superbutive excellence with which it was performed, produced a superintive excellence with which it was performed, produced a most felicitous effect. The opening of the Dettingen To Deum commenced the Festival, and was performed with a degree of effect that can scarcely be imagined. The selections of Handel took the lead, and several pieces were introduced from Haydu, Mozart, Beethoven, Guglielmi, and Marcello. The Coronation Anthem of Handel was the last piece, followed by "God save the King," which was sung with great force and effect by Mrs. Salmon, Mr. Nauchon, Mr. Ballange, Go.

Yaughan, Mr. Bellamy, &c.
Westminster Hall was sepend on Monday, and still continue elasses, were admitted from twelve to four o'clock, to view the above magnificent place, and John Bull seemed to be in all his glory; pleasant, good-tempered, and happy. Barriers are erected, and every thing done that can ensure the safety of the visitors.— The Abbey is open to the public (without tickets) to morrow Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Madame Catalani having been applied to to give her aid toward rebuilding the Westminster Hospital, has most liberally devoted the whole of the profits of her Concert of Wednesday last at the Argyll Rooms to the furtherance of that charitable object.

The Lord Chancellor, we are sorry to state, sprained his ancle at the Coronation. His Lordship sent a message on Monday morning to Lincoln's Inn Hall, stating that he should not be able to sit in

the Court of Chancery for some days.

Matthias Prime Lucas, Esq. late Deputy, was on Friday last unanimously elected Alderman of Tower Ward, and not Lucas Prince, as stated by mistake in a former number.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, arrived at Borer on Saturday, at half-past one, and immediately embarked, under a salute from the Citadel in his Majesty's packet the Lord Duncan, Capt. Hamilton, and landed at Calais, after a fine passage of only two hours and a half.

Lord Sidmouth has written a letter to Sir R. Baker, Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, by command of the King, conveying his Maesty's gracious and entire approbation of the exemplary conduct of the Magistrates and Peace Officers on the day of the Coronation.
On Tuesday the principal inhabitants of the parish of St. James.

Westminster, dired together at the Thatched House Tavern, to celebrate the Ceronation of his Majesty.

The King, after the performance of the ceremonies of the Coronation, knighted Fenwick Bulmer, and G. B. Pocock, Esqrs. of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Duke of Wellington gave a most sumptuous entertainment, on Friday, to the King, and forty distinguished persons, at Apsley House. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Cambridge; the Princes Nicholas and Paul Esterhazy; Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Montrose, Count Stackelbourg, Duke de Grammont, Marquis of Londonderry, Baron Fagel, Earls of Westmorland, & Harrowby, Lord Palmerston, Lord Maryborough Earl of Clanwilliam, Lord Burghersh, Count Munster, &c. were present.

THE ARMY. - GENERAL ORDERS -- Horse Guards, July 20, 1821 —The Commander-in-Chief has received the King's gracious command to express to the troops employed yesterday, in aid of the arrangement for the Coronation, his Majesty's thanks for the orderly, oldier-like, and exemplary conduct which they have evinced upon the occasion.

The Commander-in-Chief has received the King's further command, through the Secretary of State, to convey to the Light Horse e Hon Bucks, the Surrey, and Berkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, his Majesty's thanks for their services upon the same occasion, and his full sense and approbation of the loyalty and zeal which they have manifested in the offershi them. - By command of his Royal Highnes, the H. TORRENS, Adi.-Gen. Commander-in-Chief,

The following is the distribution of the British military force in the Leeward Islands :- 4th, or King's Own, and 1st West India Regiment-Barbadoes. 5th Regiment-St. Vincent's, five companies; giment—naroacoes. 5th Regiment—St. Vincent's, ave companies; St. Lucin, three; Dominica, two. 9th Regiment—Grenada, five companies; Trinidad, three; Tobago, two. 21st Regiment—Demerara, seven companies; Berbics, three. 35th Regiment—Anti-guar, five companies; St. Kitt's, three; Nevis, one; Montserrat,

The Hon. Genry Lascelles, second son to the Earl of Harewood has sustained a very serious injury in one of his hands, by the bursting of his fowling-piece.

The well-known Master Betty, under the influence of a brain fever, endeavoured last week to destroy binself by catting his throat, but he fortunately failed in his purpose, and is likely to

#### REJOICINGS IN THE COUNTRY ON THE CORONATION DAY.

BATR .- The Coronation day was observed with the greatest festivity in our city, discharges of cannon at the earliest dawn proclaimed the joyful occasion, at five o'clock the bells were rungall the shops were shut, and about eleven o'clock, a munici all the shops were shut, and about eleven o'clock, a municipal procession passed through the principal streets, consisting of the Mayor and Corporation preceded by the children of the Biue Cont School, a band of music, the Clergy, &c. the Abbey was unprecedentedly crowded. Mr. Crook preached a sermon from the approxite words of the 21st Psalms, v. 1, 2, 3, & 4. Sydney-gardens was the scene of festivity. The recruiting parties in the city were reguled with a dinner, and a pint of whereach mun, by H. Haffey, Req. The Corporation sat down at six o'clock to a splendid dimer, in the Banquetting-room, at Guildhall; nearly 300 guests partook of the choicest luxuries of the season. J. Wiltskire, Esq. presided.

NEWPORT.—The officers of the Garrison at Albany Barracks, consisting of the depots of fifty regiments of Infantry abroad with the Staff, dined to celebrate the Coronation. The novel and ixteresting circumstance of 1300 officers of different corps daining togeresting circumstance of the robines of the Garrison, presided. Bost of the mobility and gentry together with all the military officers in the island were invited. The whole of the treops and the Veotris Cavilry, commanded by Major Sir L. W. Holmes, Bart. fored a few de joie, after which the non-commisioned officers and privates were reguled with a plentiful dinner. Boufires, fire-works, and every description of rejeicing terminated bountiful and anspecious day.

Camericos.—The Coronation was celebrated with a degree of

splendour and solemnity consonant with those principles at loyalty, which should ever guide Englishmen. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of feels, and the shops were closed. At eleven o'clock, the heads of houses and other resident Members of the University with the Mayor and other resident members of the University with the Mayor and Corporation, due attended divine service at St. Mary's Church. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity College, and Vice Chancellor, from the following text:—" Behald, O God! our shield, and ceiter, from the following text:—"Benoth, O'coal: our spent, the look upon the face of thine aneinted," Psalm laxive. Mandel's Coronation Anthem was performed by the University Choir. At four e'clock upwards of 100 of the principal inhabitants and down to dinner at the Town Hall, Sir J. C. Mertlock in the Chair. The King's health was drank with four thems four—the memory of Corona the Thirly the Thirly of Voth presumption hair to the George the Third—the Duke of York, presumptive heir to the Throw—the Buke of Clarence and the Navy, &c. &c. Public dinners were provided for the poor by private subscription. The dining shem, nearly 309 sat down to dinner, His Majesty's health was drenk with three times three. A similar dinner was given in the Parish of St. Andrew the Greet, of which 500 persons pertook, and in \$t. Sepulchre's Parish, 300 were entertused in a similar and in set September 2 parts, and make generally illuminated. The fronts of St. John's, Trinity, Christ, Sidney, Jeans, and Emmanel Colleges were brilliandly, and most of the private houses were splendidly illuminated.

Oxform.—Demonstrations of loyalty usbered in the day of the Cononation in this city. The bells rang throughout the day; the poor children of the city charity schools were supplied with an excellent dinner of mest and plum-pudding, and several barrels of strong beer, were distributed to the populace. The prisoners in the county and city gaols were reguled with a pound of meat, and a quart of strong beer each. In the evening a smilling illumination took place, is which several elegant transparencies and devices, suitable to the occasion, were exhibited. The fronts of Trinity, Pembroke, Magdalen, Brazensee, Hadham, and St. John's, Colleges, the Town Hull, &c. were tastefully decorated, and fire-works

York.—The Corporation went in state through the principal streets, preceded by the band of the 2d West York Militia, the mail coaches, gentlemen holding official situations, the principal citizens, and the 15th Hussurs, is full uniform, the clubs, &c. There was also a grand Civic dinner. A few de joie was fired by the Fifteenth Hussars, and the officers afterwards dined to-gether in their barracks. The Members of the Corporation sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the Mansion House, and at all the principal inns. In the evening, the front of the officers' building in the barracks was illuminated in a very tasteful manner, and the fire works afforded much amusement to the spectators.

MANCHESTER. A procession in which the members of the different institutions, the Clergy, Magistracy, &c. took place in honour of the day. The Boroughreeves were received at the new bridge called Blackfrids-bridge, by the Bridge Company, beneath a grand triumphal arch, festooned with laurels, flowers and evergreens, and surmounted by a magnificent gold crown; the bealth of the process of grantous Paragraphy was decade with the practical surface. our most gracious Sovereign was drank with the greatest enthusiasm in copious libations of wine. A discharge of artillery took place. At four o'clock the feusting commenced, there were distributed in various parts of the town, twenty oxen, sixty sheep, four hundred and twelve harrels of heer; one ox and three sheep were roasted whole and distributed. The non-commissioned officers, privates, women and children of the 16th Lancers, and of the 29th Regiment were regaled in the evening at their respective barracks, with roast beef and plum-pudding. An excellent dinner was given at the Albion-hotel; the bealth of His Majesty was drank with four times four amidst the lou lest cheering. A ball and supper was given on Friday at the Assembly-rooms.

EDINBURGH.—The Imperial flag was displayed from the Castle, and a number of Standards hoisted around the battlements, a flag was also hoisted on Nelson's Monument. At cleven o'clock the 4th Dragoon Guards took post at the head of the Mound, and the whole of the troops formed in the following order:—The 41st Regiment on the right, the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers on the left, the Dragoons in the centre, a salute of twenty-one guns was fixed from the Castle, and a feu de joie by the line; a few minutes before the feu de joie, a balloon ascended majestically to a great elevation. In the afternoon a respectable company dined at the Waterloo-hotel the Lord Provost in the Chair, supported by the Right Hon. William Dundas, and Sir George Cierk. Two hundred persons were present, the rooms and tables were tastefully decorated with exotics, flowers and evergreens, at the upper end of the re rais and crown; the utmost loyalty was displayed till a late hour. The town was illuminated, there were many brilliant designs, and well executed transparencies. Among the most prominent were the Royal Exchange, the College, the Parliament House, the Banks, the Public Offices, the Theatre, &c.

WINCHESTER. - The morning was usbered in here by the ringing of the Cathedral, and all the parish bells in the city, which continued during the day. The working classes in the city and suburbs were very liberally and plentifully supplied with brend, meat, and strong beer, at their respective homes. At noon, the military in our garrison fired a feu de joie. In the afternoon, the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. attended divine service at the Cathedral, where the Coronation Anthem was performed by Dr. Chard, and the gentlemen of the choir. In the evening, there was a grand ball and supper at St. John's House.

CANTERBURY.—The poor of this city were supplied with beef plumb-pudding and ale. Public dinners in honour of the day took place at the principal inus. In the evening there were illumina-

Nonwich.—The bells in every parish announced, at six o'clock in the morning, the joyful day. Flags were displayed on almost every steeple. At ten o'clock, the Mayor, William Rackham, Esq. every steeple. At ten o'clock, the Mayor, william Rackham, Esquad the Corporation assembled at the Guildhall, and proceeded to the Cathedral, accompanied by a troop of the 9th Lancers, under the command of Captain Campbell; the various constitutional clubs, with their flags, and wearing laurels and labels. In the Cathedral, the National Anthem was sung with great effect; the service was chanted by the Rev. C. F. Millard; and an excellent service was delivered by the Rev. E. Bankes, one of the Prebendaries in residence, from Proverbs. c. 24, v. 21—" My sons, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to Lord, and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change."—About one o'clock, an ox, which had been reasted whole, was distributed to the populace, from an elevated staging, with a was distributed at the populate, from an object and distributed at the pump, in Ber-street, and three sheep in different parts of the city. Between four and five o'clock, about 250 gentlemen of this city and Between four and five o'clock, about 250 gentlemen of this cay and its vicinity, dined at St. Andrew's Hall; the Mayor presided.—Among the toasts were:—"The King, and may be long wear the Crown this day placed upon his head," (which was received with shouts of applause, which lasted for five minutes); "the Duke of York, and the Royal Family;" the revered memory of o.r. Interested the Navy," &c. &c. A liberal subscription was raised, by which every poor person was supplied with a good dinner of roast-beef and brend, and a pint of ale to drink the King's health, and the prigorous in the different gools were provided with roast. and the prisoners in the different gaols were provided with routbeef and plum-pulding, and a quart of beer each. In the evening, there was a brittiant illumnation—a triumphalarch was erected in the Market-place, which was brilliantly lighted up: in the centre of the frieze, was a motto, in transparency—Long live the King, with the letters over, G. IV. R. the whole surmounted by a splendid crown of variegated lamps.

NEWCASTLE. —A royal salute of 21 guns was fired, to usher in the morning, and the bells of the churches rung a merry peal. The and Common Council walked in procession, at 10 o'clock, to St. Nicholas Church, where an excellent and appropriate o'clock, to St. Nicholas Church, where an excellent and appropriate sermon was preached, by the Rev. the Vicar, from 1st Kings, ch. 1, v. 38. After divine service, the procession returned to the Sandiffli, where the 7th Fusileers, and the two troops of the 4th Drugoon Guards fired a few de joie, the Castle guns following it up with another royal salute. At twelve o'clock, a pump running wine, was opened so the public, and an ox roasted whole, was distributed at the Spital, and another near St. Nicholas Church, at both which have not appropriate transportation. places, a pump running good strong ale, was opened. The inmates in the different Corporation Hospitals, as well as the prisoners in the gaol, and House of Correction, each received five shillings, and the inmates of the several poor houses, were regaled with roast-beef and plum-pudding, as were also the children of the endowed schools, and each had a sixpence given to them of the coinage of the present teign. A sumptious entertainment was provided at the Mansion House, of which a large party of officers and gentlemen partook, and in the evening there was a splendid ball at the assentbly rooms. The Mayor and Corporation voted (in the morning) a congratulatory Address to the King, after which, the Mayor was invested with a gold chain and medallion, voted at a former Commou Council.

WEST COWES .- Nearly 3000 of the poorer orders, men, women, and children, were reguled with roust-beef, plum-pudding, and strong beer, by the liberality of the more wealthy part of the town; they were entertained in the grounds of Mr. Wurd, of Northwood Park. The beautiful yachts of the Marquis of Anglesen, Lord Craven, and every ressel in the harbour and roudstead, were decorated with the colours of all nations. Dinners were given at most of the inne, and the evening concluded with fire-works

WEYMOUTH .- A discharge of cannon took place from the Espin. nade, in the morning, as a prelude to the rejoicings of the day.—Royal standards were hoisted at all the public places, and by the shipping in the barbour. The Post-office packets, the yachts, and the shipping in the harbour, were decorated with various colours. A feu de joie was fred at 12 o'clock, by the three troops of the lat: Regiment of Royal Dragoous, commanded by Colonel Dorville, which was returned by a royal salute from the battery. A grand

ball at the Assembly Booms, and fire-works concluded the evening.

Buston.—The bells in the churches were rung, and the shipping in the harbour discharged their cannon in commemoration of the day; two pieces of artitlery were stationed on Brandon-hill, and at six o'clock in the morning, 21 rounds were fired, and repeated every three hours. A procession from the Council-house to the Cathedrel took place, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Dean; took place, where the accelest serinon was preached by the Deab; the Coronation Anthem was sung with great effect. There was a public dinner at the Assembly Rooms, which was attended by upwards of 250 gentlemen. The poor in many of the parishes were regaled with a dinner. In the evening, a very brilliant display of fire-works took place, and the city was splendidly illuminated.—
There was also a ball at the Merchant Taylors' Hall, for which 700 cards were issued. 700 cards were issued.

SHREWSBURY.—The morning was ushered in by the firing of cannon, which was repeated during the morning. Crowds poured into the town from all parts of the country. At half past ten o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation, the Clergy, and the various in-corporated companies, and the children of the different schools, went in procession to St. Mary's Church, previous to which, the children of the General Sunday School formed two deep, and sung God save the King. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, the Coronation Anthem was performed by the Choral Society. After divine service at the different churches, the twelve schools were plentifully reguled with roast-beef, plum-pudding, &c. 27 sheep were roasted, and distributed to the populace; an ox, given by the Barl of Powis, was roasted whole in the Market-square, and distributed to 300 poor persons, and those in the alms-houses and the gaols, &c. were liberally provided for in henour of the day. Public dinners were given at all the lans; at the Talbot, upwards of one hundred gentlemen dined, Edward Cullis, Esq. Mayor, in the Chair, who was assisted by the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, the Hon. and Rev. R. Hill, and Major-General Lethbridge. Two five bucks had been presented by Archdeacon Corbet.

DUBLIN.—The day was observed in this city and its vicinity by all ranks and classes, with every demonstration of joy which a loyal and affectionate people could possibly manifest towards a merry peals of belts from the different steeples, which seemed to be the signal to say to the inhabitants of this great city—this is to be a day of happiness. The Reyal Standard was hoisted on Bed-Tower, at the Castle, at the Magazine in the Park, and at the Pigeon House Fort; flags were displayed on many of the steeples. Soon after ten o'clock the different regiments (cavalry and infantry) which form our garrison, moved from their respective barracks, and proceeded to the review ground in the Phornix Park, where, at a little after twelve o'clock, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived. He was received with his usual military honours. The troops then fired a few de joie, after which they marched past his Excellency in slow and quick time, and having again saluted him, marched to their respective quarters.

PECKHAM.—A liberal subscription was entered into by the inhabitants to celebrate the coronation. Two butts of porter were distributed, and a splendid display of fire-works took place on Peckham Rye, and an excellent band of music attended. The houses of the *respectable* inhabitants were handsomely illumi-nated; but what was very remarkable, the assessors and collectors of the King's and parochial taxes were totally dark.



ECCLES, NEAR MANCHESTER .- This long wished-for day celebrated here by all ranks with the utmost enthusiasm. At half past celebrated here by all ranks with the utmost enthusiasm. At half past eight o'clock, our worthy Vicar, the Rev. T. Blackburne, son of the M. P. for the county of Lancaster, gave the children of the school a medal each, which was suspended round their necks by a scatter ribbon; the singers, ringers, and artillery had medals also. A new standard was hoisted on the tower of the venerable steeple, the band playing "God save the King," which was cheered with four times four. The procession marched to the several places appointed for reasting of oxen, sheep, &c. at each of which four hearty cheers were given, and a Royal salute fired. On the return, the Eccles Sunday School children were led by Mrs. T. Blackburne into the lawn of the vicarage, and each child received from the hands of that amiable Lady an excellent ment-nic, together with a proper quanamiable Lady an excellent meat-ple, together with a proper quantity of beer. They sang "God save the King," gave four cheers, and departed highly delighted. The artillery now gave signal of the ment being ready, consisting of three oxen and seven sheep, which, with bread and beer, were distributed to every poor family, according to the number in it. At six o'clock, a large party dised at the Grapes Inn, the Vicar in the chair. Several loyal and appropriate toosis (particularly "The King," and "The Duke of Lancaster,") were drank with rapturous applause. The day passed in the greatest hilarity. the create-t hilarity.

BRIGHTON.-At day break cannons were discharged on the downs. Colours were soon after hoisted in the most conspleneus situations. At five o'clock at least three thousand persons had assembled on the Level. At the latter period the oxen were laid down to blazing fires. A coronation salute of thirty-six explosions from four carriage-mounted swivels, at the bottom of Middle-street, rattled in all parts of the town at nine. At mid-day the children of the Sunday and National Schools were marshalled on the Steyne, and cakes were distributed to them; during which a royal salute was discharged from the 42 pounders on the battery. At one o'clock the shipping in the roadstead, two revenue cutters, several packets, two collier brigs, and trading ships commenced firing, which was continued till two with discharges at quick returning intervals, as in answer from the land.—The venerable Phæbe Hussel, a pensioner of the King, at the age of 137, arrived at the dinner hour in time to say grace. Poor Phæbe had been confined to her room for some

\*say grace. Poor Phebe had been confined to her room for some weeks by filness. The bandstruck up "God save the King" soon after her approach, and the delighted old lady joined in the chorus. Woolwich, July 25.—The festivities of the Royal Regiment of Artiflery, at Woolwich, in celebration of His Majesty's Coronation, terminated only yesterday, when the officers gave a dinner in the Barrack-field to the whole of the men, women, and children of the regiment, amounting to three thousand eight hundred persons. Guns were fired as signals for sitting down, &c. &c. and a royal salute, when the King's health was drank. As a mark of respect to his Majesty, the guns on this accession were manned by officers. to his Majesty, the guns on this occasion were manned by officers. In the evening there were donkey races, foot races, wrestling, tootball, &c. &c. for prizes, and at night fire-works.

Heneroad.— In this city the day was ushered in by the ringing of bells. The Mayor and Corporation, the Staff of the Militia, and

the Brethren of the Masonic Lodge, moved in procession to the Cathedral. At the Cathedral an appropriate Autheni, composed by Dr. C. Whitfield for the occasion, was performed, and an excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. H. Morgan, who chose his text from 4th chap. Philippians, v. iv. After Service the procession returned to the Council Room, where a large party, with the Mayor W. Pateshall, Esq. partook of wine and cake, and drank with fervour long life and health to our Sovereign King. In the evening, nearly 300 persons, comprising the principal families of the county and city attended the Ball at the County Hall; the Great Room was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the portrait of our late revered Sovereign, for the first time adorned the Assembly Room. The festive dance was kept up till the sun smiled on the sevelry, and all departed highly gratified. Upwards of 4200 indi-viduals were supplied with excellent beef and bread, by subscriptions from the corporation and inhabitants, an ox weighing 130 stone, and several fat beasts were slaughtered and distributed; and R. Williams, Esq. gave an excellent dinner in front of his house on Ailstone's Hill, to about 200 aged poor persons. At Garnons, the bospitable seat of Sir J. G. Cotterell, the day was celebrated with all the feeling which forms a prominent part in the character of its distinguished owner. A large assembly of private friends were sumptiously entertained, and the poor of the neighbourhood amply provided for—two sheep were roasted whole, and 500 of the poor sat down to a bounteons dinner, with vegetables, pudding, and plenty of native cider. After dinner music was produced, and kept up the merry dance till late in the evening, and separated after libations to the health of their Sovereign, and grateful pledges of -thankfulness and good wishes to their benovelent entertainer and his Richmond, Scars.—A subscription was raised here in honour

of the Coronation, and dinner given on the green to 1000 poor parishioners, provided at 3s. 6d. a head; there were the best joints of meat roast and boiled, with vegetables, and abundance of plumpudding and porter. Afterwards a variety of prizes were given for burnl sports, donkey races, a jinging match, foot races, &c. &c. Bunds of music were on the green, with a platform for dancing. In the evening a splendid display of fire-works, with a general illumination terminated the happy day. All was harmony—all unaminity—a more interesting scene cannot be imagined, and the name of the wretched Queen did not pollute the lips of a single individual.

MACCLESPIELD.—The shops and factories were all closed in this

town. A most liberal subscription had been set on foot, and severeal sheep were roasted, and distributed among the populace in different parts of the town. The Members of the King and Constitution Club direct at the Hotel. The children of several Sunday Schools walked in procession.

GEORGEHAM, NEAR BARNSTAPLE.—Capt. Cooke gave to his tenants and workpeople, a sheep, voasted whole, beef, &c. which, with the ringing of bells, the villagers testified their loyalty, and nothing was wanting to shew every respect to the day. (To be continued.)

The mails from London to Dover are in future to be conveyed in bours, and forwarded from Dover to Calais by steam-packets,

which, it is calculated will cross in about two hours The Triennial Meeting of the three Choirs of Worcester, Glou-beter, and Hereford, is to take place this year at Worcester, in the third week in September.

At the close of the poll on Thursday, for Common Councilman of the ward of Bassishaw—for Mr. Hughes, 19—Mr. Lister, 17. Mr. Hughes was declared duly elected.

At a Court of Common Council on Thursday, on the motion of Mr. Oldham, a committee was appointed to consider of the best mode of expressing the congratulations and respect of the City of

London to His Majesty, on the event of his Coronation. The Catholics of Ireland voted an Address to the King, at a specting on the 19th inst. at Dublin, to be presented to his Majesty

on his arrival in Ireland. On Wednesday last the Lord Advocate received a warrant from his Majesty, declaring his Royal Pleasure to extend his grace and sporcy to 51 persons against whom true bills for high treason were found before the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, held in Scotland last year, but who were not brought to trial, owing to their having absoonded. Immediate orders were in consequence given, that such of these persons as have been taken into custody should be liberated in the course of this day (Thursday), being that fixed for his Majesty's Coronation, and all proceedings against the others have been onlered to be discharged.

Bow-Street.—On Tuesday an Irishman, named John Dunn, was brought up by Bishop, one of the principal officers, charged with the murder of W. Cruise, Esq. of Belgrade Castle, near Dublin, on the 3d of January. Carey, his accomplice, has been tried and executed. The prisoner was apprehended, after much resistance, at a public-house in Islington. Mr. Cruise was on a shooting party with some friends, from whom he got separated, and the spot being woody, he for some time did not descry them. At leagth, having perceived them, he was making towards them, when Carey and Dupn passed him, turned round, and seizing his gun, knocked him down with the butt end of it, and continued beating him with it until the skull was broken in pieces. In this dreadful state the deceased was found by his servants. The prisoner was sent over to

An Inquest was held on Monday evening, on the body of Sir Jo-nathun Miles (formerly keeper of a mad-house at Hoxton) who

died suddenly on the preceding evening, when going to bed at his house at Ealing. Verdict—Died by the Visitation of God.

Another Inquest was held at the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of Wm. Board, 16 years old, who boarded and lodged in a house in John-street, Tottenham Court-road. The unfortunate youth was desperately in love with the servant-maid, of whom he became jealous, and having packed up his clothes to go away, he went down to the kitchen, and, after pacing up and down several times, shot himself with a pistol in the side. The door was broken open, and he was found lying on the floor, weltering in his blood, where he expired on Monday. Verdict—Shot himself in a moment of temporary derangement.

mporter y mer an genter.	••			
	SHIP N	EWS.		
Arrived Malls	Due	Arrived		Due
1Dublin		1	Malta	—
1Waterford		1	Prance	—
—Gnernsey & J	iersey —	1	Hamburgi	1., l
Holland	1		Flandery .	
Gottenburgh.	—		Jamaica	
Lisbon		l —l	St. Thom.	

DEAL, July 27. Wind N.W. Arrived and salled for the River, the Lady Raffles, Coxwell, from Hengal; Nimble, Milne, from Cadiz; and London mith, from Jamaica; the latter remains. Uame down from the River, the folson, Penrice, for St Domingo: Regard, Fligg, for Trieste; Voust, Williams, for Malaga; Shannon, Jolly, for Bahia; Pomona, Rubinson, and Sartha, Bond, for New South Shetiand; Tartar, Lettch, for Quebec; and Thomas, Cunningham, for Naples. Several of the outward-bound have ailed.

Martha, Bond, for New South Shetiand: Tartar, Leitch, for Quebec; and Thomas, Cunningham, for Naples. Several of the outward-bound have sailed.

PORTSMOUTH, July 27. Wind W.N.W. Arrived the Medusa and Virginia transports fram Barbadoes.

PLYMOUTH, July 27. Wind W.S.W. Arrived the Lord Exmouth, Barrett, from Prince Edward's Island; and Perseverance, Watsen, from St. John's. New Brunswick. Arrived off the port the Choice, Harry, from Quebec for London—out four weeks. The Success, from St. John's. New Brunswick, for Falmouth, (out St days) was spoken by the Perseverance yesterday. There were about 68 vessels loading for England.

FALMOUTH, July 25. Wind S.W. Arrived the Francis Freeling packet, with mails from Corfu: sailed 7th June; from Maita, 15th; and from Gibraltar, 11th July; apoke, 12th July, off Gibraltar, His Majesty's brig Redpole; 14 days from Portsmouth, for the Mediterranean. Also arrived the Marchioness of Salisbury packet, with mails from the Brazils. Sailed from Rio, 22d May; Bahia, 3th June; and Pernambuco, 14th; on the 8th July, spoke the Clyde, East Indiaman; sailed from Columbo 16th March, and from 8t. Helema 4th June. The Success, Lallitrap, from 8t. John's. New Brunswick, in hauling in round the Manacles, struck on one of the outermost rocks, and filled to the lower deck beams.

DAVIS' STRATTS FISHERY.—The Lady Jane, Fleming, from Davis' Straits is arrived at Shields, and furnishes the following accounts of some of the fishing ships:—Of London, Koekwood, clean; Neptune, dot; Ipweh, two fish.—Of Hull, Friendship, clean; Royal George, do; Eliven, 10 ish, —Of Generaey, Earl Palconberg, two fish.—Of Shields, Grenville Bay, eight fish; Eliza, nine do.

GRRAT BARGAINS in LINBN DRAPERY, and SILK MERCERY.—Gally by inspection can the Public credit the immense acarriace on these Goods. Fine Irish Linen, of the most durable quality, 1s. 4d. per yard; very fine ditto, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d.; cariously fine ditto, 2s.; mock Russia sheeting, 1s. per yard; very stout ditto, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d; Laneashire ditto, 1s. 4d.; fine Irish sheeting, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.; ditto, yard and half wide, 2s. 6d.; twelve pieces real Russia sheeting, 2s. and 2s. 4d. per yard; ten pieces ditto, three yards wide, 4s. per yard, which prevents the necessity of having a seam; stout linen, 7d.; backahack, 9d.; ditto, yard and half wide, 1s. 2d. fine ditto, 1s. 6d.; rich damask table linen, a little zoiled, viz. yard and half long, 1s.; ditto, two yards long, 6s. 6d.; ditto double damask, two yards and and Indi long, 12s.; ditto India damask. 15s.; ditto three yards long, 18s. all the proper widths; larger sizes equally cheap; damask napkins, 18s. per dozen; India table cloths, itwo yards and a half square, 9s. 6d. each; furniture dimity, 6d.; curiously fine ditte, 10d.; Maracilles quilts, three yards square, 20s. cach; counterpanes, two yards square, 7s. 6d.; two yards and a half ditto, 10s. 6d.; three yards long, full width, 14·.; Witney blankets, 9s. per pair; ditto, very large, 12s. and 15s.; cil wide India long cloths, 1s. 2d.; per yard; curiously fine ditte, 1s. 4d.; calicoes, 6d.; ell wide cambric muslins, 9d.; fine jacconots, 1s. 2d.; India books, 1s. and 1s. 3d.; turked robes, 6s. 6d. each; worked ditto, 3s. 6d. each; fired ditto, 9s. 6d.; landsome chintz robes, 16s each; elegant embroidered ditto, 1s. 6d.; esch; fired one each; French ditto, 9th per yard; fine twilled ditto, 1s. 6d.; silk hose, 3s. per pair; ditto very stout, 4s. 6d.; extra embroidered ditto, 5s. 6d.; fine cotton hose, 1s. per pair, or 1ls per dozen; superfine ditto, 1s. 6d.; silk hose, 3s. per pair; ditto very stout, 4s. 6d.; extra embroidered ditto, 5s. 6d.; fine cotton hose, 1s. per pair, or 1ls per dozen; superfine d GREAT BARGAINS in LINEN DRAPERY and SILK MER

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on an unprecedented principle.—Mr. ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on an unprecedented principle.—Mr. GRAY, Meu ber of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, on the successful system introduced by himself in 1613, which has been found to answer all the purposes of the human Teeth, in mastleation, articulation, appearance, &c. and to remain perfectly secure in their places by the pressure of the a mosphere; thereby avoiding planning to stumps, tying, twisting wires, or fastening springs to the adj: ining Teeth, or any attachment whatever to the remaining Teeth; and consequently, instead of injuring, afford them support. These artificial Teeth may be takes out, and replaced by the wearer with the greatest facility. To those whe require while or half sets, Mr. Gray undertakes, at his own risk, to furnish pieces which shall answer all the purposes above described, without the incumbrance of the spiral springs, which are usually attached to such pieces.—48, Old Burington-street. -25, Old Burlington-street.

PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP. This Invention embraces every requisite to render it a domestic comfort in the more general use of Lamps instead of Candles, giving to the Public the choice of an improved light, in which there is perfect safety, athail the expense of Candles. The Chamber or Night Light being universally interesting to all families, and particularly to many professions, may be best appreciated by a fair comparison with others, which are most resorted to, viz, the Rush Light, an old servant, but it must be allowed, a drowsy one, and totally unfit for motion. The wax-wick, stuck upon cork, floating in oil upon water, of more modera date, but must be stationary, subject to the cork catching fire, braking the glass it floats in, causing a suffecating smell, consuming much oil, and a constant expense for the wicks. The Patent Economical Chamber Lamp: nosexpense but for oil, and that only at the rate of a halfrenny for eight or nine hours, giving a brilliant light, always ready at the moment it is wanted, bearing any motion, and can be regulated to burn the longest or shortest night, disappearing in the morning without smoke or smell. The price 18s. In japan stands, and 20s. in fancy broase and imperial metal. The same principle applies, with peculiar advantage, to the larger Lamps, for the diaing table and sideboard, upon a handsome scale, saited to the affluent, with elegant pedestals, 55s. to 30s. these are universally approved and patronised by Clerical and other Professional Gentlemen in every part of the kingdom, and for all minor uses they are equally desirable. The Greetian Glass Hanging Lamps for the Staircase, Passage, Conservatory, Hall, &c. are perfectly new in taste, and clegantly simple, from 30s. to 75s. the latter upon a lager scale. In all these Lamps the same perfection exists,—burning the whole evening without trimming, requiring to be replenished with cotton only once in two with the patentee by T. Pearce and Co. No. 268, opposite the from of St. Clement's Cherrich, Strand, wh PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP. This Inven-

Spermaceti.
N.B. Pamilies or Persons residing in, or Passengers to, the East or West
N.B. Pamilies, Outh America, &c. will find these Lamps a valuable acquisition, being
calculated to burn Nat Oil as well as Spermaceti.

DALDNESS or GREY HAIRS will not be seen, although the are Articles daily brought out for the Hair, and puffed in the Newspapers with pretence of Queens, Emperors, &c. having given their leave to it, which is a folly, as persons of consequence do not like to have their names, published in Newspapers or Hand-bills when they buy a bottle of Oil. If the Proprietor of the following Article were to pushish persons of distinctions make use of his Oil, it would fill a volume. In short, Thousands of Leading and Gentlemen have a good Head of Hair, without being the least sinks Grey, by using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil only. But some Ladies appears and the Hair-dressers to use other Oils, or said them countering personal by their Hair-dressers to use other Oils, or said them countering Russia Oil, they soon found the difference, as their Hair began to fall a becoming shaded or getting Grey. In short, Prince's Russia Oil is the land Oil for dressing, preserving, and promesing the growth of Hair, selve used constantly, not a Hair will fall off-or-turn grey; even if the Hair land begun to tarn grey, it is such a nourisher, that by use it will restore it its natural colour, which several Ladies of distinction have experienced; clear the Scarf, and keeps the Head and Hair clean, and by using it returning for a few months, will restore the Hair on the bald part, if the least signs of the desired effect, it must be used regularly.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil, at 4s, the small bottle; or a bottle, seem the desired effect, it must be used regularly.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil, at 4s, the small bottle; or a bottle, seem or two Eleven Shilling bottles for it, or a decen for 51, which is a still greaty in the desired effect, it must be used regularly.

Proved by Affidavit, the 24th Neveniber, 1814, before the Lord Mayw, far A. Prince is the original Propal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

Proved by Affidavit, the 24th Neveniber, 1814, before the Lord Mayw, far A. Prince is the original Propal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

A BALDNESS or GREY HAIRS will not be seen, althou

send them by return of coach to any part of the kingdom

#### LUNDON MARKETS.

18 W C. CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, JOLY 27. There have been but few arrivals of Wheat since Meter, and the trade in the whole is certainly dearer for fine samples; all other sorts, however, still meet a heavy sale. Barley, Beans, and Peas are steady in value; and Oats are a trifle dearer, the supply this week being very limite!. In other articles we have no aid

RETURN PRICE of GRA	IN, on board Shap, as under.
RETURN PRICE of GRA lasex Red Wheat (new)35s. 48s.	Maule
'ine 54s. 65s.	White ditto
nds. —s. —s. —s. —s. —s. —s. —s. —s.	Boilers
ssex White (pew) 10s. 46s.	Small Beauses
ine 56s. 5*s.	Old
uperfine	Tick Beans (new)
ve 30s. 32s.	Old
lye	Fred Oats Washing Wall
arley	Fine 90: 44
ine	Poland ditto
uperfinessss.	Fine 90. 90.
falt54s. 58s.	Petatne diftie
'ine	Fine
log Pease28s. 31s.	
	The second secon

AGGREGATE AVERTAGES, JULY 14.
Wheat, 51s 7id-Rye, 32 1id-Bariey, 24s eid-Gats 18s 8i-Be
30s 7id-Peas, 51s 11id-19s 0d.

Commercial Report, From July 23 to July 28, includes Notwithstanding the immense importations which we are della receiving from all quarters, (but particularly the West ludies) the value of produce hus been but little, if any, affected thereby. Some partial sales have been made in Sugar at 1s. per Cwt. reduction; but generally the market remains firm. Browns are exessively abundant, but Good Scales, from 59s. to 63s. are scarce, and a request. A great number of Coffee Sales have taken place, and previous prices fully remixed; Domingos, 110s.; Dutch descriptions being in demand for the home trade, brought 130s. to 13ts. for middling quality. Runs are rather more sought after, but as alteration in price. Cottons have continued in demand; nearly 1000 Surnts sold at 6½ to 8; 700 Bengals, 5½ to 6; 400 Pernams, 12½ to 12½; 100 Bourbons, 12½, in Bond; 100 Smyrans, 7½ to 6½; and 50 Demerars, 1½, duty paid. The Liverpool Market rates rather higher, notwithsteading the arrival of about 40,000 bales in constant. less than 14 days. Other articles without alteration.

PRICE	of the	PUBLI	C FUN	DS.		771
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Prid.	M.
Bank Stock	2231	232		2321	2321	-
3 per Cent. Reduced	763	76	'	761	764	764
3 per Cent. Consols	76	76		759	7.57	75 T
34 per Cent. Consols		×67	· ·	662	86	
Consols for Account	76	76	Holiday.	76	76	765
4 per Cent. Consols	957	9.5	2	951	951	95
5 per Cent. Navy	109	109	<u>.</u>	10%	108	10:4 [
Bank Long Annuities	196	19}	্হ	194	19}	19
India Bonds	59 p	57. p.		49 p	59 p	39 00
Exchequer Bills, 2d	6 p	6 p		6 P	6 2	46,
Ditto, 21d						L. 🖅 🐪
Omnium	-	-	l i		111	

DIRTHS.

On the 28th inst. at Pimlico Lodge, Mrs. Elliot, of a son.

At Florence, on Sunday the 8th inst. the Right Hon. Lody Rendicions, fa son and heir.

On Monday last, in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the Lady of Wa. hompson, Esq. M.P. of a son.

On the 19th inst. at Bromham, near Devizes, the Lady of Capt Fairnes, L.N. C.B. of a son.

On the 19th inst. at Bromham, near accessor, sac R.N. C.B. of a son. On the 13th first, the Lady of Major Clayton, of a daughter, at Bally and House, county of Cork. On the 23d inst. at Kneesworth House, the Lady Jane Pym, of a sea, and On Sunday evening, at Croxton Park, Lady Leeds, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
On Tuesday, at St. George's. Hanover square, Captain P. Clarts, remailer Guards, to Caroline Haughton, youngest daughter of J. Hanging

Grenniler Guards, to Caroline Flauginton, youngest unuguated James, Esq. Southwick, G. H. Jones, M.D. to Fanny, only daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Survidee.

On Monday, the 28t inst, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, 1981.

Sherbourn Williams, of the Royal Engineers, to Surah, youngest daughter of the late Henry Sweeting, Esq. of Huntingdon.

At Dalham, Suffolk, Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart, to Miss P. Affeck, since to Sir James Affeck, Bart.

On Wednesday, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Thomas Scior, jun. 1981.

The Property of the Company of the

At the Vicarage, West Wycombe, Bucks, Mrs. Coyte, ages 30.
On Thursday morning, at Clapham, Richard Rothwell, Esq. Alleriance.
Cheap Ward.
Last week, at Gosfield, Essex, in consequence of a fail from his here;
in the 15th year of his age, George, the only son of the late Colonel Asila, 4,
flootied.

Tuesday last, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Elizabeth

aged 85.
On the 22d inst. at Norwick, Emma, youngest daughter of the Rev.
On Tuesday Inst, at Brentford, Elizabeth, wife of Philip forbury, 79th year of her age.
On Tuesday last, at his seat, Stockgrove, Bucks, Edw. Hazmer, Stockgrove, Downesday, at Cheltenham, the Gountess Dowager of Jersey.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. W. 156, No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.

# JOHN



# BULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 34.

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW EDINBURGH REVIEW.

On the 1st of August wifi be published (to be continued quarterly), price 6s
No. 1. of

No. 1. of

THE NEW BDINBURGH REVIEW; containing, Art. I. Waldegrave's Memoirs.—II. Passage of Hannibal over the Alps.—III. Legend of Argyle.—IV Animal Magnetism.—V. Anne Boleyn.—VI. Lives of Eminent Scotsmen.—VII. Cook's Life of Hill.—VIII. Hazlitt's Table Talk.—IX. Notes on the Cape of Good Hope—X. Lucrock on Brazil.—XI. Lord John Russell's Speech on the Grampound Disfranchisement.—XII. Climate for the Consumptive.—XIII. Parry's Voyage.—XIV. Croly's Paris in 1815.—XV. MQueen on the Niger.—XVI. Lord Byron's Tagedy.—XVII. Annals of the Parish.—XVIII. Constitutional Association.—List of Works published —Notice of Works in the Press.—Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave Maria-lane; and J. Warren, Old Bond-street, London; and Wangh and Innes, Edinburgh.

PLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. LIL for

PLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. LII. for
JULY, 1821.

CONTENTS:—I: Napoleon.—II. Lines auggested by the sight of some
Bate Authama Flowers.—II. To a Dying Infant.—IV. Letter from Dr. Shier,
inclesing Mr. O'Fogarty's Journal, and Dasiel O'Rourke, an Epic Poem,
Canto 5. The Geese.—V. The Fisherman's Budget, No. 2.—VI. Translations from the less familiar Latin Classics, No. 7.—VII. Bye past Time.—
VIII. Friar Bacon.—IX. The Broken Heart.—X. Early Affection.—XI.
Howison's Essay on the Sentiments of Attraction, Adaptation, and Variety
XII. Philosophy of Self.—XIII. The Voyages and Travels of Columbus Scundens.—XIV The Fatal Repast.—XV. On the probable influence of Moral
and Religious Instruction on the Character and Situation of Seamen, No. 1.—XVI. Letter ts Lord Byron.—XVII. The Lothian Ball; or the Widow's
Cow; Epistle 1st.—XVIII. Stansas on the Death of Napoleon Buenaparte.
—XIX. The Vision by Meoulight,—XX. The Embalmer, No. 1.—XXI. The
Steam-Boat, No. 5.—XXII. Papiliament, Buonaparte, &c.—XXIII. Are
Words to that Immense Body of Mankind which forms the mass of our Contributors.—XXIV. Works preparing for Publication.—XXV. Monthly List
of New Publications.—XXVI. Monthly Register.

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Just published, in 3 vols. 12ms, price 11.4s, in boards,

VALERIUS. A Bornan Story.

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Capitol."—Shakepeare.

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ON TELESCOPES AND SPECTACLES.

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PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on TELESCOPES, OPERA
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We feel persuaded that few persons, who take any pleasure in Astronomical Observations, or need the sid of Spectacles, will remain unprovided with
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ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

Just published, by Samuel Bagater, No. 15, Paternoster-row,

A NITALIAN GRAMMAR, by the Rev. FREDERICK NOL
price 2s. 6d.—Where mere be hed be the mere and the statement of the AN ITALIAN GRAMMAR, by the Rev. FREDERICK NOLAN, price 2s. 6d.—Where may be had, by the same Author, the GREEK, LATIN, HEBREW, CHALDER, SYRIACK, FRENCH, SPANISH, and GERMAN GRAMMARS, 2s. 6d. each; forming, with the VOCABULARY now at Press, a POLYGLOTT GRAMMAR; in which the genius of the principal Ancient and Modern Languages is explained upon an uniform Plan; and, by a new and simple Principle of Analysis, applied to the improvements of the latest and most approved Gramman and Junt Published, adopted by the Transman about the contraction of the latest and most approved Gramman and Contractions.

provements of the latest and most approved Grammanana.

Just published, adopted by the Treasury, the Government Offices, and many of the principal Londion Merchants and Bankers, 19a. 8d. half bound in early THE SELF-INDICATIVE TIME TABLES, or complete Calendard of Time, for every kind of Official or Mercantile Business; every figure being the quotient of 365 questions, and innumerable questions being solvable at sight, without computation, or a reference to a second page.

Dy G. A. THOMPSON, Esq. of the Audit Office, Translator of Alesdo, &c. Published by Longman, Hurst, and Co.; Carpenter, Old Bond-street; and J. Richardson, Cornhill.

IMPORTANT NEW NOVEL.—Just published in 5vo. price 18s. boards,
THE REPUBLICAN'S MISTRESS: a Novel, founded upon
Facts. By CHARLOTTE SMITH.
N. B. The MS. of this Novel was in the presession of a Nobleman for
twenty years, and by his authority now offered to the Public.—This Novel
will sustain the reputation which this Lady's interesting Works have already
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Bhortly will be published, in I harp vol. 8vo. the Seventh Edition of THE PRACTICAL ABRIDGEMENT of the LAWS of CUSTOMS and EXCISE, relative to the Import, Export, and Coasting Trade of Great Britain and her Dependencies: including Tables of the Duties, Drawbacks, Bounties, and Premiums. The Statutes brought down to the end of Session 1 and 2 Geo. IV. and the other Parts to August, 1821.

This Edition embraces, besides numerous other matters, about forty Acts of Parliament passed, in the Session just closed, which are not in any other Publication whatever.—Londen: to be published by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, and sold by all Boeksellers.

ARITHMETIC. with MENSHIRATION and ARICERD A

and Joy, and sold by all Booksellers.

ARITHMETIC, with MENSURATION and ALGEBRA,
Just published, in 12mo, price only 3s. bound,
ARITHMETIC, in THEORY and PRACTICE; in which
every Example is original; and Mercantile Computation rendered more
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HALL'S sublime TURKISH PASTE, CIRCASSIAN and PACE POWDER.—The above elegant preparations, which are so emiversally approved by Ladies of the first rank and fashion, as the most insuccent and besutiful assistant to nature, by imparting to the skin that seft and inconcaivable fairness, is now prepared, in the highest state of perfection; the Preprietor having lately imported a quantity of the necessary ingredients, will prevent in future any possible disappolatment.—One Peund New Packages, containing two large Pots and two Packets of the Pewsler, or repr. small Pets and four small Packets, are forwarded to all parts of Tewm 01 vg. latry, and warranted to arrive safe.

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A GENTEEL FAMILY, without Children, may be accommodated for one, two, or three months, or longer, with the occupation of a most desirable COTTAGE RESIDENCE, delightfully situated, in the midst of Pleasure Grounds, Gardens, &c. including every domestic convenience; with Coard-house and Stabling; three miles on the high Western Road. The Terms will be very moderate, on condition of the Premises being well taken care of.—Cards of Address to be had at No 5, Southampton-street, Strand.

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TOMKINS'S LOTTERY.

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET in TOMKINS'S PICTURE LOTTERY heing an Even Number, the Red Tickets are entitled to the PRIZES. accepting to Act of Parliament.—The Books of the Order of Drawing, will be immediately made up, and the Delivery of Prizes will take place on the last day of the present Month, at the Office, No. 54, New Bondstreet, between the Hours of Ten and Three o'Clock, and be continued daily (Soundays excepted) at the same Hours.—No. 54, New Bond-street, Aug. 1, 1821.

The BEST and CHEAPEST LAVENDER WATER in ENGLAND.
THE Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that the LAVENDER WATER and ESPRIT DE ROSE Manufactory is REMOVED from beyond Church-lane to the KING'S BOAD, near SMITH-STREET, CHELSEA, where they will continue to be supplied with those Articles at about HALF the PRICE they pay for them in Town. All Persons who have used this Lavender Water, acknowledge the superiority of its strength and fragrance, and being little more than half the price of that of the first makers, the Manufacturer thinks himself warranted in calling it the best and cheapest Lavender Water in England. He has a few dozens only left of that made from the Flowers of the growth of the year 1818, which will be solk, without reserve, to the first applicants. Not less than a dozen pints at the exportation price.—The real Old Windsor Seap warranted genuine.

PATTERSON'S ICE PAIL, for cooling Wine, Butter, Cream PATTERSON'S ICR PAIL, for cooling Wine, Butter, Cream, &c.—An Ice Pail, on a perfectly new and philosophical principle, has been invented, by JOHN PATTERSON, Furnishing Ironsonger, No. 41, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, by means of which, wines, butter, cream, fruit, &c. may be cooled and kept cool by spring water alone, with a degree of efficacy and precision hitherto unknown. In situations where ice cannot be obtained, and where a greater cold than that of spring water is required, they are peculiarly useful, as by means of a Freezing Powder, which may be had with the Ice Pail, a temperature even lower than ice may be procured. Ice Buckets may also be had of J. Patterson, which will preserve ice for several days.—Patterson's Spare-bed Warmer, by which beds may be kept in a constantly well-aired and wholesome state, however seldom they may be slept in, are also now ready for delivery at his house, 41, New Bridge-street, the second house from Ludgate-hill.

THE NEW CHINTZ FURNITURE and MOREEN WARE-THE NEW CHINTZ FURNITURE and MORBEN WABE-HOUSE, No. 134, Oxford Street, nearly opposite Hanover Square, has been established in consequence of the recent extraordinary reduction in the Prices of manufactured Articles, for the express purpose of retailing to Families in suitable quantities for furnishing the BEST TOWN PRINTED CHINTZ FURNITURES, MORBENS, MERINO DAMASKS, &c. &c. Without wishing to delude the Public by misrepresentations, the Proprietors, MILES and EDWARDS, (from the corner of Great Turnstile, Holborn,) have only to request the favour of inspection, and they feel conduct the auperiority of their Patterns, and the immense reduction in the Prices, will ensure them the support of those Families to whom a Saving of full one-third in the furnishing of their honses is a consideration.

RIFICIAL TEETH, on an unprecedented principle.—Mr. GRAY, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, cantinues to supply the loss of Teeth, on the successful system introduced by himself in 1613, which has been found to answer all the purposes of the human Teeth, in mastication, articulation, appearance, &c. and to remain perfectly secure in their places by the pressure of the atmosphere; thereby avaiding pluning to stumps, tying, twisting wires, or fastening aprings to the adjoining Teeth, or any attachment whatever to the remaining Teeth; and consequently, instead of injuring, afford them suppert. These artificial Teeth may be taken out, and replaced by the wearer with the greatest facility. To those whe require whole or half sets, Mr. Gray undertakes, at his own risk, to fursish picces which shall answer all the purposes above described, without the incumbrance of the spiral springs, which are usually attached to such pieces.—45, Old Barlington-street.

URLING'S LACE (of the real Point and Brussels fabric), 174, Strand, near Somerset House, removed from 392, Strand.—G. F. URLING and CO. beg to inform the Fashionable World, they have prepared for the Season a various and extensive Assortment of their PATENT LACE DRESSES, from Four Guineas to 100 Guineas each; some off whish, from recent improvments, they humbly presume to compare with the most perfect foreign productions. Also a great variety of Veils, Scarfs, Squares, Laces, Nets, &c. of every description. This peculiarly clear and transparent Article having, in the higher circles, superseded the use of comment Lace, which becomes rough and full of fibre on the first washing, the Patentees respectfully apprise the Public, that the latter is frequently starched to conceal its defects, and make it resemble Urling's Lace, which, therefore, can only be relied apon as genuine at their Wholesale and Retail Bestablishment in Landen, or of the Country Dealers supplied by them.—Every Article is distinguished by a Seal, with the Patentee's initials, "G. F. W. and Co." and the words, "by the (late) Queen's authority." Specimens, shewing the superiority of Urling's Lace over common Lace, may he seen in Ackermania's Repository, La Belle Assemblee, and other fashionable works, and may be had gratis, by application, peet-paid, to G. F. Urling's Ca. Canatty Dealers supplied upon the most therein.—Manufactory, Baseford, Nettinghamshire.

AMBROSIAL PASTILLES.

"See spicy clouds from lowly Sharen rise,
"And Carmel's flow'ry top perfumes the skies?"

THE Nobility are very respectfully informed these AROMATIC
PASTILLES, are of an exeministicly fragmant and luxurious odoer,
being composed of the most costly Oriental Gums, Spices, and rich Perfumes,
which, from their Ambrosial Qualities, seem like "a thousand fragmant
posies," and are therefore admirably calculated for diffusing "sweet smelling
odours" in the Drawing Room, and Ball Room, trafy constituting
"The perfumed chambers of the great,"
and considered highly delectable and exhilarating at Balls, Routs, and all
Assemblies of Fashion, producing "sweets as from the myrile and citron
groves," for
"Tis bard to any what seems is account."

groves," for
"Tis hard to say what seast is uppermost;
Nor this part musk, or civet can we sall,
Or amber, but a rich result of all."
They are of essential service in removing any unpleasant exhalations, or resions effluria, that may prove offensive to the offsetory nerves, when the cloth is removed from the diamer table, and in the reduce of sick persons.—Prepared and sold only by J. SHEPHERD, 176, Fleet-street, Lopdon, boxes at 5s, and 10s each.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANOHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170being apprized of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose
a spurious article for their make, feelt incumbent upon them to requisit the
attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conserve to be the Original,
to observe the Name and Address corresponds with the above: the general
appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and
for their detection, J. B. and Sonsubmit the following cautions,—some are in
appearance at first sight, "The Obanice," but without any name or address:
—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchories;"—others—"Burgess's,"—and
many more without Address.

John Burgess and Son having been many years honoared with such
distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the
Public, and carnestry solicit them to inspect the Labela previous to their
purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which thay hope will prevent many disappoint ments.

purcassing want my conserve we see in their auce, which having given such BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce: will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 167, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, Loudon.—(The original Pish sauce-Warehouse.)

DATENTECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP. This Invention embraces every requisite to render it a dementic comfort in the mero general use of Lamps instead of Candies, giving to the Public the choice of an improved light, in which there is perfect safety, at half the expense of Candies. The Chamber or Night Light being universally interesting to silf families, and particularly to many professions, may be best appreciated by a fair comparison with others, which are most resorted to, vist, the Rush Light, an eld nervant, but it must be allowed, a drowsy one, and totally unfit for motion. The wax-wick, stack upon cork facating in eil upon writer, of more medera date, but must be stationary, subject to the cork catching fire, breaking the glass it feats in, causing a sufferating smell, consuming much eil, and a constant expense for the wicks. The Patent Economical Chamber Lamp: no expense but for oil, and that only at the rate of a halfpenny for eight or nine hours, giving a brilliant light, always ready at the moment it is wanted, bearing any motion, and can be regulated to barn the longest or shortest night, disappearing in the morning without smoke or smell. The price led, in japan stands, and 20t. In fancy broase and imperial metal. The same principle upplies, with peculiar advantage, to the larger Lamps, for the dining table and sideboard, upon a handsome scale, suited to the affuent, with elegant pedestals, 55s. to 65s.; and for the study, to write or read by (sinambra) they are every thing that can be wished, at 35s. to 45s. and upon a smaller scale, 25s. to 30s. these are universally approved and patronised by Clerical and other Professional Gouldemes in every part of the kingdom, and for all minor uses they are equally desirable. The Oraclan Glass Hanging Lamps for the Staircase, Passage, Conservatory, Hall, &c. are perfectly new in taste, and elegantly simple, from 30s. to 75s. the latter upon a lager scale. Is all these Lamps the same perfection exists,—burning the whole evening without trimming, requiring to PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP. This Inven-

### SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, JULY 28.

August 24, W. Walker, Ramsgate, butcher.—August 17, G. and F. Atkinson, Kirhymoorside, Yorkshire, corn merchants.—August 11, M. B. Schläsinger, Church Court, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, Indigo merchant.—August 25, J. Millard, Cheapside, linen draper.—August 11, J. Lee, King Street, Cheapside, wavehouseman.—July 17, J. Balimer. City Chambara, Bishopsgate Street, merchant.—August 27, G. G. Percival, Walcot, Someraetshire, common brewer.—August 21, S. and M. Nichols, New Woodstack, Oxfordshire, spinsters.—August 18, J. Farrington, Liverpoot, ship elumider.—August 27, T. Gibbons the younger, Wells next the Sea, Norskik, merchant.—August 21, R. Allum, Chatham, Kent, builder.

#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, 3d August, 1821.

The King has been pleased to app int the under-mentional Officers of the East India Company's Forces, to take rank, by brevet, in the army, in the East Indies only. Commissions to be dated 19th July, 1921.

To be Lieut.-tienerals in the East Indies—Major-Generals J. Marbotyre, H. De Castro, B. Marley, Sir D. Marshall, K. C. B., S. Bradishaer, Sir G. Wood, K. C. B., J. Haynes, R. Markay, Sir H. Maclean, K. C. B., A. Anderson, C. Boye.

To be Major-Generals in the East Indies—Colonels W. Morrie, W. Atkins, T. Hayes, T. Marriott, J. Skelton, G. H. Pine, J. G. Scott, H. Hall, L. Burrell, G. Dick.

T. Hayes, T. Marriott, J. Skelton, G. H. Pine, J.G. Scott, H. Hall, L. Burrell, G. Dick.

To be Colonels in the East Indies—Lieut.-Colonels A. Macdowal, J. Hodgson, R. Lewis.

To be Majors in the East Indies—Captains J. P. Boileau, W. G. Patrickson, H. W. C. Smyth, W. S. Whish, J. Ferris, W. M. Robertson, W. Morrison, H. W. C. Smyth, W. S. Whish, J. Ferris, W. M. Robertson, W. Morrison, Ist Reg. of Life Guards—Maj. H. F. C.Cavendish, rom the 9.h Light Drag. to be Major and Lieut.-Col. by purch.—Ens. A. R. C. Newburgh, from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Still.

3d Reg. of Drag. Guards—Lieut. R. Wilmot, from the 4th Light Drag. coons, to be Lieut., vice Carrol.

4th Reg. Light Drag. Capt. W. Havelock, from the 32d Foot, to be Captain, evice Spedding.—To be Lieut. D. Carrol, from the 3d Drag. Genrels, vice Wilmot — Lieut. G. Pariby, from the 13th Light Drag. vice Townsond.—To be Cornet, by purchase—J. L. Hampton, Gent. vice Newton.

8th Ditto—Cornet F. T. Fergusson, by purch. vice Barlow, J. T. Goldrick, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase—I. Lieut. P. Neville, from 19th Light Drag.—Paymaster, vice Nodan.

13th Ditto—Lieut. R. L. Toymaend, from 4th Light Drag. to be Lieut. vice Parthy.

PRIIDY.

29th Reg. Feot.—Lieut. H. Reid, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Wade.—Ras.
C. R. Wright to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Reid.—R. F. Walond, Geat. to be
Rns. by purchase, vice Wright.

32d Ditto—Brev. Maj. C. Spedding, from 4th Light Drag. to be Capt. vice

32d Ditto—Brev. Maj. C. Spedding, from 4th Light Drag. to be Capt. vice Havelock.

35th Ditto—Lieut. T. Staplev to be Capt. without purch. vice-Johnson.—

2ns. J. B. Wyatt to be Lieut. vice Stapley.—Gent. Cadet G. Carnie, from the Royal Mil. Coll. to be Ens. vice Wyatt.

41st Ditto—Maj. H. Godwin to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Evans.—Capt. E. McCoy to be Maj. by purch. vice Godwin.—Lieut. K. Burnowers to be Capt. by purch. vice McCoy.—Bas. W. Ash to be Lieut. by purch. vice Burnowers.

table by partit view servey.— man, it is an it by a reason of partit views.

45th Ditto—Gent. Cadet W. Foley, from the Royal Mil. Coll. to be Engigne without purch. vice Montgomerie.

48th Ditto—Ena, L. M. Allater to be Lieut. without purch. vice Campbell.—
Gent. Cadet D. O'Brien, from the Royal Mil. Coll. to be Ena, vice-M'Allater.
Seld Ditto—Lieut. M. Anderson, to-be Capt, without purchase, vice Shesiden.—
Berj. Major —— Sunderland to be Adj. (with the rank of Ena.) vice Moning.

nius.

56th Ditto—Brav. Major J. Gualley to he Major, by puschase, vice Sir C.

W. Burdett.

W. Burdett.

W. Burdett.

Geth Ditto—Bas. J. Morritt, from the 78th Foot, to be Ens. vice Hohne.
64th Ditto—Bas. J. Morritt, from the 78th Foot, to be Ens. vice Hohne.
78th Bitto—B. Gosper, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Morritt.
82d Ditto—Paymanter M. Cubey has been superseded.
83th Regt. of Foot—Capt. S. Frendergast, from half-pay of the Raginanta
to be Paymanter, vice Henry Clarke.
89th Ditto—Lieut. R. Ware, from half-pay 4th West India Regt. to be
Lieut. vice Cameron.
M. Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. R. Hunter to be Capt. vice Machan.—Second
Livut. J. Whitehead to be First Lieut. vice Hunter.—Gent. Cadet A. Moorhead, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut. vice Whitehead.
Brevet.—To be Majora in the Army—Capt. G. Jack of the 21st Foot.—
Captain E. P. Buckley, of the First or Grendier Regt. of Foot Gaards.
To be Inspectors of Mespitals by Brevet.—Deputy Inspectors R. Patrick.
M.D.; Sir J. D. A. Gippin, M. D.; J. Joberna; J. Phillips; J. Whiteleckar.

W.Tuder.
Te be Deputy Inspectors of Hespitals, by Brevet—Physician G. West, M.D.: R. Gerdon, M.D.; J. Rogerson, M.D.: S. Crawford, M.D.—Staff-Surgeons, P. Cole, T. Forster, C. Williamson, J. W. Dunkin, A. Lawrie, W. Rose, D. Jarvis, G. F. Lockley, J. Saumares.
Staff.—Colonel Sir S. F. Whitingham to be Quartermaster-General in the Bast Indies, vice Major-General Nicols.—Major G. Couper, of the 28M Faot, to be Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. to the Troops serving in the Laland of Jamaics (with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army,) vice Major-General Pre.—Major J. T. Fans, from the first Foot, to be Inspecting Field-Oncer of the Militia in the Jenian Islands (with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army,) vice Major-Gen. Hom. P. Staart.

the Militia in the Ionian Lahnds (with the reak of Lieut.-Col. in the Army,) vice Major-Gen. Hon. P. Stuart.

To be Inspecting Field-afficers of Militia in the Province of Nova Scotia—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. L. Dawson, on half-pay 69th Foot.—Major G. Raitt, on half-pay, 94th foot (with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army)
Garrisons—Major-General Sir J. Lyon, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-tievenner of
Portsmouth, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Cooke, K.C.B.—Major-Gengral Sig.
C. Halkett, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Gevernor of Jersey, vice Lieut.-Gen. Garrison.

RANKRUPTS.

WHITE, J. Tarporics, inakeper.

GARTON, S. Wood-street, Cheapside, silk-manufacturer.
WELSH, W. Liverpool, drysalter.
STABB, T. and PRESTON, J. Torquay, and PROWSE, J. S. Reinigh-lane, London, merchants.

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Commissions in the Oxford Troop of Oxfordshire Veonames Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant. C. Peers, Esq. to be Capt. Commundart; R. Latimer. Gent. te be Cornet. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Partne Ershiffs Dissolvied.

Partne Ershiffs Dissolvied.

Oreen and Greenwood, Malifax, woiners.—Güver-and Mitcheson, Wapping Wall, aschorsmitte.—Beutser and Guy, Leadenhef: Street, glass-sellers.—Farmers and Green, Beroughbridge, coal merchants.—Hittossand Empson, Blackburn, Lancasbire, heuse painters.—J. and R. Stuart, Manchester, wotton dealers.—G. and S. Tolley, Kidlington, cornticalers.—Barker and Co. Lance End, Staffardshire, earthenware manufacturers.—Watson and Co. Lacete, dyers.—Dwerfmouse and Carter, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, citok makers.—W. and R. Hid, Stourport, mercers.—T. and J. Dobson, Hidderminster, carpet manufacturers.—Harper and Banbury, Cheltenham, auctioneers.—Fraser and Chater, Long Acre, densfounders.—Cooke and Co. Liverpool, cotton brokers.—Knight and Freeman, Basinghall Street, al-Manye,

BANKRUPTS.

BANKR, W. Clapham, Yerkshire, woollen deaper.

BULJ.MAN. J. and T. Milattorp, Westmereland, mercays.

CLARKE, M. Buckden; Huntingdonshire, grocer. WILLIAMS, R. Llangefai, Anglesea, draper.

WEBSTER, J. Derby, tellor.

WEBSTER, J. Derby, tellor.

WILLIAMS, R. Llangefai, Anglesea, draper.

WILLIAMS, R. Llangefal, Anglesca, draper.
DIVIDENIS.
August 4. A. Kelly, 'Pail Mall, jeweller.—August/J, G. Royde, Newgate Estreet, upholsterer.—August 31, T. J. Gunsion, Liverposl, merchant.—Aug. 34, H. Theanas, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.—August 21, J. Kisher, Milby, Yorksidre, raft-merchant.—Sept. 16, R. H. Day, Tovil, Maidstone, need crusher.—August 4, T. Motley, Strand, patent-letter manufacturer.—August 22, D. Wroath, 'Truro, smith.—August 22, T. Powell and W. Browne, Laverpool, merchants.—August 22, S. Jackson. Romsey, bookseller.—Aug. 37, G. Boweler, Barbrough, Derbyshire, candlewiek manufacturer.—Aug. 39, T. Pairte, Banbury, hardwareman.—Aug. 21, R. Holt, Lymm, Cheshire, 'got rade.)

gae trade.)

OERTIFICATES—August 21.

S. Scarf, Leeds, atuff manufacturer.—J. P. Williams, Thomas Street, slater.—E. Srowe, Wymondham, shopkeeper.—C. Hilton, Over Darwen, Lancashire, swhitster.—M. Girdlestone, Norwich, baker.—N. Bliss, Water Lane, London, bookseller.—J. Stafford, Leicester, grocer.—J. Airey, Liverpool, soap belier.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, JULY 30 .- Intelligence from St. Petersburgh, which we have received through an extraordinary channel, states, that the Emperor Alexander has given a categorical reply to the representations made by the Porte against Baron de Strogonoff. contents of this document are not yet knows; but it is asserted that the Emperor demands complete satisfaction from the Porte for the insults offered to his Ambassador, and that too in the space of eight days. If it be not given, the Ambassador has received or-ders to quit Constantinople; and the Russian troops, assembled on the Pruth, will enter Moldavia. It is said that all the Generals have received scaled orders, which they are not to open until a certain day. It is doubted whether the Grand Seignior Mahmud has sufficient power over the people, and the fanatical Janissaries, to give the required satisfaction; and, in this case, war appears in evitable. But the position of M. de Strogonoff may be perilous. The stast advices from Odessa will doubtless supply further information on this subject.—Journal des Debats.

Jamaica Papers to the 13th June state, that Lord Cochrane is

sumble to enforce the blockade which he proclaimed, for a vessel sfrom Calcutta, belonging to the Phillippine Company, and richly freighted, had entered the port of Callao, in defiance of his squa-They confirm the capture of Coro. It was taken by Urdameta, and on the 11th May becissued a Proclamation, declaring that this troops were not to be considered as foes, but "as the protectors of the province of Coro;" and granting protection to all inhabitants, mhatever side they snight have esponsed heretofore, provided they did not henceforth conspire against the Government, " by forming by forming

guerfila parties, or otherwise."

Vienna, July 18.—Great activity reigns in our Cabinet; dispartches arrive, and couriers are expedited daily. The principal Secretaries are overwhelmed with increased labours. It is understood that all these movements are concerned with the affairs of the Porte. A Special Commission, composed of Members from the Assic. Council of War, has been exclusively charged with all the besiness relative to the movements of the troops on the frontiers of Turkey. It appears certain that the representations transmitted by the Turkish Cabinet to the Court of St. Petersburgh, respecting Banon de Strogonoff, are accompanied with a proposition to fix the hasis of a new treaty which shall consolidate the peace between Russia and the Porte.

FRAMESORY, JULY 28 .- The sumours of an immediate declarazion of war between Russia and the Porte, which have been in circulation here during the last few days, are not fully confirmed.

July 25.—When intelligence of the death of Buonaparte reached

Baden, Prince Eugene and the Duchess Downger Stephania of Baden crassed the invitations, which they had issued for that day, to the countemanded, and immediately put on mourning. The King of Bayaria, who was at Baden at the time, observed the most nuod s.loue on the subject. We are anxious for dispatches from Vienna, to know what the Court of Austria has done under this stance - Courier Francais.

A letter from Naples announces, that there are some hands of A detter from magnes announces, that mere are some names of Carbonari under arms. The environs of Benevento, and the vallies of Borino, are in a state of disturbance. A curate, Blasio, carries off the convoys of provisions, and levies contributions; but, it is added, that even the Liberules do not reckon much upon his move-

They write from Strasburg, on the 20th ult. that the King of Bavarie has arrived these from the waters of Baden, with two of his daughtens, under the name of the Count de Haig: his Majesty observes the strictest incognito.

MADRID, SGLA 19.--The intelligence of Buomaparte's death has reached this capital; it caused no sensation.

GRENT, JULY 30. - Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta,

GRENT, JULY 30.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, of England, travelling under the name of Countess of Hoya, artived here yesterday, with her suite.

ODESSA, JULY B.—The reports of the day are now strongly in favour of a continued smity with Turkey. The Greek cause in Meldavia, and those paper, is, we understand, annihilated, and Ypsilanti himself runs every risk of heigh taken, particularly as it is said, that the neighbouring European States have refused to afford him protection.

him protection. We have been in great enziety here for some days past, under the Turkey; but we are happy now to state, that a courier, with dispatches from St. Petersburgh, arrived here yesterday. On his authority we derive intelligence that there will be no disagreement between Russin and Turkey.

A letter from Smyrna states that the Turkish Captain who fired apon the European Commodore has been beheaded by order of the Porte. The gunners have had their right hands cut off,

Intelligence from Constantinople states, that the troops in that capital had been reinforced by several corps from Asia, which were so march for Macedonie and Thessaly. Impercitive orders had been sent to all the Pachas of Asia to send, under pain of death, all the disposable troops. It is reported that the Turks have put to death all the Greek seamen of the Isle of Rhodes.

Letters from Constant inople of the 22d July, state, that the head of the Grand Vizier, Benderly Ali Pacha, arrived at Constant Inople towards the end of the Ramedan, and was fixed up at the inner gate of the Seraglio. The table affixed to it described the deceased as a traitor to his country and to religion. Galib Pacha, formerly

Reis Effendi, and Plenipotentiary at the negociations for peace at Bucharest, is deposed. He is accessed of having influenced by his advice the actions of the late Grand Vizier.

A CURE POR SURCEDE. - On Friday last some bestmen took out of the Seine a man who had precipitated himself into it from the Pontsucceeded in reculting him to dife. He had scarcely come to him self, when he very seriously assured the Commissary of Police that it was still his intention to drown himself as soon as he should be set at liberty. The Commissary asked him to sign a declaration of his intention to destroy himself, which the fellow readily consented to do. While all this was going on, a woman arrived, vociferating, "My bushand! let me see my husband!" When she perceived, however, that her better half was alive and well, she became instantly silent. The boatmen claimed to be rewarded for the good office they had just rendered her in saving her husband, but she angrily repulsed them, exclaiming, "Why did you not let him drown himself? why did you intermeddle?" At these words, the bushand, it is said, suddenly found himself cured of his folly, and swore he would make no more attempts to drown himself .- Gazette de France.

Letters were vesterday received from Nevis and St. Kitts, from the former place dated the 21st of June, and from the latter dated the 19th of the same month. By these arrivals we have received a confirmation of the former advices from South America, of re-capture of Caraceas and La Guayra by the Royalists, and the Insurgents are said to have lost a considerable number of men. The seas in the neighbourhood of the Leeward Islands swarm with small armed vessels, committing depredations to a very great extent; the ships of war on that station are very active in putting a stop to these depredations, and several of these pirates have been

pytured and sent into St. Bartholomew's and St. Kitts.

Bxtract of a letter dated the 10th of June:—"I informed you, per the Jane and Lady Popham, that I was fearful as to the fate of three of Mount Hybla negroes. Their trials took place on the 17th of May, and it appeared so evidently that their intention was to kill all the white people in the mountain, that they were found guilty but as the evidence against them was not so strong as against Ned one of the Penn Hill negroes, they were sentenced to transporta-tion for life, and Ned was taken to Penn Hill, and hung the next morning. The Magistrates and Vestry are about to apply to the House of Assembly to purchase the freedom of the woman who gave information of their diabolical intention."

INDIA.—We have received a file of Bengal Papers to the middle of February. The advices from Balsorah state that place to be much disturbed by a party of Arabs of Zobeci, who were committing depredations without the city, while the soldiery within were plundering those who were unarmed. Some misunderstanding had arisen between the Government and the British resident, the latter was about to leave Bassorah and repair to Mahammereh, the place which General Malcolm's mission once retired from Persia. The accounts from Muscat are not of a later date than the 29th of December, previous to which time Lieut. Colonel Warren had arrived there and had an interview with the Innua. Our relations with that Prince continue on the best footing. To the northward of Muscat the Jossmess had attempted to destroy the Imaun, but they were repulsed, and quietness was restored. Our troops had ratired from Deristan to Kishme.

The Falkland Islands have been taken possession of by a naval force in the name of "the Supreme Government of the United Provinces of South America."

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MONDAY.

Birch and Co. v. Crewe.—This was an action of Assumpsit upon 25 bills of exchange, amounting in the whole to 97501. alleged 10 he endorsed by the defendant. The plaintiffs are bunkers at Starford, the defendant (the Rev. O. Crewe) is a clergyman, of large fortune, residing at Muton. A person named Wm. Birkes, carrying on business as a cheese-merchant and maltster at Charnes Old Hall, near Eccles Hall, had been in the habit of discounting bills with them, accepted by G. C. Wright, of London; but at length having some doubts of the solvency of the latter person, they declined discounting any more of his bills, unless they were indorsed by some persons of known credit in the county of Stafford. In cons persons of known credit in the county of Stafford. In consequence of this, Birkes, as was alleged, procured the indorsement of the Reverend defendant, a gentleman supposed to be worth 7,000l. per annum, to Wright's bills, and the plaintiffs actually discounted bills to the amount of 9 or 10,000l. for Birkes, all of them being drawn, accepted, and supposed to be indursed by the defendant between the latter end of August and the latter end of December, 1820-Birkes had discounted bills to a large amount similarly m tured with Messrs. Sparrow and Co. bankers at Newcastle; and with Messrs. Broughton and Co. bankers of Nantwich. It was supposed that the whole number of bills so put in circulation amounted to near 40,000l. Several of the bills discounted by the plaintiff had been regularly paid, but some being dishonoured, notice was given to the defendant. This led to a disclaimer on the part of the defendant as to his indorsement upon them, and a de-claration that they were forgeries. In the beginning of January

last Birkes absconded to France, and from thence to America.

The defence set up was, that the indorsements were forgeries that Mr. Crewe was of the most honourable character and upright integrity, and incapable of making this defence if the indorsements were genuine; that the only transactions he had ever had with Birkes, was in dealing with him for malt for domestic purposes that the promissory note alluded to was given by him to Birkes for malt so purchased. To prove this defence, Mr. William Holt Davison, Sir John Chetwood, Mr. Crewe, the defendant's son, the Rev. L. D. H. Cockburne, and Samuel Lovett, the defendant's butler, were examined. The first four witnesses proved that the indorsements, though extremely good innitations of the defendant's hand-writing, were, upon a close inspection, manifest forgeries. Mr. Crewe deposed, that his father never wrote his name twice alike; that he was remarkable for using bad pens and ink, and that he generally mended his pens with a pair of scissors. His father never had had any dealings of any sort with Birkes, but in buying malt of him. The butler was called to prove that he had never witnessed two promissory notes, which Birkes had nego-ciated, as the genuine notes of the defendant, and supposed to be ha Lonett. witnesses's na that he was unable to write

The Jury found a verdict for the defendant

## CIRCUITS.

Nonrolk Cincuit.—Sir Robert Dallas, Knt. Lord Chief Justice,

and Mr. Justice Richardson.

Buckinghamshire— Monday, July 30, at Buckingham. Bedfordshire-Thursday, Aug. 2, at Bedford. Huntingdonshire—Saturday, Aug. 4, at Huntingdon. Cambridgeshire—Monday, Aug. 6, at Cambridge. Suffelk—Thursday, Aug. 9, at Bury St. Edmund's.
Norfolk—Monday, Aug. 13, at the Castle of Norwich.
City of Norwick—The same day, at the Guildhall of the said city.
WESTERN CINCUIT.—Mr. Baron Graham and Mr. Justice Best. Southampton -- Monday, July 30, at the Castle of Winchester. Wiltshire -- Saturday, Aug. 4, at New Sarum. Dorectshire -- Wednesday, Aug. 8, at Dorchester. Deconshire-Saturday, Aug. 11, at the Castle of Exeter.

Oily and County of Exeter-The same day, at the Guildhall of the City of Exete

Cornwall-Monday, Aug. 20, at Bodmin. Somersetshire-Saturday, Aug. 25, at Bridgwater. City and County of Bristol-Monday, Sept. 3, at the Guildhall

f the City of Bristol.

Home Circuit.—Mr. Baron Wood and Mr. Justice Burrough.

Hertfordshire—Thursday, Aug. 2, at Hertford. Herifordshire—Thursday, Aug. 2, at the Horord.

Essex-Monday, Aug. 6, at Chelmstord.

Kent-Monday, Aug. 13, at Maidstone.

Sussex—Saturday, Aug. 18, at Lewes.

Surrey—Thursday, Aug. 23, at Croydon.

Northern Circuit.—Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Holroyd.

City and County of York—Saturday, Aug. 4, at the Guildhailed

the said City.

Yorkshire—The same day, at the Castle of York.

Durham-Saturday, Aug. 18, at the Castle of Durham. Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Thursday, Aug. 31 at the Guildhall of the said Town. Northumberland- The same day, at the Castle of Newcasile.

upon-Tyne. Cumberland—Thursday, Aug. 30, at the City of Carlisle. Westmorland—Wednesday, Sept. 5, at Appleby. Lancashire—Saturday, Sept. 8, at the Castle of Lancaster.
CARMARTHEN CIRCUIT.—Sam. Heywood, Serjeant at Law, tak

John Balguy, Esq. Carmarthen-Wednesday, Sept. Haverfordwest -- Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Cardigan-Sept. 17.
South Wales Circuit.—Wm. Wingfield, Esq. Chief Justice, and Robert Matthew Cusberd, Esq.

Radnorshire-Monday, Sept. 3, at Presteigne. Breconshire—Saturday, Sept. 8, at Brecon. Glamorganshire—Saturday, Sept. 15, at Cardiff.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT, —Hugh Leycester, Esq. and William Kenrick, Esq.

Merionethshire—Tuesday, Aug. 21, at Dolgelly. Caernarvonshire — Monday, Aug. 27, at Caernarvon. Anglesey — Saturday, Sept. 1, at Beaumaris.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—Hertford, Aug. 2.—The Home Circuit commenced here to-day before the Hon. Mr. Baron Wood, on the Nisi Prius Side, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Burrough, on the Crown Side.

Bunham v. Batchelor .- This was an action against the defendant, for seducing the daughter of the plaintiff, whereby he lost

Mr. Broderick (with whom was Mr. Abraham), stated the plaintiff's case with considerable ability. Mr. Marryatt was for the defendant. It appeared from the evidence of the daughter of the plaintiff, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, but whose demeanour under examination was perfectly degage; that her father was a bricklayer in respectable circumstances, residing at Wheathampstead, in this county. She was about 23 years of age. About three years since, the defendant, a young man of the same age, by business a journeyman baker, in the same village, pad honourable addresses to her; but an improper intercourse place, and in the mouth of April last, she was delivered of a child. Her father had paid the Surgeon's bill, and had since maintained the child. She had three brothers and two sisters. The younger of the latter was 18 years of age.

The Jury, under the Learned Judge's directions, found a redict

for the plaintiff - Damages 101.

AIR BALLOON.

On Wednesday Mr. Green ascended with the balloon from the Belvidere tea-gardens, Pentouville. One o'clock was generally understood as the hour at which the hatloon would be let off; and long before that hour, the road in front of the gardens was liferelly choked up with barouches, glass and hackney-conches, waggons, and carts, whose owners profited very considerably by the anrion desire of hundreds to witness the ascent, without danger of pre-sure from the crowd. The filling of the balloon began at an early hour, and it was sufficiently inflated by a little after two. The gas used on this occasion was the common carburetted hydrogen, the used in lighting the streets. Before the filling was complete, a small pilot balloon was le, off: it took a direction east by north, and was soon out of sight. Sc on after this, two carrier pigeons were thrown up, each with a paper tastened to it. They we ent off in nearly the same direction as the pin'st balloon; but their particular destination we did not learn. About talf an hour before Mr. Green got into the car, a second pilot bulle On was sent up. It took a direction a the car, a second pilot bulk Wa was sent up. It took a direction it little more to the east than the former. About half past three, the car being fixed, and every thing ready, Mr. Green stepped into it, apparently in excellent spirits, and with the manifest confidence of a man who perfectly understood the management of the precanos vehicle to which it was appended. As soon as Mr. Green had a ranged himself in the car, the cords we've cut away, and the balloon rose in a grand and majestic manner, an. dist the shouts of the multitude. The accent was not rapid nor acco. titude. The ascent was not rapid, nor acco. wanted by such a swinging motion of the car as on the last occasion. Mr. Green stood is the car as it rose, and kept waving his flag f. a very considerable time. The rapidity of its motion increased con. Merably as it rose, until it came to a height in which its apparent siz was diminished about two-thirds. It then appeare I quite stationa. y for some teconds. The aeronaut, however, soon accelerated us motion by throwing out two bags of sand. The descent of the sa. d was quite visible, and appeared in the rays of the sun like white st. 'oke. The balloon continued to ascend rapidly for a few seconds lone er, when its motion became suddenly altered, and it seemed as if it . ad got into a current of air, driving from east to west. We were ! vented from ascertaining correctly whether this was the fact, by the entrance of the balloon into a dense cloud, which completely a sourced it from our riow. scured it from our view, nor was it again seen by any who rema in the vicinity from which it ascended. The following is Mr. Green's account of his journey. Having

taken his station in the car, he says:-The balloon took at first a easterly direction. It passed over Hoxton, Hackney, and made towards the Essex coast. Precisely seven minutes after the balloon left the Belvidere Gardens it entered a very dense cloud, and immediately the earth was obscured completely from my view, righ I still Leard the shouts of the populace at Hackbers the neighbourhood. On the balloon entering the cloud it was 23 minutes to four o'clock, and the barometer stoud at 24 2-10ths. I understand that the balloon remained in the sight of the special at the Belvidere precisely seven minutes. On passing through the clouds I felt very chilly, and was covered with due or mist precisely the same as if I was in a very thick fog, except that it did not in any manner affect the stomach, as fogs generally do. When the balloon was at its greatest altitude, the thermoneter stood at 65. The density of the clouds was so very extraordinary, that at one pe riod I could scarcely distinguish the flag that was on the opposite side of the car. At a quarter to four, having risen very rapidly after going through the cloud, the glass stood at 21-10ths. This was the utmost height the balloon reached, and the light and heatwere quite oppressive to me, the former more than the latter; and although the clouds were rolling beneath me, representing to my view a sea of white down, yet above me the sun shone with extreme brilliancy. At afteen minutes before four o'clock I opened the valve to its utmost extremity, and I descended most rapidly; having passed through



the clouds I heard the shouts of persons on the earth, and saw some riding, and others running, in the direction which the balloc taking. At ten minutes before four the balloon descended (having been twenty minutes precisely on its voyage, in which period of time it had travelled about fourteen miles) is a six acre field belonging to Mr. Grout, a farmer, at Tan Yard Farm, Barking side, two miles from liford, in Essex. A number of the peasantry assisted in securing the balloon; but while in the hurry of detaching it from the net that covered the balloon, the wind blew strong, and it escaped from their group, and again ascended to the atmosphere, to the height of several thousand feet, but fortunately the valve was opes I and it descended again within about a mile and a half from where it rose, without sustaining any injury.

Mr. Green took a carrier pigeon with him, and the moment he descended he wrote on a paper—" ten minutes to four, descended quite safe near Barking, Essex." This note he tied to the foot of the bird, and it arrived in the City-road before six o'clock, and the gratifying intelligence was communicated to Mr. Green's wife, family, and friends. A number of gentlemen paid Mr. Green the most polite attention on his descent, and, in particular, Robert Wesley Hall, Esq. the Sheriff took him to his house and treated bin in the most hospitable manner. After dinner Mr. Green place his balloon in a post-chaise at Ilford, and the car on the roof, and safely arrived at the Belvidere between nine and ten o'clock.

We regret to state, a number of persons of both sexes, who had assembled to witness the ascension of the balloon, climbed on a low wall, topped with iron railing, surrounding the lawn in froat of a gentleman's house, when the railing, not being sufficient to resist the heavy weight of those attached to it, about twenty yards of it gave way, together with part of the wall, bearing all before it into or an arm broken; but the most serious case of all, was that of a very fine boy, about eight years of age, who was killed on the spot, by a large portion of the stone pillar of the gate falling on his head, which crushed it to a mummy.

#### THE KING.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, the King lest his Palace, in Pall-mull, to pursue his intended route to Ireland. On this occasion His Majesty in his plain travelling carriage, attended by Lord Graves, as Lord in Waiting, and escorted by a party of the 14th Light Dragoons, arrived at Kingston, in Surrey, at half-past twelve o'clock. The distinguished cavalcade, being very private, was not for some time recognised; but, when it was ascertained to be His Majesty, vast crowds flocked round the carriages, shouting "God save the King!" "God save King George the Fourth," and other expressions of loyalty and attachment, which were acknowledged by His Majesty with his usual gracious condescension. The horses having been changed, the Royal party set forward amidst the affectionate greetings of the populace, who followed the carriage of His Majesty to the extremity of the town. His Majesty arrived at the Barrier-gute of Portsmouth at half-past five o'clock in the evening, amidst the huzzas of an immense concourse of people who lined the rouds for miles to the beach. concourse of people who fined the roads for miles to the beach. The keys of the garrison were delivered to His Majesty by the Lieut.-Governor, and instantly returned. The royal barouche then proceeded along the High-street, escorted by a body of Dragoous. The footmen and coachman were in their undress livery, and the expedition with which His Majesty was driven along—and indeed every circumstance attending his entrance, showed that he was more than usually anxious to avoid all appearance of state. The Royal Marine Artillery, under Lieutenant-General Williams, K.C.B.; the Marine Battalions, under Lieutenant-General Williams. Arthury, under Lieutenant-General Williams, R.C.E.; the Marine Battalions, under Lieutenant-General Williams; and the Royal Engineers, 10th and 15th regiments of foot, under Lieut.-General Sir George Cooke, K.C.B., lived the streets. All the shops were shut, and His Majesty was most enthusiastically greeted. He looked extremely well, and instantly embarked on board his yacht, lying off the besch in the harbour, which lies within hail of the shore. When the barouche arrived at the Sallyport, his Majesty descended and Mr. Watson, his Majesty's Private Secretary. Upon descending, he was immediately attended by Sir Wm. Keppel, Sir Hilgrore Turner, and Sir Edmund Nagle, who had arrived the evening before. His Majesty was met at the Sallyport by the Admiral, and upon his appearance on the platform, a loud and most enthusiastic huzza burst from the spectators who crowded the beach on the right, the burst from the spectators who crowded the beach on the right, the boats and yachts in front and around, the large platform and the noof of the storehouse on the left. The King was uncovered, and when the magnificent, animated, and diversified prospect before him struck upon his eye, he appeared filled with admiration of the scene. His Majesty was dressed in a plain naval uniform, and looked exceedingly well. The Admiral offered his arm, but the King held the hand-rail of the stairs, and those descended the first flight. When he got to the second flight be took the Admiral sight arm, and walked steadily down to the venter's edge. Here he right arm, and walked steadily down to the venter's edge. Here he was received by Commodore Paget. Min P dajesty, on stepping into the barge, shook the Commodore cordinally by the hand. The battery then fired a second salute, which was r nawered by Fort Monckton, a battery far on the right near Spinly and. The men of war and the ships in the harbour next tor ik up the salute, and both the harbour and Spithead were berry it beneath a volume of smoke. The Portsdown Cavalry, wader Calonel Lindergen, received His The Portsdown Cavalry, under Colonel Lindegren, received His Majesty on the road. His Majesty was likewise escorted by a party of the Royal Hussans. Immediately on his getting on board, the Royal yacht was supply under with every shore boat that could have hed for money these states. be had for money, they were many tiers deep. The long and reiterated cheering of the warreness assemblage of Ladies and Gentlerated cheering of the we merous assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, was condessed dingly answered by our beloved Monarch's coming on dook, and politely bowing to the assembled multitude, all of whose stood up, uncovered, and again heartily cheered him. The roy al squadron had a very gay appenrance, every ship, public as a private, had her colours flying from every possible point. Sir / mass Hawkins Whitshed, the Port Admiral, in company with Sir George Cooke, received His Majesty. His Majesty instantly ordered some soup and cold-meat for dinner. After dinner the aw sings were put over the deck, and the dock turned into a draw merooms, where His Majesty took coffee, surrounded by his draw' ag-room, where His Majesty took coffee, surrounded by his Off oers, the Commodore, and several Captains of the squadron. The Royal Marine band were on board, and played, during the evening, many fine pieces of Italian and martial music. His Majesty elept on board the yacht in the harbour. From the dinner hour till morning the water was covered with boats, containing anxious and enquiring persons of both sexes. The darkness of anxious and enquiring persons of both sexes. The darkness of the evening was relieved by the reflection on the water of the lights which filluminated the houses on shore, particularly the Star and Garter, immediately abreast of which the Royal yacht lay. The Reyal Marine band was on board nearly the whole of the night. The Wednesday morning early, merry peals from the bells, with the Meitrity of the yacht party, gave tokens of a busy day for the aquatics. The Royal squadron, at Spithead, dressed in colours, with their topsails loose, the numerous yachts hovering round the Royal George, the Royal Standard floating at every point, the busy hum of the assembled multitude, formed a grand and pleasing sight. At sight the signal was thrown out, and the Royal yacht got under At eight the signal was thrown out, and the Royal yacht got under weigh; she passed the platform under a salute from every gun, standing out towards St. Helen's, where she tacked and run through Spitthead. As she passed along, the respective ships forming the corpul escort unmoored, and the spectacle became grand beyond iconception; the sea for miles was covered with craft of every description. The superb appearance of the Royal yacht was particu-

larly striking: the whole stood away towards Cowes, consisting of st; Royal Scare the Royal George yasht, Commodore Sir C. Paget; Royal Sovereign yasht, Capt. Adam; Diffey frigate, Hon: Capt. Duncon Active frigate, Sir J. Gorden; Hind 2000, Shr C. Burrard; Leabrig, Capt. Blacker; Cameleon brig, Capt. Mineux; Wolf brig, Capt. Yeoman; Starling cutter, Lieut. Reeves; Emerald yacht, tender to the Royal George; Pearl yacht, belonging to the Marquis of Anglesea; Louisa, Lord Craven's; Falcon, Hon. Mr. Pelham's; with numerous others belonging to the Yacht Club, forming a gay summer squadron. Two new-built travelling carriages have been shipped at the dock-yard, to be placed on board the Active frigate. Majesty is accompanied by a suite, consisting of Admiral Sir B. Nagle, General Sir Hilgrove Turner, Sir Wm. Keppel, Colonel Thornton, Mr. Douglas, Sir Andrew Barnard, &c. General Sir W. Houston accompanied his Majesty to Portsmouth.—The following Officers took leave of his Majesty on board the yacht: Admiral Size J. Whitshed, Lieut.-General Sir G. Cooke, Capt. Hay, R. N., and Capt. Cuyler. His Majesty arrived at West Cowes about balf-past six on Wednesday evening, and dined on board his yacht, a large party were honoured with an invitation to the table. On Thursday party were honoured with an invitation to the table. On Thursday morning at half-past two the signal was made, and the royal squadron got under weigh for Ireland. An immense number of yachts accompanied the squadron. The whole were soon out of sight.—The wind having come round to the eastward, the royal squadron will make good way, and be advanced considerably on their voyage. It is not known whether His Majesty will remain any time in the neighbourhood of Plymouth to view the Breakwater, or proceed immediately on his voyage to Ireland. It is probable that the state of the wind and weather will influence His Majesty.-When the Royal yacht passed through Spithead, immediately on coming abreast of the Camel store-ship, on board of which were the suite of the late Ex-Emperor Napoleon, His Majesty, with the usual urbanity that ever marks his noble character, condescendingly sent Sir Wm. Keppel, and others of his suite, on board, to inquire after the health of Madame Bertrand and her family, as also the health of others, the attendants of Napoleon. They fully appreciated the high honor done them.

The preparations for His Majesty's reception in Ireland, are oing on. His Majesty who is not expected before to-morrow in going on. Dublin, will remain in Anglesea two days; the dinner to be given by the University will be most splendid. Dr. Hodgkinson, Dr. Lloyd and Dr. Wilson, are the Fellows who have the command o*l* it.

BY THE LORD LIBUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND. TALBOT.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having laid before His Ma esty's Privy Council the following letter from the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Knight:-

Benjamin Bloomfield, Knight:—

"My Load,—I am commanded by the King to apprise your Excellency, that it is His Majesty's intention to rendezvous in Holyhead harbour, and there to remain until your Excellency shall be enabled to acquaint His Majesty that the Authorities of Dublin are ready to receive him.

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to adopt this arrangement with a view to relieve his faithful Irish subjects from the suspense and uncertainty of time which unavoidably attend a sea voyage.

"With great respect, I have the honour to be,

"My Lord, your Excellency's obedient Servant,

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

"B. BLOOMFIELD.

It is ordered that the same be published in an Extraordinary Conzette for the purpose of giving the earliest and most public notification of such His Majesty's most gracious commands, and of the regard and consideration His Majesty's has thereby condescended to

regard and consideration His Majesty has thereby conde manifest for his faithful and loving Irish subjects. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 31st day of July, 1821.

W. ARMAGH.

MANNERS, C.

JOHN G. DUBLIN. ERNE. CASTLECOOTE FRANKFORT DR MONTMORENCY. NORBURY S. O'GRADY. WM. SAURIX. W. DOWNES. D. BAIRD. J. RADCLIFFE.

Meetings in various parts of the kingdom have been held, and e to address the King on his arrival.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

His late Majesty many years ago, composed an air, which he gave to one of his attendants of the name of Bernard, who, on Bickerstaff's transformation of The Fillage Opera to Love in a Village, introduced it in the character of Rosetta, with appropriate words, viz. "In love should there meet a fond pair.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York beld a Military Levee which was attended most numerously. Among others present were, Lieuts.-Gens. Sir E. Paget, Maitland, and Campbell; Major-Gen. Brand; Colonels Sir Win. Gomm, Austen, Lygon, Reynett; the Earl of Aylenford, and the Hoa. Major Finch.

On Thursday his Royal Highness the Duke of York dined at the Star and Garter, at Richmond, with a party of officers of his regiment, who had the honour of coaveying him up the river from Whitehall-stairs themselves, in a beautiful eight-cared boat, built expressly for their use this Spring. The following were the eight rowers on this occasion:—Lord Saltoun, Col. Brook, Col. Barclay, Col. Higginson, Col. Grant, Capt. Douglas, Capt. Simpson, and Capt. Long. His Royal Highness was attended by Gen. Upton, and Col. Cook.

On Friday, soon after three o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town in his chariot and four, on his return

On Friday the Duke of Wellington left town for the continent, in order to inspect the whole of the new fertifications constructed and carrying on through the Netherlands. His Grace will visit Paris previous to his return.

Last Sunday evening the town of Windsor was very full of com-pany, and the great attraction was the promenade on the terrace pany, and the great attraction was the promenade on the terrace, which was crowded till a late hour. The numerous band of the Life Guards continued playing till near nine o'clock. Saturday being what is called election Saturday with the young gentlemen at Eton College, great numbers of the Nobility and persons connected with the families of the students of that Seminary, were present at the celebration of the day. The young gentlemen proceeded in boats, dressed in fancy and appropriate dresses, up the river to Surly Hall, where they were regaled with refreshments; the band of music accompanying them. On their ceture a brilliant display of fire-works were let off. and the their return a brilliant display of fire-works were let off, and the weather being very favourable, attracted a great concourse of spectators. On Monday morning the young gentlemen of Eton College left for the beliday.

Spectators. On Monday morning the young gentlement of Mondays.

College left for the holidays.

ENGLISH MONARCHS CROWNED IN JULY AT WESTMINSTER.—

Richard H. July 16, Anno 1337; Richard H. July 6, Anno 1483;

James I. July 25, Anno 1603; George IV. July 19, Anno 1821.—

The above comprises a period of four hundred and eighty-four years.—Coronation Sermons, or Exhortations, are not stated to have been used till the Crowning of Edward the Confessor, at Windowski and the Monday of Monday was urached by the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The proceedings of the Court of Claims are not recorded till Richard II. and here originated the

Act or GRACE.—The following letter has been sent to the everal Revenue Boards in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the release of certain prisoners:--

"Treasury Chambers, 26th July, 1821.
"GENTLEMEN—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners

of His Majesty 's Treasury, to acquaint you that, in com of His Majesty's Coronation, my Lords are pleased to sanction the release of all p risoners confined for Penalties for breaches of the bes of the Laws of the Revenue under your management, who may have b confined for any period exceeding six months; and I am to desire that you will for hwith take the necessary measures for that purpose, unless there should be any special case of improper conduct in gool, or of very flagrant classicier, when my Lords desire the same may be submitted for their consideration and directions.

"My Lords are also pleased to extend this Act of Grace, under the same exceptions, to all prisoners who have not yet been in comfinement six months, when they shall have completed this term of imprisonment; and they draire, that instructions be given in their several cases, so that they may be released on the day on which the six months shall expire.

"I am further to acquaint you, that my Lords are in like m ner pleased to sanction the release of all prisoners confined for debts, due to the Revenue under your management, less in amount than 1001, who may have been confined, or when they shall have been confined, three months; and they are pleased to authorise you to discharge the books of your Department from the amount due crome such persons, and desire you will take measures accordingly unless there should be special circumstances attending any particular case, as before-mentioned, when my Lords davier you will lose nor time in submitting the same for further directions.—I am, Gendlemen, your obedient servant, (Signed) "S.R. LUSHINGTON." Westminster Hall closed on Thursday, by order of the Lord.

Great Chamberlain.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains addresses to the King from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Maybole, Hertford, Colchester, Street upon-Avon, and other places, congratulating his Majesty on the lute-august ceremonial, which has confirmed the bond of union between m and a free and loyal people.

A Supplement to the Guzette was published on Friday night.

containing the account of the cerumonies at the Coronation

Mr. Kemble has changed his residence from Lousanne to an ele-gant villa on the road to Vevay, on the boaks of the Leman Bales. Mrs. Siddens and her daughter are there on a visit.

It is a singular fact, that the temperature of the air on the longest

It is a singular incr, that the temperature of the air on the longest day in the present year, was one degree-lower than on the shortest day if the preceding year.

A young lady, the daughter of a gentleman of fortune, residing near Worcester, eloped from the house of a friend within three miles of Lichfield, where she was on a visit, with a gentleman on Monday morning. They arrived at a small town in Shropshire, wherethey were pursued, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of her friends, the Clergyman united them.

A first-rate line-of-battle-ship, built upon a beautiful model, is nearly ready to be hunched at Chatham. The name originally intended was the *Prince Regent*, but we understand it is to be changed to *George the Fourth*. The head and quarter gallexies are a fine specimen of maxine architecture. She is to carry one

On Thursday, the East India Company's Regiment under the command of Colonel Astell, had a field-day in London Fields, Enckney. It consists of 700 men, and made a fine militury appearance. and performed their evolutions much to the satisfaction of the militury officers present.

The Russian frigate Voslock, Capt. Bellinghausen, and a corvette, put in at Lisbon in the early part of this month, from a voyage of discoveries in the Pacific Ocean, bound to St. Petersburgh. These ships proceeded nearly in the track of our great circumnavi-gator Cook, and got as far as 70 S. having ascertained (which is the principal thing discovered) that the land discovered is the North Pacific by Cook, and called by him Sandwich Land, is an island, or islands

Thursday, the Lord Mayor held a Wardmote for the election of an Alderman for the Ward of Cheap, in the room of the late Alderman Rothwell, when William Thompson, Esq. of Thames-street, was unanimously elected.

In the Court of Common Council, on Monday, some conversations relative to London Bridge arose, in consequence of a petition pre-sented from several proprietors of corn and coal cruft, in which they stated, that two additional arches would be sufficient to satisfy the stated, that two additional arches would be sufficient to satisfy the petitioners, and that an attempt to impose a tax or toll of 2d. in the ton, would be unequal and oppressive. Mr. Alderman Garant was of opinion that a new bridge was preferable to patching up the old one. Mr. Alderman Venables thought that widening the apples would answer every purpose. At length, it was carried by a larger majority, that the old bridge should be repaired and altered.

On Wednesday, being the 1st day in August, Dogget's coat and badge was rowed for, according to the annual custom, by six young waterman, just out of their apprenticeships. Thomas Cole, of Chelsea, was declared the winner of the livery and badge; William Meckliffe, of Bank side, came in second, he received 41. 7s. 61.; Joshua Judge, of Rotherhithe, was third, and received 21. k2s. 6d.

The general trade of the West of Scotland is going invariably on. The cotton mills are brisker just now than they have been for a considerable time. The manufactures carried on in the country towns are doing well; the wool manufacturers in Segwarton and Kilmarnock are in good spirits, and the work people are at present. more comfortable in circumstances than they have been since 1812.

MIDDLESEX JURIES.—The Shorlf of Middlesex has addressed an official notice to the constables of the several districts in the unty, warning them that if Jurors are not returned according to the provision of the Acts, the possities will be strictly enforced.—
The persons qualified to serve on Juries are—All persons having The persons quantied to serve on Juries are—all persons having; 101, by the year of freehold, or copyhold, or ancient demesse, or in rent, fee simple, fee tail, or for life. All persons having an estate in possession in land, in their own right, of the yearly value of 201, or upwards, over and above the reserved rent payable thereout, such lands being held by lease or leases for the absolute term of fifty years or more, or for ninety-nine years, or any other terms determinable on one or more like or lives. All leasehelders on leases where the imposed rents shall amount to 501, or upwards perleases where the imposed rents again amount to but, or upwards per-annum over and above all ground rents, or other reservations pay-able by virtue of the said leases. The proper officers are particu-larly warned against omitting to add the title of Esq. where it is dee, and of adding it where it does not properly appertain, with a clear to fair selections in cases of Special Juries.

COURT MARTIAL .- The Court Martial ordered to try Liout. I. Fletcher, first Lieut. of His Majesty's ship Tees, on charges of "cruel, oppressive, and unconver-like conduct towards several of the crew of that ship during the time he has belonged to her," is of opinion that the charge of cruelty has not been proved against or opinion that the charge of cruelty has not been proved against Lieut. Fletcher, but the remaining part of the charge has been proved against him, by his having inflicted punishment on some of the crew contrary to the regulations and instructions relating to His Majesty's service at sea, and to the customs of the Navy; and as the offence falls within the 33d article of the acts and orders for the regulation and better government of His Majesty's Navy and Shius of War and forces by sea doth adultas him to be dismissed Ships of War, and forces by sea, doth adjudge him to be dismissed from His Majesty's service accordingly; but in consideration of the very excellent character given to him by several Officers, and as his offence appears to have arisen from the bad system of punishment which existed on board His Majesty's ship Tees, the Court strongly recommends him to the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Ampiralty. Capt. J. B. Hay, of the Queen Character President.

THE ARMY .- The 29th regiment of foot, stationed in Manchester and its neighbourhood, is about to exchange quarters with the 80th regiment, now at Chester and Liverpool. The 77th regiment is more from Rockdale, &c. to Sunderland.

The following regiments are in the Mediterremean :-- 8th, or late King's Own; 18th, Royal Irish; 28th, 86th, 51st, King's Own Light Regiment; 73th, 65th, King's Light Intentry; 90th Light Infantry—eight regiments; 26th, 27th, 64th, and 80th, at Gibraltar.

Lieut.-Col. Stareley, and one company of the Royal Staff Corps, are under orders to embark for the Mauritius.

Col. Sir A. Christie took the command of Chatham Garrison last eek, vice Major Desherough, promoted to be Lieut.-General,-Col. Burgoyne, of the Royal Engineers, has taken the command of the Royal Engineers' Establishment of that garrison—On Tuesday two companies of the 66th regiment arrived at Chatham, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Gildie, from St. Helena; the remainder of the regiment is expected to arrive shortly.—Four troops of the Sta Royal Lancers passed through Chatham on their route to Canterbury, where the head-quarters of the regiment are to be established: two troops passed by way of Maidstone on the same route.

The Royal South Gloucester Militia having completed the period

of 21 days' training and exercise, were dismissed on Friday se'nnight, and returned to their homes.

In consequence of the Military Brevet, the command of the 13th Light Dragoons, 1st Foot (1st Battalion), 9th, 14th, 18th, 38th, 58th, 64th, 67th, 72d, 75th, and 69th, will become vacant, the Colonels being appointed to the rank of Major-General.—The Brevet includes the promotion of Col. Bourke, to the rank of Major-General. otion of Col. Bourke, C.B. of Thornville, near Limerick.

Our present military establishment at Portsmouth consists of 80,000 men. There are 108 bettalions of Infantry (Foot Guards included) and 28 of Home. Fifteen regiments of the Infantry and four of the Cavalry are in the service of the India Company. This establishment, it is said, is to be diminished to 66,000, by the redaction of 14,000 on the 24th of September. This reduction will be effected, not by the disbandment of any battalion whatever, but by that of two troops and two companies in each regiment through-out the army. The reducible officers, it is said, will be permitted to continue doing duty with their corps, though in the receipt of half-pay only, and will fall into vacancies as they occur in their tive regiments. This is an arrangement which, while the general measure is important to the country, cannot but prove ex-tremely satisfactory to officers juniors of their rank, very many of whom, in order to return to the service, have purchased the regulated difference, which, in several instances, is no inconsiderable sum. Should the country hereafter call for further curtailment, the unnumbered regiments and the second battalions of the Royals, of the 60th, and of the Rifle Brigade, would afford a reduction of near six thousand men; but the diminution of our force to an establishment so small, is a measure that should be undertaken with caution, when the wide extent of the British empire is considered, together with what is due to its safety and dignity. Before the King leaves Ireland, the four gallant regiments that retain the "Garb of Old Gaul," namely, the 42d, 78th, 79th, and 93d, will be brigaded in Dublin. The 92d, which completes the five regiments that continue the old Roman costume, is in Jamaica; but, though absent, its services will be no less called to mind by a Sovereign who well remembers that in every quarter of the globe the Gordon Highlanders have covered themselves with glery. the Gordon Highlanders have covered themselves with glery. The 93d, or Sutherland Highlanders, is at present the junior regiment of the line; they are in an admirable state of discipline. The flunk companies of the 66th regiment came home in the Camel, under Colonel Nicol. Lieutenants Morris and Usher, and Surgeon Henry, of the 66th, and the colours of the regiment, also

The Queen was aware of her danger, and with the utr patience, she submitted to every proposed means of relief, at the same time saying, that she believed it was useless.—Official motion of the Queen's illness and danger has been sent to the Home-effice, and was officially acknowledged.

The Queen has been seriously indisposed for some days; the following Bulletin was issued on Thursday night:—

"Brandenburgh-House, stug. 2d, 1821, half-past 10, p. m.
"Her Majesty has an obstruction of the bowels, attended with Inflammation. The symptoms, though mitigated, are not removed.

W. G. MATON.

"HENRY HOLLAND."

" PELHAM WARREN.

The Morning Chronicle of Saturday states :

Throughout yesterday and the day before the Queen underwent continual fomentations, but without any material alleviation of the inflammation. The physicians have not been enabled to procure any relief for the bowels; but yesterday she was bleeded four times, and she lost on the whole 66 ounces of blood. Through this, and a warm bath, her Majesty was somewhat composed, and enjoyed three or four hours' sleep yesterday evening. But still her condition was felt to be so alarming, that Mr. Fox, the Proctor of Docconverse was rett to be to atarming, mat mr. rox, me rroctor of noc-tons Commons was brought down to draw up her will, which was essecuted by nine o'clock. Messrs. Brougham, Denman, and Dr. Loubington remained at Brandenburgh House until 11 o'clock. Her Majesty was also attended by Lord and Lady Hood, Lady Anne Hamilton, with Mr. Alderman Wood and Family

The following are copies of the Bulletins which were issued in The following are the course of the day:
"The Queen has passed a tolerably quiet night; but the symptoms of he the course of the usy.

"The Queen has passed a tolerably que
Majesty's liness remain as yesterday.

"Brandenburgh House, Aig. 3, 1821,
nine o'clock A.M."

"W. G. MATON,
"PELHAM WARREN,
"HENRY HOLLAND."

Eight o'clock.—We regret to learn that there are no favourable symptoms in the progress of her Majesty's disorder.

"There is no improvement in her Majesty's symptoms since the morning." Brandenburgh House, Ang. 3, 1821.

ten o'clock P.M."

"H. AINSLIE,
"W. G. MATON,
"PELHAM WARREN.
"HENRY HOLLAND."

The following bulletin was exhibited yesterday morning at Cam

bridge House : 

Brandenburgh House, Aug. 4, nine o'clock, A.M."
The following Bulletin was issued at twelve o'clock: jesty has been in a sound sleep since six o'clock this morning mains so. All the symptome are as before. (Bigned as before.) abourgh House, Aug. 4, Saturday, 12 o'clock."

The election of a physician to Westminster Hospital took place on Thursday, when Dr. Boyton was declared duly elected, the number of votes being—For Dr. Boyton, 109—For Dr. Vetch, 45.

ROMAN BRIDGE IN HOLLAND.—Grontages.—The Roman brigde, which was discovered in Holland in 1818, is now wholly cleared from the turf with which it was surrounded. It is three miles long, and twelve feet broad. It was laid by the fifteenth cohort of Germanicus, over the marshes, in which deep beds of turf have since been formed, and, in all probability, gradually sunk into the marsh by its own weight. The resinous particles which are in the marshy soil have probably contributed to preserve the bridge, which is entirely of wood. Every six feet there were posts to support the railing, as may be judged by the holes in which they were fixed. This great work, which consists of a judicious number of beams, appears to have been wrought with very large axes; the work managing is admirable. ship is admirable.

#### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford.—Thursday last came on the election at Merton College when Mr. George Rooke and Mr. George Hamilton Seymour, of Merton College, Mr. Clarence Pigou, of Christ Church, and Mr. Henry William Bulkley, of Brasenose, were elected Fellows of that

On Wednesday the 25th, (St. James's day,) the Lord Bishop of Worcester held an ordination in the parish church of Hartlebury, when the following persons were ordained:—PRIESTS—W. M. Williams, M.A.; T. Snow, M.A.; T. Winter, M.A.; D. Miller, M. A.—DEACONS—H. J. Barton, M.A.; W. Brown, M. A.; D. H. Walton, M. A.; W. H. Mogridge, B. A.; E. Faulkner, B. A.; G. Smalley, B. A.; C. Smith, B. A.

CAMBRIDGE.—A grace having passed the Senate to the following effect:—that those to whom the Sunday afternoon turns, and the turns for Christmas Day and Good Friday are assigned, shall, from the beginning of October, 1821, to the end of June, 1822, provide no other substitute than such as should be appointed in con-formity with that grace. The following persons have been elected each for the month to which his name is affixed:—Oct. The Hul-sean Lecturer.—Nov. Dr. Blomfield, Trin.—Dec. Rev. S. Lee, Arabic Professor.—Jan. Mr. C. Musgrave, Trin.—Feb. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough, Lady Margaret's Professor.—Mar. Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity.—April and May, the Hulsean Lecturer.-June. Mr. Dicken. Pet.

Messrs. Lionel Buller and John Cullen Evans, Scholars of King's college, were on Monday last admitted Fellows of that society.

The Rev. Edward Bellman, rector of Helmingham and Pet-

taugh, Suffolk, is appointed Chaplain to the Countess of Dysart.

The Rev. Charles Spancer vices of Biskon Spant. The Rev. Charles Spencer, vicar of Bishop Storfford, is appointed domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Aylesbury.

#### VOLCANO IN THE ISLE OF BOURBON

[Account of a late Explanton by an eye witness.]
On the 27th of February, at ten o'clock in the morning, the veather being cloudy, a frightful noise was heard, like that of a loud clap of thander, produced by the explosion of a column of fire and smoke from the crater of the volcano. The clearness of the rest of the day prevented a full enjoyment of this brilliant horror; but on the arrival of night a pillar was perceived, formed of masses of fire and inflamed matter, shooting majestically to a

prodigious height, and falling with a crash which inspired ter The brightness which it diffused was such, that over all the extent of this quarter a letter could be read by the light of this prodigy. Towards the middle of the night three rivers of fire were discovered opening a passage near the summit of the mountain, a little below the crater, and taking a direction perpendicular to the high road. On the 9th of March one of them had passed it, leaving a line of lava six feet high by twenty feet broad, and rolled to the sea over an extent of 30 poles, throwing up the water to such a height that it fell down in the shape of

At the moment of the eruption, a shower composed of blackish ashes, of gold coloured glass, sulphurous particles, fell in the vicinity of the volcano. It rained thus for two hours. On the 9th of March, we experienced an earthquake, which was of so short a duration, that we could not determine its direction. From the first moment of the eruption to the day on which I write, the volcano as not ceased to burn.

On the first of this month it threw out such a quantity of smoke, that the higher parts of the island was covered by it. On the 2d the rain was so shundant, that the arm of the lava reaching to the see was extinguished, and on the 4th it could be passed without

An observer, whom I placed in such a manner as to seize the most ninute circumstances which the volcano in activity might present, tells me that at this moment the second arm of the lava has reached the high road on a base double the breadth of the farmer, or 60 poles. and that the third is 200.

Having long resided in Naples and Sicily, I have ascertained that the lava produced by the volcano of Bourbon does not at all resem-ble that produced by Vesuvius and Ætna; the lava of the two latter volcanos is compact, hard and not porous: trinkets and snuff-boxes are made of it, which takes a polish finer than marble. The pavement of Naples is made of square blocks from Mount Vessvius, and it is so slippery that in time of rain we might slait upon it as on ice. The lave of Bourbon is a species of scoria, of a black colons, and presents the aspect of iron dross.

(Signed)
The Mayor of St. Rose, PREYNE DE BALLERGUE. St. Roze, April 9.

An article from Naples dated 14th uit. in a French Journal, says Last Friday, Vesurius was covered during the whole day, not with volcanic lava, but with snow, which fell in great absudance and covered the whole summit of the mountain. This is a phenomenor rarely witnessed here, even in winter."

AGRICULTURAL BEPORT FOR JULY .- There is little of novelty to present to the public, at this time, as an agricultural report. The different crops upon the ground have improved since our last, from a favourable change in the weather, whilst yet there has been a considerable want of solar heat. Late high winds also may have had some degree of ill effect on the wheats under the flowering process. Nevertheless, all the crops appear in a prosperous and thriving state, and very probable at harvest, to afford a considerable sugmentation of the material tools of communication of the material tools of the material augmentation of the national stock of corn, pulse, and roots collectively. The stocks of roots was great, and the late rains will draw up a large aftermark. The hops are much mended, and will probably be a far greater crop than was expected. The growth of seeds this year has not been so successful. Tares will be a good crop. Fruit is in far greater abundance than the early senson promised, apples being the chief exception. The late rains have drawn up the turnip plants to a size and substance to defy the fly. Live stock, both fat and lean, has declined in price still farther since our last, with a change to encounter the usual autumnal fall. Wool has experienced a triffing amendment in price. The crops generally, in Ireland and upon the Continent, are reported to be of good

HOWARD AND GIBBS BANKRUPTCY .- On Wednesday there was another meeting of the creditors of the bankrupts, who stated that their accounts were not balanced and adjusted sufficiently correct; there were upwards of eight hundred accounts. The Accountant stated that it would take two months to correct the account fit for the creditors' inspection. The commissioners accordingly adjourned for that period.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS HAVING ANY TRANSACTIONS WITH HAMBURGH.—Intelligence was received on Friday, of the fallure of a commercial house in which many of the German houses in this city are deeply involved. On inspecting the list of creditors, the wife of the insolvent appears as a principal creditor—and whose claims will probably absorb all the assets. It seems there is a law in Hamburgh which cannot be made too public, that the wife's property has a prior claim upon the whole estate for the first five years of her marriage. The bankrupt, in this case, has only been married four years and three quarters—it is therefore expedient in estimating a man's property by what he had with his wife to ascertain how long he has been married! Mr. MALONE'S SHAKSPEARE (superimended by Mf. HOW SIAL)
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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We quite agree with " LOYABTY" in his suggestion, that in the reduction of clerks, fo. in public offices, those of radical politics should be first removed. We are quite ours that if heads of femishould be use removed. Fre are quive ours unas y news of jumilies were, by the same rule, to employ only loyal and descring tradesmen, the number of disaffected persons in middling life would be greatly decreased; let these sort of people fed her completely they depend upon their bettern, and they will soon love to respect them. We shall be very happy to show up my and all men who vilify the Government by which they get their break.

A" Docton of Divinity" is also an A.S.S., or he would have disguised his hand better—the same paper, same writing, and same post-marks on two letters, show great carelannes is his folly.

The lines to Miss Co Bitt are not worth inserting—the rishis to too insignificant to excite the slightest interest either on er of the stage.

We cannot consent to insert the criticism upon Horastly publication; we trust the Attorney-General wi eral will de bis duty, and we are quite sure an English Jury will do theirs.

We thank our correspondent Homo; his boar upon the Our Timen is excellent; but we think it would be safer for him as to take any notice of their blunders yet.

to take any notice of their blunders yet.

If C. B. had som our Sunday's paper, she manie has been the list of promotions she enquires for; in the few dispetched on ferturing night, mothing from the Gauette appears besides the same of bankrunts.

We must beg our correspondents to pay the pastage of the lotters, and no make this request in this inclance less from a few of the charge of postage, then from an apprehension that money by the neglect of such payment, lose many calculate communications. In the course of the last most, we returned uniqued to the Patt-Office more than a down letters, as being unpointed of assessment on sunthin to animaricate their contents: but some letters. ble to eppreci made the rule, we shall constantly abide by the accurate

CALCAR shall be assended to. Mn. Hunt of Colchester bege us to say, that he has gut ye at the Adelphi Chapel these seven years.

MR. BROACKR's conduct was very proper; but we see models extraordinary in a surgeon's giving his assistance to a men stidently taken ill; at all events we must decline inserting his letty. which comes very near the " puff direct."

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURBAR, J. 

FRENCH FUNDS 4 Se . A . South 5 per et. Div. 22 March 86-00 | Bank Sh. DW. 1749 1377-5 Recon. Div. 22 March 97-89 | Ex. Leni. 1 mo. 25-40 3mc. 55-47



## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

WE have throughout the whole of our career, supported to the best of our abilities, the cause of LOYALTY, RELI-GION, and MORALITY; and in the execution of our selfimposed duty, we have deemed it right at all hazards to speak truths. We are aware that many of those truths must have caused the parties implicated, much pain; nor were we exempt from a painful feeting while laying them before the public. In attacking faction and radicalism, the Queen (who most ill-advisedly chose to accept the office of leader of the mob) came more frequently before us than almost any other individual; and we have never flinched from speaking what we thought just, or narrating that which we believed authentic; but now that GoD, in his inscrutable wisdom, has been pleased to visit Her Majesty with a painful and dangerous illness-GoD forbid that we should say another word. Our readers, therefore, if they find this Number of JOHN BULL more than ordinarily dull, will attribute its inefficiency to its right

Saturday, six o'clock, P. M.

We understand, by a Gentleman who has this moment arrived from Brandenburgh House, that the Queen is better, but no bulletin will be issued till half-past ten o'clock this

During the past week there has been much fluctuation in the Funds, occasioned by the conflicting accounts which have been received from Turkey relative to its rupture with Russia, and the public securities have been agitated in proportion. On Monday the Money Market presented an unfavourable aspect, as was the case on Tuesday; on both of which days 'Consols had considerably declined, having been done as low as 741 for Money, and 74 f for the Account; but on Wednesday afternoon a favourable alteration was visible, as advices had been received both from Russia and from the Turkish coast. which tended to show that the differences between Russia and the Porte might be amicably arranged: since that day nothing has transpired to remove the credit which that intelligence had received. Consols immediately rose, and within a few days have advanced nearly 13 per cent. Consols opened yesterday morning at 75% for Money, and 75% for the Account, and after some fluctuating closed at 75# for Money, and 75 for the Account. There has been an improvement also in the continental securities within the last few days; the French 5 per Cents. are as high as 86:60, and the Exchange 25:45. The Russian 5 per Cent. Bonds are at 814. American 6 per Cents. 1001, and the Spanish 5 per Cents. 56.

## MESSRS. BODKIN, BROCK, & OLD TIMES.

A DISPUTE, very interesting to the parties, but not to the public, has taken place between the people belonging to the Old Times and a Mr. Bodkin, who stands charged with the heinous crime of hoaxing that incomparable paper.

We really do not know what the legal punishment for hoaxing the Old Times is, but if the proprietors were to prosecute every correspondent who humbugs them, their lawyers would have a rare time of it.

It seems that Mr. Bodkin has incurred the anger of these people, by writing a severe official letter, reprimanding them for their insolence in daring to alter an advertisement sent to their shop; this, and the fact that the society from whom the advertisement came immediately ceased to take in their paper, has entailed upon him the ire of the cockney journal.

We should add, in justice to Mr. Bodkin, that upon an investigation before a Committee of the Mendicity Society, of which he is Secretary, he was acquitted of the crime by a majority of sixteen to two,-the minority being radicals, and friends of the people who do the Timer.

One of these gentlemen is MR. W. WILLIAMS, and the other a Mn. TOOKE; whether he be a son of the late Horne Tooke or not, we cannot say; if he be, he is a living proof that talent is not hereditary, if jacobinism is.

On Thursday the 26th ult. embarked at Donaghadee, for Porton a nursuay the zoth uit. embarked at Donaghadee, for Portpattick, the Marchieness Dowager of Londonderry and suite, Lady Elizabeth Pratt, Lady Emily James, John Turnly, of Rockport, Req. and Dr. Neilson. The Marchioness seemed much agitated, and evident symptoms of grief were discovered as her agitated, evident symptoms of grief were discovered on her taking her leave of this country. Never was a Lady's departure from this or any other country more regretted by all classes of the community. The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry intend leaving

town on Monday next for Ireland.

Three natives of the interior of the Brazils, about 600 miles up the country, (a man and woman, and their child), have recently arrived in London: they are cannibals, but exceedingly timid. They wear

car and mouth ornaments. COPYER SHOPE.—Thursday bills were issued from the Police Offices, in order to be distributed to various proprietors of shops or fooms for the sale of, or under the pretence of selling, ready made coffee, with a copy of the 18th section of the Act of Parliament, passed in the late session, intituled, an Act for the more effectual administration of the office of a Justice of the Peace, in or near the metropolis, &c. which requires that shops or rooms of the above description shall not be kept open after eleven o'clock at night during any part of the year, nor opened before the hour of four in the morning between Lady-day and Michaelmas, or before six in the morning between Michaelmas and Lady-day, and if shut up with persons inside during these hours, except persons dwelling therein, the owners will be fined 191. on conviction, and in default of paysecut sent so hard labour for three mostly.

#### MR. THOMAS MOORE.

"One of the French papers calls the poet, Thomas Moore, Sir Thomas Moore. We are ready to allow that Mr. Moore, both on the score of talents and high character, has a better claim to such n title than many a name in the catalogue of knights; but we believe there is a staunch inflexibility about his principles which has no very natural tendency to such an honour, unless Apollo were to institute an order of knighthood, and then he would be a Grand Cross."-OLD TIMES, Aug. 1, 1821.

We quite agree (for once) with the Old Times, that on the score of talent, MR. MOORE stands much higher than Sir Charles Aldis, Sir Henry Bunbury, Sir Colum-BINE DANIELS, or Sir RONALD FERGUSSON, or even than the last Knight of all, SIR J. B. POCOCK; nay, in spite of his appalling politics and loose morals, we are ready to place this warm and glowing songster high in the ranks of talentfor who could be so blinded by political feeling, as to deny to so sweet a poet all the distinction due to his merit.

But, when we hear of "staunch inflexibility of princiwe laugh outright-not at TOM MOORE-because he would not talk such trash—but at the ignorance of the wretched TIMES, for touching on a subject of which they

evidently know nothing.

MR. THOMAS MOORE, the poet in question, holds at this moment the SINECURE OFFICE of Registrar of the Admiralty Court, at Bermuda, obtained for him by the SPECIAL FAVOUR OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY.

It is equally true, however, that THOMAS MOORE, is not likely to fall in the way of knighthood, as he is obliged to live out of England, being PUBLIC DEPAULTER IN HIS OFFICE to a large amount.—Stupid, assish, Times.

#### BRANDENBURGH GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to grant to Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the dignity of a Prince of her United Realm, by the style and title of PRINCE of SCILLY.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to make the following additions to her Peerage:—

His Royal Highness PRINCE WILLIAM, of Brownlow Street, Knight, Hospitaller of the First Class, and Grand Cross of the Illustrious Orders of Saint BERGAMI and CARO-LINE, to be DUKE of SPITTAL, of SPITTAL, in the county of Pembroke, and MARQUESS of FOULMIRE, in the county of Cambridge.

His Excellency BARON BERGAMI to be DUKE of BED-DINGTON, and MARQUEAS of MOREBATH, in the county of Devon, and EARL of WELLDON, in the county of Lincoln.

EARL FITEWILLIAM to be DUKE OF RATBY, MAR-QUESS FITZWILLIAM AND EARL MILTON, The EARL of BLESSINTON to be MARQUESS of EYE.

MATTHEW WOOD, Esq. M. P. ALDERMAN, DRUGGIST AND FISHMONGER, to be DUKE of BAGGINTON, in the county of Warwick, MARQUESS of BEER-ALL-STONE, and EARL of OWLPEN, in Gloucestershire.

MES. DAMER to be COUNTESS of MIDDLESEX. VIS-COUNTESS CHISLEMURET, in the county of Kent, and BARONESS CLIPSTONE, in the county of Northampton.

S. WHITERBAD, Esq. to be EARL of TUBNEY, in the county of York, VESCOURT BERR-FERRIS, in the county of Devonshire, and Banon POTT-SHRIGLEY, in the county of

The Hon. HENRY GREY BENNETT to be EARL of FRITHELSTOCK, in the county of Devon, VISCOURT SMALLWAYS, and BARON BARKING, of BARKING, in

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. to be EARL OF PILLSDEN, VIS-COUNT POWDERHAM, in the county of Devon, and BARON SWINESHEAD, in the county of Lincoln.

LORD ERSKINE to be EARL OF FRISKNEY, VISCOUNT GRETNA, and BARON ERSKINE.

PETER MOORE, Esq. to be VISCOUNT FOOLOW of FOO-

LOW, in the county of Derby. R. WAITHMAN, Esq. to be VISCOUNT SHAWLFORD of SHAWLFORD, in Surry, and BARON ELLS-TREE, in the

county of Herts. LADY ANNE HAMILTON to be BARONESS COCKER-MOUTH.

MRS. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR to be BARONESS THIMBLERY, of THIMBLERY, in the county of York. Her Majesty's ATTORNEY-GENERAL to be BARON

KNAVESTOCK, of KNAVESTOCK, in the county of Essex. Her Majesty's SOLICITOR-GENERAL to be BARON ASKE, of ASKE, in the county of York.

J. C. Hobhouse, Esq. to be Baron Talkin, of Talkin, in the county of Cumberland.

SER GERARD NOBL to be LORD ASSINGTON, of As-SINGTON, in the county of Essex. MRS. WILDE to be BARONESS COOKHAM, of COOKHAM,

MRS. BARBER BRAUMONT to be BARONESS SOW, of Sew, in the county of Warwick.

in the county of Surrey.

SIR FLORIAN SAPIO, G. C. S. C. to be BARON HARPS-WELL, of HARPSWELL, in the county of Lincoln. LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON to be LORD ITCHING-

CAPTAIN SIR T. MANRY, G.C.S.C. to be LORI of THINGDON, in the county of Northampton.

MR. THOMPSON, OF HOLDORN HILL, to be LORD NEWBOTTLE. SIR RONALD FERGUSSON to be LORD NORTHLEACH.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON to be EARL of BATTLE, and VISCOUNT FILLGRAVE, in the county of Bucks. MRS. GEORGE PONSONBY to be BARONESS TRULL, of

TRULL, in the county of SOMERSET, with remainder to the female branches of her family.

The Gazette further announces that Messrs. FAVELL, WADDINGTON, WILLIAM SOAMES, THELWALL, HONE, BUTTON, and SLADE are created Baronets, and that His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF SCILLY has been elected Grand Cross of the illustrious order of ST. CAROLINE, as was also MR. GEORGE SKEGGS, the watchman, of Hammersmith, he having previously received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty's hands.

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR,—I beg to add a twig of birch to the rod with which JOHN BULL whips his naughty children. The chastisement he has given to the disloyal and radical part of his family has evidently had a salutary effect, and I hope he will still continue to observe the old adage, " spare the birch and spoil the boy." I am, Mr. Editor, very truly yours,
A LOYAL SUBJECT.

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

When caps were toss'd up for the Queen, And needy Whigs were smiling seen To hug their darling wishes, SIR FERGUSSON Was heard to say To Rosslyn's Lord, "What game d'ye play?"
Quoth Rosslyn, "loaves and fishes." Then down to Pifeshire straight they went, And both their lungs and labour spent In CAROLINE-sedition; But every true-born Scotsman kenn'd The wily cheat too well to lend His name to their petition.

THE KING'S CORONATION. When "Live the Sovereign" rent the nir, And needy Whigs were forced to bear Their disappointed wishes, Then usuappointed wisnes,
Sir Fergusson was heard to say
To Rosslyn's Lord, "What game d'ye play?"
Quoth Rosslyn, "lick the dishes."
Then veering round, the patriot Lord, And he, the knight of bloodless sword, At length began to waver :-- Good! first afflict your Sovereign's heart, Then failing, act the counter-part, And court his Royal favour.

TO JOHN BULL.

MY TRULY DEAR JOHNNY,—With all your assiduity, I fear you will not know, unless I tell you, that Mr. Elliston, in order to welcome your beloved Queen, on Monday night, gave double orders to one hundred and fifty East India porters who were rehearsing for the Coronation. This caused a mighty rush from the two-shilling gallery into the empty boxes, into which these men were ushered. Your faithful sister, PATTIE BULL.

Should this be an incorrect statement, it is open to Mr. Elliston to contradict it either in this or any other Paper.

I, Robert Thomas Weaver, of Johnson's Court, Fleetstreet, London, Printer, Publisher, and sole Proprietor of the weekly newspaper called "JOHN BULL," make oath, that the number printed and sold of each publication for four weeks of the month of July of the said Newspaper is as follows -\_

No. 29—July 1 ..... 8275 30— — 8 ..... 8425 31--15 ..... 8523 32--22 ..... 9750

ROBERT THOMAS WEAVER.

Sworn at the Mansion-House this 3d day of Aug. 1821, before me,

WM. VENABLES, Alderman.

GEORGE THE THIRD, HIS COURT, AND FAMILY .- We have been reading, with considerable interest, a work under this title, recently published—an interest created by the force of truth. The book is shost unostentationally made, and professes to record "those national events in which our revered Sovereign was personally, or rather individually engaged," and we have before us, accordingly, a marrative of one of the most regular lives ever led by Momarch or shan.

It is curious to observe, in looking back upon the long and exemplary reign of the estimable George the Third, to see how unpopular he was as King—to how much peril, and to what frequent assassinations he was liable. The letter of Lord Onslow, who was with His Majesty, in his coach, on the way to the House of Lords; in 1795, gives a most awful and interesting detail of His Majesty's

Having given an account of the shot which was fired into the carriage, on its way down to the House, his Lordship continues—

"On our return home to St. James's, the mob was increased in

" Parliament-street, and Whitehall, and when we came into the "Park, still greater; it was said, there were not less than an hun-"dred thousand persons there, and all the worst and lowest sort; the scene opened, and the insulting abuse offered to His Majesty, was what I can never think of but with horror, nor ever forget what I felt when they proceeded to throw stones into the coach, several of which hit the King, which he bore with signal pati-" ence, but not without sensible marks of indignation and resentment, at the indignities offered to his person and office. The glasses were all broken to pieces; and in this situation we were, during our passage through the Park. The King took one of the "stones out of the cuff of his cont, where it had lodged, and gave it "to me, saying, 'I make you a present of this, as a mark of the civilities we have met with on our journey to-day."

"civilities we have met with on our journey to-day."

This picture is terribly effective, and shews us, in plain and forcible colours, the angry movement of a turbulent and disaffected people, and what a moral lesson does it convey.

The name of George the Third is held sacred; his life quoted as an example of excellence—his reign as a model for Kings to study—nay, such is the veneration for his character, that the "Good old Kings" is cited even by the Radicals of the present day, as something of more than human excellence, which has passed away from us: and vet this good, this worthy, this anniable, virtuous, mild, and us; and yet this good, this worthy, this anniable, virtuous, mild, and unaffected King, was hooted, hunted, pelted, outraged, and assassinated by the moh.

Who, and what was the mob composed of?—Revolutionists and Jacobins. What is the mob composed of now?—RADICALS. The name, but not the nature, is changed.

There must be, in all communities, a number of disaffected persons. In proportion to so large a population as that of England, that number must naturally be great, and the cause wherein they can distinguish thermelves is the last object of their consideration.

When we recollect that George the Third was trented as Lord Onslow describes—when we recollect that over and over again his life was menaced; that twice in one day he was shot at; and then recollect, that Mr. Henry Hunt had a triumphal entry into London, we shall begin to see of what value the censures or praises of the mob really are.

The only fault to be found with the publication before us, is a degree of repetition, which, however, is necessarily attendant upon accuracy so minute as that which the editor has evinced in his collec-

Towards the latter end of the book, there are some descriptions of the close of His Majesty's life, and of his feelings and avocations, which we do not remember to have seen in print before, and which are very interesting. In short, upon the whole it is a desirable acquirition to a library, and hereafter will form a very pleasing record of the private life and virtues of an excellent Monarch.



#### THE WHIGS.

THE OLD TIMES has for the last week been floundering about, and wriggling and twitching its tail (as Brougham twitches his nose,) with pleasure and delight at having found out-such a thing!

They have found out-that the Whigs were twice offered place pending the proceedings against the Queen, and they have found this out from "almost official authority." The almost official authority, is the authority of the son-in-law of a man who has no office. Mr. Lambton, the Racical, writer an article in the Durham Chronicle, and tells them that his father-in-law, Earl Grey, was twice offered place last year, on condition of his carrying on the prosecution against the

We might be inclined to enquire if the prosecution were to be continued, and no change of measures intended, what was the proposed object to be attained by a change of men? and we might also feel disposed to ask, supposing such a proposition to have been made to the Earl Grey, why he should have refused to accede to it?

To such questioning, Lambton anticipates an answer, and by way of a flourish at Durham, says-

"Does he (the OLD TIMES) not know, (and every individual moving in the political circles of the metropolis knew the fact), that at the commencement and middle of the proceedings against the Queen, the Government was twice offered to the bender of "that party thus accused of such contemptible meanness, with but one condition—that he would carry on the presecution than pend-"one condition—that he would carry on the presecution that pending? Whatever temptation might have assaided Lord Grey, when
"thus offered the power of repealing the "six acts"—of introducing economy and reform—of uniting all classes of His Ma"jexty's subjects—in short, of enforcing all those great principles
"which the Whigs have so long and so consistently advocated; he
"felt himself bound to resist it when fettered by that condition,
"which would have obliged him to continue proceedings which in
"his conscience he believed to be subversive of the sucred gainciples
"of justice, and at variance with the spirit of our constitution.
"No offers, however flattering to his ambition, however opening "No offers, however flattering to his ambition, however opening "to him the glorious prospect of improving the condition of his countrymen, could induce him to consent to the sacriate of an " unprotected female."

Now, Earl Grey's tempting hope of improving the condition of his countrymen, we conclude to have been founded on his Lordsh ap's exertions, and those of his colleagues when in place before, which, as far as finance is concerned, went to increase the Income Tax from five to ten per cents and as far as the r ational honour and prosperity were involved dictated the : florious expedition to South America, unden General

These burthens, these disgraces entailed on us by a WHIG Ministry are overcome and forgotten. The TORRES abolished the In come and Property Tax, and WELLINGTON, under a TORY Administration, has wiped off the stain which had fallen upon our arms—to look back to these is, therefore, useless; but to tickle the Durhamites, Earl Grey is made to shudder at the idea of "sacrificing an unprotected femals."

We believe THE EARL GRBY to be in private life one

of the mildest, most unaffected, unassuming persons in England; we can, therefore, perfectly appreciate his Lordship's delicate sensibility with respect to the QUEEN; but we are, we-confess, somewhat surprised at the lateness of its ap-

was it not under the Administration of which his Lord ship formed a part, that the "Delicate Investigation" into the conduct of the Princess of Wales took place?—Was it not EARL GREY who actually wrote the letter or message to her Royal Highness, in the late King's name, dated Jan. 28, 1807?-and was it not EARL GREY who then suggested her being tried for high treason? - and did his Lordship not take the opinion of the Judges upon the case?

We ask these questions as a matter of justice to the EARL GREY, because we look upon Lambton's Letter in the Dur. .' hum Chronicle more in the light of an election puff for him-

self than any thing else.
We quite agree with Lambton, however, that the appoint ment of the children of Whig Lords to be HIS MAJESTY'S Train-hearers at the Coronation has nothing to do with politics. We see, on every occasion, men, holding the most discordant opinions upon political matters, associating with each other on the most amicable terms,-always excepting radicals, who (as they ought to do) hang together, and are seen nowhere. Why, then, should THE KING be the only partyman in his dominions?

We are intimately acquainted with many lawyers in whose hands we would not trust a brief; and know flity physicians in London, who are mighty pleasant fellows in society, to whose care we would not of our free-will entrust the health of our lady's lap-dog;—but why should we deny ourselves the pleasure of their society, because we had rather not employ them professionally?

There is one part of this affair, however, more satisfactory than the rest of it, which exposes the bareness and emptiness

of the Old Times most pleasantly.

Last week they tock the pains to shew how they had been hoaxed into the assertion (not the belief) that parties were sent into the theatres to applaud THE KING; now they have an obscure provincial print, with got hold of an article which they are highly delighted, and in the midst of their rapture at having a communication from LAMBTON, even at second-hand, insert it altogether, without stopping to observe upon it-either, that the whole story of the two offers to the whigs is a hoax, or that, by Lambton's own shewing, they ought to have known of them a year ago; for he asks, he not (The Times) know (and every individual moving in the political circles of the metropolis knew the fact) that at the commencement and middle of the proceedings against the Queen, the Government was twice offered to Earl Grey?"

We think, and we think our readers will admit, that this is rather a severe body blow to poor Otd Times, who, it appears, rather a severe body blow to poor *Old Limes*, who it appears is either HOAXED again into telling a deliberate LIE, and then arguing upon it, or into shewing that it gets its most important information (known to every individual moving in the political circles of the metropolis) twelve manths after date, from a COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

This wont do-OLD TIMES.

#### THEATRES.

WE are not vain, and yet it really appears as if our advice with respect to the Haymarket Theatre had been taken. The change of system is most evident: and if we really have been the primary cause of the alteration, we cannot but rejoice, for the sake of the proprietors, as well as of the public, at the success of our efforts.

No critic, who had not an innate savageness in his disposition, could treat with severity the endeavours of the Haymarket proprietors to procure new actors, who being independent of the winter houses, might give their services regularly throughout the season, without "let or hindrance" from other masters. It was not this attempt which called forth our anger, but the apparent obstinacy which pertinaciously kept the new adventurers before our eyes, after their decided and unqualified failure.

A MELTAYLBURE made his appearance at the opening of the season; so did a MR. FAULKNER; so did a MR. WAND. Anybody who had seen a play once; and who saw those persons the first time they performed, must have been quite sure that a London audience would not endure them in the places

MR. F. WILKNER, by far the best of them, speaks sensibly, and like a scholar and a gentleman, but neither his figure, nor his age, nor his general qualifications, could justify a

manager in putting him into the part of Falkland.

MR. WARD, who was then sober, and had not outraged descency, by appearing before the public disgustingly drunk, as he has since done; played, or rather went through Sin LECTUS O'TRIGGER, so as to shew himself unable either to lcek, or speak the character; and Mr. TAYLEUR B, whose great, clamsy, awlward, over-grown, ill-shaped figure, made him sufficiently ridiculcus in ACRES, to laugh AT, entirely exposed his bad acting, and his worse singing, and disgusted every bady in the house by his madelicate mode of dressing, and conducting himself throughout a new Farce, which, being of the true Haymarket breest, depended entirely on the performers, and was accordingly damued in company with MR. TAYLEURE'S reportation.

Still, these persons were suffered to annoy us; night after night, Mr. TAYLEURE and Mr. WARD, and Mr. FARLK-NER, and Mr. BAKER, and Mr. HAMMOND, and Mr. J. Rus-SELL, were thrust upon us in principal characters, headed by a fantastizal person, of the name of Rund, who with the deplorable coxcombry of such persons as PETBR. PROCTOR, alias Bearry Cornwall, has re-christened himself with the romantic name of EENRY AUGUSTUS CONWAY!

Let is be quite understood by our readers, that we would by no means banish these worthies from the stage—assuredly not; io very many parts Mr. FAULKNER would be highly respectable; MR. TAYLEURE might advantageously appear in countrymen, provided he dressed decently; Mr. RUSSELL be very tolerable in bailiffs and rustic servants, or as double to DECAMP, in Frenchmen, and MR. WARD, highly effective in landing his aid to bring on the sedan chair, in High Life below Stairs. It was the mis-application of their efforts that we complained of; the seeming want of consideration in appropriating the business of the theatre; and a spirit of selfwilfulness in keeping men in such business, after they had shown their utter incapacity to do it dezently or creditably.

We do not know (in his line) a more respectable performer than the very MR. BAKER we have mentioned; and there is a great deal of talent about the MR. HAMMOND, whom, we ave also noticed. But all their pretensions become ridiculous, if they are compelled to take parts, in which we have been accustomed to see the very best actors, and the greatest favourites of the day, and which are not at all suited to their

The proprietors and managers at length, thanks to their good sense, the good advice of their friends, or the bad houses which their first system drew, have made the amende hororable; they have done all that in them lies, to conciliate and improve; they have engaged Jones, of Covent Garden and we are assured from good authority, would have procured LISTON, had his health permitted his acting; failing in this, they have obtained the aid of MR. OXBERRY, who is a great favourite, and in many parts, (even of Liston's) very de servedly so.

More the proprietors and managers could not do, and they have done much,—there is a smartness in Mr. Jones's acting -a knowledge of the stage-a pointedness in his delivery-a vivacious gaiety in his manner, and a scrupulous neatness in his dress and appearance, which really cheer and animate one; and, in the study of his part he shews a minute attention highly creditable to him, which never fails of keeping him going, and very often tends to set others right, who with very good talents are not quite so correct in this particular. He is a tower of strength.

In the female department, the Haymarket is in uncommon force. We miss unwillingly our favourite GIBBS, whose sweet laughing countenance seems identified with that temple of mirth, but the ladies muster bravely, notwithstanding. MRS. H. JOHNSTONE and MISS BOYCE, are established favourites. MRS. PEARCE, is a very able substitute for MRS. DAVENPORT. MRS. JONES, a shart clever actress, and a very pretty ballad singer, (although, we must find fault with her selection of a horridly vulgar song in BOMBASTES FURIOSO,) and MRS. TAYLEURE, a very effective and vivacious chambermaid.

In the singing department, Miss R. Corri, and Mi RICK, are very respectable, and MISS CAREW gets through her songs as well as need be. But besides these we have a MRS. CHATTERLY, whose face reminds us of MRS. ESTEN, in her best days, (we beg pardon for remembering any thing so far back,) and whose acting is original, extremely pleasant, and particularly lady-like.

We have been told that this lady is French, and her arch and sparkling eye, and gay and easy manner corroborate the report, but it is hardly credible whatever may have been her aptness and application, to imagine a native of France to have attained so perfect a knowledge of the English language, and such a graceful facility in speaking it, as this very interesting person possesses.

In short, with the powerful addition made to the Haymar-ket corps, there can be no doubt that this pretty theatre will speedily resume its place in public favour; and we are most happy to be able thus pointedly to call attention to the mea- the inhabitants of these truly loyal towns,

sures taken by the proprietors, who, by their exertions for the amusement of the town, have done better even than command success-they have deserved it.

At Drury-lane, on Monday, KEAN played Richard before the Queen: we never saw an actor and an audience beffet

The CORONATION has been brought forward by ELLISTON at considerable expense, and with very minute attention. The air to which the Bishops move is rather too lively, and we think it the Judges made their entré to the tune of "Since laws were made for every degree," it would be more effective than their marching to "Barney, leave the girls alone," which, however characteristic as an accompaniment for the progress of magistrates to quarter sessions, sounds rather too light for their jordships of the coif.

The equestrian part is cleverly and well managed, and the solitary Knight of the Gaster, though he does not look so well, calls down as much applause, in proportion to the number of spectators, as the original did on the day of the Coronation.

It is said that ELLISTON has been thus particularly correct in getting up this piece to gratify the Queen, who, not having been admitted to see the real ceremony, has prevailed upon him to gratify her insatiable curiosity by as good an imitation as possible, in a place where, as money levels all distinctions, she must be let in.

#### REJOICINGS IN THE COUNTRY ON THE CORONATION DAY. (Continued from our last.)

KIMBOLTON. Ten fat sheep were distributed to the parishioners

in the evening, the men were provided with ale, and their wives and families with tea, and in the evening the town was illuminated.

BLOLESWARE.—Upwards of 2001, was collected to provide a public dinner for the poor. Three bullocks were roasted, and 2000 persons were entertained on the Market-bill. The chair was taken by Charles Baraett, Esq. at a dinner, under a booth, which was pat-taken by the gentlemen of the town, and a variety of rustic sports

CMONESTER.—The Standard of England was hoisted on the Saxon-tower, in the Cathedral yard. The Duke of Richmond's troop of Horse Artillery, the staff of the Sussex Militin, and the recenits of the T3d regiment; marched to the Broyle, where a few de juie was fixed. The Duke of Richmond was at the head of his regiment; the Duchess and Lady M. Lennox wese in their carainge; regiment, in Suches attained with dinner parties, all emulous to testify their loyalty. The Bishop of Chichester held his annual visitation, and afterwards entered the dining-ross, where, after addressing a few emphatic words to the President (William Ridge, Esq. Muyon, the venerable prelate drank a " health and a prosperity to the reigning Monarch." The town was illuminated in the

NEWASK .- The subscriptions were liberal beyond all pre-A plentiful entertainment of plum-pudding, reast beef, and strong ale, with every wegetable in season, was served up to the number of 7,000 persons and upwards, of the immediate neighbourhood. At the Town Hall there was an elegant dinaer-provided, of which the Mayor and Copporation, together with the Newark troop of Yeomany. Cavalry, parsock. The latter appeared in their splendid uniforms. There were also ordinaries at the Kingston Arms, the Freemasons' Lodge, dec. A brilliant display of fire-works closed the evening.—
On the fellowing evening, a ball was given at the Town Hall, to the nobility and gentry of the borough and its neighbourhood.

CHATHAM.—The whole of the troops in garrison, consisting of

CHATHAM.—The whole of the troops in garrison, consisting of the Reyal Sappers and Miners, Royal Marines, 74st and 84th Regiments, assembled at 12 o'clock, under the command of Lieut-Gen. Desborough, Commandant of the Garrison, and fired a few de joic, in honour of the day; the Artillery at the same time firing a royal salute from the batteries, after which all the troops gare voluntarily three hearty cheers. At six o'clock these was a most sumptuous dinner provided in the Royal Marine Mess-room, consisting of every delicacy of the senson, with the choisest wines, to which more than one hundred people sat down, among whom were, Lieut.-General Desborough, Royal Marines (Commandant of the Garrison) president; Colonel Pasley, and the officers of the Royal Engineers; Colonel Mears, and the officers of the Royal Marines; Col. Jones, and the officers of the Royal Marines; Col. Jones, and the officers of the Royal Mary. After the cloth was removed His Majesty's health was drank with nine times cloth was removed His Majesty's health was drank with nine times nine; many other loyal tonsts were drank, and the evening spent with the greatest harmony. The Royal Marine barracks were beautifully illuminated, and there was a brilliant display of freworks, which attracted all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

HARWICH.—At an early bour the houses and vessels in the harbour were decorated with flags. At twelve o'clock, royal salutes were fired from the batteries, at the Landguard Fort, from the vessels and by the military at the barracks. About 1400 poor persons were reguled with an excellent dinner in the West-street, to which the Right Hon. N. Vansiturt, and the Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, the members for the borough largely contributed. At four o'clock the principal inhabitants dined at the Three Cups Ina. the Mayor in the chair. Ou the health of the King being given an immediate discharge of cannon took place.

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STAMFORD.—The bells rang throughout the day. At six in the evening a most numerous and splendid procession took place from the Town Hall through all the principal streets. At the Corn Hill the health of His Majesty King George the Fourth was drank, followed by long continued cheers, and by volleys of muskety. "Our glerious Constitution" succeeded. Many hogsheads of ale were given away to the populace; and the evening concluded with a brilliant and general illumination of the town.

DUNSTABLE.—The day was observed with the utmost festivity. The loyal inhabitants dined at the Waggon and Horses. The bells

rong during the day.

WARWICK.—Two oxen were roested in the Market-place, and tributed to the popu playing God save the King, and other loyal airs, and in the even an illumination took place in every principal street; the front of the House of Correction, the Gaol, and the County Hall were illuminated. At Learnington Spa, the Regent, Redford, and Royal Hotels, several boarding houses, and the frent of the Theatre, were

illuminated, with lamps, &c.

HBMEL-HEMPSTEAD.—The church was decorated with flags and boughs, the bells rung, and about 2500 persons were regaled with beef, bread and beer. The children of the National School and School of Industry, had roast beef and plum-pudding. The principal inhabitants dined together the Ray. J. H. Moustain in the chair. The town was brilliantly illuminated.

KNUTSFORD, NORTHWIGH, MIDDLEWICH, NANTWICH.—The Coronation of His Majesty was celebrated in these towns in the most marked and joyous manner: the day was observed as a day of rejoicing: the Yeomany and Volunteers were assembled, bands of music paraded the streets, and the most lively demosstrations of days and attachment to the Throne ware exhibited by all classes of the inhabitants of these than tank lively demosstrations of POOLE.—The Mayor and Admiral, accompanied by the Cornoration, Jury, and many respectable persons, formed a precession from the Galidhall to the Quay, preceded by a hand of music, colours, &c. The ships in the harbour were decorated with volours, numberless boats, filled chiefly with well-dressed females, were on the water; added to which, the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the acclamations of the populace, formed a grand and interesting scene. A party of 300 gentlemen, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, provided for them in a spacious booth erected on the shore. The Mayor presided on the occasion. In the evening there was a grand display of fare-works.

TAUNTON.—The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the town bore the appearance of a holiday. The Taunton Troop of Yeomanry, assembled for a field-day, and on their return to the parade, fired three vollies, as did also the staff of the First Somerset Militia. In the afternoon, the poor inhabitants were regaled with several hogsheads of strong beer and cider, to drink the health of his Majesty. At half past four o'clock, a party of nearly 70 sat down to an excellent dinner, in the great dining-room at the Castle Tavern. The ladies, much to their housur, entertained the children of the several Charity Schools, with a liberal feast of roast beef and plum-pudding, in the Crescent Field, and good humour

regulated the amusements of the day.

PERTH.—A very sumptuous party sat down to dinner in the George Inn, in honour of His Majesty's Coronation; the Lord Prowast in the chair, supported by Sir A. M. Mackenzie, and Sir D.

Moncrieffe, barts.

Wincanton.—Throughout the day the merry peal was heard, and the yeomanry cavalry had a field day, after which, being joined by some of the principal inhabitants, they partock of an elegant dinner, given by their loyal Captain on the occasion. Towards the evening several hogsheads of strong beer, with a plentiful supply of bread and cheese, were distributed at the Town Hall to the multitude to deals the Kinz's health.

elegant dimer, given by their loyal Captain on the occasion. Towards the evening several hogsheads of strong beer, with a plentiful supply of bread and cheese, were distributed at the Town Hall to the multitude to drink the King's health.

Bridgemater.—The bells rung through the day, and cannon were fired during the intervals. The poor inhabitants of the town were regaled under an awning on the Quay, with beef, mutton, and pork, and several hogsheads of cider were distributed at different parts of the town. Public dinners took place at the principal inns, and there was a ball in the evening, at the assembly-rooms, which

was numerously attended. The illumination was general.

WEEDON.—An excellent dinner was provided by the respective officers and men employed under the civil branch of His Majesty's ordance, three tents were pitched and decorated with laurel and flowers in the arsenal; at half past one thirty-three sat down to partake of roast beef and plum-pudding, and strong ale, &c. After dinner a number of loyal and appropriate toasts were drank. A royal salute was fired with twelve-pounder carromades planted on the hatteries, and salutes of four guns each were fixed at interval.

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Monatouth.—Extract of a letter, dated July 20:—"I know it will give you pleasure to bear that some of the Members of the True Blue Club made a collection for the purpose of gladdening the hearts of the poor on the day of the Coronation, and gathered sufficient from a liberal public, to give to upwards of 600 persons, a plentiful dinner of beef, bread, cider, ale, &c. About 70 gentlemen dined on the Kymin Hill, the guns of which were fired at intervals during the day, and rockets, &c. let off at night. Every one was in perfect good humour, and appeared determined to enjoy themselves as the members of the Old Kymin Club were wont to do. The Duke of Beaufort presented a very fine buck, and subscribed liberally for the poor. A gentleman of the town sent the prisoners in the County Gaol a dinner of beef, bacon, and potatoes, and a quart of ale to each; and his lady gave the children of the National School, two hundred in number, a three-penny plum-cake, with a crown stamped on it, and a glass of wine to each. They went in procession to their house, and after drinking to the health and long life of His Majesty George the Fourth, they sang very prettily, the Anthem of "God save the King," I must do our Radical type the justice to say, they contributed their mite on this occasion, though they would neither eat nor drink with the club, although invited, preferring rather to dine with his Grace Duke Humphrey.

Edinburgh.—It is a curious fact, and which we mention from

the best authority, that on the morning subsequent to the celebratien of His Majesty's Coronation, it was found, that, during the night, not a single delinquent had been committed to the Police Office in Edinburgh. Such an occurrence was altogether unprecedented, and affords the strongest proof of the loyalty and peaceable conduct of the population of the metropolis of Scotland on this occasion.

NORTHAMPTON.—At an early hour, the bells of the respective churches commenced their merry peals, and bands of music paraded the streets, performing several favourite national airs, which were continued at intervals throughout the day. At twelve o'clock, part of the 19th regiment, the troop of Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted), and the staff of the Regular Militia, assembled in the Market-square, and fired some excellent vollies, &c.; afterwards, the staff of the Militia dined in a booth on the Market-hill, and great numbers of the population, together with the boys and girls of the Corporation and Blue Schools, sat down at aineteen tables, arranged in the Market-square, to partake of plum-pudding and beef, and drank the health of His Majesty in good ale, provided by public subscription; towards which the Corporation contributed 1001, and our two Bepresentatives in Parliament 501, each.

WARMINSTEE.—Two roasted oxen, and two sheep, with ten hogsheads of beer, and 4000 loaves were distributed indiscriminately to all the poor, men, women, and children. An excellent dimer was served up at the Bath Arms, to the Gentlemen of the town, and a fat buck (a present from the Marquess of Bath) was among the dishes. In the evening, there was a display of fireworks.

COGGESHABL.—On the day of the Coronation, 1622 persons were supplied with roast-beef and plum-pudding, and several hogsheads

SUNDERLAND.—The morning was ushered in by ringing of bells, the ships in harbour were decorated with colours. A subscription was raised, which afforded a comfortable direct to about 2000 poor people, each having a ticket, for which they got two pounds of beef, a threepenny loaf, and threepence in money.

FROME.—The loyalty and spirit of this town, (celebrated for its attachment to the King and Constitution,) was manifested throughout the week. A procession of the principal friendly societies with their splendid flags took place from Spring Gardens on the morning of the Coronation, attended by three excellent bands of music, each individual was decorated with purple ribbons. On their return to the Market-place, God save the King and other loyal tanes were performed. An excellent dinner was provided at the George Inn, (for which the Marquess of Bath provided a buck,) at which the principal inhabitants were present. Colonel Wickham presided, and was supported by the Rev. H. Sainsbury, and Captain Edgell.

A variety of lojal and constitutional toasts were drank.

Exmouth.—The Coronation was celebrated here commensurate with the occasion. About 700 poor families sat down to a plentiful supply of roast beef and plum-pudding, and als; grace having first been said by the Rev. R. Pratt, Pastor of the Parish. After dinner the "health of our patriotic King" was drank with enthusiasm by the kappy dinner party, with nine times nine, when a royal salute was fired. The vessels lying in the Port were decorated with flags. Then whole of the arrangements were under the direction of John Sweetland, Eq. An excellent dinner was given at the Globe Tavern, Sir Digory Forest in the Chair. In the evening there was a most brilliant display of fire-works,

BOGNOR.—Nearly 200 of the children belonging to the schools in this neighbourhood were regaled with roast beef, veal, mutton, plum-pudding, &c. and ale, by the Earl of Arran, in the Lawn before his house, in honour of the Coronation.

DONCASTER.—The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and an extensive procession paraded the streets. On arriving at the Mansion-house, Gad save the King was sung with the greatest effect. The Corporation joined the procession in their robes, and the whole proceeded to the south entrance, when a few de joie was fired by the West York Militia. Upwards of 2000 persons were regaled with roast heef and plum-pudding in the Parsonage-yard, and a plentiful supply of ale, to drink the health of our beloved Sovereigy. In the evening a ball and supper was given by the Mayor and Corporation at the Mansion-house, which was beautifully illuminated in various devices. Upwards of 500 tickets were issued.

CHELMSFORD.— A subscription of 3001. having been collected, a Committee was formed, and the money was devoted to the purposes of making every humble heart rejoice in the observance of the Coronation. On the preceding evening a fat ox was put down to roast, and tables were erected in the High-street, reaching from the Black Boy to the Saracen's Head. In the morning of Thursday, the discharge of cannon and the ringing of belis announced the commencement of the glorious ceremony, at one o'clock the bugles summoned the guests to the hospitable board; as soon as they were seated, the Rev. J. G. Ward, Rector, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, the Curate, pronounced a blessing from two chairs elevated for the occasion. Alout four o'clock, nearly 100 gentlemen sut down to an excellent dinner at the Shire Hall, John Crabb, Esq. in the chair. In the evening the town exhibited some excellent fire-works and was brilliantly illuminated.

TROWBRIDGE.— The Coronation day was celebrated in this town in a very appropriate manner. A procession to church, consisting of the Benefit Societies (about 1200 persons,) and the Charity Schools (about 1000 children,) took place. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Crabbe. Dinners were provided for the poor, and a party of Gentlemen dined at the George, where many loyal toosts were drank. In the evening illuminations and fire-

works concluded the hilarity of the day.

CHIPPENHAM.—Upwards of 2000 of the inhabitants with the children of the Sunday Schools were regaled on the Coronation day, in the open streets, with an excellent dinner to celebrate the event. A number of Gentlemen and the principal inhabitants afterwards dined together at the White Hart Inn. Many excellent toasts and sentiments were given. Fire-works were played off in the evening, and a boafare was lit up in the centre of the town.

\*\*Unity and Lovelty?\*\* was the motto of the day.

"Unity and Loyalty" was the motto of the day.

WISHEACH.—About 4000 persons dired together, in the Marketplace, on the day of the Coronation, and at six o'clock the rustic sports commenced. The Coronation bull, at the Rose and Crown lnn, was numerously and respectably attended.

HUNTING BON.—A liberal subscription was entered into, to provide a dinner for the poor, and every family who chose to accept it, in order to celebrate the day on which the Crown of Great Britain was placed on the head of George the Fourth.

PREBAGOROUGH.—The Clergy, Magistrates, and principal tradesmen, dined together at the Talbot Inn; and in order that the poor might participate in the rejoicings, a subscription was made amounting to 1601. of which sum Earl Fitzwilliam gave 201. Lord Milton 101. and the Bishop of Peterborough 101. and a good dinner was provided for them, and afterwards, such as chose, were supplied with the

ABINGDON.—Upwards of 1800 persons were supplied by subscription with a dinner, and plenty of excellent beer. The women and children dired in the County Hall, and the men in the Market-place. The Corporation and principal inhabitants acting as cavers at the various tables, and others supplying the beer. The Corporation and a large party afterwards dired in the Council Chamber. At seven o'clock, according to ancient custom, 1000 cakes were thrown from the Market House, and several burrels of beer given

thrown from the Market House, and several burrels of beer given to the populace by the Corporation.

Romary.—The day was observed with the ringing of bells, the shops were all shat. At four o'clock, a party of Gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner at the Swan Inn, at which the Mayor presided, supported by the Recorder and Archdeacon of Gloucester. His Majesty's health was drank with enthusiasm. One loyal and constitutional spirit appeared to pervade the whole party. There was a fine display of ornamental fire-works in the evening. Brondland's Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, also presented a scene of great festivity; two fine sheep were roasted whole in the Park, and cut up in the presence of several thousand spectators; after which, about 100 of his Lordship's Jabourers with their wives and families, sat down to excellent fare provided for them.

SHERBORNE.—The houses in this town were decked with oak and laurel. Five oxen and three sheep were roasted, and given away, together with a liberal supply of strong beer. An excellent dinner was provided in the Town Mall, where the health of the King was drank, and after circulating the glass freely, the gentlemen adjourned to a field in Cold Harbour, where tea and coffee were provided, which was served up by all the beauty in the town. In the evening, brilliant fire-works were exhibited.

COLCHESTER.—A public dinner was given at the Three Cups Inn, to celebrate the Coronation, at which Sir G. H. Smyth presided. The Mayor and Corporation attended divine service, at St. Peter's Church. A subscription had been collected, amounting nearly to 3001. which was expended among the poorer inhabitants, to provide a comfortable dinner at their own houses, and bread and meat, and money for beer, were supplied to 6000 persons for this purpose. The town was decorated with flags and boughs, and the shops were shut. The bells rang during the day, and a display of fire-works

took place in the evening.

CARLISER.—At sun rise, the flag was hoisted at the castle; we have, unfortunately, no bells to ring on such occasions, though we can boast of a cathedral and two parish churches. At one o'clock, the artillery of the castle fired n royal salute; the infantry on the castle walls, and the cavalry in the New-road, near the castle, firing a few de joie every seventh gun. As soon as this ceremony was over, 36 harrels of ale, and \$500 two-penny loaves were distributed to the people. At four, about ninety gentlemen sat down to clinner, in the Coffee-house Assembly Room; Sir Joseph D. A. Gilpin, our Mayor, in the chair; William Hodgson, Esq. of Houghton House, officiated as vice-chairman.

BUSTON-UPON-TRENT.—The morning was ushered in by the musical peal of bells, which continued at intervals until midnight. At ten o'clock, a procession was formed, consisting of the Ladies and Gentlemen, the Bailiff, Sir J. D. Fowler; the Burton troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, the Clergymen, the children of the Sunday Schools, (about 800) &c. &c. after parading the streets, they proceeded to church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Jones. 1000 men were afterwards regaled at the different public houses, with roast-beef and plum-pudding, and two quarts of strong ale each. At four o'clock, 100 gentlemen dined at the Town Hall, Sir J. D. Powler in the chair, where the greatest and most unanimous loyalty provailed until a late hour. The Sunday School children were treated with dinner & tea, and 800 poor women received one shilling each for tea, by the ladies of Burton. The populace were treated in the evening with some hundred gallons of ale. On the following day, a ball took place in the Town Hall; several sheep were rousted, and with a syitable quantity of ale, given away.

EXETER. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. The Mayor, Recorder, and Corporation, attended by the corps of constables, and the incorporated trades, with their banners, were met at St. John's Hospital by the Forty Guardians of the Poor, and a highly respectable and numerous body of gentlemen of the county of Devon and city of Exeter, and officers of the army and Navy, accompanied by the children of the Blue School, went in procession to the Cathedral, when on entering, God sace the King was played by the organ. The Anthem—"The King shall rejoice," was sung by the choir, and Mr. Archdeacon Jones preached an excellent sermon. At welve o'clock, the East Devon Mittian fixed four vollies, in the Barrick-square. About half past five, 230 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The new hall-room was thrown open at aine o'clock, and it soon filled with a brilliant assemblage of the rank, fashion, and beauty of Exeter and its

SAPPRON WALDEN.—The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, the hoisting of flags from the towers of our church and custle, and at the Town Hall, and with every other demonstration of rejoicing. A noble ox was roasted whele, in honour of the day. At twelve o'clock, it was deposited upon a table in the centre of a ring-fence, 300 feet in circumference, and there distributed in the most quiet and orderly manner, amongst the crowd without the ring. A plentiful supply of good old beer was apportioned to their poorer neighbours, superintended by several gentlemen of the town. A band was stationed upon a platform erected above the table, (over which was flying the white ensign of Old England), and in the mean time, cheered the spectators with various national airs, and other appropriate times. Between two and three o'clock, the flag was lowered amidst the huzzas of the multitude, and borne before the hand, to the Rose and Crown Inn, where it was again hoisted, the band playing "God save the King." At four o'clock, the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity resorted to the several ions, and there partook of dinners prepared for the occasion. The company at the Rose and Crown Inc were gratified by the national and other dirs which were admirably performed by the band, well selected, and peculiarly appropriate to the several loyal toasts which were given from the chair, by our respected Mayor, and among them the following: "The chip of the old block," with four times four, and was followed by "God save the King," played in a most spirited style, the company standing, and heartily joining in the chores. In the course of the evening, it was proposed from the chair, that the anniversary of the day should be observed, and the proposal appeared to meet the wishes of the party; nor do we hesitate to add, that the nineteenth day of July will be annually welcomed by our loyal townsmen.

PORTSMOUTH.—The morning was ushered in with merry peals of bells, colours displayed on the churches, the shipping, and at all the public, and many of the private buildings; the interests of which was increased at noon by the assembling of the military around the lines of the garrison, who fired, in succession with salutes from the batteries, a few de jote, as did the ships of war a royal salute of twenty-one guns each; and they being deesed with their colours, presented a most lively and picturesque sight. Amongst the numerous festivities on the joyful occasion was a meeting of the Captains of the Navy affoat and on half-pay, to dine at the George Inn in this town, Commodore the Honourable Sir Charles Paget in the Chair, and J. R. Glover, Esq. Vice. 500 of the children of the National School, were regaled with a dinner of roast beef and plum-pud ling, the children sang "God save the King."

BIRMINGHAM.—The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and joy and good humour appeared in the countenance of

BIRMINGHAM.—The morning was whered in with the ringing of bells, and joy and good humour appeared in the countenance of every one. The churches and chapels of the Establishment were opened, and sermons suitable to the great occasion were preached to the different congregations, which were numerous. At one o'blook upon the firing of a royal salute by some six-pounders, upon Bennett's Hill, the dinners commenced. The children of the Blue Coat, National, and Sunday Schools, were regaled at the expence of the different congregations. A number of the manufacturers the test workmen. The aged and infirm, full 1600, male and female, were regaled with roast and boiled beef, and plum-pudding, and ale, the old folks heartily singing, after dinner, "God save the King." At half past five o'clock, 175 of the principal inhabitants dined at the Royal Hotel, Isanc Spooner, Esq. in the chair, supported by Captain Pickard, (R. N.) Captain Owen, Captain Devey, Hyla. Holden, Esq. &c.; the chairman gave "the King.—God bless him," which was enthusiastically drank with three times three, and "God save the King," was sang by all the company standing, the cannon on Bennett's Hill firing at the same time a royal salute. The chairman afterwards gave "the Royal Family," and other customary patriotic and loyal toasts; amongst which, "Lord Liverpool and His Majesty's Ministers," was received with long and continued peals of applause. "The wooden walls, and the hearts of oak who man them." A fete was given by Mr. Boulton and Mr. Watt, to all the workmen employed at Soho manufactory and foundry, to celebrate his Majesty's Coronation, by dining together, each on their respective premises, and amounting altogether to upwards of 500 persons.

DURHAM.—The bells of the churches rang many a merry peal. A subscription was entered into for the purpose of presenting meat, bread, and ale, to such persons as might apply for it, and an immense number of families received the gift. An ox was roasted at the head of Old Elver, and was, together with a quantity of ale and bread, attempted to be distributed, but owing to the pressure of the crowd, the greater part of it was wasted. In this instance, Lord Stewart was the donor. In the afternoon, nearly forty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner at the Waterloo-hotel, Major General Seddon in the Chair. There were public dinners at some of the other inns; and the day passed over amidst general hilarity.

BRURRLEY.—There was a procession; and a subscription was opened for the poor; to which G. L. Fox, Esq. M. P. for the borough, contributed 50 guineas.

PONTEFRACT.—The mayer, corporation, gentlemen of the town, and military, formed a procession which passed through the principal streets in the town. The poor, to the number of 900 or more, had an excellent dinner given to them in the market-place.

SCARBOROUGH.—A public dinner was provided by the corporation, who also gave 501, to the poor, in tickets of its each.

SHEFFIELD.—The day was celebrated by a grand procession, by laying the foundation stone of St. George's Church, and by public dinners.

LEEDS.—The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the display of flags from the steeples of the charches and from private houses. The shops and warehouses, with a very few exceptions, were shut up, and it was, in every sense of the word, a holiday. The Leeds volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hardy, joined by the 15th Royal Hussars, and the Leeds squadron of the Yorkshire Hussars, proceeded to Woodhouse-moor. Soon after five o'clock, the Mayor went to the Music Hall to receive his brother magistrates, the members of the common council, the clergy, the hussar, staff, yeomanry, and volunteer officers, and the gentlemen who had been invited to the corporation dinner, about 115 in number. The following toasts were drauk:—"The King,' with four times four; which was drank with thunders of applaus." The Duke of York, the heir presumptive to the throne," the times three. "The Duke of Clarence, and the other branches the Royal Family," three times three. "The Navy Army," three times three. "The Navy Army," three times three. "The memory of our good old K George III,"—In the evening there was an elegant Ball.

DEVIZES .- The celebration of the Coronation was manifested by a general subscription for the poor, who were plentifully and liberally regaled. Each of our members gave 50l. to add to the charitable fund. The inhabitants generally testified their hap-

piness by every species of loyalty.

Bosoughbridgs and Aldborough.—From an early hour these loyal little boroughs presented an unusual some of gaiety. The belis began a merry peal as early as five o'clock, and continued at intervals during the day, which was extremely favourable. The streets were througed with people, participating in one general display of loyally, and all party feelings were laid aside in the en-joyment of a common festival. The National School children were all treated with tea and cakes, and other children had a similar donation from Mrs. Lawson at the Hall, and after a merry dance donation from Mrs. Lawson at the Hall, and after a merry dance all drank His Majesty's health in bumpers of wine. In the evening, bands of music, with flags, paraded the streets, and played many loyal and national airs. At the Crown Inn, about forty gentlemen of Boroughbridge and the neighbourhood sat down to a sumptuous dinner, containing all the delicacies of the season, Andrew Lawson, Esq. brother to the late M. P. in the Chair, and Mr. Middleton, the Borough Bailiff, Vice-president. An excellent band of music attended, and the conviviality of the evening was kept up to a late hour. His Majesty's health was drank with four times four, and "God save the King" was sung by the whole of kept up to a late hour. His Majesty's health was drank with four times four, and "God save the King" was sung by the whole of the company at the proposal of the president. Besides the usual toasts from the Chair, we particularly noticed—"The late Queen, and may her example always influence the female society of Great Britain." There were parties at the various inns, and a merrier evening was never known within that ancient borough.

St. Mary Fraatford, Bow.—A fund was raised by subscriptions for the property of the strength of the besides of the strength of the besides of the strength of the strengt

from the principal inhabitants, to provide a public dinner, so that all classes might partake of the general joy. Among the subscribers, Frederick Hodgson, Esq. to a liberal donation added a butt of porter. Upwards of 800 inhabitants were freely entertained with a prime English dinner, namely rosst-beef, plum-pudding, and a copious supply of strong beer. At the Coburne's School, Oldford, after dinner the health of his Majesty was drank with continued cheers; a bend of music played "God save the King," which was sung by the company; favourite national airs were played by the band; and merry peals of bells increased the happiness and exulta-tion of the day.

WELLS.—The Cathedral and St. Cuthbert's hells, with the firing of cannon, ushered in the day. The Mayor and Corporation, with a procession of 800 persons consisting of many respectable gentle-men of the city and neighbourhood, the Cavalry, City Companies, Friendly Societies, Children of the Blue and Diocesan Schools, &c. &c. attended the Cathedral, where an appropriate sermon dcc. attended the Cathedral, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Benden, nephew to the Bishop of the Diocese; and the Coronation Anthem was performed by the gentlemen of the Choir. On leaving the Cathedral, the procession paraded the greater part of the city. After which, the pupulace were entertained with roast-beef, plum-pudding, and strong beer, 15 hogsheads being provided for the purpose. In the evening there was a splendid illumination; and on the following evening, there was a light at the Cathedral was a special with roast leaf. was a ball at the Town Hall, where dancing was kept up with spirit till six in the morning.

#### POLICE.

Bow-street.—On Thursday, Henry Tuck, William Carpenter, and Stephen Dando, were charged with robbing John Boseley, and attempting to murder him. Boseley is a travelling pedlur, and was on his return from Cherisey, (where he had disposed of the principal part of his merchandize), when on Wimbledon Common, about half past ten o'clock, he passed two men, who wished him good right. He had not proceeded above 50 yards, when he felt a cloth drawn over his eyes, and a strenuous grasp by some persons who came softly behind him, at the same time they cut him sewho came softly behind him; at the same time they cut him severely over the face; the cuts were repeated five times; exhausted by the loss of blood, he fell to the ground, and they then rified his pockets of a small box containing four 11. notes, 29s. 6d. in silver, and some trinkets, and left him for dead. In this state, he was found by the Horse Patrole, and two of the prisoners were apprehended on the Kingston road, and the other (Dando) on the Wimbledon-road. Dando, who is a sheemaker, and lives at Wimbledon, gave a satisfactory account of himself, and stated, that he fell in with the two other prisoners, and had parted with them some time before the Patrole apprehended him. He was discharged, and the other prisoners committed for further examination.

Friday four men underwent a short examination before G. R.

the other prisoners committed for further examination.

Friday four men underwent a short examination before G. R.
Minshull, Esq. the Sitting Magistrate, and were remanded, charged with being concerned in robbing the Dover Waggon, belonging to Messrs. Hanbury, of property to the amount of £3,855.

George Suckling, a genteel looking young man, was charged by Mrs. Mary Ann Stump, of James-street, Buckingham-gate, with stealing from her person her reticule, containing a watch, silver, &c.—Mrs. Stump was proceeding along the Strand, and the prisoner came running along on the same side of the way; as he passed her, he snatched the reticule out of her hand, and was making off, when he was secured by a person who had observed the transaction.—He was fully committed for trial.

Marlborough-street.—On Thursday a person named Goulston, a jaweller, of High-street, Shadwell, and Newman, a printer, of Bishapsgate-street, were charged with forgery on the Prussian Government Bank. The enquiry extended to some length. It appeared that forged notes, of the value of three shillings each, have been circulated in Berlin and other parts of Prussia to the amount of many thousand pounds in value. A foreigner was arrested by the Police of Berlin, and he confessed that he was in league with a banker of that country, and that the forged notes league with a banker of that country, and that the forged notes were manufactured in England, and that he received them from Goulston. He further stated that he and a person named Ludd (in prison at Berlin) were great traffickers. That they, a short time since, received 5000 of these notes from the prisoner Goulston, for which they paid him 101, a thousand, and circulated them through the Prusian banker. He cause over with the Police, and procured first, 12,000 and afterwards 21,000, which he delivered to Foy, the Bank Inspector. Foy went to the house of Newman, where he found the men at work on them. Both the prisoners were remanded. g took place on Friday, when the Bank \_further\_bearin tisfied that Mr. Newman had not participated in any guilty know-ledge of the transaction, he was liberated on bail. Goulston was

HATTON-GARDEN.—Priday ten of the persons apprehended at the Belvidere on Wednesday, at the time of the ascent of the Balloon, charged by the constables with picking pockets, were again brought up, five of them were discharged; and the following five— James Brugg, Geo. Watts, Michael Daly, Wm. Rorsley, and Sam. Buett, were remainded for a week.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Lee, Hardy, and Jones, the three soldiers who were acquitted at the Old Bailey last Sessions, of the murder of Wm. Cogle, were brought up, charged on an indictment found at the last Westminster Sessions against them, for being concerned in the riot in which Cogle was killed on the 10th of June. Captain Drummond attended, and begged to know whether the prisoners would be admitted to bail. The magistrates told him it was certashly a bailable offence, and if proper ball were produced at any time before the Sessions, they would be discharged. Capt. Drummond infimated that he would liberate the prisoners, but for the present they were committed to prison.

## ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A few days since, some fishermen found, drowned in the Clyde, the bodies of a man and woman, both young persons; they were tied together with a silk handkerchief, the woman reclining with

one arm on the shoulder of the man, and the other round his waist.

On Monday last, a vessel arrived at Sandwich, purporting to have a cargo of eggs and butter, when some suspicion arising, she was immediately minutely examined by the Revenue Officers, and found to have two false linings, in which were found a large quantity of snuff, tobacco, and spirits, most curiously concealed, which, with the vessel, were of course seized.

Mr. Bishop, the musical composer, was on Friday se'nnight thrown from his chaise and severely hurt; the accident was occasioned by his horse falling, owing to a dog crossing the road, at which he took fright.

On Tuesday night an Inquest was held before C. Jemmett, Esq. Coroner for Surrey, at the Wellington Arms, Kent-road, on the body of William Rose, carter to Mr. Richard Edmeed, market-gardener, New Cross, Deptford, when it appeared that on Saturday morning last, about ten o'clock, as the wag on was returning home from Covent garden. the driver was so much fatigued that he from Covent-garden, the driver was so much fatigued that he placed himself on the front ladder of the waggon, and falling asbeep, fell under the near forewheel, and had his head crushed to pieces in the most shocking manner, which caused his instant death. Verdict—" Accidental Death."

At Manchester Sessions, last week, a person named Samuel Wal-

ler, one of the sect called Ranters, was indicted for causing a nuisance and annoyance in the public street, at Ashton-under-Lyne, by frequently preaching there, and attracting a numerous assemblage of hearers. The defendant was convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the New Bailey, at Manchester; and, on the expiration of that term, to give securities, himself in 501. and two sureties in 251. each, for his good behaviour, for three

Yesterday morning a large stone fell from the top of the Royal Exchange. In its passage it broke various thick planks: many of the men clung to the poles, and one jumped from a ladder a considerable height. Fortunately no person was hurt.

	SHIP N	Ews.		
Arrived Mails	Due	Arrived	Mails	Due
1 Dublin			.Malta	—
Waterford		1	.Prance	
Guernsey & Je			.Hamburgi	n —
Holland		<b>—</b>	Flanders .	—
Gottenburgh			Jamaica.	— `
Lisbon			St. Thom.	
	· • • •			

DEAL, August 3. Wind S. Arrived and sailed for the River, the Isabella, Wright, from Miramichi; Mary, Brigga, from Jamaica; Nimble, Begg, from Grenada; Honor, Barber, from Cadiz; St. Mary, Burton, from Jamaica; Dorothy, Taylor, from Quebec; Mathews, Gordon, from Oporto; Francia Henrietta, Dickenson, rom New Brunswick for Rotterdam; and Prince of Waterloo, Gray, from Bahia; the latter remains. Sailed the Martha, and Pomona for New South Shetland; and Nautilus, Tripe, for the Cape of Good Hone.

Pomona for New South Shetiana; and Nautina, Tripe, for the Cap of Good Hope.

PORTSMOUTH, August 3. Wind S.B. Sailed the Matilda, Hamilton, for Calcutta; Golden Grove, Steele, for Bilbon; Perseverance, Higgins, for Bourdeaux; Venus, Candler, for New York; and Tartar, Pottinger, for New South Shetland.

COWES, August 3. Sailed the Isabella, Walter, for New South Wales

COWES, August 3. Sailed the Isabella, Walter, for New South Wales. HARWICH, August 3. The Joseph and Dorothy, Merton, from St. Petershurz for Lendon, has been brought in here by a salvage smack, leaky, and with loss of anchor and cable, having been on the Shipwash Sand. Arrived the Lord Nelson packet, with a mail from Holland.

FALMOUTH, August 1. Wind W.N.W. The Urania, Heesch, of and from Hamburgh for Dahia, ran ashore in a thick fog at Kyman's Cove, near the Lizard yesterday, but was assisted off by a revenue-cutter and other craft, after unleading 54 cheats of sugar, and brought in here very leaky, both pumps being at work. Her cargo (nearly 1000 chests of sugar) will be taken out to repair the damage.

## For Convulsive Pits, Epileptic Pits, Spasmedic Complaints, &c. DR. HADLEY'S CONVULSION POWDERS.—Patronized and

J sanction	ea Dy
Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland	Lady Catharine Walpele
Right Hon. Lady Amherst.	Lady C. Dundas.
Right Hon. Lady Lismore.	Hon. Mrs. Bathurst.
Right Hon. Lady G. Cavendish.	Hon. Mrs. Egerton.
Lady Caroline Lamb.	Hon. Mra. Grey, &c.

Right Hon. Lady C. Cavendish.

Hon. Mrs. Egerton.

Dr. Hadley.

Sir,—I this morning received your letter, mentioning your intention of bringing your Couvulsion Powder into more general notice. I have so very high an opinion of it, from the cases I have seen performed, that I think you will be doing a public service. I remain, Sir, yours, &c. E EGEITTON.

From the Rt. Mon. Lady Liemere. September 2, 1820.

This is to certify, that I have used Hadley's Convulsion Powder in my family and many others, and approve of its efficacy.

From Lady Walpole.—Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Jan. 26, 1819.

Dr. Hadley.—Sir, I shall have great pleasure is deriring you to make use of my name when yon publish the Convulsion Powder. Its great efficacy in your family and friends, and to the poor, I have experienced for many years. I am your humble servant.

Sold in bettles at 4s. 6d. 1ls. and 22s. each, by appeintment of the Proprietor, by Mr. Sanger, Medicine Warobouse, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Barelay and Sons, 95, Fleet-market; Messrs. Newbery and Sons, 45, 8t. Panil's Church-yard; Edwards, 66, 8t. Panil's Church-yard; Sutton and Co. Bev. Charth-yard; Edwards, 66, 8t. Pan

by their appointment, by most respectable Medicine Venders in every Town throughout the United Kingdom.—Ask for Hadley's Convulsion Powder.

GRAT BARGAINS in LINEN DRAPERY and SILK MERCERY.—Only by inspection can the Public credit the immense sacrifice on those Goods. Fine Irish Linen, of the most durable quality, is. 4d. per yard; very fine ditto. is. 6d. and is. 8d.; suriously fine ditto, 2s.: mock Russia sheeting, is. per yard; very stoat ditto, is. 3d. and is. 6d.; Lancashire ditto. is. 4d.; fine Irish sheeting, is. 6d. and is. 9d.; ditto, yard and half wide, 2s. 6d.; twelve pieces real Russia sheeting, 2s. and 2s. 4d. per yard; ten pieces ditto, three yards wide, 4s. per yard, which prerents the necessity of having a seam; stout linen, 7d.; huckaback, 9d.; ditto, yard and half wide, is. 2d.; she ditto, is. 6d.; rich damask table linen, a little solied, vis. yard and half long, 3s.; ditto, two yards long, 6s. 6d.; ditto double damask, two yards and a half long, 12s.; ditto India damask, 15s.; ditte three yards long, 19s. and the proper widths; larger sizes equally cheap; damask napkins, 10s. per dozen; India table cloths, two yards and a half square, 9s. 6d. each; furniture dimity, 6d.; curiously fine ditto, 7d6; Marseilles quilts, three yards square, 20s. each; counterpanes, two yards square, 7s. 6d.; two yards and a half ditto, 10s. 6d.; three yards long, full width, 14s.; Witteey blankets, 8s. per pair; ditto, very large, 12s. and 15s.; ell wide India long cloths, 1s. 2d. per yard; ouriously fine ditte, 1s. 4d.; calloces, 6d.; ell-wide cambrie muslins, 9d.; fine jacconots, 1s. 2d.; India books, 1s. and 1s. 3d.; tacked robes, 6s. 6d. each; worked ditto, 3s. 6d. each; rich ditto, 9s. 6d.; handsome chintz robes, 10s. each; elegant ombroidered ditto, 1s. 6d. each; sounced ditto, fifteen shillings and twenty-five shillings each; French ditto, of the newest Parlaian designs; robes a nevilige; and Indian muslins of every quality; printed furnitures, 10d. per yard; chintz do. 1s. and 1s. 3d.; stuffs, 1s. per yar

#### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Ans. 3.

There have been but few arrivals of Wheat since Monday, but what remained of that day's arrival sold on quite as good terms. Barley, Beans, and Peas, are steady in value, but the Oat trade was dull this morning, and the few sales made were at a decline of the order of the order. of about 1s. per quarter. In other articles we have no alteration

RETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.	
Essex Red Wheat (new)35s. 46s.   Maple	s. 33a
Fine	a 200
Old	10. 40-
Essex White (new)40s. 45s. Small Beans 30	15. 228.
Fine 3, 563, 603, Old 388, 400	to -
Superfine	18. 304.
Rve	Pu. 24.
Olds. —s. —s. Feed Oatss. 1	3. 98e
Barleys. 25s. 27s. Fine	15. 25
Fine Poland ditto	04. 224.
Superfinesss. Fine	15. 26c.
Malt 52s. 55s. Petatoe ditte	56. 94r.
Fine	76. 300
Mog Pease29s. 304.	

AGGREGATE AVERAGES, JULY 21.
Wheat, 52s Od—Rye, 33 Od—Barley, 243 2d—Oats 18s 11—Beam,

30s 10a-Pers, 3	
COURSE OF EXCHAN	IGEFRIBAY, Aug. 3.
Amsterdam 12 16 C.F.	Trieste Em. fo.
Ditto at Sight 12 13	Madrid 36 Cadis 35
Rotterdam 12 13	Bilboa 354 Barcelona 35
Autwerp 12 9	Seville 35 Gibraltar 30
Hamburgh 39 2	Leghorn47 Genos 43
Altona 38 3	Venice 27 60 Malta 45
Paris, 3 days Sight 25 55	Naples 394 Palermo 116
Ditto 25 85	Lisbon 50 Oporto 50
Bordeaux 25 85	Rio Janeiro 49
Frankfort on Main 158	Bahia
Petersburg 3 U	Dublin 91 per cent.
Vienna 10 24 Ess. flo.	Cork 9

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM JULY 29 TO AUGUST 4, INCLUSIVE.

The demand for B. P. Sugars for home consumption continues good; the middling and low qualities, under 59s. to 61s. still press heavily, whilst better sorts are much sought after, and command the extreme rates of the praceding week. The discouraging accounts from the continent for refused Goods (which are unusually depressed) operates most sensibly in curtailing the deliveries to the signature of the continued theory, and we may state generally a depreciation of 3s, per Cwt.; St. Domingos 113s, to 114s, 6d.; Havannahs 112s, 6d. to 113s. The unprecedentedly low prices of Rums have attracted the notice of shippers and speculator; yesterday 300 puncheons of Leewards, nearly Proof, sold at 1s, 2d. yesterday 300 puncheons of Leewards, nearly Proof, sold at 1s. 2d., which is an advance of 1d. per gallon; Jamaicas are also held equally firm, but they have not experienced a proportionate demand.

—Rice has been influenced by the Grain Market, and good White Bengalat 11s. to 12s. established an improvement of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. but this being contingent upon the state of the weather, much doubt must necessarily attach to its being maintainable. The sales of Cotton have been extensive, though it were difficult to sales of Cotton have been extensive, though it were difficult to announce any augmentation in the currency of last week; Surats have taken the lead, about 3400 bales disposed of at 6 to 5; 2000 Bengals 5½ to 6½; 300 Pernams 12½ to 12½, in boad; and a few Demeraras 11½ to 12; St. Vincent's 10½; Snyrmas 7½ to 6½, duy paid. We are advised from Liverpool of a steady market at previous rates, a large sale of Sea Islands, Orleans and Bowek, announced for yesterday, was contemplated with interest.

The failure of an extensive Hamboo' House this moraling disconniqued slams, and moral produced in intuitions consequences.

disseminated alarm, and must produce injurious consequences

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.								
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	· Wed.	Thur.	Prid.	Bal.		
Bank Stock	2314	230	530	530	531	232		
3 per Cent. Reduced	741	7.5	7.5	75	76	7611		
3 per Cent. Consols		743	74	75		751 1 1		
31 per Cent. Consols	73	8.5	84	57	86	164		
Consols for Account	72	74	74	75		733 } {		
4 per Cent. Consols	95	95	93	91	943	95 11		
5 per Cent. Navy	1079	107	1079	108	1053	104 1		
Bank Long Annuities	19}	194	19	199	199	194		
India Bonds	57 P	56 p	57 p	57 p	59 P			
Exchequer Bills, 2d	3 p	4 p	5 p	4 P	5 p	465		
Ditto, 21d		_	_	_	_	_		
Omnium	- 1	-	-	_		· –		

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult. at Teignmouth, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Steevens, later the state of of the 20th Regissent, of a son.
On Tuesday last, at the seat of her father, John Powlett Thempson, Eq.
Wavreley Abbey, Surrey, Baroness Maltzahn, of a still-born child.
On the 27th ult. at Houndwood House, Berwickshire, the Lady of Captain

On Thursday, at St. George's Church, Henover-square, the Hon. Edward Harvey Hawke, eldest son of Lord Hawke, to Elizabeth, second daughterst Sir John Ramsden, Bart.
On Thursday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Richard Boyse, to Wisifred Berners, fourth daughter of the late Sir Thomas Berners Pleatow.

to Winifred Berners, fourth daughter of the late Sir Thomas Bersen Plestow.

On the 30th ult. John Graham, Esq. of Lineoln's Inn, to Caroline Eliser, third daughter of E. J. Curtels, Esq. M. P. for the County of Sussex.

On the 30th ult. at Hitcham Church, Henry William Stephen, Esq. to the Right Hen. Lady Frances Bentinck.

On the 25th ult. at Balcarres, James Head, Esq. Hon. Hast India service, to Cecilia, third daughter of the Hon. Robert Lindsay

On the 30th ult. at Winchester, Capt. John Thomas Williams, of the Mer Queen's Royal Regiment of Infantry, to Frances Eleanor Cowper, elder daughter of Matthew Cowper, Esq. late of Gibraltar.

Thursday, at Maryle-Bonne Church, John Camac, Buq. Lieut, Colosel & the First Regiment of Life Guards, to Miss Wingeve of Brittenbam Park, mear Ipswich.

On Wednesday, Henry Matthews, Esq. late Fellow of King's College Carbridge, to Emma, daughter of Wm. Blount, Esq. of Hampton, Herefordshire.

On Suturday last, at Brewood, John Wrottesley, Esq. eldest son of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. to Sophia, third daughter of T. Gifford, Esq. of Chillington, in the same county.

On Friday, the 27th ult. at Mary-le-Bonne Church, Lieut.-Colosel St. T. Noel Hill, K.C. B. Grenadier Guards, and son of Sir John Hell, Brit. of Hawkstone, to the Hon. Anna Maria Shore, second daughter of Lad Teignmouth.

At Kensington, George Ritso Jervie, Esq. of the Bombay Establishment.

Teignmouth.

At Kensington, George Ritso Jervis, Esq. of the Bombay Establishment, to Harriot, daughter of George Brett, Esq. of Greve House, Old Beconses.

Major-General Pownoll Adams, of Ashprington House, Devoushir, be Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Wm. Elford, Bart. of Bickham, Yesterday, at St. Pancras Church, Alexander Innes, Scott, Esq. of Teirlidge-place, Einston-square, to Julia, second daughter of James Beaces, Esq. of Russell-place, Fitaroy-square.

Friday morning, at St. Mary-le-bone church, Lieut.-Colonel Bouchier, is Maria, second daughter of G. Caswall, Esq. of Sacombe Park, Herts.

The Right Hon. Lerd Suffield, we are concerned to state, on Wednesday morning, at his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. His Lordish dying without issue, he is succeeded in his titles and estates by his house, the Hon. Edw. Harbord. DIED

saday, the Blat uit. at Ludlow, Arthur, second son of Edw. Rager,

End. M.P.

On Saturday se'unight, in Cavendish-square, Charlotte, youngest darghin of the late Sir Wm. Langham, Bart.

of the late Sir Wm. Langham, Bart.
On the 18th siz. at Longtown, Cumberland, on his road to Ireland, the Right
Hon. John Lord Tare, aged 56.
On Wednesday, in Bedford-square, Lucy, the second daughter of the list.
Mr. Justice Bayloy.
On Wednesday, at Kensington, aged 66, Mrs. Inchbald, the celebrated
Novel writer.

ovel writer.

On Wedneaday last, at her seat, Belmont, near Havant, Catherine and revoat, widow of Lieut. General Sir George Prevost, Bart. revost, widow of Lieut -General Sir George Prevost, Bart. On Thursday last, at his house at Rochampton, in the 64th year of his Mt. oseph Alcock, Esq. late one of the chief clerks of his Majesty's Treasur.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, & No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, wor only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are recent.



## JOHN



# BULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 35.

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW PIANO FORTE MUSIC.

Just published, by CLEMENTI and Ce. 26, Cheapside,

1. OPERATIC AIRS, No. 9, being an Introduction and Variations on the popular Air, "Paint and wearily," by T. A. Rawlings, price 3s.—2. ADMIRAL BENBOW, an English Air, with Variations, by J. B. Logier, 2s. 6d.—3. ANDANTE CON VARIAZIONI, by F. D. C. Stoepel, Op. 9, 2s. 6d.—4. MY LODGING IS ON THE COLD GROUND, with introduction and Variations, by A. Meves, 3s.—5. GRAND MARCH, in house of the Coronation, by R. Topliff, 1s. 6d.—6. HAYDN'S SYM-PHONY, Letter 8, as performed at the Philharmonic Concerts, arranged as a Duct for two performers, by W. Watts, 6s.—7. IL PERCHEN EXTI, the favourite Quintetto in "Zauberfote," arranged as a Duct for two performers, by J. C. Nightingale, 3s.

NEW FLUTE MUSIC, &c.

In a few days will appear the 9th Number of NICHOLSON'S PRECEPTIVE LESSONS, price 2s. 6d; and Nos. 1 and 2 of a new Series of TWELVE FANTASIAS for the Flute and Piano Forte, by the same Composer, price 4s. each; also the popular Scottish Ballad, "The Lad of the Civde," now singing by Mrs. Bland at Vauxhall, with enthusiastic applanse.

NEW MUSIC JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW MUSIC JUST PUBLISHED.

MR. EMDIN, Vocal Composer.—This Gentleman, who has so rapidly risen in the public favour, on account of the beautiful melody and sweetness of his compositions, has lately favoured the musical world with the following elegant Ballads, the increasing demand for which fully listly the Publishers in the expectation they anticipated of the public approval. "THE FIRST RUSE OF SUMMER," an original Bal ad, sung by Miss Stephens, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, with rapturous applause, price 2s. "THE SUN OF TO.MORROW SHALL DRY UP THY TEARS," Ballad, sung by Mrs. Selmon, at the New Argil Rooms, with the most distinguished applause, price 2s. "MIO ALMA, FARE-WELL," Ballad, sung by Mrs. Ashe, at the Bath Concerts, with the highest approbation, price 2s. "FAREWELL TO THE LAND OF MY YOUTH," Ballad, sung by Mr. Yaughan, at Lowlon and Bath Concerts with great applause, price 2s. "THE MAID WITH A LOVE-BEAMING EYE," sung by Mr. Leost Lee at the Bath and Birminghan Concerts with the most enthusiastic applause, price 1s. 6d.—London: Printed by Mayhew and Co. (late Phillips and Mayhew) Musica sellers to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street, where may be obtained every new Musical Publication of merit.

Publication of merit.

TALIAN GRAMMAR.

Just published, by Samuel Bagster, No. 15, Paternoster-row,

A NITALIAN GRAMMAR, by the Rev. FREDERICK NOLAN,
rrico 2s 6d.—Where may be had, by the same Author, the GREEK,
LATIN, HEBREW, CHALDEE, SYRIACK, FRENCH, SPANISH, and
GERMAN GRAMMARS, 2s. 6d. each; forming, with the VOCABULARY
now at Fress, a POLYGLOTT GRAMMAR; in which the genius of the
principal Aucient and Modern Languages is explained upon an uniform
Plan; and, by a new and simple Principle of Analysis, applied to the improvements of the latest and most approved Grammarians.

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GLASSES, and SPECTACLES.—By W. KITCHENER, M.D.—The
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We feel persuaded that few persons, who take any pleasure in Astronomical Observations, or need the aid of Spectacles, will remain unprovided with
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Just published, in Three Volumes, price 21s. hourds,
MEMOIRS OF A MAN OF FASHION, written by himself: including Anecdotes of many celebrated persons, with whom he had in-

tercourse and connection.

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An INQUIRY into all the MEANS which have been taken to preserve the BRITISH NAVY, with their Results.—By JOHN KNOWLES, Secretary to the Committee of Surveyors of His Majesty's NAVY.

KNOWLES, Secretary to the Committee of Surveyors of ris majesty s Navy.

J'ai tache de faire connaître dans cette longue analyse, les resultat les plus remarquable consignes dans l'ouvrage de M. Knowles; leur ensemble en mentrant l'utillte de ce livre, est le meillenre loge qu'il soit possible de faire d'une production remarquable par l'ordre et l'abondance des matieres dont il traite. M. Ch. Dupin's Report to the Institute of France.

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PHILOSOPHICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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purpose.

6 2 Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as there are several Hairdessers and others in town and country who sell counterfeits, and say they are geomius. As there has been so much impection of late, and counterfeit Russia Oil sold in almost every street; and impostors lave made the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil sold in almost every street; and impostors lave made the covers of the counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the genuine; and even instituted the Original Proprietor's Name, therefore purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of a respectable Perfemer or Medicine Vender. As several Ladies and Gentlemen in the country have complained that they have been taken in by unprincipled persons seiling them counterfeit Russia Oil, therefore Ladies and Gentlemen will be sure to have the genuine by enclosing the money in a letter for the Russia Oil, &c. disceede to Mr. Prince, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, London, when Mr. P. will send them by return of reach to any part of the kingdom.

## SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, Aug. 4.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, Aug. 4.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Skaife, Pawson, and Co. Pately-Bridge, Vorkshire, flax-spinners.—Marshall and Smith, Cronked-lane, wine and bitandy-merchants.—Evans and Co. Ikeaton, Derbyshire, stone bottle manufacturers.—May and Edward; Union-street, Hackney-road, coal-merchants.—Dixon and Law, Tottenham-contr-road, cheesemegers.—Harvey, Haines and Co. Bridge-foot, Highstreet, Southwark, hop and seed-merchants.—Ogg and Cryer, Mauchester, cabinet-makers.—Chisman, Hill, and Chisman, Loudon, ship and insurance agents.—R. Saumarez, P. Dixon, and F. W. Saumarez. Nowington, surgrous and apothecaries.—Houths, Lesmesurier, and Co. Loudon, (no trade.)—Martis and Co. Liverpool, starch-manufacturers.—Mills and Wilson, Derby, chemists and draggists.—I. Der Anges, F. Der Anges, and L. H. Der Anges, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, dvers.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 25. J. Edwards, Vine-street, Spital-fields, silkman.—Aug. 27. C. Wall, Coventry, mercer.—Aug. 25. P. Statham and G. Shakespear, Pall-Mall, blacking, manufacturers.—Aug. 14. R. Kior, Mincing-lane, merchant.—Sept. I. R. Foster, Old Broad-street, merchant.—Aug. 25. J. F. Street, Budro-row, stationer.—Aug. 27. T. Robinson, T. H. Robinson, and R. Hanneck. Manchester, cotton-merchants.—Aug. 25. R. Philpots, Banbury, draper.—Aug. 25. H. Lark and J. Woodhead, Essex-street, Strand, navy-agents.—Aug. 27. J. Hebbart, J. R. Robert, Old South-Serteet, Southwark, iron-merchant.—Aug. 27. T. Hobbard, Jim. Coventry, silkman.—Aug. 25. R. Clay, Hamford, scrivaner.—Aug. 25. W. M. Toesly, Highstreet, Southwark, iron-merchant.—Aug. 27. T. Hobbard, Jim. Coventry, silkman.—Aug. 25. W. Abbott, Windham-place, Mildleek, merchant.—Aug. 25. W. Abbott, Windha

## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, AUGUST 11, 1921.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.

King's County.—The Hou. Win. Parsons, commonly called Lord Oxmantown, in the room of Wm. Parsons, Esq. who has accepted the office of a Judge of the Inso vent Court in Ireland.

Commission rigned by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Susses.

Win. Camae, Esq. to be Beputy Identionant.

Commission in the Cardiff Traop of Gentlemen and Yeonanry Caralry, signed by the Vice-Lieutenant.

Joseph Davies, Gent to be Cornet.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Joseph Davies, Gent to be Cornet.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

HOLDING, W. Devoashire-street, Queen-square, wine-merchant.
RICHARDSON, J. Manchester, joiner.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

BAGGELEY, R. and TAYLOR, T. Lane-Delph, Staffordshire, manufacmers of china and earthenware. GOADBY, T. Warwick, plumber. ROBERTS, M. Manchester, grocer.

COUCHMAN, S. Cambring, grover.
COUCHMAN, S. Cambribury, grover.
SCHMABCK, A. Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, merchant.
CONNER, C. F. Peckham, seap-maker.
CLAY, T. Worksop, Nettinghamshire, grover.
BOYD, A. White Horse-street, Commercial-road, master mathers.
LYNCH, J. Lineer, and superchant.
STANTON, J. Wisessler, coal and timber-merchant.
CRACKLEN, J. the younger, satisfied Wash, farmer.
PICKLES, J. Envolgy, Yorks inc., compleaser.

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#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

CARLTON HOUSE, JULY 25.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon thartes Webb Dance, Esq. Major and Lleut. Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 6..

1st Regiment of Life Guards, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H. B. Lygon, from 90th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vi e O'Loghlan.
90th Regiment of Foot, Major-General T. O'Loghliu, from the 1st Life Guards, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lygon.

Commission in the Dogmersfield Yeomany Cavalry, signed by the Lord
Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.
B. Baring, Gent. to be Cornet, vice St. John, deceased.

#### BANKRUPTS.

ATKINSON, G. Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, dealer. KEECH, W. Axminster, Devonshire, crocer. POPAY, G. S. Little Yarmouth, Suffolk, brick maker. REDW ARD, C. B. Portsea, Hants, scrivener.

REDWARD, C. B. Portsea, Hants, scrivener.
ROOM, J. sen. Bristel, marchant.

Aug. 29, J. Ward, Milton Abhott, Devonshire, cattle jobher.—August 30, J. Hobbs, Titchfield, Southampton, tailor.—Aug. 39, J. Massic, Derby, mercer.—Sept. 7, J. Johnson, Llandaß, Glamorgansaire, shopkeeper.—August 26, A. Keating, Strand, silversmith.—Sept. 1, T. Ward, Towester, Leeman.—Aug. 28, J. Moore, Bishop Monkton, T. Tennant, Leeda, and J. Foster, Bishop Monkton, Torkshire, dax spinners.—Aug. 39, P. Martin, Little Harrowden. Northampton, baker.—Aug. 31, M. Powles, Ross, Hereford, mealman.—Sept. 4, J. Saunders, Duke Street, St. James's, surgeon.—August 28, W. Stanley, Warwick, liquor metchant.—Sept. 5, T. Wobllven, Andover, linen draper.—Aug. 31, R. Fox, jun. Norwich, silk mercer.—Aug. 25, S. Cater, Watling Street, warehouseman.—Nov. 3, H. Berthond, Solo Square, bookseller.—Aug. 28, P. Savery, Bristol, marine insurance broker.—Aug. 14, J. Dowley, Willow Street, Bankside, corn merchant.—Aug. 18, W. A. Snuggs, Lime Street, Spirit merchant.

GERTIFICATES—Aug. 28.

J. Hardwick, Clare Street, Clare Market, butcher.—F. Franklin, Leamington Priors, Warwick, surgeon.—W. Taylor, Watling Street, calico printer.—J. Willan, jun. Ville of Monswick, Worcester, farmer.—J. Wedgwood, Basford, Stafford, merchant.—H. A'Dean, Hertford, shoe maker.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Aug. 4.— The following is the most recent intelligence which has been received respecting Russia. It was because the Imperial Guard evinced the most eager impatience to march against the Turks, that that corps has been wholly removed from St. Petersburgh. Numerous reinforcements continue to be dispatched to the division under Wittgenstein, and that under Michel Orloff. The former of these two Generals has advanced upon the Pruth, and the other occupies Bessarabia. Both complain of the desertion of their soldiers, to the prevention of which, even the severe discipline of Russia is not effectual. All these deserters pass over to the Greek troops. The Emperor himself will shortly depart for the frontiers bordering Turkey and Greece, to review his army. It is thought that his presence will be the signal for hostilities; for it is very certain that, instead of blaming the inflexible and even rigid conduct of Baron Strogonoff towards the Porte, he has expressed his unreserved and entire approbation. When we endeavour to calculate the probable chances of a war like that which may hourly break out, we lose ourselves in a series of calculations and probabilities; and if there be one thing still more difficult to foresee than the issue of a war, it is to know what sort of a peace it may end in. It is not possible to believe that the Sovereigns are desirous of re-establishing the Greek Empire; and between the Greeks and the Mussulmen all pacification has become impossible. Is it thought to frighten the Grand Seignior by burning his capital? The burning of Constantinople would not be attended with greater results than those which followed the bombardment of Algiers by Louis XIV and Lord Exmouth. Besides, what Power of Europe would con-sent to let Russia establish herself along the shores of the Bosphorus, and extend herself as far as the Mediterranean, by the po of Turkey and the fine Greek provinces? Even should England be come, in consequence, mistress of Egypt and of some Greek Islands could she consider them as a sufficient indemnification? Should we some succession and a state of the continuous should we not thus see the little equilibrium which still exists between the States of the Continent suddenly destroyed; an equilibrium which was shaken by Buonaparte, and which owes its preservation to the perseverance of Great Britain alone? The late wars accustomed both Sovereigns and subjects to too great results, for them now to believe in the possibility of one of those wars of observation and of protracted marches, that brought on a battle or a siege; and besides, if it has ever been necessary to strike a great blow, it is more particularly so as it respects Turkey, because it is beyond all doubt, that the commencement of hostilities will be the signal of increased cruelty towards the ill-fated Greeks. They would not the less perish; and if the war become general, as it may be feared it will, after six years of peace and the ferment of so many excited minds, will humanity have made a judicious calculation in behalf of berself, in following that impulse which dictates the wrestling of the Greeks from the yoke of the Mussulment He would be very sagacious who could penetrate this labyrinth of obscurity.

A letter from Croustadt, dated the 15th of July, in the Consti-tutionnel, states the occurrence of a dreadful earthquake at Bucharest, accompanied by a strong hurricane, by which 1,400 houses were destroyed, together with a great number of the inhabitants. To add to the misfortune, a storm of hail succeeded which destroyed the fruit trees and the harvest in the neighbourhood and killed several peasants in the fields.—The Paper above quoted states, that all the Italian Journals have received orders to publish no other intelligence from Greece than what is given in The Austrian Observer.—A letter from Trieste, of July 15, says:—
"There does really exist a Government of the Greek islands, the seat of which is at Hydra, anisland to the east of the Peloponnesus but the authority of this Government is not recognized by the whole of those, which are more or less under the dominion of the Turks. There are jeniousies between the inhabitants of the different islands, and each governs itself in its own way. However, all the inhabitants make all possible sacrifices to relieve themselves from the domination of the Porte. There was an idea of establishing a general Government at Tripoliza; but this plan cannot be realised unless the Turks evacuate the whole of the Morea. The Greeks are employed in building forts in the several islands, and in repairing and extending the works which have been neglected by the Turks.

August 5 .- We are informed, that the Austrian Ambassador is personally guarded at Constantinople the same as the Rusn representative. -The official Gazette of  $St. \ Petersburgh says$ "Information has been received that the Porte will immediately close the Dardanelles."—They write from Trieste, July 10: that the Bussian army had begun to advance; and that part of the treeps had already traversed Moldavia. Adrianople, the second town is Buropean Turkey, situated 65 leagues from Constantinople, to advance; and that part of the is said to have fallen into the power of the Greeks after a bloody -Intelligence from Vienna dated July 26, states, the force of the Turks in Moldavio amounts at this moment to 60,000 men and 100 pieces of cannon. It is calculated that by means of the reinforcements, the Ottoman army will be augmented to 150,000 men: Jussuf Pueha commands in chief. The Cossacks have assembled their vessels near the right bank of the Pruth. Four Russian divisions have skeendy arrived at Bessarabia. The other Russian divisions have skeendy arrived at Bessarabia. sian troops which were to have gone to Italy, will soon arrive in Resarabia. This army is estimated at 125,000 men. Letters from Constantinople announce, that another Turkish fleet of nine ships of war has sailed for the Dardanelles.—Frankfort, July 31: Letters from the North say, that there is a very active correspondence be-suges the Russian and Prussian Courts on the affairs of Turkey.

An alliance between the two Powers is spoken of, in case England should not declare in favour of the Greek Insurgents. It is still believed that Austria will take a part, more or less active, in the approaching events.

The Brussells Papers received yesterday, has the following intelligence in an article from Lille, dated Aug. 1, which states, that all the comes which comprise the army are successively completing, and France will be able to shew it with confidence both to her friends and her enemies. The Royal Guard, 20,000 strong, is one of the finest corps in Europe; its discipline is perfect, and the spirit which animates it excellent. The regiments of antillery on foot and on bors back are at this moment complete, and the corps of cavalry receive by degrees the men and the horses which they want. A third of the regiments of infantry are complete, and the others will be so in the month of October. The Swiss regiments in the pay of France have received the men necessary to bring them to their full complement, according to treaty.

It is announced in the Gazette de Turin, that the Archiuchess Maria Louisa and her Court are to go into mourning for three months on account of Buonaparte's decease.

The Court Martial of Ulteria Calabria has convicted several ex-Carbonari of resisting the public force. The malefactors were hanged ten hours after they were found guilty.—An English ship of war has taken in the Adriatic, a Greek pirate, after a sharp action. All the crew of the Corsair were condemned to death, and hanged at the yard-arm.— Gazette de France.

The Augsburg Universal Gazette gives the following estimation of the amount and condition of several branches of the military

The Janissaries amount to the number of 240,000, according to the nominal lists, but these are in a great part composed of peaceful citizens, merchants, and artizans, who have inscribed their names in the corps, in order to share its privileges. The Jenissaries in pay do not amount to more than 40,000, of whom 20,000 are in the capital. There are others who receive rations, but who do not receive pay. All of them are obliged to march when the Grand seignior repairs to the army in person. The cavalry may amount to 134,000 men, but it is a cavalry like that of the middle ages, or like the pospolite of Poland. The Sophis are a good light cavalry force, but little formidable in regular warfare. The Turkish artillery, although improved by French Officers (who have constructed several Turkish fortresses,) still presents many defects both in the material and in the personal. Instead of 22,000, there

are only 12,000 men. The cannons are badly equipped."

Extract of a letter from Augsburg, dated July 31:—" War between Russia and the Porte appears inevitable. The army of Gen. Yermoloff must by this time be on the frontiers of Moldavia. The army under Gen. Wittgenstein is advancing by forced marche Bessarabia. The Greek corps which was stationed in Upper Mol-davia, has retreated into the Russian territory, where it was well received. This circumstance seems to leave no doubt of the disposition of the Court of St. Petersburgh. After the retreat of the Greeks, the Turks advanced to the extreme frontier, where they have posted a corps of 10 or 12,000 men. The Turkish corp left Albania for Thessaly had no sooner arrived in that province than it was vigorously attacked by the Greek troops commanded by General Odusseus (Ulysses), and completely defeated. News has been received from Vienna, that the Greeks have taken Salonica (after three weeks blockade), by capitulation; the terms were not known. The fleet sent by the Barbary States to the Archipelago, met with a check, some of the vessels having been taken by one of the Greek squadrons."

In Turkey in Europe, the Greek population amounts to 5,288,000

while that of the Turks is only 1,592,000.

An article from Genoa quotes letters from Rome, stating, that 105 individuals, charged with being members of the sect of Car-bonari, had been arrested in different quarters, and conveyed

prisoners to Bologna.

In the South of France and in Italy, the corn harvest, which has been very abundant, is completely gathered. In the neighbourhood of Calais and Bologne neither the wheat nor the oats are so forward as in this country. The country of Kent, especially the Isle of Thanet, with the exception of the corn being here and there a little laid by the recent heavy rains, promises very fine crops.

VIENNA, JULY 22.—It is said that the Cabinet of London, in giving to our Court the notification of the death of Buonaparte, made some communications of an important nature relative to the last wishes of the defunct, and relative to considerable sums which belonged to him, in the hands of several bankers of Europe. It is added, that the London courier was the bearer of an autograph letter from the prisoner of St. Helena, in which he leaves his great funds to his nearest relations. The Duke of Reichstadt has put on mourning for six months. Among the papers brought to England after the death of Buonaparte, there was a large packet, addressed in the hand-writing of Buonaparte himself to the Emperor Austria. It is said that General Bertrand entrusted the packet to an English officer, after requiring him to give his word of honour not to deliver it to any one except the Austrian Ambussador. Immediately after the arrival of the ship, the Murquis of Londonderry proposed to Prince Esternazy, the Austrian Ambassador, that he should either receive himself those dispatches on board the ship, or send a person on board invested with proper authority to do so; but the Prince declared that he considered it useless to go through such formalities, adding, that after the intimate relations of amity sub-sisting between the two Cubinets, he would with pleasure receive those papers from the Marquis himself. They have since been brought to this city. It is thought that they contain the last legacy of Buonaparte to his son.

A remonstrance has been presented by the Spanish Ambassador at Vienna to Count Metternich, complaining of the language applied by Austria to the Spanish Constitution.

LEIPSIC, JULY 26 .- It is affirmed that the Porte has received from Great Britain very encouraging assurances in the event of a war.—The last advices from St. Petersburgh formally contradic the rumour which had been spread, that a misunderstanding existed between the Cabinet of Russia, relatively to the affair of Turkey.

Lisnon, July 18 .- In the sitting of the Cortes, on the 14th inst. Deputy M. Borges Carneiro denounced the Count de Barbacena as being opposed to the Constitutional system, and as not possessing the confidence of the nation. He added, that the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs was one of the highest importance under ent circumstances. and that its duties were not discharge they ought to be, and instanced, that since the time at which his Majesty solemnly swore to recognise the bases of the Constitution this Minister and not in a legal manner communicated the bappy event to the Ministers or Agents of Spain, France, England an Germany .- In the sitting of the 17th instant, a motion was made by the Deputy Sarmento, tending to anticipate the pecuniary wants of General Pepe, who is banished from the country he wished to serve. It stated that the Patriots of Spain had already discharged this duty towards General Pepe; that the Patriots of England have already a subscription on foot to the same effect and that the Portuguese would do honour to their nation by imitating so generous an example.—The accounts from the Spanish Main confirmed the previous reports as to the retaking of the Caraccas by the Spaniards under Gen. Morales. The event is said to have taken place on the 26th of May, after an action, in which the Independents sustained a loss of 300 in killed and wounded. Some of the accounts state that the Spaniards found in the place none but women and children, whom they put to denth. A body of \$00 Patriots, who had occupied La Guayra, evacuated that place

upon the recupture of the Caraccas, and were retreating to the interior, pursued by 600 Spaniards.

ANTINOPLE, JUNE 28 .- The Ottoman Porte has received from all the great Powers of Europe most energetic remonstrances on its cruel conduct towards the Greeks, and on the attitude which on its cruei conduct towards the orders, and on the attitude which is in strict alliance with Austria, Prussia, England, and France. The Reis Effondi explained himself on these remonstrances with the greatest composure and apparent impartiality to all the Ministers, and with peculiar frankness and friendship to the English Ambasador.—With regard to Lord Strangford, the Reis Effendi assures that the Porte endeavoured to avoid any thing that could lead to a war with Russia, because she well knew that, not being able to quell her rebellious subjects, she was not in a situation to combat that power single handed; and because she also knew, considering the perfect unanimity of sentiments which prevailed in the Cabinets of Europe, not a single power would draw a sword in her favour.

During a violent storm, which visited the neighbourhood of the town of Biberach, in Prussia, on the evening of Monday, the 10th of July, four young peasants, engaged on an eminence, in some agricultural labours, had recourse to the expedient of sustaining a bundle of clover over their heads with a pitchfork, in order to shelbundle of clover over their areas. While a provide the pitchfork, passed along the breast and shoulders of one of the young men, afterwards over the lower part of the belly of the one who stood afterwards over the lower part of the belly of the one who stood next him, ran down his right leg till it reached his toes, and there caused a burn, about the diameter of a twelve Kreutzer piece, without having left any trace of its passage on the outside boots, which were carefully examined. The direction taken by the lightning was marked by a burnt bue both on his skin and on his clothes. Although these two young men were much injured, hopes were entertained of saving their lives. The two others were not The most remarkable circumstance in this event is, that the young man who suffered the most, and who was a little deaf, has been properly restored to his sense of hearing since the accident.

By the brig Harriet, from Cape Haytien, we learn that the account of a revolution having taken place in the Spanish pert of the island of St. Domingo, as received last week by the schooner Flying Fish, is premature. At the time the Harriet sailed no such event had taken place, though the temper and disposition of the people warranted the belief that it might occur.

#### THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

His Majesty's yacht, and the rest of the Royal squadron, passed by Plymouth at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Falmouth at about two on Sunday morning, and were visible from Penzance at as o'clock, steering for Dublin with a fine breeze. At one in the day, the fleet was seen about three leagues north-west from the Land's End, when many persons witnessed a sight which had not been observed for many generations- the standard of England floating between Scilly and the Main. We believe it is not generally known, that on the first night of His Majesty's embark ation, he declined having a guard stationed at his cabin-door, feeling perfectly secure in the affections of his gallant seamen.

HOLYHEAD, TUBSDAY .-- " At 12 o'clock last night, the Royal racht anchored in the harbour. The glad tidings were conveyed with the speed of lightning through the town. At one o'clock, every house in the town was lighted with candles. At two o'clock, P. M. the announcement was made, that His Majesty would land. The beach and all the avenues leading to it were thronged with spectators. At five o'clock His Majesty landed on the pier, amid a Royal salute from two pieces of ordnance planted before the Custom-house, and the ships of the squadron. Immediately upon his landing on the pier, Sir John Stanley, accompanied by a deputation of the inhabitants, presented His Majesty with an address of congratulation on his arrival, to which His Majesty answered :-

" That he received with peculiar pleasure this affectionate and loyal address of a Principality, the title of which he had borne dering so long a pertion of his life."

"The spectators cheered His Majesty in the most enthusiastic manner. The carriage of the Marquis of Anglesen was in attendance, and His Majesty set off for the Marquis's seat, followed by several other carriages, and by a procession of the people at least a mile long. The Marquis's seat is 27 miles hence. His Majesty is in perfect health and spirits."

A letter received in town yesterday from Holyhead, dated six o'clock on Thursday evening states, that a Messenger had just then brought the intelligence of the death of the Queen; and that Lord Liverpool had jus arrived, and had a private interview with the King. His Majesty's yacht was at the writing of the letter preparing for sea. The wind continued westerly, and the agitation of the sea, which had been great, had subsided. It was understood that his Majesty meant to sail with the first fair wind for Dublin; but to land privately, and to repair to the Phoenix Park-there to remain until after the Queen's interment.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S RECEPTION IN IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Secretary Gregory, attended by several gentlemen, proceeded this morning (Thursday, the 2d into) to Dunleary Pier, for the purpose of seeing the arrangements making there for his Majesty's reception, and to mark the spot most suitable for the landing-place. At Calais, we recollect, the stone upon which the King of France first trod, on his reaching the French shore, in 1814, has an impression of his foot cut, as a memorial of the circumstance; and we trust that something similar will be adopted to mark the spot on which the King will place his foot for the first time in Ireland. Sir Benjamin and Lady Bloom-field have, since their arrival, been visited by every person of rank in the city and vicivity. Couriers and King's Messengers wiregularly dispatched each day, during the residence of His Mes in Ireland, one from London to the King, and His Majesty's Ministers here, and another from the King or his Ministers to London. It is understood that Alderman Cash has offered the use of his very fine mansion in Rutland-square, to the Eurl of Liverpool, during the King's stay in Ireland, and that his Lordship has been pleased to accept it. Mr. Hawthorn has requested Lord Sidmouth to ecupy his residence in the Custom-house; but the Noble House Section 1. cretary will be the guest of Mr. Grant, at his Lodge in the Park, while in this country. The whole expense of the outilt for His Majesty's reception at the Castle and Park Lodge, is to be defrayed out of His Majesty's privy purse:—The Turf Club are to pay 3000k for the erection of a Royal stand-house, for the reception and entertainment of His Mujesty when he visits the Curragh. Dubin is rapidly filling: the assembled rank, forume, and loyalty of the country, will present, in that favoured capital, as proud cheering a test of national feeling, as ever yet was offered to the good and gracious Monarch of these Realms. It is quite impossible to describe the enthusiasm that prevails in this country from one end to the other. Joy is pictured in every countenance; and



every tongue gives utterance to the most fervent expressions of attachment to His Majesty. From the peculiar character of the people, some extraordinary and distinct munifestation of their feelings might naturally be expected, and the one which it is understood they are to give, will astonish not only their English fel-low-subjects, but all Europe. It is reported as a fact, that they intend, on the arrival of His Majesty, to draw his carriage with silken ropes; they are to run in one uninterrupted line from the Castle of Dublin down to Dunleary, where His Majesty is expected to land. Persons are to be stationed at convenient distances to support and pall these costly traces, and the distance over which they will pass, is not less than seven Irish miles. The Turf Club of Ireland are to give a splendid fete at the Curragh of Kildare, which is, perhaps, the finest race-ground in the world; and to perpetuate the recollection of His Majesty's visit, the place of running, on the day he attends, will then, and for evermore, be called the "Royal

Dublin, August 7 .- The expectation of the King's arrival throughout the whole of Tuesday created an interesting anxiety before the usual hour at which the mail arrives, a vast crowd assembled round the Post-office; the mail did not arrive till eight o'cleck, having been delayed by His Majesty at Holyhead, for the purpose of sending off a dispatch to Lord Sidmouth.—The Correspondent was not published before nine, and then announced, to the great joy of the inhabitants, the following intelligence:— "We have received by the mail, letters from Holyhead, which inform us that the Royal Squadron anchored in the bay at an early hour this

Some judgment may be formed of the importance that is attached by all ranks to the getting a sight of his Majesty, and still more to the approaching his Koyal Person, from the following short sketch of a kind of negociation that has been going on for these few days past, between the Householders of Dublin and the Government Authorities, with a view to obtaining for a deputation of the former a place in the procession. Sir W. Betham, Ulster King at Arms, has been officially consulted, and had drawn up a Ceremonial which has appeared in the papers. The Householders in their respective Vestries entered into a resolution appointing 165 Deputies, to a sist at the ceremony of receiving his Majesty on his landing, and conducting him into the city. A Committee of Householders accordingly waited on the Right Hon. C. Grant, Secretary of State, who, after communicating with the Lord Lieutenant, stated that the Ceremonial could not be departed from.

nial could not be departed from.

A special meeting of the Committee of Churchwardens and Depaties was afterwards held, at which it was agreed (as in the first instance it was proposed) that the entire householders are to line the road to receive His Majesty on his landing.

The Lord Lieutenant gave audience at the Castle to-day. His Excellency arrived at one o'clock from the Phonix Park, accompanied by Lord Sidmouth. The Marquisses of Winchester, Londonderry, and Headfort arrived at the Castle this moraing. It is understood that His Majesty intends to hold a Levee at the Castle the day after his arrival, and a Drawing-room in a few days afterwards and certainly they will be at once the most sulendid and wards, and certainly they will be at once the most splendid and most gratifying exhibitions of the kind ever known in Irish bistory. The King will go in state to Christchurch on Sunday.—It is now expected that his Majesty will land on Thursday.

### DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

From the bulletins of her Majesty's physicians on Sunday and Monday, great hopes were entertained of her recovery, and even on Tuesday morning her Majesty's friends were impressed with a full conviction of her speedy convalescence. It would appear, however, that the expectations of the Queen herself were not so sanguine; for when Mr. Wilde requested leave to attend his professional duties on the western circuit, the royal patient intimated her wish that he should remain. About noon unfavourable symptoms began to manifest themselves, and her Majesty endured considerable pain.

Opinios were administered, and for some time they had a consoling effect; but at two o'clock increased inflammation was visible to one, and the post-haste attendance of the physicians was de-Drs. Baillie, Maton, and Holland first arrived, and, under their direction, the following bulletin, dated four o'clock, was put forth. Dr. Ainslie and Dr. Warren presented themselves immediately after.

" Brandenburgh House, Aug. 7, four o'clock. "In the course of the morning her Majesty has suddenly become such worse. (Signed) "M. BAILLIE, "W. G. MATON

" H. HOLLAND.

From this period her Majesty's end rapidly approached. To inquiries at a later hour no other answer was given than that there was no new bulletin, and that none would be issued unless some

At four o'clock Mr. Wilde was summoned to her Majesty's chamber. At that time a marked alteration—un alteration which could scarcely be mistaken, had taken place in her appearance. The Queen herself seemed perfectly aware of the change. Her Majesty adverted to some highly important and interesting facts. From four until seven o'clock the Queen continued gradually to grow worse. Just before eight she sunk for a short time into a doze. Soon after the eye became fixed, the muscle graw rigid, and a stupor ensued, from which her Majesty never awoke. At transfer minutes, and the property of the twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock (after an entire absence of sense and faculty for more than two hours) nature gave up the contest; and, almost without a struggle, the Queen expired. In a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes afterwards, a servant brought to the gate the following bulletin, which was read aloud by a gentleman to the individuals present, who, at that time, were not more than twelve or fourteen :-

"Her Majesty departed this life at twenty-five minutes past ten as night. "M. BAILLIE.

M. BAILLIE, this night.

"H. AINSLIE,
"W. G. MATON,
"PELHAM WARREN.
"HENRY HOLLAND." Brandenburgh House, Aug. 7, eleven P.M.

Messengers with dispatches were immediately sent to the Earl of Liverpool, and other public functionaries

lajesty Lord and Lady Hood, and Lady Ana Hamilton; Alderman Wood and his son, the Rev. Mr. John Wood; Dr. Baillie, Dr. Ainsle, Dr. Warren, and Dr. Holland; Mr. Wilde, Dr. Lush-Dr. Maton. ington, and Mr. Austin.

Soon after the bulletin was delivered, all the medical gentlemen, except Dr. Holland, departed. Dr. Holland remained all night at Brandenburgh-house, as did also Lady Ann Hamilton. Num expresses were sent off in different directions.

Her Majesty's Seal was placed upon all her papers and effects or Tuesday night.

The following Supplement to the Gazette of Tuesday was pub-

"WHITEHALL, AUG. 8 .-- Yesterday evening, at twenty-five minutes after ten o'clock, the Queen departed this life, after a short but painful illness, at Brandenburgh-house, at Hammersmith."

There have been many conjectures as to the immediate cause of er Majesty's illness. There is good reason to believe that, indeber Majesty's illness. pendent of the general state of suspense and agitation in which her last arrival in England, the circumstances attendant on her visit to the scene of the Coronation on the morning of the 19th July, prisonment and hard labour,

materially contributed to bring on that crisis which terminated in The reception she experienced on that day caused her dissolution. her the deepest disappointment. Thenceforward her Majesty be came more than or linarily thoughtful and melancholy; her state of mind at times approached even to despondency, and she was frequently ladisposed slightly. Some hours before the time of going to Drury-Lane Theatre, her Majesty was attacked by excessive sickness at the stomach. Her Ladies, who for many days had been anxiously contemplating her declining health, became alarmed, and streamouth, nearest her to excessive streamouth, nearest her to extinguish her latestices. Her Majesty strenuously prayed her to relinquish her Intention. Her Majesty replied—"Why should I not go? I shall be well directly." She then ordered a quantity of warm water, of which she drank copiously, with its usual effect; and she then went to the Theatre as she had appointed. But her indisposition increased even whilst she was there, and went on accumulating till it terminated in her death.—Her Majesty had been more than once attacked by the same disease; and about two years ago, when she resided at Pestro, it assumed so alarming an appearance, that the physicians, during a period of three days, were in momentary expectation that the result would properful. the result would prove fatal.

There is a misconception respecting a Proctor from Doctors' Commons being engaged in preparing her Majesty's Will, whilst her Majesty's Counsel were in attendance. The fact was, her Majesty made some arrangement relative to her foreign property, and her signature was required to be attested by two Notaries, who at-tended from the Commans for that purpose. It is understood that her Majesty by her will has left the bulk of the property at her disposal to Mr. Austin. The executors of her Majesty's Will are Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde; but her Majesty requested that the Marquis of Antaldi and Signor Felici would are under the directions of those gentlemen for the settlement of her Italian property.

Her Majesty was Caroline Amelia, daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, by her Royal Highness Augusta, eldest sister of his late most gracious Majesty George III. See was born 17th May, 1768, and on the 5th April, 1708, married his present Majesty George IV. then Prince of Wales, by whom she had one daughter, the late lamented Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Coburg. It was exactly seven years on Wednesday since her Majesty embedded at Worthing for the Continents.

barked at Worthing for the Continent.
On Wednesday, at one o'clock, Barl Liverpool dispatched a messenger to Messrs. France and Banting, the King's upholsterers, to attend at Cambridge-house, for the purpose of receiving orders for the coffin and the funeral paraphernalia; and on Thursday morning the body of her Majesty, having been enveloped in a sear-cloth, and attired in a shroud, was placed in a cedar shell. Lord and Lady Hood, and Ludy Anne Hamilton, were present while the body was put into if. Her Majesty, before her dissolution, gave directions that the shell should be made by a cabinet-maker who had manufactured several articles of cabinet work for her very recently. The shell was brought to Brandenburgh-house on Wednesday evening. The lead and exterior coffins will be made under the direction of the Lord Chamberlain, to whom the Earl of Liverpool (by directions of the Privy Council which assembled on Wednesday) has given orders for making the necessary preparations, before the body will be re-moved to a sea port town for embarkation for the Continent. On the arrival of the orders of the Privy Council at the Lord Chamberlain's office, dispatches were transmitted by the Council for the return of Mr. Mash and others from Ireland, to attend to the preparations for the mourning to be worn by the Royal Family's servants. Her Majesty's body decomposed rapidly. Several persons have called at Brandenburgh-house, and expressed a wish to see the remains of her Majesty; but, in compliance with her Majesty's wish "not to be made a show of," it was thought proper to refuse the applicants their request.

Lady Hood and Lady Ann Hamilton alternately remain in the room with the royal corpse. On Wednesday, an eminent artist was employed to take a cast of the features.

The exterior coffin is of garter blue velvet, with silver gilt decora-

tions, in the usual style of royal coffins. All the preparations for the interment wait the orders of his Majesty, in answer to the disatches which have been sent after the Court by the Cabinet Council holden on Wednesday kıst.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the removal of the body from Brandenburgh House, and her Majesty's Household only were to be allowed to form part of the funeral procession; but final orders are expected from Ireland. Her Majesty expressed a wish to be buried in a night-dress of her own, and not in a shroud: her wish was complied with, and Mr. Bailey and his assistants, in the presence of Lord Hood, Lady Hood, Lady Hamilton, Mr. Wilde, Ald. Wood, &c. removed the body from the board on which it was laid out, into the coffin, it having been previously attired in a long white linear into the coffin, it having been previously attired in a long white linen night-gown, with a frill round the neck, and a plain cap on the head. The body being within the leaden coffin, several men went down on Thursday night to solder it up; but ber Majesty's executors and their friends determined that it should not be closed up till the arrival of intelligence from his Majesty. The outside coffin is made of fine mahogany, covered with crimson velves, with gold farniture, and gold naits, ornamentally placed in the form of diamonds on the sides, and the lid and ends come pending. The interior one is lined with white satin, the bottom is covered with a satin mattress, and a pillow of the same. satin mattress, and a pillow of the same

The body will lie in state part of this day and Monday, when it is decided that the procession will move from Hammersmith. Friday evening the lead coffin was soldered up, in the presence of the Household and Executors of her late Majesty. The external coffin will be conveyed to Brandenburgh-house to-morrow morning.

## COUNTRY ASSIZES

WINCHRATER. -- At these Assizes were tried, Malachi Thornton Andrew Smith, John Walsh, John Galvin, Mary Galvin, and John Woodnot, elias Brooks, for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Captain James Kearney White, R. N. Jubilee Terrace, Southsea, early in the morning of the 23d of April last, and stealing numerous articles of plate, apparel, foreign coin, and bank notes. Capt. White deposed, that he arrived from London on the 22d of April, and being unwell, slept that night in the front parlour. He left his watch and pocket-book on a chest of drawers. In the room were also a quantity of Spanish dollars, and a general equipabout seven in the morning, he called his servants, and on going into the scullery, the window was open, and the door unbolted. On the 27th of April, in consequence of information, he proceeded with Hunt and Hill, of Portsmouth Gaol, to an inn at Cosham where Thornton shortly after made his appearance, and on being se-cured, some of the property was found upon him. The same evening, they went to Portsmouth barracks, and apprehended Brooks, on whose person a key was found, which left no doubt of his being concerned in the robbery. On a subsequent evening, the barracks were again visited, and, on searching the bed of Smith, a bundle was found, containing more of Capt. W.'s property. The seals of the watch were taken from Galvin, and he also produced the watch.—Mary Neild, sister-in-law to Capt. White, slept on the second floor with her mother; went to bed about one o'clock, and soon after, heard a noise in the yard, which seemed to come from the scullery.—Several other witnesses were examined; and Thornton, Smith, and Woodnot, were convicted, and ordered for execution. Galvin was pronounced guilty of receiving the property, knowing it to be stolen, but in consequence of producing respectable testimony to character, was soutened only to one year's im-

CHELMSFORD, AUG. 7. - Seaman v. Corder. tion by the indorsec, against the acceptor of a bill of exchange for 1561, drawn by one Mayhew, and excited considerable interest from the nature of the defence. The plaintiff's case was conducted by Mr. Gurney and Mr. Kelly, and the defendant's by Mr. Marryat and Mr. Ryland.—On the part of the plaintiff the usual prima fucle case of hand-writing, presentment, and disbonour, was proved, and in fact, admitted by the defendant.—The defence set up on the part of the defendant was, that he had been completely swindled out of the acceptance with which he was now attempted to be charged, under the following circumstances:—Persons of the names of Gibson and Fommi had employed the defendant, a respectable com-factor, in Mark-lane, to sell a parcel of barley, consisting of 94 quarters, an order for the delivery of which, had been originally given to the former, for the delivery of which, had been originally given to the former, for the same purpose, by a person of the name of Maylew. The latter had had dealings with Messrs. Woodley, in the corn trade, but they had refused to give him credit, without the guarantee of the plaintiff. It appeared that the plaintiff had given a guarantee to the extent of 3001. The corn in question had been the property of Mr. Maylew, and at the time of this transaction he was under engagement to Messrs. Woodley beyond the amount of the guarantee; and in order to recover themselves, they were desirous of getting possession of the corn, as they were normined they sirous of getting possession of the corn, as they were promised they should by Mayhew. Mayhew, however, being desirous of turning the corn into cash, had employed Messes. Gibson and Fomm to sell it, and accordingly gave them an order for delivery. Messes. Gibson and Fomm, in their turn, having succeeded the defendant in his business, requested him to dispose of it on their behalf. In the mean time, the plaintiff and Mayhew endeavoured to prevail upon Gibson and Fomm to accept a bill on account of the expected prooceds. This they declined doing. The plaintiff then, in concert with Mayhew, made a similar application to the defendant, and the bill of exchange in question was actually drawn, and the defindant was prevailed upon to accept it, upon the positive assurance that the corn should be delivered to the order originally given in favour of Gibson and Fomm. These circumstances having reached the knowledge of Messrs. Woodley, who expected that the corn would be delivered to them, as a security for the advances they were under to Maykew, they became incensed, and called upon the plaintiff and Mayhew to account for the deception, who excused themselves by saying, that it was too late to recall what had been done, that an order for the delivery of the corn had been given to Messrs. Gibson and Fomm, and that the defendant had actually accepted a bill of exchange in anticipation of the proceeds. Messrs. Woodley, however, prevailed upon the plaintiff and Maybew to give to them an order to deliver to them the corn in question; countermanding, at the foot of it, the previous order given to Gibson and Fomm. It was stated, that the very next day, Mayhew had drowned himself, and in fact, his body was found in the River Thames. Notwithstanding the circumstances above disclosed, the plaintiff, to whom the bill bad been indersed by Mayhew, now brought the present action against the defendant upon his acceptance.—As soon as the facts above stated were proved in evidence, the Learned Judge asked Mr. Gurney what he would choose to do in the case.—Mr. Gurney said, he would be non-suited; and his client was non-suited On the Crown side, R. Collins was indicted under the 43d of the

late King, for wilfully and maliciously administering to Hannah ngle woman, six ounces of certain medicines and drugs in order to procure abortion.—The prisoner was clerk in the office of Mr. Pattison, solicitor of Withum. The prosecutor was servant in the same family. During an absence of Mr. Pattison and his family from home in the autumn of last year, the prisoner and the prosecutive were left exposed to each other's company. The prisoner and the prosecutive were left exposed to each other's company. coner formed an attachment for her- it was mutual, and he promised her marriage. No criminality appeared to have taken place in Mr. Pattison's house. The prosecutrix left her mester's house, and went to live shortly afterwards in the service of Mrs. Watson, in the same town. In the interval between her quitting Mr. Pattison's and going to her new place, the prisoner accomplished the ruin of the unhappy girl at his father's lodgings. This was in the month of November. She went to her new place, and about the month of January she proved with child. She communicated this circumstance to the prisoner, who, in his letters to be down to the month of Eubenter addressed has in the ways to be proved of the prisoner. of February, addressed her in the warmest terms of affection and tenderness, always concluding his epistle by subscribing himself "ber affectionate and faithful husband." Shortly after the prisoner and discovered that the unbappy girl was pregnant, he sent her a quantity of pennyroyal, which he told her in a letter "was a remedy for the tooth-ache, prescribed by the famous Dr. Solomon in his "Guide to Health."—Upon the receipt of the letter, with its acounde to Hearth. "—Upon the receipt of the letter, with its accompaniment, she took the pennyroyal, as prescribed, but it had not the effect desired. When she saw the prisoner afterwards, he told her that he would bring her something that would do her good. He then brought her a box of steel pills, which he desired her to take every morning fasting. The box contained twelve pills, which she took; but they produced no other effect than to heat her system violently. He afterwards induced her totake some electury. This not having the derived effect, he brought her three twigs of some sort of tree, the name of which she did not know, with directions to boil half of them in two quarts of water, until it was reduced to one quart, and take a ten-cup full three times every day. This she did for about two days. Upon this failing, he told her to get some steel filings, and make them into pills, and take them three times a day. These filings she, by the direction of the prisoner, took in various ways, but without effect. He then induced her to take a phial of ways, but windut effect. He then induced her to take a philal of medicine of a pale red colour, but she was so ill in consequence of taking them, that she was obliged to go home to her parents, when her mother soon discovered what had passed. Her pregnancy was still advancing, and although her constitution had overcome the attempts made to destroy it, her health was in a precarious state. Repeated applications were made to the prisoner to marry her, but he as often declined, upon the plea of inability, and that he was afraid of losing his situation without a character.-In his defence he insisted that the girl had seduced him, and that at her earnest request he had procured and administered to her the drugs in question, in consequence of her having become pregnant— Several respectable inhabitants of Witham, and amongst others Mr. Pattison, his master, gave him an extremely good character for morality and general correctness of deportment.—The Jury found him Guilty, and he was sentenced to 14 years transportation.

Your .- Richard Young, a private in the 19th Lancers was indicted for forgery. On the 5th of May last be called at the bank-ing-house of Messrs. Wilson, Tweedy, and Co. and stated that Major Skelton, his commanding officer, was anable to leave his room in consequence of a fall he had bed from his horse, and wished an order to be drawn upon Messrs. Greenwood, Cos., and Co., in London, for 301. and to be sent to him for signature. This Skelton," signed to the order. The money was paid to the prisoner. Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Co. refused to kenour the order on the ground of forgery.—He was apprehended in Leeds, when he confessed the forgery.—The prisoner was acquitted upon the indictment, because the final letter in the signature appeared to be an entered to the an entered in the indictment. to be an m, and not an n, as charged in the indictment.

He was tried again on the same charge on Wednesday and convicted. There was another indictment against him, but it was not thought necessary to try him on that.

A congregation of independent Dimenters, in a town in Devot shire, have lately discharged their pastor, on a charge of being inchriated at the Coronation dinner.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The gentleman who called twice yesterday will see that the wish the first expressed has been complied with.

Our correspondent H. J. will see that we had anticipated him

in the notice of the learned Doctor. We are greatly obliged by his communication, and will thank him for what he promises.

P. P. will see that there is no necessity for his anecdate now. QUESTON'S question shall be answered, if we can do it. mover heard of any merchant to whom the Queen was indebted, and it would have been treason to have whispered that she owed 4300l, to any body. We suspect we know the destination of the diamonds, &c. &c., and when we have assured ourselves, QUBSTOR shall hear farther from us.

We will do as HEBDO-MADALY wishes, he may rely on it. W.T.-X.Y.Z.-CRITO.-PETER-BARONA, &c. &c. have

all been received, but are delayed for want of room.

A. D. is wrong about us—John Bull was, we believe, the only paper which did not get a ticket for the Coronation from Govern-

Our Irish correspondent in wholly mistaken in supposing either that he, or the Editor of any other paper, was alluded to in the

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## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, August 12

His Majesty has doubtlessly reached Dublin long ere this; his voyage has been much shorter than we thought it would be at the outset, from the prevalence of strong westerly winds.

We trust that His Majesty will not consider it neces sary to quit IRELAND on account of the death of the QUEEN. The expectations which have been excited, the anxiety which has been created, and, we may add, the expences which have been incurred, by the noble generous Irish people, in the hope of welcoming, and keeping among them for some time, their beloved King, are not to be forgotten or overlooked.

HIS MAJESTY has a heart full of kindness, affection and tenderness, and we are quite sure that, outraged as he has been, publicly and privately, by her who has paid the debt of nature, he would not cherish an angry sentiment towards the late QUEEN, or be wanting in those marks of respect usually shewn upon like occasions; but, whatever the MAN may feel, or the HUSBAND concede. THE KING has a greater duty to perform

He goes, of his free will, the harbinger of peace and unanimity to Ireland; the noble race of that long-neglected land flock to his feet-they crowd round their Princetheir benefactor-their friend - their hospitable hearts and homes are open to him, and every nerve has been strained to prove how ardently they love-how sincerely they welcome him.

It would be the severest mertification to this gallant people to lose the happiness of having their monarch amongst them, almost at the moment of his arrival-it would be a blight to the brightest hope that ever beamed over their land; and we sincerely trust the King will tee, on this occasion, as he has ever done, that public duty must give way to private feeling, and that, after a seclusion from society during the period that her Majesty's remains are unburied, he will allow his Irish subjects to evince a

feeling, which, as it was always wholly unconnected with the deceased, ought not to be checked in its expression on her account.

Since writing the above, the Messenger Lack, who was dispatched on Tuesday night to the King, with the account of the Queen's death, has returned with dispatches from Lord LONDONDERRY (who was with his Majesty) to Lord LIVERPOOL. These dispatches are dated from the Royal yacht, in Holyhead Roads, at two o'clock on Thursday, so that the Messenger performed the whole journey in seventythree kours, and the home journey in thirty-seven. The King had embarked the preceding evening, with the intention of crossing to Dublin; but the wind becoming foul, the yacht came to an anchor, and remained there when the Messenger came away.

THE QUEEN IS NO MORE!

The announcement of this fact was the death-blow to the animosity which, during her life, we, upon principle, felt towards the Leader of the most desperate and despicable faction which ever disgraced this country. With the knowledge of this event ceased all those sentiments of disgust and abhorrence which were inspired by vice and profligacy; our detestation was turned to pity; and never should a syllable have appeared in this Paper, reflecting on a life which cannot be recalled, nor upon conduct which can be neither amended nor atoned for kere, had not the Old Times newspaper chosen, in its last glow of zeal for the cause, to misrepresent popular feeling—to record as facts and truths scenes and circumstances which never took place, and, in short, to "outdo its usual outdoings" in falsehood and misconstruction.

If the Times considers the last moments of the Queen as matter of history, why should we not do the same? We should be hypocrites and liars were we to affect that the demise of the Queen had changed our opinion of her-why should it? True it is, hat an inherent feeling of respect, which we all instinctively feel for a fellow-creature dead, would have imposed a silence upon us now she is gone to her account; but since her panegyrists have thought proper to insult the public with praises of her conduct at the close of life, it is our duty to analyze their productions, and lay open their shameful ignorance and impudence.

The Times having promised liberally on Wednesday, produces on Thursday a full account of the Queen's demise, which, as being from authority, we insert verbatim.

"The noblest panegyric which we can make on the Royal victim of slander and persecution just deceased, is to record her behaviour during the last trying scene of her existence. Our statement shall be unmixed with a single comment, and scrupulously and anxiously free from all exaggeration or heightened colouring. When, at the beginning of last week, Her Majesty's illness first assumed a serious character, Dr. Holland requested her permission to send for another physician, observing, that whatever might be his own individual skill and attention, yet the public would necessarily expect, in the case of a Queen, that every possible aid should be had recourse to. Her Majesty answered with a smile to the following effect :- 'My dear Doctor, do what you please : if it will be any relief to your own mind to call in assistance, do so; but do not do it for my sake: I have no wish to live; I would rather die.' Indeed, from the first moment that Her Majesty was assured of the very serious nature of her indisposition, she clung to the assurance with joy and gratitude, and listened with a reluctant ear to the hopes of recovery which her physicians and friends held out to her from time to time. 'Why do you wish me to live?' she exclaimed on one occasion in the early part of her filness; ' life to me can be nothing but a series of sorrows and persecutions: I shall be much happier in another world than in this.' It was observed, that she desponded too much; that public opinion was in her favour, and would make her amends for all her sufferings. Her Majesty asked what public opinion had done for her?' It was answered, 'that it had defeated that late dreadful attempt to ruin her—the Bill of Pains and Penalties.' Her reply was prompt and firm-' What am I the better for the failure of that Bill? If it had passed, I should have been degraded; and what is my situation now! have indeed the empty little of Queen; but am I Queen of England? Have I the privileges, the power, the dignities of a Queen of England? No, no; I am a mere private person-1 am not Queen of England.' It will be recollected that on Friday last the symptoms of Her Majesty's disorder had become very alarming, and the physicians had scarcely any hope of her recovery. She received the announcement of her danger with admirable calmness and composure; and shortly afterwards proceeded to make ber will. There was an air of cheerfulness about her after she had signed it, which induced one of her professional advisers, (we understand, Mr. Brougham) to express a hope that she felt herself easier and better. Her Majesty answered, 'Oh, no, my dear Mr. Brougham, I know I shall die, and I do not at all regret it.' Mr. Brougham said, that he was of a different opinion, and expected Her Majesty to recover, but added, that the step she had just taken was perfectly proper in case of accident. Her Majesty persisted in saying, that she knew she was dying. In the course of the evening she took occasion to say-' I do not know whether I shall suffer bodily pain in dying, but I can assure you that I shall quit this world without regret: I have no great reason to be attached to

"On Saturday and Sunday, in spite of some favourable symptoms which inspired the physicians with hope, she still expressed her firm conviction that she should die. She seemed to feel pleasure in talking on the subject, and rejoiced in anticipating her release from trouble—her escape from the malice of her enemies. She said, that in this world, whether in England or abroad, the rancour of her persecutors would always beset her: and it was only in another world she could look for peace and justice. She expressed the deepest regret that she was so little able to reward those faithful servants who had stood by her in her difficulties; but hoped that Government would fnot let them want. She declared benefit warmly grateful—and hoped her gratitude would be made known to that generous portion of the people of England whose support of her had been most steady when most wanted, and who had never been frightened from her cause either by the power or the calumny of her oppressors. 'England,' said Her Majesty, 'has certainly been to me a land of sorrow and persecution, but I know how to love those faithful English who have always sympathised with my sorrow, and have done all in their power to defeat the malice of my persecutors.' It was on this occasion that she observed that her enemies had been for years plotting and conspiring to destroy her: 'At last,' said she, 'they have destroyed me, but I forgive them. I die in peace with all mankind.' Shortly after, she sent for Mariette Brune, to whom (as we mentioned yesterday) she declared her perfect forgiveness of her sister's (Demont's) cruel falsehoods. All who had an opportunity of seeing Her Majesty were struck with the glorious trait in her character, that though her heart was evidently broken with the recollection of the deep injuries she had received, and though an indelibly strong image of the injustice of her enemies was always present to her mind, yet she never used a harsh or angry expression against any individual: she freely forgave them all, and spoke of them in terms of pity, and even made allowances for their conduct on the score of the weakness and frailty of human nature.

"On Monday night it will be remembered, that her physicians seemed to consider Her Majesty out of all danger: she was informed of their opinion, but insisted that they were mistaken, adding, she felt she was dying, and thought she should die before nine o'clock the next evening. It is not improbable that Her Majesty then felt the symptoms of incipient mortification. She seat for Mr. Wilde, who was in attendance, and added a codicil to her will: we believe it related to the place of her interment. Her first wish was to be buried in the same grave with her beloved daughter, but,' added she, 'I can have little hope that the Government will grant this wish: I desire, therefore, to be buried in the same vault with my father and brother at Brunswick.' When Her Majesty had signed this codicil, she began to converse at con siderable length with Mr. Wilde: the physicians, fearing that conversation might disturb her, wished to withdraw Mr. Wilde from the room, and that gentleman, from the same motive, was anxious to go: but Her Majesty begged him to stay. thank my Physicians,' she said, ' for their kind intentions: they mean nothing but what is right; but they do not understand my character. They think that it agitates me to talk of death: they are mistaken; to me, who have little pleasure in the past, and no prospect of future tranquillity in this life, it is a pleusure to contemplate my approaching death; and why may I not speak what I feel?' All these observations were made with such sweetness of manner and such calmness of tone, as to make an impression never to be effaced from the minds of those who were present. The night between Monday and Tuesday was passed without sleep, owing, it is believed, to that restless auxiety which usually accompanies the process of mortification. On Tuesday afternoon, about one, she again sent for Mr. Wilde and Dr. Lushington, and again conversed on her usual topics.

"Alluding to the few friends who had remained constant to her to the last, and for whom she expressed the most grateful regard, she took occasion to obscree, that her adversaries had put in practice two modes of separating worthy people from her society; one was to deter them from visiting her by propagating the most atrocious calumnies against her and them; the second was, when they saw her surrounded by persons of honour, to endeavour, by anonymous letters, and all means in their power, to poison her mind against them, in order to induce her to bresk with them. 'Against the first mode of attack,' said her Majesty, 'I could have no help; the second plan I soon detected, and therefore defeated.' She then alluded to the practice of opening the body after death, and said that she saw no occasion for the operation in her case, and wished it not to be done. She then begged that she might not be made a show of after her death,-There has been,' she observed smilingly, quite enough of that in my life-time; besides, there are persons who kept aloof from me when alive, who may have no objection to see me when deed, and there is no good reason for satisfying their curiosity.' She then again adverted with great regret to her inability to bestow adequate compensation on her servants, or remembrances on her friends; but said their services and kindnesses were deeply written on ber heart. Mr. Wilde then left her for some time. About four o'clock an access of fever came on, which operating on a frame already almost exhausted, produced, for a short time, a greater exultation of spirits than she had yet manifested. During this period she express herself with more vehemence of manner, but still with the same forbearance of language, touching the cruel conspiracies of her inveterate foes; but the fever soon subsided, and she recovered her usual gentle tone, her usual calm and firm demeanour-she was again all resignation to the will of God. A drowsiness then came on which lasted till nearly eight o'clock, when she suddenly awoke, and observing by her bed-side Dr. Holland, who, during her illness, had often expressed a hope of her recovery, said with a smile and accent of the greatest sweetness- Well, my dear Doctor, what do you think now?' Her Majesty soon afterwards became insensible, but remained alive for above two hours, showing by h a vigour of the lungs and of the heart which the physicians said exceeded any case they had ever witnessed. At length, at 25 minutes past ten, her heroic and persecuted spirit fled to the region of truth, and justice, and peace. The anguish of her friends, the agony of her servants, we have before described; and have only to add, that the physicians betrayed emotions of grief not often seen among the professional attendants of a death-bed.

We have kept our word: we have given a plain unvarnished parrative: let the people of England make their own comment."

The people of England will make their own comments. Prom the beginning to the end of this elaborate account of a protracted death-bed scene, there is not one consoling syllable to induce the Christian reader's belief that the QUBEN ever once thought of preparation for another world.

She evinced a carelessness of life, and a restlement arising from a self-induced degradation in the eyes of the



nation; and her last hours were spent in talking of plots and conspiracies WHICH NEVER EXISTED, and in enquiring what good her popularity had done, as if she were disappointed in its effects. In such topics, and in an angry lamentation after "the privileges," the power, and the dignity of a Queen of England, was Tuesday, the last day diner mortal career, expended.

The TIMES says, " No mitred Prelate was near to receive, " amidst the impressive ceremonials of his office, and to "publish to the world her solemn declarations of inno-" cence." Of these declarations none specifically appear; but the TIMES still speaks truly, and lamentable is it to reflect upon, not only that no "mitred Prelate" was present, but that RELIGION was altogether forgotten in the last \*\*-peaceful moments" of her Majesty's life. We hear of her Majesty making codicils to her will-we hear of her Majesty talking over her worldly affairs with Alderman Wood-we hear of her Majesty entreating her legal advisers to stay with her-we hear of her Majesty's banker arriving at a full gallop,-but we hear of no Clergyman having been called upon (the Rev. Mr. Wood mentioned is a lad, a son of the Alderman's, at Cambridge, but we much doubt his being in Orders). We certainly do not hear of her Majesty's prayers, nor of her Majesty's participation in the BLESSED COMMUNION OF OUR HOLY CHURCH.

We have no hesitation in saying, that a more appalling, cheerless description of a death-bed we never read; and however suitable to the close of such a life as the Queen's, most assuredly, no Paper, except the Times, could have been so ignorant of right, so careless of respect for a patroness's memory, or so disrespectful to the good feelings of the reputable proportion of its readers, as to have recorded it with an air of triumph!

Of the gross lies, and incomparable stupidity of the same Paper, so boldly put forth, and so explicitly evinced on this occasion, we shall now preceed to take due notice.

THE TIMES says, on Wednesday-

"The nation feels now widowed by her decease."

It is most true, and most glaringly true, that the nation feels no such thing. That a cockney, in his garrett, in Printing-house square, or wherever the TIMES office is. should at any time find out what the nation feels, we very much doubt; but when we consider that the Queen did not die till nearly eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, and that the cockney in question did not get the intelligence till near one, and that the article he wrote upon the occasion was printed by the day-break of Wednesday, the skill of having ascertained a national feeling during the short intervening period, is more than we can easily allow even him; his surmises and forebodings, however, are less miraculous, though their character is more decidedly duncish. He says-

"Politiciens must perceive with some anxiety that the destinies of the monarchy are now transferred to, and wound up with, the life of an infant girl."

Now!-they were as much wound up (as he calls it) last Sunday as they are to-day. What possible influence could the Queen's living have upon the succession to the crown? We should think, if any change were effected in this particular point by her death, the hopes of a direct heir to the throne would be rather strengthened than diminished by the demise of her Majesty.

But that which is better worth our looking at than the thoughts of such a Paper as the TIMES, is its flagrant, deliberate falsehood. The Times says.

"The sensation produced in the vicinity of her Majesty's residence was deep beyond description. At midnight lights were moving in the windows of every house in the village of Hammersmith; the streets were filled by persons running to and fro, whither or why, they scarcely knew; and circles collected round the door of every dwelling discussed the dreadful event of the night with interest painfully acute. "The Queen is gone" was the observation with which each met his fellow. " Peace be to her soul!" was the fervent prayer of thousands!"

Now this, upon our honour-upon our oath, if necessary

we state to be false from the beginning to the end.

We were at Hammersmith—nay, slept at Hammersmith: and we do solemnly declare, that at nine o'clock, when we visited the lodge of Brandenburgh House, the only persons there were three women, apparently laundresses; and at the gate was one of the Queen's men-servants, who, finding the air chilly, was at that moment warming himself by DANCING—to his own whistling!

When the event of her Majesty's death was known we passed into High-street, and remained there for some time; we did not see more than half a dozen persons in it during an hour; and as for the lights which were seen moving in " every house in the village of Hammersmith," we can only say that knowing that village as we do, we believe that its inhabitants rarely go to bed without candles, and that the movement alluded to was simply the effect of their accustomed retreat to their quiet and ordinary repose

"The "intense and deep interest" which manifested itself in London was exhibited by about a dozen persons collected opposite Cambridge-house during the day, and we think we need not designate the following paragraph:-

"When the account of the Queen's death reached South Audleystreet last night, a vast concourse of persons were surrounding Cambridge-house. On the bulletin being read there was a general shrick from the females assembled; many fainted, and were carried into Alderman Wood's house opposite.

Those who duly appreciate the sensibilities of ladies who are to be found strolling in the streets at midnight, will (if they believe the story) put a proper value upon this tribute

The Chronicle, full of fine writing and fine feeling, gave us, on Thursday, an article, margined black, in which, after describing her late Majesty's virtues and excellencies, (which every person connected with the Paper, from LORD ERSKINE upwards, were accustomed, during her life-time, to deny, laugh at, and ridicule) it adds, to the list of calamities likely to accrue from her Majesty's dissolution, one which our readers, we think, cannot anticipate, and which is the more distressing, as it is inevitable.

The death of her Majesty will produce a considerable change," says the Morning Chronicle, " in-in-in the situation at the bar of MESSRS. BROUGHAM and DENMAN, her Attorney and Solicitor-General."—" A sense of equity," adds that upright paper, "will, however, we should think, induce those who have the power, to confer on them professional honours, which may prevent them from being thrown back to their former position, and thereby suffering in their practice.'

We are unable to say what a sense of equity may do, but we think a sense of justice will prevent any honours being conferred on either of the Learned Gentlemen mentioned. Mr. Brougham was refused a silk gown, when he offered for its sake to abandon the Queen: why he should have one now we leave the Morning Chronicle to inform us.

#### THE QUEEN'S WILL.

By her Majesty's Will she directs that Cambridge-house shall be sold, and the purchase-money paid to Mr. WIL-LIAM AUSTIN—it being confidently expected by her legal advisers that she had an equitable claim on Government to provide her a house. The first instalment on the purchase had been paid by her Majesty, and the two next, amounting to 12,000l. are guaranteed by the house of Messrs. RANSOM and Co.

Her claims under the Will of her mother the Duchess of BRUNSWICK, whatever they may amount to, she also leaves to Mr. WILLIAM AUSTIN, and she makes him her residuary legatee.

She directs a sealed box, which she describes, to be ransmitted to a merchant in the City, to whom she owed 3001. It is supposed to contain her diamonds.

She bequeaths 5001. each to Lord and Lady Hoop.

She leaves a picture of herself to Lady ANNE HAMILTON,

one to the Marquess Antaldi, one to the Signor Fedici, and one to Mr. William Austin.

She leaves to Dr. LUSHINGTON HER COACH AND A PICTURE.

She leaves to HIERONYMUS her barouchette and her linen; and to the sister of DEMONT all her wearing apparel! Her Italian property is not alluded to, as that was pre-

iously settled by a notarial deed.

She directs that her body shall not be opened, nor laid n state, and that she should be buried by the side of her father and brother at Brunswick. The body to be sent off

The following inscription to be engraved on her tomb-

"To the Memory of CAROLINE of BRUNSWICK, the

injured Queen of England."
There are two Codicils to the Will, containing tokens of

affection to her domestics.

Lord and Lady Hood have earned their money most worthily; but the Woods are as completely forgotten as if they had never exposed themselves: to be sure, the money he betted and won on the Queen's visit to England he has bagged: but as for a mark of Her Majesty's favour, or affection, or gratitude for his servile adulation and unceasing exertions, and the unfortunate tom-foolery of all his family-none is to be found; and the influence weight, and importance of this smirking dunce stand betrayed to the wondering world.—BROUGHAM and DENMAN make no figure either: but LUSHINGTON, the approved, tried friend, does. He is one of the exacutors, who was unremitting in his assiduities to the Queen in her last moments, and was married exactly ten hours and twenty-two minutes after Her Majesty's demise.

Her Majesty's other executors are
"Antonio Antaldi,
"Who grins like Grimaldi,

and another Italian; a striking proof of the confidence and respect the Queen entertained for the natives of Italy.

There has been a continued liveliness in the funds during the whole of the past week, and many circumstances have occurred which have occasioned considerable variation in the prices of the different public securities. The advices which have been received from Russia and Turkey are so varying, that no dependance can be placed upon them; although there are many persons in the money market who seem to attach more credit to the reports of war, and act upon them to the fullest extent, thereby at-tempting to depress the public securities, and assist their own views; but notwithstanding the means thus resorted to, the present high price of the foreign funds, added to the decrease in the public expenditure in consequence of an event which has lately occurred, there has been a con-tinued and strengthened confidence in the fundholders which has materially improved the prices. Consols were, in one part of the week, as low as 75‡ for money and the account, but they have since risen to 76 for money and 761 for the account. The opening price yesterday morning was 751 for money and 761 for the account, and closed at 75; for money and 75; for the account, and sellers at those

An express arrived in the City yesterday morning from Paris, having left there on Thursday afternoon; by this conveyance intelligence was received of the French loan of twelve millions of rentes having been contracted for by the ministry. There were four bidders, viz. the Dutch House, De La Serre and Co. Rothschild and Lafitte, Sartoris, and Ricardo, brothers. Messrs. La Serre and Co. were the highest bidders, at 85 fr. 5 cents; the next in order were Rothschild and Lasitte, Ricardo, brothers, and Sartoris, when the French Minister declared Messrs. La Serre and Co. to be the contractors. The French 5 per Cents. were, previous to the biddings, as high as SS, being an advance within a few days of nearly 14 per Cent. The Exchange upon Paris is at one month 25 fr. 50 cents, and at three months 25 fr. 30 cents.

THE QUEEN'S LAST MOMENTS.

In addition to the shocking account above quoted from the TIMES, of the last moments of QUEEN CARO-LINE, the Chronicle has furnished us with the following melancholy evidence of the state of her mind, on the brink of the grave :-

" It has been stated, that Her Mujesty, on the day before that on which she died, sat up for some time in an arm chair. Her Majesty, in the course of that day, mentioned to her attend FAVOURITE DRESS which she had worn UPON SOME VERY PAR-TICULAR OCCASION, and copressed a strong wish to have it put on, and to sit up for a short time. The wish was promptly compiled with. Her Majesty was attired in this dress, and placed in an easy chair, where she remained for some time, conversing cheerfully with those about her."—Chronicle, Friday.

It may be necessary to remark, that, however sanguine her legal and medical attendants were, as to her Majesty's recovery, she herself was convinced that she should die!

### INTENSE GRIEF FOR THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

"AT TWENTY-FIVE minutes past TRN (TCESDAY NIGHT) her "heroic and persecuted spirit fled to the region of truth, and jus-"tice, and peace.—The anguish of her friends—the agony of "her servants we have before described, and have only to add, "that the physicians betrayed emotions of grief not often seen "among the professional attendants of a death-bed!"-TIMES, THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1821.

"On WEDNESDAY morning, at News o'clock, was married, at "Hampstend Church, Doctor Lubhington, new Majesty's Ad " vocate and Executor, to Miss Carr, daughter of Mr. Carr, So-"licitor to the Excise. The HAPPY couple left Hampstead about "half-past two o'clock, to spend the HONEY MOON! at-"BRUNSWICK, and——to make preparations for the funeral of her "Majesty."—All the Papers, Friday, Aug. 10, 1821.

There are reasons for every thing, and we trust the Learned Doctor will give us one for this very extraordinary haste. Perhaps, in his absence, MR. BROUGHAM might favour us with his riew of the business.

#### CONSISTENCY OF THE CHRONICLE.

On Friday, the Chronicle says:-

"The maindy which has sheltered her Majesty from all future care and suffering, is not, we have good authority for believing, of recent origin. This unfortunate Princess has been more than once attacked by the same disease, and about two years ago, when she resided at Pesaro, it assumed so alasming an appearance, that the Physicians, during a period of three days, were in momentary expectation that the result would prove fatal?"

One inch below this, read the following;

"She has fallen the victim of the most cruel and unrelenting persecution: she must have been more than woman, more than mortal, not to have felt her wrongs; she was a heroine, and suppresent them: all but those who have an interest to say otherwise. must believe and affirm that she literally DIBD of GRIBF; for the disease which brought her to the grave was occasioned by the suppression of sorrow."

A more beautiful instance of consistency, we think, never was exhibited, even in the Chronicle.

The Morning Chronicle of Friday last, speaking of our forbearance from speaking of her Majesty last Sunday,

" JOHN BULL honestly confessed, on Sunday last, that the illness of her Majesty had deprived his columns of the subject which chiefly gave life to them, and he hoped his readers would, on that count, forgive his duliness."

We did hope so, and we have no doubt they did; but we deny that the Queen was the subject which chiefly gives life to our columns, or that we ever said so. While the Radicals and Whigs exist, and the Times and Chronicle are published, we shall never want food for mirth and ridicule.

The truth is, that the illness of the Queen had not, till late on Saturday, assumed an appearance sufficiently serious to induce us to cancel all the articles prepared for publication, in which her conduct and character were canassed. Anybody who knows the nature of a periodical journal, must know, that such matter, thus withdrawn, could not be replaced in time for our publication on Saturday evening, and therefore, we apologized for the temporary absence of that, which happened to be last week particularly piquante.

We shall continue our course steadily and impartially, upholding loyalty and morality, and shewing up Humbug wherever it can be found; and though the QUEEN, from her political consequence, and her situation, as leader of Radicals, came perpetually before us, there are plenty of fellows, who, in their patriotic struggles to fill up her vacancy, will call for our vigilance to detect, and our power

We quote the following paragraph from the Morning Chronicle of Friday. It may serve to corroborate the stories we are told of the deep and intense interest taken by the people about the late Queen. It is from Dublin.

On the receipt yesterday (Sunday) of the London Journals of Friday, announcing the serious indisposition of the Queen, the most intense anxiety prevailed among every rank and order of the community, lest the disorder should terminate fatally, and thus et once MEAD TO THE ABANDONMENT, BY HIS MAJESTY, OF HIS BONG-LOOKED-FOR VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY-at the very moment, teo, when the fondly-cherished hopes of the people were so near being realized. The arrival of Saturday's papers, however, this day, communicating the fact of her Majesty's having taken some nourishment, and having had some sleep, has again restored the public mind to its wonted serenity; and hopes are now entertained, thather Majesty's illness will not cause any interruption to the promised visit of the King."

#### HUMBUG.

His Serene Royal Highness Prince Leopold left England two days before His Majesty's Levee and Drawing Room, to visit his dear sister, who was sick; his affection for her drove him away, and he hurried from town on the wings of fraternal love.

His Serene Royal Highness quitted London on Saturday, the 21st of last month; he is now living in the Rue Richelieu, spending our fifty thousand a-year in Paris, and seems, in the gaiety of the Boulevards, to have entirely forgotten his poor dear sick sister.—He dines OUT almost every day.

## HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

"The DUKE of SUSSEX honoured Mr. and Mrs. BRAHAM, by standing, in person, sponsor to their young child, a son, in Tavistock-square, on Thursday last. The child was baptized by the names of AUGUSTUS PREDERICK, by desire of his Royal Highr The other sponsor and godmother were Mr. Mitchkli, of Bankbuildings, and Mrs. Masters. The sponsor for the female was Robert Morris, M.D. of Liverpool. The ceremony was per-ROBERT MORRIS, M. D. OI LIVETPOOI. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Masters, after which 26 persons sat down to an elegant dinner, among whom were the DUKE of SCSSEK, BARL POMPRET, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, Sir FRANCIS and Lady DEBANGES, Sir George and Lady POCOCK, Colonel and Mrs. HAMILTON, Mr. and Mrs. ELIASON, JOIN SOANE, Eq., —— FOSTER, Eq., R. MORRIS, M. D., Mr. MITCHELL, &c. In the evening, the company, consisting of a very numerous and elegant party, were highly gratified by the group preference of Mr. Review. company, consisting of a very numerous and elegant party, were highly gratified by the vocal performances of Mr. Braham, Miss Goodall, and Madame Catalani sang some Italian airs with exquisite taste, and was admirably supported by Mr. Braham. The conclusion was. 'Gad save the King,' sung by CATALANI and BRAHAM in the most impressive manner. The company did not disperse till a very late hour in the morning, after a delightful harmonic treat, and the most liberal hospitality."—New Times, Aug. 6.

WE have hitherto abstained from any observations upon the conduct of his Royal Highness the DUKE of SUSSEX, because he is the son of KING GEORGE THE THIRD, and the brother of KING GEORGE THE FOURTH; but human patience may be tired out, and whatever our respect for the Royal Family may be, our respect for the PEOPLE who have upheld and patronized us in a most distinguished manner, must not be forgotten; to them we have professed to speak truth, and call things by their right names, and we must redeem our pledge.

Is it to be believed, we will ask the PEOPLE, that his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, fourth brother of the King, and heir presumptive to the Crown of these realms, has gone publicly from the palace, in which (by the grace and Favour of his Majesty) he resides, to stand Godfather, in person, to the infant child of MR. BRAHAM, the singer.

MR. BRAHAM, though he has the worst possible taste, and by no means a sweet voice, is a very meritorious performer, and in his proper sphere, deserving of public patronage. But now let us look to the claims, which, as a member of society, MR. BRAHAM has upon a Prince of the Blood for the very distinguished honour which has been conferred upon him.

It is painful to rake up private character, and we hold the doctrine that the public have nothing to do with the private characters of public performers, quoad their public performances. When Punch's puppets are put into their box, it matters little to us whether they be made of wood or leather, if they have served the purpose of amusing us; but if Punch's puppets be held up to us as beautiful copies of human nature, or symmetrical models of men and women, it hecomes our duty, before we allow them our praise, to handle and examine, and inspect them closely.

So long as MR. BRAHAM remained in his place, and sang for our entertainment, we should have been quite satisfied to have criticised his performance, and the green curtain which separated us at the end of the opera, should have been an inviolable barrier between us; but, when MR. BRAHAM's conceit and presumption lead him, as an individual, to solicit so striking a mark of royal favour, as that which he has begged and obtained from the bands of the DUKE of SUSSEX; and when his coxcombry and folly induce him to paragraph it in the papers, he volunteers the exposure; he steps from the stage into the publicity of private life, and courts observation upon points which, while he knew and kept his place in society, would have been held sacred.

It will be recollected, that MR. ABRAHAMS, alias BRA-HAM, lived for many years in open adultery with MADAME STORACE, the singer, by whom he had a son. It will be remembered that he abandoned MADAME STORACE, for her intimate friend, MRS. WRIGHT, and whom he subsequently quitted, to marry the bouncing daughter of a country dancing-master. Is it then, as a reward for morality, or as a subject for emulation—is it as a mark of respect for virtue, or as evidence of approbation, that THE "Ornament of the House of Brunswick" (as Sir FRANCIS BURDETT called the DUKE OF SUSSEX at the Holkham Political Association) goes to stand God-father at the Christening of this singer's child? We only ask, (and we ask for information) upon what ground, or with what view, could that magnanimous moralist—that patron of charities—that Grand Master of Masons—that Vice-President of the BIBLE SOCIETY, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, go to Tavistock-square, to stand God-father to Mr. Braham's baby?

Had his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX taken ten pounds worth of tickets (and paid for them) at MR. BRAHAM's benefit, we should have thought he had done a good natured thing; or if, after MR. BRAHAM had sang him "Scot's wha hae wi' Wallace bled," "William Tell," or "God save the Queen," he had paid him his hire, we should have been as much pleased as surprised; but that the high-minded Prince should have taken this extraordinary mode of shewing his sense of the obligations conferred on him by MR. BRAHAM, which he has chosen to adopt, does, indeed, astound us.

One thing adds to our surprise, which is, that her Majesty THE QUREN, for whom his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX has expressed the warmest affection, was at the time this ceremony took place lying on a bed of sickness-of death the vital spark hovered and glimmered over her couch, every moment her dissolution was expected; and yet the affectionate brother-in-law, the advocate of the injured QUEEN, was at this critical juncture, smoking and singing at the hospitable board of MR. BRAHAM, alias ABRAHAM, in Tavistock-square.

It is true, that while his Royal Highness's favorite brother as dying, he was making speeches amongst the Norwich Radicals, but there was a point to be gained: old Coke, who boasts that he drank the health of our enemy during a war, and who brags that he personally insulted his late Majesty, was there, and so was his jester, LORD ALBEMARLE, and the people were abusing the Government, and the PRINCE REGENT; and we can quite enter into the feelings which could detain (where public duty called) a man from the death, bad of the death bad the death bed of one anxious, fond, and sympathizing brother, to sit and hear the most virulent abuse of another.

But we will admit on that occasion, that the DUKE OF SUSSEX might not have heard of the death of the DUKE OF KANT; but in this instance, considering the distance between Kensington and Brandenburgh, we cannot find a decent excuse on one hand for a want of feeling in his Royal Highness, which could allow the enjoyment of a jollification, during the actual danger of the Queen, or on the other, for his Royal Highness's professions of affection for her Majesty

if they did not really exist.

But let us look at the party who met the Prince upon this eventful occasion: not only the "ornament of the House of Brunswick," was there, but he who called him so, the pure, amiable, patriotic SIR FRANCIS BURDETT: and then there was a Mistress Eliashon from Duke's-plashe, (at a christening!) and then there was MRS. MITCHELL, and MR. MASTERS, and MR. HIGGINBOTTOM, and MR. CRUIKSHANKS, and half a dozen more suitable associates for his Royal Highness; but then CATALANI came in the even-

ing, and then they did not separate till a late hour.

We do not think we need say more upon this subject. lament—bitterly lament, the degradation of the Royal Family in the persons of any of its members; and we, therefore, feel most when THAT Prince, who, according to SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, WADDINGTON, BRAHAM, HONE, WOOD, and the Times newspaper, is THE ornament of his illustrious house, should have rendered it necessary for us to exhibit him as a God-father to a singer's bady!

RECIPE FOR COMPOUNDING A POLITICAL RADICAL DOCTOR OF DIVINITY, A.S. S. &c. &c.

To half of Busby's skill in mood and tense Add Bentley's pedantry, without his sense -From Warburton take all the spleen you find, But leave his genius and his wit behind-Squeeze Churchill's rancour from the verse it flows in-And kneed it stiff with Johnson's turgid prosing-Add all the picty of Saint Voltaire Mix the gross compound- fint-Dr. PARR. Q. IN THE CORNER.

#### MR. THOMAS MOORE.

WE take the earliest opportunity of noticing a letter, signed "VERAK," which has appeared in the Morning Chronicle, alluding to what it calls our attack upon Mr.

It is true, that we cannot, from principle, esteem the writer of The Two-ponny Post Bag, The Fudge Family, or The Memorial to Congress. It is equally true, that we shrink from the profligate, who could dress up in soft flowing language, such wanton thoughts as are to be found in Little's Poems, or Fanny was in the Grove; but we admire the poet, to whose exquisite taste and genius we owe the prettiest translation of Anacrem in the language, and the bewitching Lallah Rookh. "VERAX," in the Morning Chronicle, is wrong if he supposed our notice of the paragraph in the Times was intended for an attack upon that poet.

We know that Mr. Moore's defalcation arises from the mis-conduct of his Deputy; but knowing also, that he, as prin-cipal in his office, is responsible, we merely said he was a defaulter, to account for his absence from England. We stated, that Mr. Moore had a sinecure office, only to shew the Times the nonsense they were talking, when they fancied him "a patriot sufficiently inflexible" to refuse a mark of Royal favour; and we added, that this sinecure was procured for Mr. Moore by the special favour of His present Majesty-because it is the truth.

It only shews the misery of having vulgar partizans and stupid friends. In order to expose the ignorance of the "leading journal" of Europe, we were forced into saying things which might unintentionally wound the sweetest songster of Ireland.

## THEATRES.

On Tuesday, Covent Garden Theatre closed for the season, and Mr. Fawcett, after the play, made the following

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I present myself to perform an un-pleasant part of my duty,—that of taking leave of you; but I derive consolation from the hope that the separation will be of short duration. A retrospective glance at our compaign affords matter for gratitude and exultation, for you have generously patronized us by your approval, and our most gracious Monarch has twice honoured us by the sanction of his name and presence. Most of our new productions have been successful. For the lovers of music, opera, in the early part of the season, took the lead, and held a conspicuous place. To please our juvenile friends at Christmas and Easter, our Harlequin Pantomime and Melo Drama were happy in the extreme. Amongst plays of a classical and refined cast, three new and successful Tragedies in one season is a proof that modern authors are not neglected by us, nor unrewarded by But, to conclude our labours on the 7th of August, with one of the great works of our immortal bard, got up in such a manner as to occasion its repetition twenty-seven times (to the most crowded and splendid audiences ever congregated within the walls of a theatre), furnishes materials for dramatic history, and affords me the pleasing opportunity of now offering you the most sincere and grateful thanks of our proprietors. Until the 27th of September next we close; and I can with truth declare, no day in the interim will be passed without an effort to re-open with (if possible) in-creased effect. The performers, ladies and gentlemen, and the humble individual who has the bonour to address you, beg to add their thanks; and we all, for the present, most respectfully bid you farewell."

This review of the session appears to be very satisfactory to MR. FAWCETT; but the truth is, that till the lucky hit of the Coronation, Covent Garden was in a deplorable state. What the new opera was, which they produced, unless it were TWELFTH NIGHT, the CHANCES, or the TEMPEST, we do of it was the pronunciation, or rather mis-pronunciation of not know. The pantomime, they are justified in congratulate one of the most horrid and blasphemous oaths uttered by

ing themselves upon; but of their three new plays, " of the classical and refined cast," the less that is said the better: and we think it a great piece of injustice to held out the and we think it a great piece of injustice to note out on-meed of praise thus publicly, to the authors of those most illustrious specimens of twaddle, CONSCIENCE, MIRANDOLA, and DAMON AND PYTHIAS. CHARLES KEMBLE and and DAMON AND PYTHIAS. CHARLES KEMB MACREADY should be thanked, and not the writers.

These coxcombs of authors will sneer and tell you but their plays are too good: nay, Bynon himself says, that he has written a play, (and every body says it is a fine play; but it is not meant to be acted—oh no; it is too fine for that. Now we, as was once said before, are silly enough to think, that one of the chief merits of a drama is, its being dramatic.

We know that STULZ is the best tailor in London; but, were he, upon the strength of his reputation, to make coats very well, that we could not wear them, it strikes us, that he might soon cut up his lengthy list of customers into nex. sures. Sure we are of this—that if the managers of Covent Garden produce many more plays of a "classical relind cast," as Fawcett calls them, they will find "a beggarly account of empty boxes."

One good comedy would answer their purpose better than fifty such things. Why does not MORTON str his stumps!—he is active, and gay, and full of fun. COLMAN we give to in despair; and REYNOLDS is rich: but then there is KENNY, and there is T. DIBDIN, approved hands at comedia: besides a whole swarm of underling farce-writers, who, if they tried, might succeed. We wish they would make the experiment; for it is a much more lively thing for an auditorial for the same to see a head of the same to see a ence, and more profitable for managers, to see a hazardous comedy damned, than to mope over the negative success sigmawkish tragedy for nine dull nights.

Drury Lane re-opened on Thursday, with the Corona. TION. It is really got up with wonderful splendour and correctness, and is well worth seeing, either to recall the magnificent pageant to those who were present, or give the best possible idea of it to those who were not.

It appears as if the public taste for Theatricals were whether by the necessary closing of the houses for one night; for al. the places of public amusement seem more througed with visitors during the last three nights than they have been at any time this year.

HAYMARKET.—On Saturday se'nnight a new play vas performed, written by Mr. T. Dibdin, entitled Rice and

The following are the incidents: - Sir Omnium Traffic, 3 rich speculator, arrives with his niece, Miss Traffic, at his villa, and is requested to patronise the intended marriage of Rose, the head gardener's daughter, with Nensitire, a well educated young man, but reduced. The Baronet and he niece object to a marriage not arranged under their auspics, when they receive the news of a Continental failure, which reduces them to sudden poverty, and to the necessity of selfing the estate. Sensitive, on the other hand, becomes as unexpectedly the possessor of an immense income, which enables him to purchase the Baronet's domain. In spite of temptation he remains true to Rose, and promises to assist his friend Trampley, an eccentric wanderer in the service of the press, with a large sum of money, when a codicil is dis covered to the will of his benefactor, Sir Robert, which re-stricts him from marrying for three years, or from lending any sum above 51. While perplexed with these drawbacks, it is discovered that the testator is yet living, having been ship wrecked, but preserved providentially, on his passage from the Indies; and the failure of Sir Omnium's agent turns out to be a fabrication, made to cure him of speculation. Sentences tine, however, is equally well provided for during his patron's life, marries Rose, and all parties are dismissed with the due share of felicity.

Upon these materials Mr. Thomas Dibdin has founded a very agreeable little piece. The same original (which is French) has been very well treated by Kenny in his play of the Touchstone; and we confess, had we been Mr. T. Dibdin, we should have chosen some subject which had not been so recently handled to have worked upon.

There is no great eriginality in any of the characters; indeed the only attempt at the outre is that of the lawyer, in the de livery of whose quaintnesses Oxberry was hardly sufficiently rapid. Jones kept the thing going incessantly in the school master; and his reception and welcome to the Haymarket were such as might convince him how fully his activity and ability are appreciated.

Terry delivered the Prologue with uncommon effect, and played a very inferior part in his best style. It is in a sort of familiar soliloquy that Terry is eminently good—where he appears to be considering some foregone event, or arguing some point with himself. An opportunity occurred in the lay for making the quiet effect we allude to, and he availed

himself of it with infinite skill.

Mr. Williams played Sir Omnium particularly well, and in a sudden transition from extreme grief and disappointment to the sanguineness of hope that his property still might be saved, he was really excellent. One thing we would observe, that since Parsons, and after him Mathews, gave us to understand, in Sir Fretful Plagiary, that violent agitation was to be expressed on the stage by buttoning up one's coal then unbuttoning it again, all actors of taste in arduous situations adopt that mode of evincing the strength of their feelings, and accordingly we noticed, that when Williams was in grief and suspense, he buttoned his coat up to the chin, and then suddenly unbuttoned it; but we were quite satisfied of the correctness of our observations when we beheld Terre in a fit of agitation, just before he made up his mind to ught One man we knew Sensitive, do exactly the same thing. One min we knew shot himself because he was tired of the horrid system of buttoning and unbuttoning; if he have any disciples leit, we would advise them to beware of theatres, where the science is carried on in these days with the most triumphant success.

Decamp was very active and lively in the Frenchman; but by what fatality the author could have written, and he have sung the song with which the third act opened, we cannot understand; the song in itself was bad, and when we had tion that the words of it, the subject of it, and the whole point

swearers, we think we shall be borne out in saying, that if author and actor approved it, it was the duty of the manager to have prevented its performance, if the licenser had not previously saved that trouble.

Mrs. Chatterley was a very sweet Rose, and Mrs. Tayleure very good in Miss Omnium. We were particularly stricken by the propriety of the change of her dress from morning to evening, a point generally not much attended to on the stage. Miss Boyce had very little to do, but did that little well; and the eclat with which the piece went off was not diminished by the pointed Epilogue, most admirably delivered by Mrs. Charactey.

Upon the whole we never saw a play more unequivocally successful, and really deservedly so. The principal tault in it appears to us to be in the denovement, in the hurry to bring about which, the mistake of the letters is not sufficiently cleared up—we mean, for probability's sake it seems rather abrupt. On the other hand the dialogue never flags, nor indeed the interest, from the beginning to the end of the play, which does its indefatigable and ingenious author much

RISE AND FALL has been repeated every night the house has been open since the Queen's death; and we are not only pleased to see the public pleased with their entertainment, but that they give the best possible testimony of their satisfaction by coming in crowds to laugh, after the old fashion of the little Haymarket.

#### VAUXHALL.

On Monday last, there was what was called a "ROYAL CARNIVAL," a Masquerade, given at Vauxhall.

We should violate the promise made to ourselves were we to say more, than that after all the discussions which have taken place upon such subjects, the last act of her late Majesty's life was, to command a public Masquerade at this place. We are quite sure no comment is necessary-nor shall we make any-except, indeed, a few upon the conduct of the Master of the Gardens.

A Vauxhall Masquerade is exactly the climax of every thing indecent and appalling in society, the place at any time is abominable from the indiscriminate and inevitable mixture of the loosest and lowest of prostitutes with the respectable women, who are doomed now and then to shew their country cousins the lions; but when the restraint which a responsibility to the police puts upon these persons with their faces bare, is taken off and masques are put on, the scene becomes too disgusting to be described; it is, indeed, a thing so abhorrent and filthy, that the Magistrates of Surrey have frequently declared their determination not to licence the Tavern, if such entertainments were ever permitted to take place there.

Is there, we will ask, amongst the thousands and tens of thousands, who read this paper, a husband, or a father, who would take, or send, his wife or daughter to a Vauxhall Masquerade?—we will take upon ourselves to answer—No—assuredly not; unless he had pre-determined to debauch her mind, and destroy her principles, by associating her with drunkenness, riot, and obscenity, and familiarizing her with vice, profligacy, and prostitution.

It is, therefore, impossible to guess why or wherefore her late Majesty's patronage and countenance were obtained for such an entertainment, nor does it signify now, further than the effect produced by it upon the entertainment itself, goes.

It will be remarked, that on Monday, the 23d of July, a grand Masqued Fête was given (as they call it) at Vaux-hall Gardens, in honour of the CORONATION; and it was subsequently announced that a repetition of the entertainment was to take place on Monday, the 6th of August, because (the puffs say,) " many hundreds were prevented from "joining in the *loyal scene* on the former evening, on account of the badness of the weather."

Our readers will observe, that amongst other attractions held out in the bills beyond the brilliant illumination of " LONG LIVE KING GEORGE THE FOURTH," was a " superb "and matchless transparency of HIS MAJESTY in HIS Co"RONATION ROBES, attended by Minerva and several alle-"gorical figures, and a grand National Ode written for the occasion, which with other appropriate music, was to be " performed by the whole strength of the grand orchestra."

But down comes the command we have necessarily alluded to, and the CORONATION Fete is suddenly forgotten, the promises held out in the bills broken, and instead of the joyous preparations for celebrating the King of England's inauguration, we are treated with a Royal Carnival, the foreign and licentious name of which was evidently intended to remove the little restraint which any thing English might have had upon the tag-rag and bobtail, who were expected to congregate upon the occasion.

We confess, however envious of the patronage he obtained, and of which he made so servile and disgusting a parade, we had hoped that the loyalty of the master of this place would have taught him that there was a paramount duty to be performed to that which seemed best calculated to answer his

dirty purpose.

We speak of the loyalty of the master of Vauxhall, from no knowledge of his politics; but judge of his principles from the liberal use he has always made of his present Majesty's name in his bills, and from the fact of his being one of His Majesty's tradesmen in the candle line.

de on Monday was excessively dull, was in character except persons hired for the purpose, and however neglected and unfashionable Vauxhall may be at present, we are quite sure, that neither Carnivals nor such patronage as appears to be appreciated there, are likely to bring it back into the favour of a loyal, moral, and respectable

To-morrow—being seven days since the ROYAL CAR-NIVAL was given, under the sanction and protection of her late Mi Esty; the proprietor gives (at three shillings and sixpence per head) a grand National Festival in grateful commemoration of HIS MAJESTY'S birth-day. This is quite upon the old school-boy principle of "one down tother come on," and is really one of the most whimsical specimens of humbug we have witnessed in trifling matters.

Lord Arbuthnot was elected on Friday a Representative Peer of Scotland, vice the Earl of Stair. The votes were, for Lord Arbuthnot, De-for Lord Reny, 1.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Webster Wedderburne, in contradiction to some accounts which have appeared in the papers:-

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—As an act of common justice I beg the favour of your enabling me thus immediately to repel one of the most deliberately false and malignant libels that ever issued from the press against an individual—I mean, Sir, the paragraph, which appeared some days ago in several of London journals, and which purported to relate an occurrence, of certainly a most unpleasant nature, which took place in my house at Boulogne-sur-Mer last week. What did then occur was this:-

One of my servants, in a state of frenzy, from inebriety and passion, after insulting me in the most unprovoked and gross macrier, and, without even having been first struck by me, threw me down, and threatened to kill me, in the presence of another servant, who offered me no assistance. Finding myself so situated, and being almost exhausted by the violent and atrocious attack upon my person, and having no other means of disengaging myself from a struggle which threatened MY LIFE, in defence of which alone I was relactantly obliged to avail myself of a dirk cane which I accidentally had in my hand, (having in vain attempted to disengage myself by using the cause itself.) At this crisis the interposition of my friends fortunately relieved me from my perilous situation, by removing the man by force, and administering, by my directions, every care that kindness could suggest to counteract any bad effects from the injuries which he is now fully sensible his own conduct provoked and justified.

In regard, Sir, to the allusions made to my domestic concerns and arrangements, in the paragraph in question, they are all as deliberately and diabolically false as the other calumnious assertions; and the moment the forms of law will admit I shall bring the publisher of this libel into court, where he will have every opportunity of justifying it; and where, if I fail to discover the base and cowardly AUTHOR of so crael and unprovoked a calumny. it will be for a Jury of my own country to establish, whether the British Press is to be considered a public blessing or a, private curse; or whether it is to be henceforth the avowed and licensed channel of conveying the poisoned shafts of the base and vindictive calumniator to the bosoms of private families, and of thereby violating with impunity every feeling and sanctuary of domestic life. am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

### J. WEBSTER WEDDERBURNE.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-In your statement last Sunday, of the proceedings in the Common Council, on the 30th ult. you say that "it was carried by a large majority, the old (London) bridge should be repaired and altered." It is true, this sapient body did so resolve, but it is their opinion only; the right of final decision being with Parliament, and by whom it will be settled

The Corporation of London possess greatly improvable estates, of the present value of 30,000l. per annum; besides a fund of upwards of 112,000l. which are applicable for the sole purpose of sustaining London Bridge, but which they have suffered to lapse into its present shameful and dangerous state, at the annual loss of many lives and much property. A Committee of the House of Commons has lately reported on the subject, and unanimously recommended a new structure; but the Corporation, from the mixed motives of continuing a job, and opposing the wishes of the House of Commons, with a view to make it unpopular, by raising a bug-bear about tolls, &c. have set themselves in opposition to a new bridge. The funds, in the case of the repair, will be wholly at their disposal, as well to pay away, as to leave a large surplus in their hands, whereby much of the present nuisances of impeded navigation, &c. will remain, by the projection of the starlings; and the structure will, in no degree, be improved. I am, Sir, yours,

A CITIZEN.

## TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR,—I much wish to know whose duty it is to clear away the filth of Covent Garden Market; for the negligence shewn either by the Duke of Bedford's servants, or else by the respective owners of the stalls in the market, in not daily clearing away the putrid vegetables, and other impurities, which so offensively surround the same, as also the streets adjacent, particularly James and Southampton streets, is a disgrace in a country like ours. Perhaps this hint may be the means of bringing the birch-broom and pail rather oftener into play than they hitherto have been, and at the same time oblige your constant reader, н. н. м.

Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1821.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—On reading in your last Paper the account of the Queen's Coronation, (which appears accidentally to have fallen into your hands) I observed, among the clergymen who have prayed for the Queen, the Rev. Martin Benson, of

Now, Sir, although that gentleman certainly did repeatedly pray for Queen Caroline, I think it is but justice to him to state, that he has not done so since his name first appeared in your Paper; also, that on the Sunday after the King's Coronation, he delivered a most excellent and appropriate sermon, teaching the duties of loyalty and obedience, tiating on the natural love of one's country, and describing the blessings we enjoy, or ought to enjoy, in our favoured isle, where the best of laws are administered with equal justice to the noble and the peasant, &c.

The impressive discourse was received with delight by a congregation of half the population of the town, and God save the King was afterwards sung (accompanied on the or-gan) with a degree of fervour not to be described, excepting only three individuals, who appeared afflicted with the Radical cholic, one of whom, whose brains were probably a wool-gathering, sung or said, "God save the Queen!"

ANTI-RADICAL

Dunstable, 2d August.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders were sent from the Lord Chamberlain's Office on Wednesday to the Theatres, ordering that they should be closed on that evening, and on the night of the funeral. The Schools and the Library of the Royal Academy are closed until after the interment. The military hand in St. James's Park, has crused for the present to play while the regiments are relleving each other.

THE CORONATION.—We have the pleasure to record a most gratifying instance of the exercise of that benignity of character, for which His Majesty is so distinguished, in his condescending attention Insure that aged and highly respectable servant of the crown, Sir Isnac Heard, Garter King of Arms. This venerable gentleman, now in the ninety-first year of his age, has bud the high gratification of receiving, as a gracious and special mark of the King's favour, a gold Coronation medal, conveyed to him by Lord Sidmouth, a few days since, to Malvern Wells, where he has been for some time past, on account of the feeble state of his hodily health, which, unequal to the energies of his mind, did not allow him the happiness of officiating, in his place, upon the late great and glo-

rious solemnity.

The 19th of July is memorable in more respects than the coronathe 19th of July is memorante in more respects than the coronation of our present Sovereign.—On that day, 1333, Edward III. defeated the Scots, with great slaughter, at Halidown-hill, near Berwick-upon-Tweed.—On that day, 1554, Philip II. King of Spain, landed at Southampton, and was married to the sanguinary Mary, at Winchester, on the 25th of the same month—a usion to which a great part of the nation had, with good cause, the utmost aversion.—On that day, 1575, began a most magnificent enterminment, given to Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leicester, in Kenilworth-castle, Warwickshire, which was extraordinary for its magnificence; the daily expence is said to have been, even at that time, 1000l. to the Earl. "Surely," observes Hume, "one may say of such a guest what Cicero said to Attices, on occasion of a visit paid him by Cæsar—'If she relieved the people from oppressions, her visits were a great oppression to the nobility."— On that day, 1565, the Spanish arnuala arrived in the English Channel, but was soon after compelled to retreat; and the following laconic inscription on a medul, which was struck on the occasion

A new suit of rooms is building in St. James's Palace, the ex-pence of which is estimated at 10,0001. The idea of pulling down that Palace and building a new one, is abandone ! for the present. Lord Stewart, our Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, has ar-

EXPORT OF TOBACCO TO IRELAND .- Copy of a letter, dated

Treasury-chambers, July 21, 1821:—

"Gentlemen,—With reference to a Report of the Commissioners of Excise of the 5th ult. on a statement from Newry, in Ireland, in regard to a consignment of tobacco from New Y and with reference also to a letter of this Board of the 23d ult. to the Commissioners of Excise, directing a clause to be prepared allowing tobacco to be exported to Ireland in vessels of 70 tons; the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Trensury desire that, until the pleasure of Parliament shall be known, you will give general directions for granting this indulgence. S.R. LUSHINGTON." Commissioners Customs.

" Note-Orders have been sent to the outports in conformity." THE ARMY.—One of the fluest battalions in His Majesty's service, the 93d, or Sutherland Highlanders, is at present the junior regiment of the line. It is one of the live that continues the Roman costume, and in an admirable state of discipline. This corps, together with the 42d, 78th, and 79th, which likewise retain the garb of old Gaul," are to be brignded in Dublin during the

ng's visit We are now able to state, in an authentic manner, the intended reductions in the army:—Two regiments of cavalry are to be disbanded, viz. the 18th and 19th Light Dragoons. Two troops are to be reduced in each of the remaining regiments. Two companies

are to be reduced in each of the battalions of Foot Guards and Infantry of the Line. The whole reduction will amount to about 12,000 officers and men. On Thursday the Abundance store-ship arrived at Portsmouth

from St. Helena, with the remainder of the 66th regiment on board; also the Ocean transport, Lieut. Mudge, agent, from Halifax, with the remainder of the 15th regiment, who landed and marched to join head-quarters at Fort Cumberland.

THE NAVY.—The officers passed over in the Naval Promotion of Fing Officers, are—Captains H. Evans. W. Ogilvy, and John Miller, and Hon. C. Boyle and J. Wolley. The Hon. Sir C. Paget, we understand, was not included in the list, that he might not be disqualified from commanding the King's personal yacht; he therefore stands the senior Post Captain in His Majesty's fleet.

Monday se'nnight, the Nereus, a fine frigate, of 44 guns, was launched from the Pembroke dock-yard. Sie went off the stocks in grand style, amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of spectators. The Discovery Ships " left Orkney, May 30th; had a good

voyage across. June 13th, fell in with ice within 62 miles of Resolution Island; made fast to an ice-berg. Obliged to put out to sea six times on account of fog and drift ice. Regained situations June 23d, but immediately driven to sea by a violent gale. 25th, 127 miles from Resolution Island. 30th, all safe, in good health and spirits; 17 live fat oxen on board, but rather deficient in hay."

The East India Company's ship Waterloo sailed from St. Helena, on her voyage to Bombuy, on the 9th of June last.

A stutue is about to be erected to the memory of Sir Joseph Banks, and to be placed in the Hall of the British Museum.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK .-- A letter from Liverpool, dated Aug. 9, gives the following account of the loss of a Dublin packet:—
"The Earl Moira packet, for Dublin, sailed from here last night, about six o'clock, with the wind directly contrary, and blowing strong. The vessel was beating out, when, about eight o'clock, she struck, and went on shore on the Wharf Bank. The Moira lay quite upright until about five o'clock this morning, when the tide making, a scene commenced which it is impossible to describe. The waves made a complete breach over the vessel, and death stared the whole of the unfortunate crew and passengers in the face—their destruction appeared inevitable. The life-boat from Hoylake, and two boats from Liverpool, succeeded in saving the lives of 30 passengers and part of the crew. The number of passengers who embarked in the Moira is not exactly known, but it is supposed that it could not be less than 200, There were 45 cabin passengers on board, most of whom it is supposed perished. passengers on board, most of whom it is supposed permised. The master and all hands, with the exception of the steward, were drowned. Almost all the passengers below deck perished; many of the others took refuge in the rigging, where they remained all night; and from 50 to 60 were taken up this morning by the Hoylake life-boat. One of the passengers, a lady, died almost as soon as she was rescued from the wreck."

NEW ZEALAND.—His Majesty's store-ship Dromedary, Captain Skinner, in her late voyage to New Zealand, anchored in the Bay of Islands, and took on board a cargo of cowdy, or pine spars, sufficiently large for the topmasts of ships of 98 guns. They were loaded at Whangaroon, where the Boyd was cut off by the natives, and the crew and passengers murdered. Some of the vestiges of the ill-fated people are still visible, and the chief actor in the dreadful affair, a native, who has long been at Sydney, and known by the name of George, openly avows he was the chief perpetrator. The bones of the unfortunate men are worn as ornaments by the

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#### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANGLESEA.—A general meeting of the county has been called by the High Sheriff, in consequence of a requisition of the nobility, gentry, and freeholders, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most proper mode of receiving His Majesty, when he honours that part of the kingdom with his presence.

DROGHEDA.—A few days since the son of James Donough,

weaver, aged eight years, whilst playing with his little companions, was told that a rag-man, who was passing at the time, was about to take him off in his bag; when the child ran into a house which the subject of his terror unfortunately happened to enter, and supposing he was pursued, attered an horrific shriek, and instantly expected.

DUNDER.—At Lochee, a few days ago, a boy, who had taken a fancy to some gooseberries in his neighbour's garden, climbed up the wall for the purpose of reaching them; but losing his equipoise, be fell upon a plat of pease, when one of the sticks by which they were supported ran through his neck, and suspended him in the air. He was extricated from his critical situation, and a carpenter cut off the part of the stick which protruded from his neck; but it was not till a medical man had been procured from Dundee that the part which remained in his flesh was extracted. Notwithstanding the painful nature of the wound, the boy was on his legs next day, and

is fast recovering.

KENDAL.—Last week one of the powder mills at Sedgwick was blown up by the explosion of about eighty pounds of gun-powder. A man, who was in the act of beating with a copper hammer at the time of the explosion, was driven to a considerable sistance, and much burned. The accident is attributed to lightning.

LEEDS.—For some time past, the woollen and worsted manufacturers in this riding have been in good demand, consequently the work-people are generally well employed; and yet goods have not advanced, nor lass wool increased in price, though we hear an attempt to advance long wool was made three or four weeks since, but could not be sustained and it has consequently to he are the proposed in the consequently to the sustained and it has consequently the sustained as the sustain but could not be sustained, and it has since failen somewhat below its first value.

MANCHESTER .- The Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Metho dists opened here last week, there has been an increase of members

in that body, during the last year, to the amount of 10,000.

NEWTOWN.—On Monday last, as two gentlemen were walking between this town and Caldonis, they witnessed the singular circumstance of a ben running at and catching a mouse, (which she

cumstance of a hen running at and catching a mouse, (which she saw near a wall,) and killing it with a cat-like avidity.

RICHMOND.—The silver arrow, the subscription silver cup, and other prizes, were on Tuesday the 31st uit, shot for at Richmond, Yorkshire. The silver arrow and captaincy of the target were won by Mr. George Croft; the captaincy of numbers was won by Mr. Octavus Leefe; and the silver cup by Mr. Thomas Bowman, all of the society of "Gentlemen Archers of Richmond;" the lieutenancy of the target by Mr. Balest Wilson, of Declinator, who also obof the target by Mr. Robert Wilson, of Darlington, who also ob-tained the horn spoon.

SHREWSBURY.—An American aloe, of uncommon beauty, has this year blossomed in the richly stored house at Walcot, the seat of the Right How. the Earl of Powis. The height of the plant, when in flower, was 30 feet. A short time before its flowers were put forth, the stalk grew with astonishing rapidity, and the gloss of the hot-house was twice altered in altitude; it advanced near mine feet in a fortnight. Botanists and strangers from considerable distances uitited this extraordings plant.

mine feet in a fortnight. Botanists and strangers from considerable distances visited this extraordinary plant.

SHEFFIELD.—Two men were drinking a few evenings since together at a public house in the Park, and from some cause they quarrelled. One of them, named Mozley, threatened the other, whose name is M'Kay, that when they got into the street he should suffer for what he had done. Accordingly on their leaving the house, the former ran into a butcher's shop, seized a knife, and plunged it into the side of the latter, who fell down, and was carried to the latter of the latter of the property. to the Infirmary without any hopes of recevery. The assassin is in custody.

WEYMOUTH .- As the Bristol coach was leaving the Coach-office a few mornings since, one of the Excise Officers made his appearance, and demanded a box, which had been left for conveyance by ance, and demanded a box, which had been left for conveyance by the coach, and against which he had an information, as containing contraband goods. The box was consequently broke open, and there appeared two dozen of French kid gloves, ten yards of silk, ten pair of silk hose, three silk handkerchiefs, and twenty-tree yards of India crape; which were seized.

WHITEHAVEN.—Nine prisoners lately effected their escape from the House of Correction at this place, by digging a hole under the foundation of the building into a field which adjoins it. We believe they are all at large exception one who was taken at Calchridge.

they are all at large, excepting one, who was taken at Calderbridge, on Saturday.

WEXFORD .- A great number of whales of the grampus species bave lately appeared on the coast. Last week no less than 53 of them, measuring from 16 to 24 feet in length, grounded on the strand at Fethard, left by the tide, and were killed by the country people; 31 more were taken on shore near Ballyhind.

WORCESTER.—Revolting Aut of Cruelty.—Thursday morning some inhuman wretch entered the calves' pen in a meadow near the bridge, at this place, occupied by Mr. Paine, and in the most the bringe, at this piace, occupied by Mr. Paine, and in the most barbarous manner severed alive a fat calf, by cutting it through at the loins, and carried away the two hind quarters.— A beautiful specimen of the Yucca Gloriosa, or Superb Adam's Needle, is now in Hower in the nersery of Mr. Boughton, near this place. The stem which bears the blossoms is nearly nine feet from the earth, and has between 6 and 700 blossoms. The Yucca Gloriosa is a native of North America and was first brought to Parland in 1806.

between 6 and 700 blossoms. The Yucca Gloriosa is a native of North America, and was first brought to England in 1596.

Caution to Buyers of Game.—At the Guildhall of Worcester, a person was lately convicted in the penalty of 151. for purchasing three hares, and another in a penalty of 101. for buying two hares. The principal witness was a poacher who sold the game.

Whither—A few days since, William, son of Mr. Boyes, went from hence with five young friends to join his ship at Newcastle, when after parting they stepped into the boat; but getting under the vessel's quarter, Mr. Boyes stept in to clear ker, when she immediately unset, by which Mr. Boyes, with Henry (aged 13) son mediately upset, by which Mr. Boyes, with Henry (aged 13,) son of Mr. George Willis, and John (aged 16,) son of Mr. Brown, collector of excise, were drowned; the other three were saved by clinging to the boat.

Curiosity is greatly excited to discover the "Man of Fashion," пm ADVERTISEMENT.] - A discovery has lately been introduced, which hids fair to supersede the accessity of a dentist. Hupson's Botanic Tooth Pewder is a certain remedy and preventive for all disorders of the mouth. It not merely cleaness and beautifies the teeth, but preserves them from decay to the latest period of It makes the teeth white, fasters such as are loose; prevents those decayed growing worse, removes the tartar, and cures the scurvy in gums, leaving them firm and of a healthy redness. It is an antidote for gum-boils, swelled face, and that excruciating pain the tooth-ache; and so certain and underinting is its effects that there never was an instance of any person who regularly used it ever having the tooth-ache, or a tooth decay; and though so powerful as antiseptick, it is entirely free of acid, and so innocent that the contents of a box may be taken by an infant.—The following Agents are appointed—Mr. Atkinson (wholesame agent) 44 Gerrard-street; Soho-square; Saugor, 150, Oxford-street; Gathé and Pierce, 57; Bond-street; Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Taite, 41, Combit; Nix; Royal Exchange; Barclay's, Fleet Market; Dicey, Bow Church-yard; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler's, Cheapsider of the content side, and most Medicine Venders and Perfumers. Price 2s. 9d. 4 box.

#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

SHOCKING SCICIDE.—Friday night, about ten o'clock, a young woman, named Ann Raine, went into the Flying Horse, Wilsonstreet, Moorfields, and requested a bed: having been accommodated, she retired to her room about eleven. Not making her appearance next morning, the hundlord went up stairs to ascertain the cause. On his reaching her bed-side she vociferated, "Jesus Christ protect me!" Her manner and conduct left no doubt that she had been seized with a fit of insanity. She became gradually worse, and her screams alarmed the neighbourhood; it was with o'clock on Sunday morning she appeared rather tranquil, and it was thought the malady had left her; but during the temporary absence of her attendants she opened the window of her chamber and jumped out into the street (a height of fifty feet, being on the third story); her skull was shockingly fractured. She was a beautiful girl, apparently about twenty years of age; her friends and relations, who are respectable, reside at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It was supposed that she had been disappointed in marriage. An inquest, which lasted three hours, was held on the body yesterday. The Jury returned a Verdict—That the deceased had thrown herealf from a three are in factors without a part of the death. self from a three pair of stairs window, which caused her death, she being at the time in a state of mental derangement.

Hydrophobia.—In February last, as a charity boy belonging to Bridge, Dowgate, and Candlewick School (in company with several of his school-fellows) was picking sugar off a cask on Cox's Wharf, Lower Thames-street, a strange dog came up, and, without the least provocation, bit him on the back of the hand so severely as to lay the bones nearly bare to a great extent. The populace collected and killed the dog, but not before it had bit two other persons in their attempts. The boy and the dog were both taken to Mr. Price, a surgeon, in Cannon-street, when the dog was opened and examined by several surgeons, but they were unable to discover the usual marks of canine mudness, and it was not therefore deemed adviseable to amputate the boy's hand, which was exercised, and caustic applied to every part. Between four and five months after the bite he was attacked with evident symptoms of hydrophobia, at his father's house, in Sugar-loaf-court, Garlick-hill, of which he died on Thursday se'maight. The dread of fluids, and the convulsive state which any attempt to swallow them produced, were particularly action in the core. state which any attempt to swallow them produced, were particularly evident in this case. He was visited by several medical gentlemen, and one of the surgeons from \$t. Thomas's Hospital, who had no doubt of the nature of the disease. Of the two other persons, one was taken to an hospital, and had the part cut out, but has since died of hydrophobia; the other went into the country to place himself under a course of some celebrated remedy for the cure of the bits of a mid dog, but he also died of hydrophobia.—
The low was buried on Sunday all the hoys and sirls of the school The boy was buried on Sunday, all the boys and girls of the school, with a great number of their friends, walking in the procession.

On Tuesday a shocking occurrence took place in Robin Hood-court, Shoe-lane. A brass-founder, named Hipwood, who had repeatedly betrayed the most brutal disposition towards his wife, on coming lone at his dinner-hour, desired her to bring some porter. On her return words arose, which terminated in his attacking her furiously with a knife, and inflicting several wounds on her temple, head, and neck. The interference of the neighbour's, whom the woman's coles had alarmed nevented his numbering the ron the woman's cries had alarmed, prevented his murdering her on the spot, and he was immediately taken into custody. The unfortunate woman was taken up literally bathed in blood, and conveyed in a speechless state to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Monday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out at the bouse of Mr. Webster, oilman and tallow chandler, Chapman-street, St. George's in the East. It originated in the shop, and was first di covered by a neighbour, who, with difficulty, roused the inmates. They were obliged to escape by jumping from the windows on a bed, but a lady, who lodged in the house, had her arm broken, by falling against the pavement. The whole of the house, together with the extensive stock in trade, and valuable furniture, were de-

DARING ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER, -A few nights ago, Mr. Walker, a gardener, in the Kingsland-road, having had his gardens continually plundered in the night, he, for the purpose of finding out the thief, concealed himself amongst some peas About 12 o'clock, he perceived a tall ill-looking fellow scaling the fence, and watched his movements. The robber broke open the tool-house, and having entered, Mr. W. left his hiding place, and rushed into the shed; a struggle ensued between the robber and Mr. W. the former seized a quart pot, and most inhumanly beat Mr. W. about the head till he was nearly dead. The villain then scaled

the fence and escaped, leaving his victim weltering in his blood.

Monday morning, about 12 o'clock a multitude of persons assembled in Goswell-street, to witness the punishment of a fellow, named Edward Bagster, who had been convicted of various felonics and was sentenced to 3 months imprisonments, and to be publicly logged. Soon after 12, the prisoner arrived from the House of Correction, and being made fast to the tail of a cart, he was whipped from the end of Noble-street to the sign of the Man in the Moon, distance of 100 yards. He appeared very indifferent about it.-After the punishment was inflicted, a most formidable gang of roffians armed themselves with stones, brickbats, &c. and repairing to the house of Mr. Oliver, in Noble-street, who was the principal prosecutor of Bagster, they commenced a most violent attack upon the house; stones were flying in every direction, to the great danger of the passengers. Mrs. O. was struck on the head with a large-flint stone, which felled here to the ground. Mr. Oliver with a large fliat stone, which felled ber to the ground. Mr. Oliver with great difficulty escaped with life; he at length succeeded in shutting his shop, but the street was blocked up by the rioters till about eight o'clock in the evening, when a party of the Bow-street patrol arrived, and after some time suppressed the tumult. Several of the ringleaders were secured.

#### SHIP NEWS. Mail Malta 1....Pr Arrived Mails Arrived Mails 1.....Dublin ... .Guernsey & Jersey .Holland . . . .

Spanish Patrict, Bogg, for Cadiz, and remains. Sailed the Ruby, Hooton, for Copenhagen.

r Copenhagen. PORTSMOUTH, August 10. Wind W.S.W. Sailed His Majesty's ship

Niemen, for Lisbon.
RAMSGATE, August 19. The schooner Prince Oscar, has been got off the Goodwin Sand, and brought in here with loss of anchors and cables, and

RAMSGATE, August 10. The schooner Prince Oscar, has been got of the Goodwin Sand, and brought in here with loss of anchors and cables, and material dumage to her hull and rigging.

PLYMOUTH, August 9. Wind W. Arrived the Margaret, Rively, from Prince Edward's Island, in 31 days.

MARGATE, August 10. The Royal Sovereign, South Seamau, has left an anchor weighing I7 cwt. 2 grs. 21 lbs. with about 32 fathoms chain cable, which have since been recovered and landed here.

YARMOUTH, August 10. Os the 8th inst. the Urania. Fairburn, from London to Shicids, struck on the Cross Sauds off this port, when she beat off her rudder, but has since been brought in here to repair,

HULL, August 9. A letter was received this morning by Messrs. G. and

J. Egginton, from Scarborough, stating, that the Perseverance had passed that port as full ship, and gives an account of the following ships belonging to this port:—Abram, B fish, 45 tons; Ciwas, 7, 85 tons; Cyras, 7, 80 tons;

Derdon, 4, 60 tons; Ever-Loope, 11, 190 tons; Exmouth, 1; Eagle, 5, 89 tons; Gardiner, and Joseph, 7, 80 tons; Harmony, 3, 50 tens; Jane 1;

Manchester, 3; Laurie, 7, 80 tons; Mary and Efizabeth, 1; Mescury, 13, 160 tons; Neptane, 5, 80 tons; Rachel and Ann, 4, 30 tons; Shannon, 2, 39 tons; Truelove, 3, 50 tons; Walker 2, 35 tons; William Tort, 5, 50 tons.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Aug. 10.

The arrival of Wheat since Monday has been moderate, which, with what remained over from that day's market, met a ready sale to-day on quite as good terms. Barley, Beans, and Peas, are steady in value; and Oats, though in good supply this week, fully maintain Monday's prices. In other articles we have no alteration to

noucs.	
RETURN PRICE of GRA	IN, on board Ship, as under.
Resex Red Wheat (new)35s. 48s.	Maple
Fine 54s. 57s.	White ditto
Old	Boilers 381, 408,
Rssex White (new)40s. 46s.	Small Beans 3018. 32.
Fine	Old
Superfine	Tick Benns (new)e. 24s. 30s.
Rye	Old
Barleys. 25s. 27s.	Fine 0415 158. 199,
Fine	Poland ditto
Specifine	Rine - Ale on
Malt	Petatee ditte
FINO	Fine
Hog Pease28s. 30s.	

AGGREGATE AVERAGES, JULY 24.
Wheat, 52s 4d—Rye, 32 1d—Barley, 25s 0d—Oats 19s 4—Beans, 30s 11d—Peas, 31s 1d—19s 5d.

#### PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

E s. d. Portugal Gold, in Coin 3 17 9 p. oz. Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 101 — New Doubloons 3 14 3 —	Silver in Bars Stand 0 4 11 -
COURSE OF EXCHAN	NGE FRIDAY, Aug. 10.
Amsterdam 12 17 C.F. Ditto at Sight 12 14	Trieste — Ess. flo. Madrid 36 Cadiz 36

COURSE OF EXCHA	NGBFRIDAY, Aug. 10.
Amsterdam 12 17 C.F.	Trieste Ess. flo.
Ditto at Sight 12 14	Madrid 36 Cadiz 36
Rotterdam 12 18	Bilboa 354 Barcelona . 35
Antwerp 12 9	Seville 354 Gibraltar 304
Hamburgh 38 2	Legborn 47 Genes 43
Altona	Venice 27 60 Malta 45
Paris, 3 days Sight 25 60	Naples 39 } Palermo 116
Ditto 25 20	Lishon 50 Oporto 50
Bordeaux 25 90	Rio Janeiro 45
Frankfort on Main 158	Bahia
Petersburg 3 U	Dublin 9 per cent.
	Cork 9

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM AUGUST 6 TO AUGUST 11, INCLUSIVE.

All descriptions of produce have been unusually devoid of interest, and but few have maintained that currency which was recorded in our preceding statement, another considerable Foreign house has suspended its payments, added to which, each succeeding account from the Continent, (particularly from Hamburgh and St. Petersburgh,) is more appalling; with Foreign Sugars these ports are inundated. To effect extensive sales of B. P. Sugars the importing house yielded fully Is. per cwt.; strong Brown Jamaicas 54s, per cwt.; good Pan ditto 57s. 6d. up to 72s. for fine quality; the stock is 20,783 casks. Refined Goods have sustained a great depreciation especially in large lumps, which only bring 78s. and equal to about 36s, per cwt. free on board a British vessel. Single Loaves ordinary Brown 84s. to 85s.; Middling and Good Middling 86s. to 95s.; Fine Middling and Rine 96s. to 199s.; Ordinary Double 114s. to 119s.; Middling and Fine 120s. to 124s.; Molasses 21s.64. The Coffee Market has been extremely depressed, and may generully be stated at a further decline of 3s. per cwt.; Good to Fine Ordinary Jamaica 199s, to 113s.; Domingos 111 to 112s, 6d. The business in Cottons has been limited, and previous rates scarcely maintained, our advices from Liverpool are of a like nature. Yellow Candle Tallow has sunk to 45s. per cwt.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.							
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed. 1	Thur.	Prid.	Sat.	
Bank Stock	232	232}		233	2334	-	
3 per Cent. Reduced	7.5	764	76	76	761	761	
3 per Cent. Consols	7.5	7.5	7.5}	7.5 2	7.5}	7.17	
34 per Cent. Consols		168	86;	864	P 6.	16	
Consols for Account	759	754	752	7.5	76	741 1 6	
4 per Cent. Consols	9.5	9.5	9.51	9.5	9.5 1	951 4	
Soper Cent. Navy	108 2	1083	1083	1037	109	109 99	
Bank Long Annuities	151	191	194	191	198	196 }	
India Bonds	59 p	60 p	60 p	59 p	59 p	-	
Exchequer Bills, 2d	6 p	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p	4 5	
Ditto, 21d			}			_	
Omnium	-	-	<u> </u>	-		i	

## BIRTHS.

- BIRTHS.

  At Hutton Hall, on Friday last, the Lady of Col, C. Bruce, of a son.

  At Brighton, the Lady of the Rev. H. J. Tayler, of a still-born son.

  The Countess Brownlow of a daughter, on Monday last, at Belton House, insolvables.
- On Wednesday last, in Park-street, the Lady of the Hon. Wat, Cast, M.P.
- On Friday last, at Charlton, the Lady of Wm. Swabey, Baq. R.H.A. of a
- daughter.
  In Hill-street, on Sunday last, the Lady of H. Metcaife, Esq. of a daughter.
  In Sloane-street, the Lady of Capt. Henryson, Royal Engineers, of a daughter, on the 31st ult.

MARRIAGES.

On Friday, at St. Mary-le-hone Church, Licut. Col. Charlewood, of the Guarde, to Lady Campbell, widow of Lient.-Gen. Sir J. Campbell.

On Thursday, the 9th inst, at St. George the Martyr's, Queen-square, the Rev. Edward Collins Wright, of Pitsford, Northamptonsbire, to Frances Blien, eldest daugitier of the late Robert Pemberton, Esq.

Benjamin Rouse, Esq. of New Bridge-street, to Eizabeth Aun, eldest daugitier of William Gaskell, Bag, of Chalfort, St. Peter's, Backs.

On the 30th ult. at Inchbrayoek Cottage, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Wates.

Bengal Light Cavalry, to Ann, daughter of the late Archibald Scott, Esq. of Usan.

Bengal Light Curairy, to Ann. ann. of Usau.

On the 4th inst. at Cheltenham, Captain James Gliford Cowell, of the Royals, to Miss Ormaby, daughter of Henry Michael Ormsby, Esq. and grand-daughter of Michael Ormsby, Esq. of Rock Savage, County of Rescommon, Ireland.

Relinhamble, Relinhamble, by the Roy, Dr. Brown, Capt. Spear, R.N.

common, Ireland.
On the 2d inst. at Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Brown, Capt. Speer, R.N. to Mrs. Grace, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Patrick Grant, of Cromdeal, Strathspay, North Britain.
On Tuesday last, Sir Frederick Watson, K.T.S. to Sophia Ann Thoys, third daughter of the late Wm. Thoyts, Esq. of Suthamstead House, in the county of Berkshire.

On the 5th inst. at his residence, Leeds Castle, in the County of Kent, Ges.

Philip Martin, in the 86th year of his age.
Lately, at the Hot Wells, at an advanced age, Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late John Taylor, Esq. of Bath, and daughter of the late R. Luther. Esq. of Myles's, Essex, being the last of that family.

On Thursday morning, the infant son of Wm. Thompson, Esq. M.P. Glouceter-place.

On Thursday, morning, the infant son of Wm. Thompson, Esq. M.P. Gloc-cester-place.
On Wednesday, at the Right Hon. Richard Ryder's, Lower Grossesses street, the Hon. Mrs. Ryder.
On Sunday evening, the 5th inst. at Wokingham, Berks, in the 77th year of his age, the Rev. William Bremner, many years Curate of that place, and Master of Lucas's Hospital.
On the 7th instant, at his residence, Champion-hill, Camberwell, Gilfred Lawson Reed, Esq. one of the elder Brethren of the Trinity House, in the 91st year of his age.
Aged 76, at Coiney Parsonage, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. W. Gibson, F.A.S. Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Winterton and Coiney.
On Thursday, the Dowager Countess of Mexborough, at her bosse in Dover street.

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DEATH of the QUEEN.—Previous to the late lamentable event, RILEY had purchased one of the largest STUCKS of FAMILY MOURNING in this County, which he now pledges himself to sell without the least advance. But only by inspection can the public credit the immense sacrifice on those goods, vis.:—Black Bombazeens, la. 2d. per yard: fine ditto, ls. 6d. and ls. 8d.; very fine ditto, 2s.; Black Crapes, ls. 2d. per yard; ell-wide, ditto, 2s.; Black Lustre Crapes, 2s. 4d. cariously fine; rich Black Sarsnet, 3s. 3d. per yard; Twilled ditto, 4s. 4d.; rich Gros de Naples, 4s. 6d.; Lapland Stripes, 4s. 4d.; rich Levantines, French width, 4s. 9d.; rich Satins, 3s. and 3s. 6d.; Black Gautes, ls.; and italian Nets, 2s.; rich Plain and Figured Poplins, ls. 10d. and 2s.; Irish ditto, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.; Stuffs, ls. per yard; Lustrings, Jamava Crapes, Velvets, Tafletas, Gros de Toors, and every other fashionable article for Dress, suitable for the present mournful Event; rich Sik Hose, 5s. 6d. per pair; very stont and fine ditto, 6s. 6d. and 7s.; fine Black Habit Cloths for Dresses and Pelisses unusually cheap, with a boundless selection of new and fashionable Shawls and Scarfs, at nearly one-half their value.—At RILEY'S India Warcheuse, No. 118, Oxford street, between Prince's-street and the Regent Circus.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—John Burgess and Som, being apprized of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Addross corresponds with the above: the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Sonsubmit the following cautious.—some are iss appearance at stratight, "The Genuine," but without any name or addross:—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovice;"—others—"Burgess's,"—and many more without Address.

John Burgess and Son having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards they Public, and earnestiy solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to their purchasing weat they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having gives such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Saues: will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 167, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—(The original Fish-sauceWarehouse.) BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES .- Warehouse, 170,

PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP.—The Chamber Lamp, increasing in interest as the days shorten, the Patenton Is induced to present this to the Public as a source of comfort superior to any in this country, or parhaps the world. It embraces brilliancy, perfect safety, and certainty for any length of time required, will bear any motion, can be regulated to burn the longest or shortest night, disappearing the morning without smoke or smell. The same principle applies, and the Lamps equally portable, on elegant pedestals, for the dining table, sideboard, study, mantlepiece, &c.; and also for the Glass Grecian Hanging Lamp for the hall, conservatory, passages, staircase, drawing-room lustres, &c. elegantly simple and much admired. It is a most essential acquisition in all these Lamps, that they will burn the whole evening without trimming, requiring to be replenished with cotton only once in two or three months, and so simple that a child can turn them. The annual expense of light burning every night in the year, praportionate with candles, is, for the chamber as above described, 10s.: for the kitchen, equal to a candle eight to the pound, 12s.; parlour or mould sixes, 15s.; and to fours, 17s; suppose a dome lamp for the diming table, equal to four mould fours, 68s.; or hall, three mend sixes, 45s. Thus the degrees of light, more or less, can be regulated at pleasure suited to the occasion. By this statement Gentlemen may ascertain the great saving in proportion to their establishment, bearing in mind, that these Lamps burn as sweet as wax.—Sold for the Patentee, by Thomase Pearce and Co. No. 308, facing the front of St. Clement's Church, Strand; who, to secure the reputation of this invention from the effects of adulterated cill, are bound to sell none but pure and genuine Spermaceti. Letters addressed, post paid, frem any part of the Kingdom, will meet with prompt attention. PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP.-

dressed, post paid, frem any part of the Kingdom, will meet with prompt attention.

DRINCE'S CKLEBRATED RUSSIA OIL.—Although these are Articles for the Hair daily puffed in the Newspapers, but the above is proved to be the wholesomest nourisher and preserver of the Hair for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children; and even Medical Gentlemen at the Medical Hall, London, have published in the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any Oil for the Hair, and will do, in cases of Baldness and weak Hair, what can possibly be done. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil is the heat Oil for dressing, preserving, and prometing the growth of Hair, and if used constantly, not a Hair will fall off or turn grey; clears the Scarf, and keeps the Head and Hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months, will restore the Hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which has been proved by hundreds. But to produce the desired effect, it must be used regularly for a few months.

Ladles will find Prince's Russia Oil preferable to any ether Oil for dressing their own, or false Hair, as it gives it a natural gloss, seftens and curls it. Gentlemen wearing powder ought to use it instead of pomatum—promotee eye-brows, whiskers, &c. The Original Proprietor has now so improved the Russia Oil that it will always be sweet and pleasant, and v. Ladles and the desired effect, it will always be sweet and pleasant, and v. Ladles and the desired effect of the season o

## SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, Aug. 11.

CROWN OFFICE, AUGUST 11, 1821.

Member returned to serve in this present Parkiament.

King's County.—The Hon. Wm. Parsons, sommonly called Lord Oxum
town, in the room of Wm. Parsons, Esq. who has accepted the office of
Judge of the Inso vent Court in Ireland.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Success. Wm. Camac, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Commission signed by the Lord Liculement of the County of Success.

Wm. Camac, Bsq. to be Deputy Licutenant.

Commission in the Cardiff Troop of Gentlemen and Teomonry Curvery.

signed by the Vice-Licutenant.

Joseph Davies, Gent. to be Cornet.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 28, T. S. Williams and T. Harnard, Cheltenbara, mercers.—Sept. 3, R.
Franke the elder, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, miller.—Sept. 1, T. Johnson the younger, Wakefield, merchant.—Sept. 4, A. Archer, Great Chapelstreet, Sobo, baker.—Sept. 25, S. Atkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, insurancebroker.—Aug. 18, G. Rootsey, Tooley-street, Sonthwark, butcher.—Sept. 3,

E. Treharne, White-hall, Carmarthen, dealer and chapman.—Aug. 21, J. Pitt.

Cirencester, woolstapler.—Sept. 1, J. B. Hudson, Hackney-grove, merchant.

—Aug. 14, A. Richardson, York-street, St. Mary-le-bone, and T. Weleb,

Cleveland-astreet, builders.—Sept. 7, E. Crowe, Wymodham, Norfok, Shopkeeper.—Sept. 11, C. Beruecker, Birmingham, merchant.—Sept. 4, W. Derey,
and F. Derey, Albion Coal-Wharf, Caristchurch, Surrey, coal-merchants.—

Aug. 14, S. Humpherey, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, merchant.

CERTIFICATES.—Sept. 1.

W. I. Lett Llandib. Committee.

W. L. Loit, Llandile, Carmarther, druggist.—T. Thackray and R. Bettrek. Greenwich, linen-drapers.—G. Mynett the younger and J. Pugh, Strond. Gloucester, cabinet-makers.—J. Thomas, Oswestry, Salop, mercer.—H. W. Sealy, Stamford, Lincoln, upholsterer.—G. Booth the elder, Bromley-park, Stafford, farmer.—B. Bury, Liverpool, merchant.—T. Nicholh, Birmingham, dealer and shapman.—R. Cross, Bridlington, Yerk, chemist.

## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

HEBDIN, W. Leeds, woollen-cloth and stuff-merchant. HEBDIN, A. O., Parliament-street, Westminster, woollen-glath and stuff-

nerchant.
BROWNE, J. the elder, Leeds, woollen-cloth and stuff-metchant.
MAYMON, E., Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer.
BANKRUPTS.
LANGSTAFF, W., Liverpool, merchant.
MERBDITH, J., Manohester, paper-dealer.
WEST, J. R., Louth, coach-maker.
FLINDT, G., London-Wall, merchant.
PORTHOUSE, T., Wigton, dyer.
HODSON, F. M., Manchester, dry-safter.
BURNETT, H., Long-lane, Bermendery, eliman.



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#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains the following Notice from the Lord Chamberlain's

Unse:—

Lord Chamberlain's Office, August 14, 1821.
Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Wednesday next, the 15th inst. for her late Majesty Queen Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, viz.
The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plato reasilin or long lawn linen, erape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.—Undress—Dark Norwish crape.
The Gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and golves, crape hatbands, and black swerds and buckles.—Undress—Dark grey frocks.

WAR OFFICE.

rey frocks.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 14.

Garrisons.—Colonel Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. of the 52d Foot, to be Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Lewis and Geddes, Liverpool, commission-merchanta.—Darwin and Tingle, Sheffield, steel-manufacturers.—Z. and M. Parkes, and Grainger, Dudley, glass-manufacturers.—Pleming and Tyler, Deptford, dress-makers.—W. & W. H. James, Coventry, ceal-masters.—Ring & Wilkey, Bristol, tobaccopipe-makers.—Stansfeld, London, and Turner, Hallfax, Yorkshire, merchants.—F. and R. Lear, Bitton, Gloucestershire, chandlers.—Howitt, White, and Howitt, Leeds, wholesale-grocers.—J. and I. Burrell, Forbes and Hebron, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron-founders.—Davenport and Stringer, Macclesfield, silk-throwsters.—Peill, Cukitt, and Mann, jun. Liverpool, tobaccomanufacturers.—J. and J. Smith, Liverpool, printers.

BANKRIPTCY RNLARGED.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.
PEAKE, W. Sloane Square, linen-draper.
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.
STABB, T. and PRESTON, J. Torquay, Devonshire, merchants.

STABB, T. and PRESTON, J. Torquay, Devonshire, BANKRUPTS.

BARTHROP, W. sen. Lincoln, weolstapler.
DAVIES, W. Runcorn, Cheshire, flour-dealer.
ENGLISH, F. Birmingham, draper.
NOBLE, J. Salford, common-brewer.
PIGOT, W. Rateliffe-highway, grocer.
RARWICK, R. Warwick Hall, Cumberland, banker.
WILDASH, T. R. Aylesford, Kent, farmer.
WILKS, T. Liverpool, bell-hanger.

WILKS, T. Liverpool, bell-hanger.

DIVIDENDS.
Sept. 4, J. Whitchurch, Worship-street, coach-master.—Sept. 4, J. G. Gerard, Basinghall-street, merchant.—Sept. 4, J. Hancock, Limehouse-holestairs, mast-maker.—Sept. 26, G. Sawtell, Bristol, merchant.—Sept. 5, J. and B. Shirley, Worship-street, earthenware-dealers.—Sept. 8, F. Ridding, Birmingham, tanner.—Sept. 7, D. Cole, Wolverhampton, currier.—Sept. 7, C. Marsh, Wolverhampton, grocer.—Sept. 8, L. A. T. Bruggenkate, Little Eastcheap, merchant.—Sept. 8, T. Brown, Longdon, Staffordshire, grocer.—Sept. 8, J. Webster and G. M. Simpson, Tower-street, merchants.—Aug. 18, J. F. and J. Dubois, Alderinan's-walk, merchants.

CERTIFICATES—Sept. 14.

P. Dewsbury, Altrincham, Cheshire, corn-dealer.—T. Woffindin, New Malton, corn-factor.—J. Warmeford, Yerk, grocer.—W. Wood, Wimpolestreet, wax-chandler.—J. Youden, Dover, porter-merchant.—G. E. Aubrev, Manchester, merchant.—R. Aubrey, jun. Manchester, merchant.—G. Jackson, Birmingham, grocer.

#### FUNERAL PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY.

On Tuesday morning the remains of her Majesty were removed from Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith, as officially arranged.

Mr. Balley, conductor of the funeral procession, preceded by 13 mourning coaches and six, a hearse and eight horses, with the various funeral habiliments and paraphernalia, arrived between five and six o'clock, at Brandenburgh House. A little after six, Dr. Lushington arrived Mr. Wilde, Mr. Brougham, Alderman Wood, Mr. Hobhouse, Major Gen. Wilson, Mr. Thomas, (acting for Mr. Mash of the Lord Chamberlnin's Office), Dr. Holland, Lieuts. Flynn and Hownam, Count Vassali, &c. were present in the State apartment. At six o'clock wrecisely, a squadron of the Oxford Blues. ment. At six o'clock precisely, a squadron of the Oxford Blues, under the command of Capt. Bouverie, arrived from their barracks, Regent's Park, rode up the avenue, and formed into line in front of the house. The crowd expressed considerable displeasure on the entrance of the soldiers, but they acted with great forbearance. The gates of Brandenburgh House were closed, and kept by a number of patrole, who prevented the entrance of persons unconnected with the solemn ceremony into the grounds.

The flag at Hammersmith church was holsted half-mast high, at

five o'clock, when the tolling of the bell commenced. Minute guns were fired from the bank of the Thames opposite Brandenburgh House. It rained all the morning without cessation.

The London and Hammersmith Committees were on horseback

the former headed by Mr. Hume and Mr. Hobhouse; the latter by Mr. Gomme, the churchwarden, (an undertaker) and Mr. Bowling; they had hat-bands, and white batons or wands in their hands, the ends covered with crape; and by the time they reached Hammer-smith, they were completely soaked with the rain. The carriages were admitted into the avenue leading from the lodge to the house Alderman Waithman arrived in his carriage, at seven o'clock, and Ex-Sheriff Parkins upon horseback!!

At half past seven o'clock, orders were issued by Mr. Bailey for

every person to be in readiness to depart with the procession; and be gave directions to the Lord Chamberlain's officers to deliver up the body to the persons in waiting to carry it to the hearse. Sin George Nayler, in his state dress, stood at the foot of her Majesty's coffin; on his right was Mr. Woods, the Herald, holding the direc-tions from His Majesty's Government to remove the body. On each side of the entrance of the state apartment stood the officers of the Lord Chamberlain (Grooms of the Great Chamber), Messrs. Nost, Gardner, and Seymour, in plain dress black. On each side of the body were arranged, Mr. Brougham, Major-Gen. Wilson, (with a star on his left breast), Mr. Thomas, Dr. Holland, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Chittenden, the assistant conductor, Alderman Wood, Rev. Mr. Wood (her Majesty's Chaplain), Count Vassali, &c. On the body of her Majesty being demanded of the executors, Dr. Lushington spoke to the following effect :-

Spoke to the following effect:—

Sir George Nayler and Mr. Bastey—You know what has already taken place upon the subject of her late Majesty's interment; you know what has been the exprassed wish of her Majesty's executors upon the necessity of delay, for the purpere of making preparations for so long a journey; and also upon the digraceful conduct that has been persisted in by his Majesty's Government (in such direct opposition to the known will of her late Majesty), in forcing into the Luneral procession; great body of soldiers. I enter my soleun protest against the removal of her Majesty's body, in right of the legal power which is vested in me by her late Majesty, as executor. Proper arrangements for the funeral, and the long journey, and voyage by sea, have not been made; there has not been time for it; and I command that the body be not removed till the arrangements, suitable to the rank and dignity of the deceased, are made.

Mr. Balley—I have orders from Government to remove the body, which is now in the custody of the Lord Chamberlain: Limit do my duty. The body must be removed.

Dr. Lushington—Touch the body at your pent? You have no power to act contrary to the will of her Majesty's executors, and they do their duty by protesting against suck an usurpation.

Mr. Balley—You do not mean to use violence and prevent by force the

protesting against suck an usurpation.

Mr. Balley—Vou do not mean to use violence, and prevent by force the removal of the body, I trust, Dr. Lushington?

Dr. Lushington—I shall use no violence myself.

Mr. Balley—nor recognise it in others?

Dr. Lushington—I shall neither assist in, nor recommend violence, nor shall. I join the procession in my official character of executor, but merely go as a private individual, to shew my respect for her Majesty.

Mr. Balley—Very well, Sir, I shall discharge my duty firmly, and I trust properly.

After the above conversation had passed the procession was ar-

ranged as follows:

ranged as 1010ws:

Twelve horse soldiers (Blues) two and two.

First Carriage.

Page.

Mourning coach and six, containing the servants of her Majesty, Chamberlain, and Longas the Black.

Second Carriage.

Page.

Mourning coach and six, containing Mr. Wilde's male and female servants, and a servant of Sir George Nayler.

Third Carriage.

Mourning coach and six, containing — Thomas, Esq. of the Lord Chamberlain's Critice, with a gentleman of the page.

same department.

Two seldiers on horseback.

His Majesty's eight Deputy Marshals, two and two, in state, on horseback.

Mr. Cubb, Mr. Skelton,
Mr. Kapman, Mr. Bitch,
Mr. Anderson, Mr. Gilbert.

Twelve pages on horseback, two and two, with black cloaks and hatbands.
Her late Majesty's State Carriage, with six horses.

Containing Sir George Nayler, in his state dress, as Clarenceux King of Arms, accompanied by Mr. Woods, the Herald. Sir George carried to Crown and Cuskion from the state apartment to the door, and having got into the carriage they were placed on bis lap by the Herald, who afterwards took a seat by his side, their backs were towards the horses. The cushion was about two feet long and one foot wide, black velvet edged with gold fringe, and a large gold tassel at each of the four corners. It was an imperial crown. Two of her Majesty's state servants behind the carriage. Squadron of horse, two and two, attended by their Commanding Officers.

Pages.

The Royal Arms were affixed on each side of the Hearse, and each horse was decorated with an Escutcheon. Postillions, in black, rode the two leading horses. At the end of the Hearse was an Imperial Crown with the letters "C.R." The body was carried from the state apartment and placed in the Hearse and the Coaches also were decorated with large Black Feathers.

Four soldiers, two and two.

Eightaen soldiers, two and two.

Page.

Fourth mourning coach and six, in which was alone Lord Page.

Fourth mourning coach and six, containing Dr. Lushington Page.

Sixth mourning coach and six, containing Dr. Lushington Page.

Seventh mourning coach and six, containing Dr. Lushington Page.

South mourning coach and six, containing the conduct pursued by the road at the door of Brandenburgh House, a message was sent from him, that he wished to see Mr. Bailey. This gentleman immediately went to Mr. Wilde, in the state apartment, who presented him with a written protest against the removal of her Majesty's body, and addressed Mr. Bailey, in very warm language, declaring the conduct pursued by His Majesty's Ministers

and where was its destination?—Mr. Balley complained, that every impediment was thrown in the way of the persons, whose duty it was to attend at the removal of the body. He then took out of his pocket a paper, and read from it the route of the procession:—

"The funeral cavalcade to pass from the gate of Brandenburgh House, through Hammersmith, to turn round by Kensington Gravel-pits, near the Church, into the Uxbridge-read, to Bayswater, from thence to Tyburn Turnpike, down the Edgware-road, along the New-road to Islington, down the City-road, along Old-street, Mile-End, to Romford, &c. A squadron of the Oxford Blues, from Brandenburgh House to Romford, &c. A stated the procession; a squadron of the 4th Light Dragoons, from Romford to Chelmsford; another squadron of the same regiment, from Chelmsford to Colchester; another escort from Colchester to Harwich, where a guard of honour is in waiting.

Mr. Wilde declared that he would not go with the procession in the route mentioned by Mr. Bailey, nor should the body be taken, except by force; and when it stapped at the first stage, he should be there to exercise his legal right, as executor, to have the body re-moved according to his own will, and that of her late Majesty,

moved according to his own will, and that of her late Majesty, without squadrons of soldiers. Mr. Bailey said, he would take upon himself the peril of removing the body.

In the carriage which was assigned to Mr. and Mrs. Wilde, Mr. Bailey placed several of the inferior members of her Majesty's Household.

Page. {

Sighth meurning coach and six, contained Mr. Alderman }

Page. {

Ninth mourning carriage and six, contained Capt. Hesse and Mr. Wilson (son of the Major-Gen.), her late Majesty's Page. }

Equerries, with the Rev. Mr. Wood, her Majesty's Chaplain, and Mr. Wm. Austin.

Tenth mourning coach and six, contained Lieuts. Hownam And Flynn, with two other Gentlemen belonging to the household.

Eleventh mourning coach and six, containing Mr. Hiero-

nousenoid. Eleventh mourning coach and six, containing Mr. Hiero-nymus (her Majesty's Steward), Mariette Brune (De-mont's sister), Ladies Hood and Hamilton's female serwelfth mourning coach and six, containing her Majesty's three Pages—Mr. Melburn, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Ni-

Collini.
Thirteenth mourning coach, containing Mr. Bailey and two other Gentlemen, who will accompany the Royal remains to Brunswick.

Page. A carriage with a servant, containing luggage belonging to Page. the different persons in the cavalande.

The carriages of different gentlemen, the friends of her late Majesty, followed.

The Committees of Hammersmith and London, two and two.

The preparations being at length completed, the carriages began to receive their company, and fall into rank. These movements, it appears, commenced by Sir George Nayler removing the Crown and other emblems of royalty, which, with the assistance of Hieronymus and Mr. Austin, were placed in the coach in which Sir Geo. Nayler was to travel. The coffin was then placed in the hearse. The procession began to move from the house about eight o'clock, and by a quarter part eight the head of it had appropriated the church. The quarter past eight the head of it had approached the church. The Charity Children of Hammersmith preceded, strewing flowers, till their supply was exhausted, and then they ranged themselves on each side of the road. The procession moved through crowds of people, in a solemn manner, as far as Kensington, when an unexpected obstacle impeded its progress, two waggons were drawn across the street which led to the Gravel-pits, one of them loaded. The other was a military waggon. On the representations of some persons in the suite, the military waggon was speedily removed; but this was no sooner done, than another waggon, which was on the other side of the main street, was thrust into the gap.

It was half-past nine o'clock when the cavalcade reached Ken-sington Church, and would have turned up Church-street, but for this impediment, which half a dozen constables might with ease have removed. A fellow was seen to conduct his cart, with a large load of dung, most deliberately, and shoot it down in the middle of the street. Why had not the Magistrates of Kensington their constables out in attendance? It would have prevented much riot, and as it appeared in the sequel, the loss of many lives. From half past nine, however, till a quarter past eleven, the funeral remained stationary, the hearse having stopped directly in front of Cobbett's house, which was covered with black from top to bottom. It is stated that during this period, an express was sent to the Earl of Liverpool for orders. Meanwhile the moh (evidently under some superior direction) proceeded to break up the Gravel-pit-road, at some distance, in the direction which the procession was to take. At this time, too, the Ex-Sheriff Parkins was met gallopping with Gro other horsemen, through the Park towards Town. Most unfortunately, the attempt to pass down Church-street was abandoned. This was instantly cheered by the mob, as a victory, and a loud cry was set up of—"City, City!"—A strong detachment of Life Guards was set up of—"City, City."—A strong detacument of the continuous appeared, with the Police Magistrate, Sir Robert Baker, at their head. They were received with groans and hootings by the mob, who, though they had before abused the Oxford Blues, now suddenly changed their tone, and cried out, "Blues for ever," "No suddenly changed their tone, and cried out, "Blues for ever," "No Reds," "No Butchers," &c. &c. The soldiers, however, both Blues and Reds, bere the whole with most exemplary patience and steadiness, and seemed only intent on the quiet and humane discharge of their duty. When the procession reached Kensington Gate, Sir R. Baker directed it to enter the Park, meaning no doubt to proceed directly to Cumberland Gate: but the mob rushed tumultuously to the gate, shut it, and resisted all attempts to force it open. of the military had at one moment got half the gate open, but the mob assailing them very furiously with mud, stones, and sticks, Sir Robert Baker thought proper again to yield to them, and the funeral moved on towards Hyde Park-corner, the mob now testifying the greatest exultation, and still erying "City! City!" At this period, too, several of the horsemen in the procession rode up, and in the most insulting and menacing manner dared the Magistrate or the

soldiery to take any other route than through the city. At twelve o'clock a strong sensation was excited in the neighbourhood of the Strand, in consequence of a person on horseback, riding along at a most furious pace, exclaiming, "The funeral will come this way!"
In consequence of this intimation, crowds began to move slowly towards Pall-mall, through which the remains of her Majesty were expected to come. A small detachment of the Life-Guards was placed at the end of Pall-mall, which was loudly assailed by the mob with cries of "The Queen! the murdered Queen!" and other tightent expressions and company the parameter was represented. violent expressions, and some blackguards were even so indecorous as to throw mud and missipes upon the soldiers, which the latter bore with great good temper. The funeral having soon after this-period reached Hyde Park-corner, found the gate leading into the Park barricadoed with market-carts. A short consultation then took place, the result of which was, that it proceeded a few paces forward, on which the mob, concluding that it would pass through the city, gave a loud and deep shout, and mud and missiles flew at the soldiery from all directions. A party of Dragoous was imme-diately sent round to Park-lane, with strict orders to remove the carts; in which service, we regret to say, many of them, as well as the mob, were badly wounded; the former with stones, and the latter with the swords of the soldiery. One dragoon had his eye dreadfully cut with a huge stone; and he would no doubt have killed the man with his sabre, had it not been for the interference of Sir R. Baker. The line of waggozs, however, was so very compact, that it was found impossible to remove them; and this circumstance being communicated to the Mugistrates, it was, after considerable stoppage, agreed to open Hyde Park-gate, and orders were given to admit the whole cavalcade, and to exclude the rabble; which was at length effected after considerable resistance and pelting on the part of the latter. No sooner were the gates thrown pen, than the hearse and after-part of the procession proceeded through the Park at a trot; the remainder of the carriages, now thrown into the rear, harried after to regain their places. The military also pushed on, and, having far outstripped the carriages, passed through Cumberland, gate. The mob no sooner observed this than they hastened to shut the gates, and a contest now began between them and the mob. Mud and stones were poured plentifully against the soldiers. Sheriff Parkins was also observed here at this period! In the violent conflict which took place at this spot the soldiers were compelled, in self-defence, to use their sabres, and some of them fired off their pistols; while, on the other hand, the mob threw down near 20 feet of the Park wall to furnish themselves with brick-bats. Many individuals were hurt on both sides, and we are sorry to say some lives were lost. Fortunately for humanity, a picquet of Foot Guards arrived at this moment; and the mob, understanding at the same time that the Riot Act had been read, dispersed in different directions, leaving the passage through Cumberland-gate clear.

In the confusion, part of the carriages went through Tyburn-turnpike, the rest proceeded rapidly down Cumberland-street, and the whole were re-united in the New Road, along which they proceeded without opposition, till they had nearly reached Tottenhamcourt-road, when they again found their direct progress impeded by a strong barricade of backney-coaches and carts overturned and lashed together. A large mob was collected at the place of stoppage with their former cry of "City! City!" Sir Robert Baker, who had all along proceeded on horsebark, with the civil and miliwho had all along proceeded on horsebark, with the civil and military power, seemed to consider that enough had been done in resisting the determination of the populace, and the point was therefore conceded! Accordingly, the procession turned down Tottenham-court-road, and passing through Broad-street, Drurylane, and the Strand, at length entered the city at Temple-bar, the mob shouting and crying out "Victory! Victory!" The procession now made its way, in most miserable plight, from the rain and dirt, along Fleet-street, St. Paul's Church-yard, Cheapside, Leadenhall-street, Algate, and Whitechapel. Its arrangement had also by this time become much confused; but the following is had also by this time become much confused; but the following is the detail of its numbers:-

At the head were 57 horsemen of the "Escort" party; then came a Trumpeter, 11 Horse Guards, 7 Horsemen, 5 Horse Guards, 4 Mutes on horseback, 2 Mourning Coaches, 16 Mutes on horseback, 8 Attendants in scarlet, with black soarves, 23 horsemen, 1 Horse Guard, the City Marshal's men, Mr. Wonther, one of the City Marshals; the Lord Mayor, the Hearse, about 50 Horse Guards, 1 Mourning Coach, the Queen's Coach, with the Crown and Cushion; 13 Horse Guards, 10 Mourning Coaches, in the fourth of which was Alderman Wood, Alderman Waithman's carriage with himself and son. Mr. Hobbouse and Major-Gen Wilson on horseback. himself and son, Mr. Hobbouse and Major-Gen. Wilson on horseback, followed by 73 other Horsemen; the rear was brought up by 26 Carriages of various sorts, including 3 Mourning Coaches, and the rest Gigs, Post-chaises, Hackney-coaches, &c.

The Lord Mayor met the procession, preceded by the Marshals and the City officers. Sheriff Williams was in his Lordship's carriage. Sheriff Waithnan was already in the cavalcade. It was joined also by two small bodies of tradesmen carrying banners. procession arrived at Mile-End at five o'clock, wher joined by a party of seamen; and previous to its arrival at Bow and Stratford many of the pedestrians and equestrians returned, among the latter may be meationed Major-General Wilson. Alderman Wood's carriage returned about six o'clock. The road from London to Ilford presented a scene which testified the grief of the people for departed Royalty, without at all entering into what might be termed party. We observed on the road flags, displayed from windows, bearing the inscription—"God rest her soul;" but we could see nothing which manifested any other feeling than that which is usually excited by the loss of a fellow-creature. The procession was not well attended into Romford, where it arrived at half-past seven o'clock. It was composed of 17 carriages (including the mourning-coaches) and a few pedestrians.—At eleven o'clock orders were given to a party of the 4th Light Dragoons to be in readiness to escort the body to Chelmsford, and they who took charge of the corpse on its arrival at Romford lined the road, and the cavalcade (unaccompanied by some part of her Majesty's suite, who remained at Romford) moved on towards Chelmsford.

The procession did not reach Chelmsford till half past four o'clock on Wednesday morning. The church had been lighted as soon as it became dark. Two large brass chandeliers dissipated the gloom of the body of the church. The pulpit was hung with rich black of the body of the church. The pulpit was hung with rich black velvet, having emblazoned in the front of it the royal arms, and those of the house of Brunswick, on separate skields. The chuncel was similarly hung with black; on either side were three similar though smaller escutcheons; in the intervals between which handsome embossed silver escutcheons shed a chastened light over that part of the edifice where all that remained of her, whose conduct had so lately agitated society to its centre, was to repose for a few short hours. The escort of troops which accompanied the body short bours. was relieved by the 4th Light Dragoons on reaching this town. The procession slowly drew up through the town, and halted at the great entrance of the church-yard, where it was received by the Rector (the Rev. Mr. Ward), and his Curate (Mr. Hutchinson). The coffin was slowly removed by the numerous attendants, from the bier to the chancel. On its entrance a solemn dirge was performed on the organ, and the body deposited at the foot of the altar. About a quarter before twelve, the body of her Majesty left Chelmsford for its final destination, escorted by a strong detachment of dragoons, and followed by a few private carriages, in addition to the mourning coaches.

On the arrival of the procession at Colchester, the body was removed to St. Peter's Church between eight and nine o'clock, and the carriages were placed in the Three Cups Inn yard, and the



Market-place. At midnight, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, Major-General Wilson, Count Vassali, Lord Hood, and Alderman Wood, went into the Chancel, ordered a person to mount the coffin, and went into the Unancel, ordered a person to mount the coffin, and screw upon it a plate, with the inscription mentioned in one of the Queen's Codicils. Sir George Nayler, who officially directed all matters of ceremony, considered the proceeding highly indecent and improper, and advised Mr. Thomas to remove it. After some remonstrance, the church was cleared, and the offensive plate removed. Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde then delivered the following contest:

ing protest:—
"We, her Majesty's Executors, solemnly protest against this violation of her Majesty's commands previously communicated to the Earl of Liverpool, and not 'dissented to by him, about to be committed, by taking off the plate placed upon her coffia by the Executors, against their will.

(Signed)
"STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
"THOMAS WILDE,
"Executors to her late Majesty."

Soon after day-break, the procession moved on for Harwich, where it arrived soon after eleven o'clock. It moved slowly down Windmill-bill, and through the town to the water's edge. A Guard of Honour composed of the 6th Veteran Battalion were drawn up in the Naval Yard to keep the Esplanade clear. The procession was met outside the town by Major Marston, at the head of four com-panies of the 86th regiment, which fell into the procession immedipanies of the sour regiment, water in the day present in the advanced guard of dragoons, and the Mayor on a white charger. The troops immediately reversed their arms, and the band commenced with melancholy effect, that fine piece of funeral music, The Dead March in Saul. The band on reaching funeral music, The Dead March in Saul. The band on reaching the water's edge, halted, the troops divided and lined both sides of the jetty, from the Esplanade down to the sea. The music retreated through the files of soldiery, and headed the procession, of which the most prominent feature was the Royal Hearse; this together with the Royal Carriages was closely surrounded by asquadron of the 4th, or Queen's Own Dragoons, commanded by Major Onslow. The coffin was taken out by the proper attendants, under the superintendance of Mr. Bailey. The Rev. Mr. ants, under the superintendance of Mr. Bailey. The Rev. Mr Winckfield, the Rector, and another Rev. Gentleman in full clerica habits, proceeded through the files of soldiery to the sea's edge.— The corners of the Esplanade were occupied by the Executors, Dr Lushington and Mr. Wilde, Mr. Brougham, Major-General Wilson, Mr. Hume, Sir G. Nayler, bearing the Crown of the Queens of Ragland on a black velvet cushion; immediately followed the musical cortege; immediately afterwards followed ten bearers carrying the superb coffin, in which her Majesty's remains were instant. This is a very marker and weights that it was found in rying the superb coffin, in which her Majesty's remains were inclosed. This is so very massive and weighty, that it was found impossible to avoid its being injured or torn in the velvet covering of the bottom of the coffin in lifting it in and out the hearse. Nothing could exceed the melancholy magnificence of the scene as the funeral group began to move. The first minute gun was fired from Landguard Fort—the report and its echoes rolled heavily over the intervening sea. The melancholy march rose as the signal was given to lower the flags on the station. The Dragoons that followed, the 56th, which lined the approach to the sea, lowered their ensigns to the ground. The shrill melancholy wailing of the trumpets was heard in the distance. The coffin reached the extremity of the platform about a quarter after twelve o'clock, and was lowered into the chief galley of the Glasgow frigate, under the superintendance of Col. Gosset, of the Engineers, who appeared in a magnificent uniform, decorated with several military orders. The Executors, Lord and Lady Hood, Mr. Brougham, Count Vassali, Mrs. Wilde, Lady Anne Hamilton, her Majesty's own maid, Mr. Austin, Major-Gen. Wilson, Mr. Hunne, and some others, with the domestics, followed immediately after the corpse. The sailors, habited in white shites and transverse with black neckelolaths roce in domestics, followed immediately after the corpse. The sailors, habited in white shirts and trowsers with black neckcloths, rose in their places, and with their faces turned to the coffin, on which the Crown was laid by Sir George Nayler and two attendants, were towed by an eight-cared man of war's barge a-head through the surge, accompanied by seven other boats of the squadron, which

the surge, accompanied by seven other boars of the squarton, which appeared in the roads ready to receive the Royal remains.

The naval officers, in their respective barges, appeared in full uniform, in the naval cortege of the Queen's remains towards the gun-brigs Pioneer, Rosario, Wye, and Brisk, which lay between Harwich and the Ipswich shore. The Glasgow frigate, drawing too much water, remained outside, in the deep sea beyond the promontory formed by Landguard Fort. Her boat's crew was neatly the Michael contume in plaid towards, white shirts. dressed in the Highland costume, in plaid trowsers, white shirts, and tartan bonnets. As suon as the coffin was put on board the Pioneer, she hoisted the Royal flag; her sails were spread to the favouring gale which rapidly brought her alongside the Glasgow. Several who formed part of the procession, including two footmen, her Moorish servant, her own maid, her steward, and other attendants, are to proceed forward with the corpse.—Mr. Brougham, accompanied by Major-General Wilson, almost immediately left the

The squadron was to sail yesterday morning.

#### CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO HER MAJESTY'S FUNERAL.

## Lady Anne Hamilton and Lady Hood to Mr. Hobhouse

The Ladies in attendance on her late Majesty the Queen feel it incumbent on them to state to Mr. Hobhouse, that having only received intimation this day, at four o'clock in the afternoon, of the mecessary preparations to make for the mourning, they find it impossible to complete the dresses requisite before Tuesday night.

Unless the time until Wednesday morning be allowed for the re-

moval of her late Majesty's remains, Lady Anne Hamilton and Lady Hood will not have it in their power to attend the funeral.

Brandenburgh-House, Saturday night, Aug. 11.

Mr. Hobbouse wrote two notes in answer to the above. In the first he expressed his surprise that Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde had not communicated to the Ladies the anxiety of the King's servants to carry the wishes of the Queen into effect by an early fueral, as that communication had been made to those gentlemen so early as the morning after her Majesty's death; and in the second note Mr. H. states, that the order of removal for Tuesday is irrevocable; but the Ladies can, as in cases of a similar kind, if they are not prepared, follow after the funeral has proceeded on its route

#### Lady Hood to Lord Liverpool.

Brandenburgh-House, Aug. 12, 1821.

My Lend—Though I have not the bonour of your Lordship's acaintance, I cannot resist the impulse I feel to addres quaintance, I cannot resist the impulse I feel to address you, not as the Minister of this country, but I wish to speak to your heart, and I am not without the hope of inspiring you with sympathy on this most interesting and awful subject. I have often, my Lord, heard you highly spoken of. Some time ago I was acquainted with a fady who was either nearly allied to you or to the late Lady Liverpool; her environments of some fixed principles inspire me with hope pool; her sentiments of your fixed principles inspire me with hope that you will act up to that excellent monitor within every one's breast—to do as they would be done by. Why, my Lord, is her Majesty's faneral thus indecently hurried? Mr. Hobhouse replied to a note written by Lady Anne Hamilton and myself, because it was the Queen's request in her will. This is, I believe, the first and only request of her Majesty that ever has been complied with; and allow me, my Lord, to put another question to you. Why is there to be a guard of honour appointed to attend her funeral, which honour was never given to her during her life? If such is persisted in, I foresee much mischief, and I fear bloodshed. The people have ever been her Majesty's only friends; suffer them to pay last tribute of affection to their beloved and injured Queen without being interrupted by the military. I have been in the heat of attending her Majesty for the last five months through immense

crowds, and not a single accident has ever occurred. Why, my Lord, is the corpse to be carried out of the direct road, to disappoint the people? For heaven's sake revoke this sentence; the evil of it expeople? For heaven's sake revoke this sentence; the evil of it exceeds all calculation. I have, my Lord, been the companion of the Queen for the last five months. My previous knowledge of her good and estimable qualities alone induced me to accept the situation, and from seeing her deserted by all former associates and friends; and I can with truth assure you, that not even her bitterest enemy could censure her Majesty's conduct; and her death-bed, my Lord, that awful moment to which we are all approaching, is an example to all living; she died in peace, I do believe, with all the world; and during her illness frequently said, "Je ne sais si en the world; and during her illness frequently said, " Je ne sais si en mourant j'aurai à souffrir des douleurs physiques, mais je puis vous assurer, que je quitterai la vie sans regret." And she desired her semale attendant Brunette to assure her sister Demont that she her female attendant Brunette to assure her sister Demont that she had forgiven her.—I have one more appeal to make to your Lordship; und, first, I will ask you why the funeral of the Queen of England should be so much more hurried than that for your Lordship's late wife? That event proves your Lordship's opinion the subject—and the Queen will not have been dead a week till after ten o'clock next Tuesday night; therefore, I trust your heart will dictate the same degree of outward respect, if not love for your Queen; and now, my Lord, I have only to say, that I have been survised at the interruption to the tranquillity of this house. been surprised at the interruption to the tranquillity of this house, by a show of mourning, by having a part of this house hung with black, which cannot be completed before Monday night, if so soon, and the proceeding has only been interrupted this day, Sunday, du and the proceeding has only been interrupted this day, Sunday, dirring the time her Majesty's Domestic Chaplain performed the Church Service. I trust, my Lord, you will not order her Majesty's funeral before Wednesday or Thursday next.—I will only add, my Lord, that every word of this letter is dictated by myself, and that I have set down nought in malice; for my late beloved Mistress, the Queen, set me a better example, but my conscience will not allow me to continue silent, and entreat that your Lordship will grant that the requests contained in this letter, and in so doing he assured. all the requests contained in this letter, and in so doing be assured I shall ever feel the highest veneration and esteem, permit me to add affection, for your Lordship, and believe me, my Lord, your humble servant,

JANE HOOD.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, Coombe Wood.

#### Lord Liverpool's Reply to Lady Hood.

Coombe Wood, Aug. 12, 1921.

MADAM,—I have this moment had the bonour of receiving your Ladyship's letter. I think it right to observe, in answer to it, that when her late Majesty's executors communicated to me copies of her last will on Wednesday last, by which it appeared that her Maperty desired that three days after her death her body should be sent to Brunswick for interment, I selt it to be my duty to give directions, in the King's absence, that her Majesty's intentions in this respect might be carried into effect with as little delay as possible, and I lost no time in laying before the King the directions which had been issued for this purpose. I have since received his Majesty's commands to continue to act in conformity to the orders first given. I had directed that the funeral should proceed from Brandenburgh-House to-morrow morning; but, upon a representation which I received from Dr. Lushington yesterday, it was agreed to put off the departure till Tuesday, and I feel that I should be now acting in direct contradiction to the King's commands, as well as contrary to the intentions of her late Majesty, if I was a party to any farther

I am sorry it is not in my power to return a more satisfactory answer to your Ladyship's letter, but I have been ready, from the beginning, to communicate with her Majesty's executors on the arrangements necessary to be made on this melancholy occasion and it has been the anxious desire of the King and his Government that every thing should be conducted in the most becoming, or-derly, and decent manner. I have the bosour to be, Madam, you Ladyship's obedient humble servant, LIVERPOOL.

#### Viscountess Hood to the Earl of Liverpool.

Wiscountess Hood to the Earl of Liverpool.

My Lord,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, and though certainly not according with my wishes, yet please to accept my thanks for the promptness of your reply. But, my Lord, there is a material part of my letter which you have not answered, (my question)— Why is a Guard of Honour appointed to attend her Majesty's funeral? I can venture to pronounce, if there are no soldiers, there will not be any disposition to tumult; therefore I do most earnesdy pray your Lordship to give up the idea of her Majesty's remains having any other guard than that of the people. They were to her Majesty, during her life, her most welcome attendants; and surely, if your Lordship is so tenacious in strictly adhering to her Majesty's request in her Will, you cannot fail being equally no in complying with what I am sure would be strictly adhering to her Majesty's request in her will, you cannot fail being equally so in complying with what I am sure would be her Majesty's wish, was she living to speak—as it was ever her earnest desire to have no soldiers, but to be attended and guarded solely by the hearts of her people. In their love she ever confided; and surely, my Lord, you will not, at this awfulmoment of her interment, act so decidedly contrary to her inclination.

I omitted to mention, in my last letter to your Lordship, that the person sent by Government for nowiding the mourning for her Ma-

person sent by Government for providing the mourning for her Ma-jesty's servants, did not arrive in Brandenburgh-house till yesterday noon; consequently, neither Lady Anne Hamilton, Lord Hood, nor myself, and several other Gentlemen, could think it requisite to be in such haste to order their mourning; and until Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde arrived at Brandenburgh-house late yesterday evening, we

could not form an idea of the funeral being fixed for so early a day. I must again repeat, that on no occasion whatever has the Go-I must again repeat, that on no occasion whatever has the usersemment ever ordered the troops to attend her Majesty; I trust, therefore, your Lordship will not think of such a measure upon the occasion of her Majesty's funeral; and I also conclude, from your Lordship's not replying to that part of my letter respecting her Majesty's removal, that the procession will be ordered to remove in the direct and nearest road through the City of Loodon; as I am informed that the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of Bondon intend meeting the funeral procession at Temple-bar; and surely your Lordship will not offer an insult to so ancient and respectable a body, who have each shown their attachment to the Royal Family. body, who have ever shewn their attachment to the Royal Family. body, who have ever shewn their attachment to the royal radiity. I flatter myself your Lordship will forgive my thus troubling you, and impute it to my zeal and attachment to my much-loved and departed Queez; and I beg to subscribe myself your Lordship's humble servant,

Brandenburgh House, Sunday Evening, August 12, 1821.

#### ANSWER.

Coombe Wood, Sunday Night, Aug. 12. MADAM-I have had the honour of receiving your Ladyship's

second letter, and I must only repeat, that it is my duty to obey the King's commands as to the arrangements to be made for her Majesty's funeral (whatever these arrangements may be, have been, or will be, duly communicated from the Secretary of State's office to her Majesty's Executors); and I am under the necessity of adding, that no discussion can take place with any other persons on the subject. I have the honour to be, Madam, your ladyship's most phedient humble appears. obedient humble servant.

The Viscountess Hood

Sunday last, Master Charles Cook, whilst amusing himself gathering some cherries off one of the trees in his father's garden at Harmondsworth, near Hounslow-heath, unfortunately pitched headforemost from the tree, and was so dreadfully injured that he died shortly afterwards.

We think it but justice to insert the following letter, which was unavoidably delayed last week, and to say that no such word as Editor appeared in the article alluded to.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I am sorry that it has pleased you to exhibit me (who never had an opportunity of giving you personal, nor ever took one of making political aggression upon you; and, by the way, whose political feeling is much of the same character professed by your paper,) in a point of view calculated to make me appear ridiculous, and at the same time, to do a studied mischief to me, both as a printer, and a Magistrate.

In the prosecution of the Queen, I never was her advocate, nor, in any instance, did I traverse out of the way of a fair and impartial report of the proceedings. The friends, in this country, of that anarchical principle, which seems unluckily to have pervaded her Majesty's councils, are not my

The disposition which you have made of me in her Majesty's pageant would therefore appear monstrously unjustifiable, but that, on second reading, I perceive the name immediately following "the Editor (I am the proprietor also) of the Clonmel Herald, with his Tabard," is that of Lady Blessington, who is the daughter of a person that some years since published a paper in this town called the Cloumel Ga-

zette, but which I silenced fourteen years ago.
I am not quickly alive to trifling offences. Were I in any other situation, but that in which I owe a sense of obligation to His Majesty's Government, I should have laughed at the thing as a bagatelle, and not have troubled you.—I am, S vour obedient servant, GEO. GRACE.

Herald Office, Clonmel, Aug. 4, 1821.

At the Derby Assizes, on Tuesday, A. and F. Brittlebank, and Spencer, the second to Mr. W. Brittlebank, charged with the murder of Mr. Cuddie, were put upon their trial. The evidence, upon the charge, was substantially the same as has already been detailed: such as, the intimacy of the deceased with the sister of the prisuch as, the intimacy of the deceased with the sister of the prisoner—the subsequent duel in the garden, and the declaration of the deceased, as to the fairness of it when questioned. The prisoners stated, that they had rendered every assistance to Mr. Cuddie, on his being wounded. Brittlebank, who fived the fatal shot, had not surrendered to take his trial. A vast number of witnesses gave the prisoners an excellent character; and the Jury, who were out for nearly an hour, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The little Work which has lately appeared under the title of Practical Economy; or the Application of Modern Discoveries to the Purposes of Domestic Life, will be found equally useful to those who are wise enough to enter into the practice of the rules which it lays down, and entertaining to others, who may merely wish to amuse themselves with its theories. It professes to teach economy in every department of domestic life; and so it does; but on such an agreeable plan, that it is sure to meet with willing pupils. "To enjoy is to obey" says the rational religionist; and, in the same manner, the object of the rational economist is to procure the greatest number of innocent gratifications at the least possible expense. "To save," as the author justly observes in his preface, " is one thing; to economise is another. Absolutely to avoid expense is to preclude enjoyment; but to economize expenditure is to unite enjoyment with prudence."

Under this impression, then, the reader may safely suffer himself to be conducted by the author of this ingenious manual through all its divisions, comprising a variety of new and useful information, calculated at once to increase our comforts, and diminish our expenses.

The Numbers of the New Monthly Magazine, (New Series) have been just reprinted in America. The Publishers introduce

them with the following observations:—

"If we might assume so far as to give our opinion, we should express a hape, that from its miscellaneous and attractive character, this Magazine will be more generally read than either of the celebrated Quarterly Journals which sway the sceptre over the litera-ture and politics of Great Britain. A very large class of readers, who have neither time nor inclination to study the profound philosophical and political disquisitions of the Edinburgh and Quarterly,

sophical and political disquisitions of the Lainburga and Quarterity, would turn with pleasure and advantage to the sprightly essays, the rational poetry, the entertaining biography, and the vigorous criticism of the New Monthly.

"To American women, it is confidently believed that it will be an acceptable acquisition, and it is offered to them without hesitation, as at a time when some of the most popular authors of the age have so far forgotten their duty, and mistaken their interest, as a load thair influence against the cause of virtue—the writers for to lend their influence against the cause of virtue—the writers for this Magazine have found the art of being easy and cheerful without licentiousness, and have excited the imagination without corrupting the heart. That such will be its character in future no other assection. rance need be given, than the name of the Author of the Please of Hope, and Gertrade of Wyoming."

The very curious " Memoirs of a Man of Fashion," just got lished, are anonymously dedicated to a certain Lord, but what noble Lord is entitled to this honour has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained; report has variously ascribed it, first, to the Date of -e, then to Lord F--e, and lastly, to Lord P--t.

ADVERTISEMENT.] - A discovery has lately been introduced, which bids fair to supersede the necessity of a dentist. Hopson's Botanie Tooth Powder is a certain remedy and preventive for all disorders of the mouth. It not merely cleanses and beautifies the teeth, but preserves them from decay to the latest period of life. It makes the teeth white, fastens such as are loose, prevents those decayed growing worse, removes the tartar, and cures the scurry in the gunn, leaving them firm and of a healthy reduces. It is an antidote for gum-boils, swelled face, and that excruciating pain the tooth-ache; and so certain and undeviating is the effects that there never was an instance of any person who regularly used it ever the standard of the company of the comp h decay: and an antiseptick, it is entirely free of acid, and so innocent that the contents of a box may be taken by an infant.—The following Agents are appointed—Mr. Atkinson (wholesame agent) 44 Geragents are appointed—mr. Austration (withdeather agent) 14 Gerrard-street, Soho-square; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Gattle and Pierce, 57, Bond-street; Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Taite, 41, Cornhill; Nix, Royal Exchange; Barcharys, Fleet Market; Dicey, Bow Church-yard; Edwards, St. Paral's Church-yard; Buller's, Cheapside; side, and most Medicine Vende and Perfumers. Price 2s. 9d. a box.

Lord Nugent has resigned his command in the Ayleshory squadron of Bucks Yeoma'ary, and has addressed a letter to the squadron, in consequence, of the thanks of the Government being given to the 2d regiment of Bucks Yeomany, who attended the Coronation, in whach he says, "I resign, feeling it to be unbecoming in me eider to accept any portion of praise which may belong to such services, or by disolaiming it, to interfere in any respect with that unanimity of sentiment which ought always to prevail amongst the Yeomany of the County,"



#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our correspondents have become so numerous, that we must beg Those whose letters we fail to acknowledge, to believe that the omission is inevitable. But we cannot avoid here returning our thanks generally for the numerous testimonies of approbation we have received for our past conduct, and the generous assurances of support for the future which pour in upon us. The system upon which John Bull was established shall be unvaryingly adhered to; and as neither threats nor bribes have ever induced us to swerve from the duty we have imposed upon ourselves, so they

Subscribers are requested, in any complaints regarding the delivery of John Bull. which they may have occasion to make, to transmit the name of the Newsman with whom the neglect occurs. A COUNTRY COUSIN came to hand too late.

SIMON PLAYFAIR shall have fair play next week.

We have received some drall poetry from H. J. about Doctor LUBHINGTON and his bride, but we think the whole of his conduct is such as not to be joked with.

We are sorry that the communications of many of our kind tends, were not in time.

We are much obliged to H. H. and shall avail ourselves of his

The "New Laws," and Messes. Mackintosh and Lushing-ton, in our next.—" A Moderate Man" has our best thanks.— AMICUS IGNOTUS will know who we mean-we request his favours. We agree with Anti-Jack about Sir Robert Baker, but we

trust his conduct on Tuesday will be brought under the serious

motice of Government, it might not be fair to anticipate.\
The pacquet "most confidential" has been received; the subject has been often under our consideration during the Queen's life-time; but our opinion then was, that such horrors would not—could not be believed. We know the truth, and are abliged to our friend; we are more decided however in our opinion now, that publicity had better not be given to the circumstances.

B. we are afraid we have not room for, nor for our friend T.

"Lines to Lady Hoop," and many other morceaux, are delayed till the return of the Mourners—it is a pity they should lose the pleasure of reading them.

We really have not room at present for MR. GUNDRY's letter. VITULUS from SOUTHPORT will see that the same thing struck as occurred to HER!

We are sarry to have omitted the name of Doctor Brodum and His Lady, in the list of the Nobility and Gentry who were invited to meet H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex at Mr. Braham's; we can assure the Doctor the apparent neglect was unintentional

we only copied the list of distinguished visitors from a daily paper AMICUS LIBERTATIS, who addressed us, we are askamed to say, now nearly a fortnight ago, would be invaluable—but he must authenticate the fact he alludes to about the Duke—because it is so flagrant, that even we, who believe a great deal of such people, are sceptical. We entreat him to let us hear

In consequence of a wish expressed by the Gentleman who called twice at our Office last Saturday week, we insert this week that which we misunderstood he wished to have had omitted in our last

We are requested to state that the Song introduced into Mr. T. DIBDIN'S play of RISE AND FALL, and which met with such marked reprobation, for its abominable tendency, was not by the

ROGER BACON must be joking-if not, let him explain a

We do not think TRUE BLUE's ballad quite in season. fear LITTLE BALL's verses full under the same objection.

The Letters from W. are delayed because we could not publish the answer, unless our friend will allow us to use his name. We will bring foward all the matters relative to the Queen's

Will as soon as the communications are arranged A ROMAN, the first opportunity.—Manchester Loyalty, from

A correspondent desires us to remark, that the bands which accompanied the QUEEN's remains to Mile End, performed many country dance tunes on their return—but Wootes, (the friend we allude to), seems most particularly scandalized that the standard bearers could not stand, and that the music (particularly of one body, played "Go to the Devil and shake your-self." We enter into his feelings, but have no room for his letter. No QUEENITE states that a Mn. JOSEPH BLACKSTONE, Senior,

200k upon himself on Tuesday, to hoist the Royal Standard UNDER a black flag on the tower of Horsleydown Church, where he is churchwarden. From the innumerable letters we have this week received, we are obliged thus summarily to notice these acts of

the radicals communicated to us.

We are glad to have pleased P.T.O.—Angus will see we have availed ourselves of his correction.—We thank CALCAR.—Anti-Delusion also has our best thanks—O. P. also.

We did not mean J.C.H. when we addressed our Norfolk

Friend, but he has our acknowledgments, and we beg him to

A. B. the subscriber, will excuse us to-day for not noticing his christening this week.

We thank H. H. but literally and seriously we never knew that

the paper he mentions was published in London till we got his note. We have upon our principle of not paying postage, been obliged to return several letters, one with a Bath post mark, one with the Exeter post mark, two from Liverpool, and (we are sorry to say) several from Ireland. We again beg our friends to remember our determination.

PHILALETHES, by X. B. and Anti-Jacobin, excellent as they are, are too late for this week.

ERRATA.—In our last Paper, in the first article, we are, by an error of the press, made to say—" We trust the King will see, as he ever has done, that public duty must give way to private feelg," What was meant, and written, is exactly the reverse. In our account of BRAHAM's Christening also, for DUKE OF KANT

read Duke of Kent.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

On Monday, August 20, will be performed, Rise and Fall, Sylvester Daggerwood, and Exchange no Robbery; on Tuesday, Fentainbleau, Lovers' Quarreis, and the Midnight Hour; on Wednesday, Rise and Fall, after which (first time) a new Comic Plece, in one Act, called Match-making, the principal characters by Messrs. Jones, Oxberry, De Camp, Terry, and Mrs. Chatteriey, to conclude with Leve Laughs at Locksmiths; on Thursday, Dog Days in Bond-street, with other Entertainments; on Friday, the Jealeus Wile, with other Entertainments. Dog Days in Bond-street, with our Wife, with other Entertainments.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by the morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY. Reduced Am. 76 7 Navy 5 per cent I Exchequer Bills ...
Dit Acct 76 1 1 1 Exchequer Bills ...
India Bonds ....
4 per Cents ... 95 6 Omnium .... Navy 5 per cent 108 19 Exchequer Bills ... 46 India Bonds .....

\$ per et. Div. 22 March 88-30 | Bank Sh. Div. 1 July 1547-50 | Bank Sh. Div. 22 March 89 | Bx. Lend. 1mo.25 55 3mo.25-35

#### BULL. JOHN

LONDON, August 19.

OUR readers will perceive that his gracious MAJESTY has arrived in DUBLIN. Privately as his landing was effected, he could not be concealed from the watchful eyes of his subjects.

Nothing can be more gratifying to every loyal heart than the enthusiasm which has hailed and followed his MAJESTY on his progress to IRELAND—the rapture with which he was received on his debarkation—the joy so naturally, so warmly, so unaffectedly evinced at his appearance—the anxiety to see-to have him in their country,-all shew the real state of the affections of the people.

It was a proud day for IRELAND,—the anniversary of his birth too. There was a friendliness, a cordiality, a frankness and condescension in his MAJESTY'S manner, that realised all the hopes and anticipations of those who, for the first time in their lives, beheld him; and on this occasion, where, from the absence of pomp and ceremony, and the usual official guards of parade, (with which Kings of necessity, on state occasions, are surrounded), the people could gain access to him, the anxiety to touch his person was gratified in a manner not to be forgotten—his MAJESTY shook hands with all around him, and, with an emphasis which has fixed the words in the hearts of those who heard them, pronounced a blessing on their native country.

We refer our readers to the detailed accounts from Ireland for particulars, which we are sure will be read with the liveliest interest.

THE public will find in our columns the details of every thing connected with the Queen's funeral.

Any thing more degrading, more disgraceful, or more ludicrous, we have seldom met with; it seems as if the scum and rabble by whom the wretched woman was ruined during her life, had resolved that the last scene of the farce they have been acting for the last twelve months, should be the most striking part of the performance.

It will be observed, that her Majesty makes a will, in which she desires to be removed in three days after her demise; etiquette, however, demanding that the KING's acquiescence to this wish should be obtained, messengers are dispatched, and with the greatest exertions it is found impossible to comply with her MAJESTY's directions to the letter, and seven days inevitably are consumed before the removal can take place.

One certainly could not be prepared to imagine that the Queen's friends would have taken umbrage at the endeavour to obey as nearly as possible her last injunctions. But so it is.

LADY HOOD and LADY ANNE HAMILTON, upon hearing the day named for the funeral, wrote to the Minister a serious and official letter, saying, that they " found it impossible to complete the dresses requisite before Tuesday night."

Had these feolish women (for absolute fools they must be to make such an exposure of the nature of their woe,) been employed in getting up a ballet at Naples, or fitting themselves for the Royal Carnival, to which they had promised themselves that very evening the pleasure of going, we could have thought the want of dresses and decorations might have been important; but when we recollect that they speak of mourning, and of following a Royal Mistress to the grave, we cannot but sneer when we think by what hollow, shallow, stupid people the QUEEN has been surrounded.

Of LADY HOOD, it becomes our duty to speak in terms a little stronger;—that she is a fool is only her misfortune, (and why JENNY WHEELER should be privileged or exempt from the common failings of nature we do not know,) but she is old enough, and has lived in the world long enough to know that there is a difference between St. Giles's and St. James's, and that the language and conduct of fishwomen and chimney sweepers, are as generally excluded from decent society as their persons.

If she ever did know this, she has by her association with the hangers-on of BRANDENBURGH House forgotten it. In her letter to LORD LIVERPOOL she alludes to her knowledge of a "Lady with whom she was acquainted, who was either related to his Lordship or the late LADY LIVER-POOL." This, she mentions to get something like respectability back to her, but the use she makes of her former acquaintance is to tell LORD LIVERPOOL, that her anonymous friend admired him, and therefore, she, LADY HOOD, aving heard *such a good cl* aracter of his Lordship, wonders why, although it was the Queen's request, his Lordship " should so indecently hurry the funeral, because it is the first and only request of her Majesty's that ever was com-

This to us is not so surprising, inasmuch as it was the first reasonable request we remember her Majesty ever to have made; and even had it been unreasonable, it was a deathbed request, and every body knows that the most absurd wishes are, in such cases, always gratified.

The papers tell us, that BUONAPARTE desired to have a silver fork, spoon, and plate, buried with him; and Old DEVAYNES, the present MRS. WILDE'S former master, and subsequent husband, desired to have a bottle of his best Madeira put under his head, in his coffin. We are

last wishes were to have been shewn, the yellings of her faction would have been loud and long.

But we do not find fault with LADY HOOD's zeal; we know what five hundred pounds are worth, in minds like her Ladyship's, and it is quite right that she should make a little stir for her money; but there is an allusion in her letter to the EARL of LIVERPOOL, so grovelling, so heartless, so unlady-like, so unfeminine, that we could not have believed, that even a friend and associate of QUEEN CARO. LINE's could have made it, did it not stand recorded.

She asks the widowed husband of a virtuous, excellent, and exemplary weman. "Why he kept her remains so long as he did?"—The Billingsgate spirit of this question—this "how would you like it yourself" tone, we duly appreciate, and laugh at; but the senseless, shameless outrage upon the feelings of one of the most amiable men in the country, and the best of husbands, deserves to be held up to public execration.

LORD LIVERPOOL was fulfilling the orders of Government, as a public functionary, and moreover, en. deavouring to meet the QUEEN's dying request, and therefore he is to be upbraided with his tenderness to an attached and excellent wife, and to have the memory of her who lived in his heart, and died in his arms, brought into competition with that of the wretched QUERN CAROLINE, and to be reproached with his respect for her. -We never heard of anything so shameful—so brutal.

The subsequent proceedings are marked with the same spirit of determined discontent and malignity towards every thing that is just and proper, which has characterized the whole of the QUEEN'S career since her return to England; nay, the same personages were the chief performers, Hobhouse, Wilson, Brougham, &c. within doors, and the dirty-shirt Committee without.

The first trick they played, was locking up the QUEBN's body in a room by itself, and hiding the key !- this was a charming ruse of that frisky dear LADY ANNE HAMILTON, " such a capital scheme to hoax the LORD CHAMBERLAIN's people."-Is it not dreadful ?-" MR. THOMAS, after asking every body for the key, was obliged to break open the door to get at the body."-It really is ridiculous enough to be terrific !

Then the day of the funeral, when all the thieves at large, and all the prostitutes who were disengaged, had congregated to see the " last of her," as they called it, DOCTOR LUSHINGTON, the bridegroom—the benedicksweet fellow-declared nobody should take away the body.

The consequence of disappointing the people, never was considered, and the undertaker was told to "touch the body at his peril;" which threat MR. BAILEY knew how to appreciate, and ordered his men to carry off the corpse. BROUGHAM did not speak, but his nose hitched and twitched, and he seemed to be thinking more of the loss of his silk gown than anything else.

The procession moved, and during the day the most disgraceful conduct was pursued by the rabble, who checked the progress of the mournful train, in all directions, till they succeeded in getting it through Broad St. Giler's, and down Drury Lane!

But will it be believed that the mob of London are such besotted beasts as to have cheered the procession loudly as it passed, and cried, "Queen for ever" by the side of the corpse? there never was so absurd a thing seen; but as we wish to be quite impartial, we will quote the OLD TIMES -verbatim.

"We observed amongst those grateful people, the Carpenten, " the Brass Founders, the Morocco Leather Dressers, Coopers, &c. "They marched in ranks with banners and emblems of their pro-"fession—they carried banners—one large banner white, with " black letters, had the following inscription :- " Power of Public "Opinion'—another had, 'United we Stand'—another, 'Spanish "LEATHER DRESSERS!!!' 'Justice will Triumph'-another, " Friends of Humanity!""

This is a cockney's picture of something very awful.

THE TIMES is rather angry with Ministers, and, we believe, the KING does not quite escape because it was a very wet day; they subsequently find out, however, that " Nature wept." We should think the persons composing the procession must have been somewhat annoyed by her tears. WILSON, who wore a star, (we suppose of St. Bergami,) and Dr. Hume and Hobhouse, were not to be recognised through the mud with which they were literally covered; and such were the crowd and confusion, that these illustrious patriots never discovered that they had been, at all favourable opportunities, pelted by the people!

The mob moved along one living mass of dirt, and the green, others in dirty brown coats, excited nothing but the sneers of the peaceable inhabitants through whose neighbourhood they dragged the corpse.

That goose, LORD HOOD, rode in the first ceach after the hearse alone, having dubbed himself her Majesty's Chamberlain for the day.

In the next came those interesting females, LADY HOOD and LADY ANNE HAMILTON.

In the next, the Bride and Bridegroom, Doctor LUSH-INGTON and his LADY, going to spend the Honey Moon!!!

The next was prepared for JONATHAN WILDE and his WIFE, but they shued.

The next contained WOOD and VASSALI, but the Ladies of the Alderman's family not having had any thing left quite sure that, if any thing like inattention to the Queen's them by her late Majesty, declined being of the party.



In the next coach was (will those who know what we mean, believe it,) CAPTAIN HESSE!!!—a son of MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON, WOOD'S son, and poor WILLIAM

Then followed HOWNAM and FLYNN.

And then other carriages with less important personages. The procession was lengthened by many hackneycoaches, and a number of GIGS filled with people, who had taken the cockney mode of keeping out the wet. And at the place where we saw the procession, which was near Temple Bar, the last carriage of the line, was a MUD CART!

Uron the whole, whether we take into consideration the conduct of the principals or their adherents, the ladies or the executors, the gentlemen or the mob, we can safely venture to pronounce, that a more disgusting spectacle never was presented to the eyes of London. Even those who believed that something like respectability was attached to her MAJESTY'S name, saw the animals who followed her to the grave, and were undeceived.

At Cumberland-gate, after a most daring attack on the soldiers, a fellow threw a large stone at the Life-Guards, and cut the head and eye of one severely; the man drew his pistol and shot the assailant through the heart: and this the TIMES makes a great card of-measures out some of his Manchester stuff for us, and says-(only mark)-says this :- (for we love to quote him.)-

"The populace, in Oxford-road, and at Tyburn Gate, appeared " in the highest degree exasperated against the military, whom they " loaded with the bitterest execrations; some cried, "They have " shot A MAN, and killed him; others wished to draw the attention " of the horsemen in the funeral train to the blood of the unfortu-" nate sufferers in the conflict, which stained the ground in many

Let it be remembered that a man was shot—let it be remembered that three or four were wounded-let it be remembered that nearly a hundred thousand people moved over the pavement after the affair, and that it was pouring torrents of rain-and then let those who choose believe that the marks of blood ever could have been seen, or ever were seen on the ground; particularly as, by the evidence before the Coroner, we find it sworn to, that the man who was shot, bled inwardly, and that no blood issued from the wound.

The TIMES says, that the most marked respect was shewn to the hearse, and that every body uncovered themselves as it passed. No such mark of attention was shewn to the hearse.—The Times says "there was not a dry eye in any of the streets through which the procession passed." We admit that to be the fact-for the weather was so wet, that nothing in the open air could be kept dry for one minute; but at the windows of the houses, we beheld no tears, we heard no sighs; indeed, the most agitated spectator of the affair that we happened to see, was a fat bullock, looking out of a garrett window, in Whitechapel.

In order to corroborate the accounts of the woe of the people which are given in the Times, we quote from the Chronicle an account of the singular occurrence we have just alluded to:-

"A curious circumstance occurred in Whitechapel on Tuesday evening, at the time the Queen's funeral was passing. A bullock ran from a drove, into the entry of a baker's shop, went up two pair of stairs, and lay down upon the landing-place. Some drovers followed him up, and with ropes dragged him down; but just as he got to the bottom of the stairs he broke loose, and ran up stairs into the garret. The window being open, he put his head out, and aptred to be looking at the funeral procession, which was then passing the end of the street, TO THE NO SMALL DIVERSION OF THE MOB, his head projecting over the parapet. He was at last got down; and though he was a large beast, and the stairs very marrow, very little damage was done.

But not with LONDON, according to the TIMES, did the testimonials of affection for departed virtue cease; every where along the road "the hedges were peopled"-men hung like crab-apples from the trees-all the inhabitants were up all night, and every body was dying with grief.

It will be seen that the sorrow en masse was intense, and continued to the water's edge; but when we come to look for individuals, we find their woe wear off a little. Lady ANNE HAMILTON, and that gentle, elegant, forbearing, mild creature, Lady Hood, knocked up at Romford, and swore they would not go on till they had a comfortable meal; and preferring, as it was natural they should, a jolly dinner to following the QUEEN, (who could give them nothing more, and had not given them too much as it was),

they allowed her sacred remains to go on without them.

DOCTOR LUSHINGTON, having his bride with him, trarrived at Colchester 1 Wednesday night; and here the TIMES says that Dr. LUSHINGTON argued against proceeding, as (naturally enough) he and his wrife wanted to go to bed! There is a great deal of ranceal stuff written in the TIMES about this, and a good deal of abuse levelled at Mr. BAILEY, (whose conduct throughout has been most praiseworthy and firm), so that one would suppose that Mr. BAILEY enforced, as he was empowered to do, the immediate moving of the body; but after all the trash the Cockney TIMES gives us, we find that, while the party were enjoying themselves at supper, MR. BAILEY entered and said—what?—" that if they "preferred staying at Colchester for the night, he had no "firticular objection." And so, after all the trash and stuff the TIMES talks of indecent haste, &c. &c. the ladies had their numb in comfort and DR and MR. I received had their punch in comfort, and DR. and MRs. LUBH-

INGTON got a comfortable night's rest.

JONATHAN WILDE and the Bridegroom, however, pre-

graved on it, and stuck it on the coffin; having achieved which indecency they retired, elated with their success

It was, of course, removed in the morning, and as it was placed on the coffin only to be taken off, JONATHAN and the Bridegroom carried their point.

It will be seen that the procession reached Harwich at half-past eleven the following day; and here the correspondent of the TIMES abuses the procession because nobody attended it. Of course—the London Radicals could not reach Harwich-a cockney cannot live out of his smoke, and therefore the body was unattended. But we will quote the TIMES a little—have him his own way.

"The Royal arms were still left upon the hearse, but all the

" escutcheons (if there ever had been any) were removed from the borses."

This, we stop to observe, is the invariable custom when funerals have to travel."

No attendance of Heralds or Marshal's men."—" Then came "her Majesty's own carriage, drawn by six horses, containing Sir "George Nuyler (Clarencieux King at Arms) and his companion" (a Herald.)

This is all in one paragraph:—to be sure, we do not expect a cockney like the *Times* to know that a King at Arms and a Herald are of the same genus; but we should have thought, when their correspondents were packing off intelligence, they would have endeavoured to have spoken truth upon subjects where falsehood is so easily detectable, in order to gain something like credit for the lies they invent, which, though equally gross, are not quite so plain and palpable.

To follow the TIMES in its assertions, and controvert them paragraph by paragraph, would take up too much space in our Paper; suffice it to say, that the whole mass of that which assumes to be intelligence, in that journal, is false from beginning to end. And as they have, whenever the disgusting subject has been canvassed during the Queen's life, misrepresented, mis-stated, and misinter-preted every thing that has occurred; so, in the conclusion, they have maintained the character for impudence and mendacity, which, in her desperate cause, they have established to themselves; and in giving a detail of the sighs, and groans, and tears which followed her to the grave, they only indulge in the same system of lying as they adopted when they talked of her virtues, her goodness, and her greatness while she lived.

It is a singular fact, that in the heat of their zeal and energy, JONATHAN WILDE and the Bridegroom LUSHINGTON have lost their law and their grammar—an executor has no right but after probate of the will, nor then over any thing that is not bequeathable; and Mr. WILDE and Dr. LUSHINGTON have no more to do with the Queen's corpse than we have.

That they act nonsensically is evident; but not content with this, they write stuff that even WAITHMAN or WOOD would be ashamed of; they talk of "Her Majesty's commands "previously communicated to the EARL OF LIVERPOOL, 
and not dissented to by him."—What dunces! We have found out by this specimen who it was who insisted upon it that her Majesty should be " crowned As Monday."

Her Majesty's Italian property is thus disposed of-the house at Como is mortgaged to its full value to CARLINI the banker; the Barona is given to BERGAMI; and the VILLA VITTORIA, at PESARO, to his Excellency's daughter!

The TIMES has got into so inveterate a habit of lying, that it really cannot help it.—We are told in that Paper that every indignity was offered to her Majesty's remains, and yet we have the following account of the state cabin of the Glasgow, prepared for their reception:-

STATE CABIN.—GLASGOW FRIGATE.—We were allowed the favour of taking a view of the State Cabin, into which the coffin, containing the Queen's remains, was conveyed on its arrival on board. It taining the Queen's remains, was conveyed on its arrival on board. It had been previously prepared by a number of workmen from the King's upholsterers. The whole interior of the cabin was entirely covered with black cloth. A bier about four feet high was raised under a canopy about six feet long and four feet wide, edged with black fringe, and ornamented with tassels. The corpse was placed on the bier, covered with the pall, and the crown and cushion placed on the pall. The walls were decorated with sconces and candelabras with was candles. On each side of the coffin were four escutcheons, and a hatchment was ulaced arginit the head of the coffin were think was the way to be such as the coffin were four escutcheons. hatchment was placed against the head of the coffin, upon which were placed the Royal Arms emblazoned. On each side of the corpse were three massive silver state candlesticks six feet high, with long and thick wax tapers. There were seven black trestles on each side the apartment, which were sat upon by the officers of the Lord Chamberlain's department, as the body lay in state. The apartment had an imposing effect. Sir George Nayler has left his state habiliments in England, as it would not be proper for him to wear them in a foreign country.

But strange to say, the lying system is pursued here,—not only does the paragraph give the lie to its other assertions by what it says—but it lies within itself.

"On each side the corpse were three massive silver state candlesticks, six feet high, with long and thick wax tapers."

The Glasgow frigate is about seven feet high between

#### PRINCE LEOPOLD AND SIR ROBERT GARDINER.

For those who enjoy military literature in a civil way we have a treat. We have received the following letter from Sir R. Gardiner, K.C.B. which we insert; reserving to ourselves We have received the following letter from Sir to make a few comments :-

"Claremont, August 14, 1821. "Sir Robert Gardiner wishes to correct a graph be happens to have read in vesterday's JOHN BULL. (No. 35): it is evidently kindly meant; but if JOHN BULL is anxious to watch over, and record to the world, the movements and private life of the Prince Leopold, he should draw his information from authentic sources; and Sir Robert Gardiner, in his Royal Highness's absence, offers his own services; or, he is convinced, any other member in his Royal Highness's family, will be happy to afford all the inform ation he can require.

auon he can require.

"In the present case, the Prince certainly quitted England immediately after the Coronation; but it was by His Majesty's gracious permission, and having previously been honoured with a private audience, expressly for the purpose of taking leave of His Majesty.

"Secondly, the Prince Leopold did not go abroad, as John Bull states, for the purpose of visiting a "sick sister;" nor had his Royal Highness received any intimation of a sister's illness.

"Thistily the Prince Leopold is not at Paris as Leon Rule."

"Thirdly, the Prince Leopold is sot at Paris, as JOHN BULL states, amid "the gaisties of the Boulevards," but at Coburg, on a visit to his Royal Highness's mother, the Dowager Duchess."

Now, with respect to our wishing to watch over and report viously produced a ceffin-plate with a Radical LIE en- upon PRINCE LEOPOLD'S private life, we have no such and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

wish. The life of a foreigner, living in England, can have little to interest either us or our readers, but as one of our songs says—Prince Leopold is really

"A puppett whom we uphold,
"Neither for use nor for shew;

and his PUBLIC conduct we have a right to canvas, and we will.—We pay him fifty thousand a year in his public character, and therefore he is subject to public remark

SIR ROBERT GARDINER evidently stands relatively to PRINCE LEOPOLD as ALDERMAN WOOD did to the QUEEN-he flourishes about outside, but knows nothing of that which is going on within his master's house.

We know as well as SIR ROBERT GARDINER that

PRINCE LEOPOLD had a private audience, and took leave of the KING—but what then?—it was adding hypocrisy to disrespect.—But if, as SIR ROBERT GARDINER says-Secondly, he did not go to visit a sick sister, nor had ever received any intimation of a sister's illness, we can only see his going in a more unfavourable point of view than we ever did before. The fraternal affection, we said he expressed, seemed to us a good excuse; which, if he had not, we really do not see, considering that His Serene Royal Highness holds the largest sinecure in the world, what business else could have superseded the respect he OUGHT to have shewn to HIS MAJESTY.

But, far from doubting the word of PRINCE LEOPOLD, does SIR ROBERT GARDINER happen to know what excuse his Serene Royal Highness actually did make at his private audience? We doubt whether this K.C.B. will get thanked for his meddling.

But THIRDLY, Sir Robert says, "PRINCE LEOPOLD is not at Paris, but at Coburg on a visit to his Royal Highness's mother, the Duchess Dowager."

We said he was at Paris, in our paper last Sunday, when last heard of him. SIR ROBERT writes on the Tuesday following, and knowing how he moves says, and very shrewdly says, "he is not at Paris;" but that does not deny that from Saturday the 21st of last month up to a very recent date he was at Paris; nay, we catch somebody out even as it is, for the Morning Chronicle of Friday says in its Foreign news. that on the very identical day, Tuesday last, (THE DATE of SIRROBERT GARDINER'S letter to us,) PRINCE LEOPOLD was to dine with the KING OF FRANCE at Paris.

We do not certainly quote the Chronicle as better authority than the Equerry, but we believe the Paris Papers; and we are really quite sorry, that SIR ROBERT GARDINER should have taken the trouble to be satirical only to shew that he not only does not know what his Royal Master did when he was in England, but that he does not know where he is when he is out of it.

We should add that with the liberality which marks every thing done at CLAREMONT, SIR ROBERT GARDINER enclosed (in order to obtain our countenance and favour,)—— Ten shillings and sixpence!!—We have returned this sum, not willing to rob his Serene Royal Highness of even an hundred thousandth part of his hardly earned income, and aware, that in the present cheapness of fruit, many gallons must be sold to the green grocer at KINGSTON, to make up so heavy a deficiency in his Royal Highness's receipts; for be it known to our readers that his Serene Royal Highness disposes at an easy rate of the gooseberries of CLAREMONT, to defray his current expences!!!

#### TO JOHN BULL.

A ridiculous report has got abroad this morning that the Blues have refused to relieve the Life Guards at White Hall to-day, from some hostile feeling arising out of the events of Tuesday last. From this supposed disagreement, the Radical friends of the late Queen are anticipating the delights of a mutiny among the Blues. They have wretchedly misconceived the principles of that loyal and distinguished corps, as the following explanation will sufficiently show :-

The Household troops take the various duties in rotation of regiments; at present the 1st Life Guards and Blues; the 2d Life Guards being at Windsor. The regular tour of duty for this day would have fallen on the Blues, but as a squadron of that regiment, which accompanied the Queen's remains to Colchester will not return till this evening, the Silver Stick (Sir R. Hill) who regulates these duties, directed the guard to be taken this morning by the Life Guards.

I avail myself of this opportunity to correct another error the late Queen's friends seem to have fallen into. They appear, somehow, to fancy that the Blues are partizans of theirs, because they were not so active in chastising their insolence on Tuesday as the Life Guards. Now, pray, John, inform these people that the duties of these corps, on that day, were very different. The Blues formed a guard of honoir, and were part of the pageant, their duty entirely passive, and, like the mourning coach which followed the hearse, had only to remain with it. The Life Guards, on the contrary, were called upon to clear the way, and to enforce the orders of the Magistrates: theirs was an active duty, which they performed with their accustomed manner, exhibiting a forbearance and humanity which accompanies and ennobles the actions of brave and generous soldiers.

OLD BOOTS. Saturdøy, Aug. 18, 1821.

There has been a considerable improvement, during the last week, in the public Securities, owing to the cessation of hostile measures between the Russian and Turkish Governments, which operate in favour of an advance in the prices of property, particularly funded. The accounts of the improving state of trade in some of the manufacturing districts, support the preceding remark of the favourable prospect of the country. Consols opened yesterday morning at 76½ for Money, and 76½ for the Account; the fluctuation, during the day, was very trifling, and they closed at 76½ for money and the same for the Acct. Account day is near at hand; but it is not expected that there will be any defaulter of consence, business has been transacted for the next Account at a continuation of one half per cent.

The advices from the Continent relative to the Funds are very favorable, except for the Neapolitan, in which stock business is done at 68%. The French 5 per cents, are at 88 fr. 30 cents.

An achievement was on Thursday placed in front of the late Queen's house in South Audley-street.

The election for a Member to serve in Parliament for the University of Oxford, will come on next Wednesday, in the Convocation House. The Candidates are Sir John Nicholl and Mr. Heber.

On Wednesday, the dispatches for China, by the ship Scaleby Castle, Captain D. R. Newall, were closed at the East India House,



AMONGST the bequests in the late Queen's Will nothing is said of the acknowledgment (called generally the Bond) for fifteen thousand louis or guineas which she claimed, and for which she produced a Bond of her brother, the late Duke of Brunswick. The executors of the Duke had refused the payment, saying that the Bond purporting to be written by the Duke, was not in his hand writing, and that even the signature was not that of his Serene Highness. The claim was resisted, and in the Court of Chancery, but suspended in consequence of the Princess of Wales, the claimant, being in Italy, and her lawyers here demanding time.

When the Princess became Queen and returned to England, it was expected by many persons that proceedings would have been renewed, but to their surprise it was never ·done.

In the anxiety of her Majesty, during her last illness, to provide for her dependants, and particularly for her protegé. MR. WILLIAM AUSTIN, she lamented the want of means to do what she wished; yet still she took no notice of the claim for this large sum, which, at all events, might have been either left for that purpose, or abandoned in favour of her nephew, the present Duke, who being the son and heir of her late brother, must have had his inheritance diminished by that sum, and the interest and expences, had it been paid.

Those persons who previously had some doubts as to the reality of the claim on account of the declaration of the executors, (who are the EARL OF LIVERPOOL and COUNT MUNSTER,) as well as from a doubt of the PRINCESS OF WALES having it in her power to lend her brother so large a sum when she was in debt for the expences of her household, must now be excused, if they are still more incredulous of its existence.

But if it did not exist, what must be concluded? It is not necessary to answer this question, the circumstances speak for themselves.

It was said by a very confidential friend of her Majesty, when some doubts were expressed of her ability to lend the sum, "that the Princess of Wales had borrowed the money in order to lend it to her brother."

However improbable that was, it is now put out of all doubt that the Princess never did borrow the money, otherwise such a debt or debts must have been mentioned in her Will, not only because honour and honesty required such a mention, but that the claim, which would naturally come on what property she leaves, would sweep the whole away, and

nothing would remain for any of her dependants.

As to the Queen herself, she is gone "to be laid where all must lie;" but one cannot help thinking that it is rather hard to say that she was persecuted by those very persons who might so eas ly have put her in a really disagreeable situation by sifting this business to the bottom, and who were in some degree in duty bound to do so. Allusion is madehere in particular to the EARL OF LIVERPOOL, the guardian of the property of the young Duke of Brunswick, and one of those who

is said to have joined in persecuting the Queen.

It would be going too far to suppose that his Lordship and the Lord High Chancellor did not know what they had in their power to do, and it would not be much better to suppose that they forgot what they might have done.

Under all the circumstances, would it not be wiser for the friends of her Majesty to leave off crying out about persecution, lest those who are supposed by them to be her enemies prove that they have been her protectors?

The business has now changed its term in two ways. In the first place, the Will throws a new light on the subject, by the Queen, of her own accord, abandoning the claim, which, if a just one, she, for her own honour, ought to have never abandoned;—and, in the second place, the matter is now merely an affair of character, and a civil action can no longer be converted into a criminal one.

This language is sufficiently intelligible not to require absolute wisdom to comprehend it, nor to require even common sense to act in consequence of the comprehension; and those who are the real friends of her late Majesty would do well to see whether or not they will be acting in that character, if they persist in holding her up as the victim of oppression— an injured and a broken-hearted QUEEN.

#### TO MATTHEW WOOD, ESQ.

SIR,-Although your education has not been the most finished, and your reading, consequently, somewhat limited, you might, perhaps, while fagging your way through the intricacies of Dilworth, in Tiverton School, have fallen in with an author highly popular with ladies and gentlemen of tender years.

One of his minor poems records a most melancholy accident which, once upon a time, befel some mysterious personage, which, if I remember, runs thus:-

"HUMPTY-DUMPTY sat upon a wall

" HUMPTY-DUMPTY had a great fail; "Three score horses and three score men

"Couldn't put HUMPTY-DUMPTY to rights again,"
Nothing is more moving, GAY says, "than to see a great
mass in distress," and therefore, any pointed application of those lines to you, at this particular juncture, might appear unfeeling; I shall, under these circumstances, leave the little poem for the present; but I give you notice that when you shall have in some degree recovered the effects of the ridiculous exposure of your insignificance, I propose to adopt the name of HUMPTY-DUMPTY whenever I may have occasion to speak of ALDERMAN WOOD.

Having my pen in my hand, however, I cannot but condole with you upon your present most uncomfortable situation, and in order to work myself up to a proper pitch of pity for you, I must recal some of the various acts by which you have exposed your ignorance and impudence during the

I remember to have seen you sitting cheek by jowl with her late Majesty, smirking and chuckling like a great ape; even then I pitied you—I pitied your ignorance, in degrading the person you wanted to exalt in our eyes by associating yourself with her so familiarly.

I have traced you through your processions and your public meetings; I have heard you say, "Oh! Gentlemen, if you knew what I know about the QUEEN,"you used to go running in and out, and backwards and forvard. "Oh! and MRS. WOOD knows so much about the "QUEEN—these women sympathize—open their hearts to each other;—and GEORGINA is to be a maid of honour, and KITTY is to be a necessary woman, and JOHN PAGE is "to have all the QUEEN's preferment, and his brother is to be a chamberlain, and I—HUMPTY-DUMPTY—I—but "only wait—watch—you'll see!"

FALSTAFF, with the reformed HARRY, never met with

so disastrous a fall as you, my dear HUMPTY-DUMPTY, got last Thursday se'nnight. There was ALDERMAN WOOD came down in his carriage-ALDERMAN WOOD has not taken off his clothes for three nights-ALDERMAN WOOD went out at such a time—ALDERMAN WOOD came in at such a place—and Alderman Wood did this, and Alderman Wood did that—and Alderman Wood talked to the QUEEN of her worldly affairs—and then her MAJESTY died-and then MRS. WOOD would not quit the House-there they staid poking and rummaging about all night—and the REV. JOHN PAGE WOOD went out into the garden, MISS GEORGINA retired to cry at the back of the private theatre, and KITTY only staved her sighs by wondering who would have the diamond ear-rings, and the gold watch, and the

bracelets, and the armlets.

This went on till Thursday, when the QUEEN'S Will was to be read, and the Woods begged to be present. There they sat, with open ears; line after line-Codicil after Codicil; HUMPTY-DUMPTY looked glum—MRS. HUMPTY-DUMPTY breathed shorter than usual—the girls ceased to weep—the boys to hope; Codicil the last was finished, and lo and behold! the great Captain's Captain—Wit—Wisdom— Whittington, Vi ood, the friend, the adviser, the patron, the bringer-over, the sticker-up, the carrier-about, the cringer, the smirker, the fawner, the grinner, the growler-not so much as mentioned; not a ring—not a picture—not a guinea
—not a shilling—not a farthing—not a word!!—Not one
trinket spared from BERGAMI, out of MARIETTI'S box.— "Whew" went MRS. HUMPTY-DUMPTY, and said no more. "Well, for my part," muttered GEORGINA.—" My eyes," exclaimed KITTY.—"GOOD GOD," said the PARSON.—
"Nicked, by Jupiter," said his brother.—" The Devil," said HUMPTY-DUMPTY

The rogue who is discovered in his roguery-the thief detected in his robbery—the murderer caught with the reeking dagger in his belt, feel the horrors of guilt, and the dread of punishment; but the remorse of conscience, or even the terror of death, is not so galling to the rogue, the thief, or the murderer, as the pang of this exposure is to you.

There is no feeling of mortification so acute as that, which is experienced by a fool, found out in his folly—a coxcomb shewn up—an ass exposed—a pretender laid open—a braggart humbled, or a meddler displayed in his true colours.
All these blended feelings must be rankling in your heart.

You are, indeed, a pitiable object; your poor wife and family still more to be compassionated, for they had no will of their own. But I cannot see how you are to get out of the scrape, or hold up your smirking face again: for either the QUEEN had found you out, and has treated you with silent contempt, because she despised you, or she is an ungrateful

Your opinion of her Majesty's goodness, and virtues, and talents, and excellence, is recorded in every pot-house in St. Giles's; that is irrevocable:—so, my poor HUMPTY-DUMPTY, you must either put up with the most marked public insult that a dying person could possibly inflict upon a man, or tax the most illustrious pattern of all worldly good with the basest

of all earthly crimes—INGRATITUDE!

Take your choice, silly Alderman, and if you have any thing like feeling or shame left, throw up your gown—resign your seat (before you lose it)—sell your furniture—account for the money subscribed for her Majesty's plate—change your name, and go somewhere where you may spend the remainder of your days in obscurity with the jolly wife you have made a fool of, and the two poor girls whose prospects in life you have marred, then lay your head upon your pillow and reflect upon your past life—and a greater punishment I do not ask even for HUMPTY-DUMPTY.

J. BULL. I am, poor fellow, yours,

#### THEATRE.

Drury Lane continues to attract the people to the Corona-The Haymarket also has its mirthful votaries; more novelties are in preparation, and things seem to be going on with much spirit. A serious calamity had nearly befallen the audience at this little theatre on Thursday. A fire took place in a house in Northumberland-street, the master of which was at the Haymarket; a friend or servant rushed down to the playhouse, found him, and imparted the intelligence; the person agitated in a great degree, exclaimed "Good God! my house is on fire;" which being misunderstood, was construed by the company into "the House is on fire;" much confusion ensued, but after a quarter of an hour, order was restored, and luckily no mischief occurred.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I am fully authorised by John Hanson, Esq. in chalf of himself, Harry Stowe and George Scott, Esqrs. all three local Magistrates of the Hamlet, to assure you, and through you the public, that the appearance of their names at the head of the placards posted about Hammersmith, by the Queen's Committee, to recommend and solicit subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a testimonial of respect to the memory of her late Majesty, is entirely without their approbation or consent. The two latter gentlemen were not in Hammersmith when the meeting was held, and they all join in expressing the most unqualified surprise at such a liberty being taken with their names.

August 18, 1821.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,-It was stated in the Morning Chronicle, last week, (upon the authority, I suppose, of the old Times) that when the intelligence of the late Queen's death reached Fulham, the church bell was tolled, against the wishes of the Rev. Vicar. The fact (which any body may ascertain, as I have done, by inquiry) was, that as soon as he received that intel-

ligence, the Vicar sent to the Churchwarden, and directed that the bell should be tolled, according to established

It has also been industriously reported, and, as I am told, in some of the Papers, that the Minister of Hammersmith was prevented by his superiors at Fulham from administer. 2 the sacrament to her late Majesty on her death-bed; A FA-BRICATION AS GROSS as the former, and of still greater

The persons against whom these calumnies are levelled have not thought fit to notice them publicly; but I know full well the mischievous effects, among the lower orders, of such assertions (especially those against the Clergy) uncontradicted, and I cannot think it unimportant to expose, whenever there is an opportunity, that system of wicked invention and and liberate falsehood by which the public mind has, of late, been so grievously deluded. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, AN INHABITANT OF FULHAM.

August 16, 1821.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

#### DISAPPOINTMENT

YE, aldermen! list to my lay-Oh, list, ere your bumpers ye fill-Her Majesty's dend!—lack-a day! She remember'd me not in her Will. Oh, folly! oh, baneful ill-luck! That I ever to court her begun;
She was Queen, and I could not but suck—
But she died, and poor MATTY's undone!

Perhaps I was void of all thought, Perhaps it was plain to foresee, That a Queen so complete would be sought By a Courtier more knowing than me But self-love each hope can inspire, It banishes wisdom the while; And I thought she would surely admire My countenance, whiskers, and smile.

She is dead though, and I am undone! Ye that witness the woes I endure, Oh let me instruct you to shun What I cannot instruct you to cure: Beware how you loiter in vain Amid nymphs of a higher degree; It is not for me to explain How fair and how fickle they be.

Alas! that her lawyers e'er met, They alone were the cause of my woes; Their tricks I can never forget— Those lawyers undid my repose. Yet the *Times* may diminish my puin, If the Statesman and Traveller agree Which I rear'd for her pleasure in vain—
Yes, the Times shall have comfort for me.

Of the Wood and the Woodcock the tale, And how perfect soever it seem-The sud conduct of Ilchester Gaol Henceforth shall be MATTY WOOD's theme! High transports are shewn to the sight;
But we are not to find them our own, Or Fate ne'er had given such delight As I had with her Majesty known.

Mrs. Wood, ope your doors then apace; To your deepest recesses I fly; I must hide my poor woe-begone face, I must vanish from every eye. But my and, my deplorable lay,
My reed shall resound with it still :—
How her Majesty died t'other day,
And remembered me not in her Will.

SHENSTONE.

The attendance of Sheriff Waithman on the Jury, which now on the body of Honey, appears to some rather singular, whilst others consider it a mere deed of sympathy for one of his own partisens. It has been stated, that the worthy Sheriff came forward at the request of the friends of the deceased to act as their Commedier; and whatever risibility such an assertion may create, it is new theless founded on fact, since a well-known character in the neighbourhood of Paddington, who is quite insane, and styles himself Sir Francis Burdett, actually addressed Mr. Waithman on the subject, and solicited his legal assistance in favour of a dear son! Although the sapient Alderman, no doubt, construed the word according to its natural signification, the soi disent Sir Francis meant no more than "a son of Reform," as he terms all the Redicals his children!

This paragraph is inserted on the authority of a highly respectable correspondent, who was told by the lunatic himself that it was he who applied to WAITHMAN on the occasion !!!

#### LANDING OF THE KING IN IRELAND.

The wind being far from favourable for the Royal yacht to proceed from Holyhead for Ireland, and the King observing the regu-larity with which the steam packets had proceeded in their course, he determined to prefer that conveyance; and, accordingly, on Sunday morning last, about a quarter to eleven o'clock, accompasuneay morning last, about a quarter to elected outsign and attended by a numerous suite, His Majesty repaired on board the Lightning, steam-packet, in order to land, commodiously and expeditiously, in that portion of the United Realm. During the voyage His Majesty was pleased most graciously to express his satisfaction at this method of conveyance, and to distinguish the packet by the appellation of the Royal George the Fourth Packet, an honour which her Commander was

On Sunday, thousands of all classes repaired to Dunleary and Howth, uncertain at which place His Majesty would land, but con-fident, from previous report, that he would reach the Irish shore, some time in the course of the evening. Every eye was to add with impatience in the direction where it was expected the Roya squadron would first make its appearance. Any sail that came is view on the verge of the horizon was watched with anxiety by the numberless spectators who crowded the shores on each side bay. At length, about a quarter to four, the Richmond schooner was seen crowding all sail towards Dunleary, and having communicated with Admiral Rowley, on board the Cyrus, a signal was made for all the fleet in the harbour to get under weigh. Presently five large ships, and a vast number of brigs, schoopers, yachts, and pleasure-boats, stretched right across towards the harbour of H. ~th, when the Lightning, Capt. Skinner, with the King on board, was

seen at some distance. On arriving at the pier, a chain was immediately flung on shore, and His Majesiy was recognized by some gentlemen present, standing alone on the quarter-deck, dressed in a large blue surtout, with a travelling cap on his bead. The instant it became known that



the King was on board, a loud and universal shout burst from the surrounding multitude, which His Majesty answered by taking off the cap he wore, and saluting the assembled crowd in the most gracious manner. The acclamations of the people at this mark of condescension, were repeated with such energy as to be distinctly heard on the opposite side of the Bay. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield then advanced towards the ladder, and His Majesty ascended the steps, assisted by three gentlemen. As the people pressed forward with the greatest eagerness to catch a glimpse of his Majesty, they were called upon to fall back, right and left, for the purpose of a Ang a passage. This being affected without the least difficulty, His Majesty at length reached the carriage, and turning about, and extending both his hands in the most gradious manner, emphatically cried out to those who cheered him, "I thank you—I sincerely thank you"—"God bless you all"—"God bless you all." Sir Benjamin Bloomfield was at the carriage-door, ready to receive His Majesty; he entered it, and feeling somewhat exhausted, threw limself back upon the seat. His Majesty was immediately followed by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield who desired the coachman to drive slowly through the throng of spectators. It was with difficulty the doc, of the carriage could be closed, from the violent eagerness of the people to see, and if possible to take their Sovereign by the hand. His Majesty seemed pleased at this warmth of feeling, and far from receiving it as a rude familiarity, held forth both his hands which were grasped at with eagerness by every person who could come within reach. Many were heard boasting of the honour; and, no doubt, in a century hence, it will be mentioned by the descendants of this warm-hearted people, as a subject of pride, and exultation, that their fathers touched the hand of that gracious Sovereign who was the first that visited them in friendship. His Majesty seemed pleased with every thing around him, and appeared in the best health. The Marquis of Londonderry, Sir John Doyle, Sir Edmund Nagle, and one of the foreign Ambassadors, with a numerous suite, came in the packet. The Marquis of Londonderry after writing some dispatches in the Little Custom House, proceeded in the mail-coach, to town, the mail having been previously dispached by a eart.

It was with the greatest difficulty, and at the repeated request of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, that the people were prevented from taking the horses from His Majesty's carriage, and drawing him into town. In proceeding towards Phoenix Park, the same desire was manifested, as at his landing, of taking His Majesty by the hand.

As the Marquis of Londonderry entered his carriage, some of the people cried out, "Here is Lord Castlerengh, cheer him!" which was accordingly done. One of them then came up, and said he had a favour to ask. The Noble Marquis with great affability and good humour, desired to know what it was? Upon which the man replied that he hoped he would consider Old Ireland, and the Window Tax. His Lordship smiled, and holding out his hand in the kindest manner, said he should by all means attend to his recom-mendation. Lord Howth, the Bishop of Cork and Ross, Lord Ormond, Lord Kingston, Lord Fingall, Lord Maryborough, and several other persons of distinction, were on the pier when His Majesty arrived.

About six o'clock His Majesty reached the Vice-Regal Lodge through the private road leading to the Phænix Park, amidst the loud and incessant cheering of thousands of his subjects. On alighting His Majesty thanked them for the kind reception he had met with, saying that he would drink their health and the health of his people that night, with other words of the kindest import.—The carriage in which His Majesty proceeded to town from Howth was that of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield's, drawn by his own horses. It that of Sir Benjamin Bloomiteld's, drawn by his own horses. It was not intended that His Majesty's entry should be a public one, but the place of his landing could not be kept a secret, and as the rumour became general that he would land at Howth this day, great numbers repaired there at an early hour, and did not depart till their curiosity and loyalty were satisfied by a view of His Majesty. It is supposed that His Majesty will remais for some time quite private at the Viee-Regal Lodge. His arrival has filled this city with the west supposed to the proposition of the supposition of the supposi city with the most sincere joy. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the enthusiasm it has occasioned. The effects will not be soon lost on a people so sensible to every attention and kindness.

The King landed on his Birth-day, the anniversary also of the

Battle of Aughrim, which one hundred and thirty years ago decided the Protestant succession.

His Majesty looked extremely well; he seemed in perfect health, and not so much fatigued as we should have expected after so long and boisterous a passage as His Majesty experienced.

It is a fact not a little curious, that not a single red coat, not a soldier nor a police officer, appeared at the landing station, or escorted His Majesty on his way to the Park; but he had a guard in the whole Irish people. In Ireland, George the Fourth has as many defenders as he has subjects; he has as many friends as there are Irishmen.

From the great crowd which assembled round the King when he alighted in the Phœnix Park it was not possible even for those who vere pretty near him, to hear distinctly all that fell from His Ma-The following are his words as given in The Correspondent

jesty. The following are his words as given in The Correspondent, one of the most accurate of the Dublin Journals:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, and my good Yeomanry,—I cannot express to you the gratification i seel at the warm and kind reception I have met with on this day of my landing among my Irish subjects. I am obliged to you all. I am particularly obliged by your escorting me to my erry door.

"I may not be able to express my feelings as I wish. I have travelled far, I have made a long sea-voyage—besides which, particular circumstances have occurred, known to you all.—of which it is better at present not to speak. Upon those subjects I leave it to delicate and generous hearts to appreciate my feelings.

"This is one of the happiest days of my life. I have long wished to visit you—my heart has always been Irish From the day it first beat, I have loved Ireland. This day has shewn me that I am beloved by my Irish subjects. Rank, station, honours, are nothing; but to feel that I live in the hearts of my Irish subjects, is to me the most exalted happiness.

"I must now ence more thank you for your kindness, and bid you farewell. Go and do by me as I shall do by you—drink my health in a bumper; I shall drink all yours—in a bumper of good Irish whiskey."

His Majesty delivered the above speech with admirable grace, and with ardent emotions of strong feeling. The last few words were jocularly addressed to some of the lower class, who thronged round His Majesty with looks and expressions of the strongest

round His Majesty with looks and expressions of the strongest loyalty and affection. His Majesty then shook hands most cor-dialty with every person within his reach, without distinction of rank and appearance, and retired. During this short address he appeared much affected, and when he mentioned his early love for Ireland, he spoke with great emphasis, and in an impressive and animated manner. The cordial warmth of feeling which animated His Majesty may be inferred from the following trifling incident: Several persons who entered the demesne having walked on the grass in the lawn, some others of the party called out not to tread on the grass. "Oh," said His Majesty, with much good humour, on the grass. "Oh," said His Majesty, with much good humour, "don't maid the grass—let them go where they please." On His Majesty's arrival at the Park, a royal salute was fired at the battery, and the Union flag was boisted on Bedford tower.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had the honour on Sunday to dine with His Majesty the King, in the Palace at the Phœnix

The Lord Lieutenant on Sunday night slept, for the first time, at Dublin Castle. His Excellency will reside at the Castle while His Majesty remains in Ireland.

The following official notice appeared in the Dublin Gazette Extraordinary :-

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dublin Castle, Aug. 14.
Retice is hereby given, that His Majesty will hold a Public Levee at the Castle, on Monday, the 20th instant, at one o'clock.

And His Majesty will also hold a Drawing Room, at the Castle, on Tuesday Evening, at nine o'clock.

N. B. K is not expected by His Majesty that persons shall appear in mourning as the day of his public entry into Dublin, nor on any of the days of public ceremonials or festivities which may take place during the period of His Majesty's residence in Ireland.

At help past five on Saturday morning, the mail arrived from

At half past five on Saturday morning the mail arrived from Holyhead with the account of the Queen's death; and the event was shortly afterwards communicated in the following official note, which was published in the course of the day in the Dublin

"Phoenix Park, August 11, 1821, half-past Seven A.M.

"My Lord, "I feel it my duty to acquaint your Excellency, that I have 
just received a letter from the Earl of Liverpoo", announcing the death of her 
Majesty the Queen. This event took place at Brandenburgh-House, on the 
night of the 7th, at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

"I have the honour to be, with great regard, my Lord.

"Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, &c. &c. &c." "SIDMOUTH.

The check of head Majesty has passed to the latest in the

The death of her Majesty has excited very little interest in the minds of the citizens of Dublin. Scarcely an individual is to be seen in mourning.

A notification was at the same time issued by the Lord Mayor

in the following terms:—

"MANSION-HOUSE,

"Ith August, 1821.

"The proposed Illumination on the King's arrival will not take place previous to His Majesty's public entry into Dublin, which, on account of the Queen's death, is necessarily postponed.

"A. B. KING, Lord Mayor."

During the entire of Tuesday the Park was crowded with vehicles of every description, filled with elegantly dressed persons; the lawn in front of the Lodge was also thronged with equestrians and pedestrians, who frequently cheered the King; but, owing to His Majesty's wish to remain as private as possible, he did not present himself at the windows. His Majesty's State Porter remained at jesty's wish to remain as private as possible, he did not present himself at the windows. His Majesty's State Porter remained at the Castle during the day for the purpose of taking down the names of the Nobility and Gentry. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield is gone to reside with His Majesty at the Park; Lady Bloomfield and family remain at Stephen's-green. The Princess Esterhazy, accompanied by Lady Bloomfield, went on Thursday to the Palace, Phoenix Park, to visit the King.

DUBLIN GENERAL COMNITTEE.—The Committee of the House-Polder and Inhabit up to Challenger of the Polyse-Polder and Inhabit up to Challenger of the Polyse-Polyse of the Polyse-Polyse of the Polyse-Polyse of the Polyse of the Polys

holders and Inhabitants of Dublin met on Monday, when a Deputation of Gentlemen was appointed to wait upon Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, to communicate with him as to the public entry of His Majesty into the capital.—The Casile-yard was yesterday crowded by persons of distinction; among others we noticed the Marquis of Londonderry, who was loudly cheered.

Marquis of Londonderry, who was loudly cheered.

HIS MAJESTY'S ENGAGEMERTS.—The following arrangements have been made by His Majesty for the disposition of his time till the 30th inst.:—FRIDAY, 17, His Majesty will make his public entry into the city.—SATURDAY, 18, His Majesty will attend a grand Review in Phenix Park.—SUNDAY, 19, His Majesty will attend Divine Service at Christ's Church, in state.—MONDAY, 20, His Majesty will hold his first Levee at the Castle.—TURSDAY, 21, His Majesty will hold an evening Drawing-room.—WEDNESDAY, 22, His Majesty will attend the theatre.—THURSDAY, 23, His Majesty will afterwards dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house.—FRIDAY, 24. His Majesty will conclude his visits the His Majesty will afterwards dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house.—FRIDAY, 24, His Majesty will conclude his visits to the Dublin institutions.—MONDAY, 27, His Majesty will dine at the University.—Tuesday, 28, the grand installation of the Knights of St. Fatrick will take place, followed by a dinner in St. Patrick's Hall, at which His Majesty will preside.—Weddesday, 29, His Majesty will attend the Turf Meeting at the Curragh.—Thursday, 30, a grand Dress Ball will be given at the Castle.

The Marquis of Londonderry was recognised on Tuesday afternoon, coming from the chambers of Mr. Secretary Grant, at Dublin Castle: about 500 persons were present: they pressed furgard with

Castle; about 500 persons were present; they pressed forward with much eagerness and generous feeling to greet and welcome him. He bowed with all the dignity and urbanity of his nature to all around him, and we heard several of those about us, some of whom had been radically inclined, declare, that they never saw a Nobleman whose carriage and demeanor so forcibly expressed nobility.

The Marquis of Londonderry is stready a great favourite in Ireland. Sir William Curtis attracts much attention; he is constantly at the Castle. He is invited to every party.

A grand public dinner of the Nobility and Gentry is to take place

to-morrow, in the Corn Exchange, when it is expected that 1000 persons will dine together in honour of His Majesty's visit. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield and others are invited.

On Wednesday His Majesty held a private Levee, at the Vice-On Wednesday His Majesty held a private Levee, at the Vice-Regal Palace, Phœnix Park, for the purpose of receiving the Constituted Authorities, the Ministers, Officers of State, &c. It was attended by the following personages, who were specially invited:

- His Excellency the I ord Lieutenant, the Prince Esterhazy, the Ambassador from the Netherlands, the Lord Primate of all Ireland, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops of Tuam and Dublin, the Duke of Montrose, the Lord Mayor, the Marquesses of Conyngham, Headfort, and Londonderry, Lord Sidmouth, the Commander of the Forces, the Lords Chief Justices of the King's Report and Common Forces, the Lords Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Lord Beresford, Mr. Secretary Grant, Mr. Secretary Gregory, Sir C. Grant, Sir George Hill, and Mr. Wilson Croker. The Park, during the Levee, was crowded with equipages. An immense concourse of persons filled the demesne, in the hope of catching, from the windows of the Palace, a giant of the Kies, but they are discussional of the Kies. view of the King, but they were disappointed.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—It is asserted in a private letter received here, that the Tripoli squadron, which was proceeding to assist the Turks, has been surprised and captured by the Greeks.

The Duke of Wellington is daily expected in this capital. Pre-parations have been made for his reception at the Hotel de Paris, houlevard de la Madeleine.

Mons, Aug. 6.- The Duke of Wellington has visited the fortifications of this place, with which he is highly satisfied. He has publicly expressed his opinion that this fortress is the finest in Belgium

An article from Augsburg, dated the 7th inst, states, that according to advices from Vienna, there are unusual movements among the Austrian troops on the eastern frontiers, which are about rably reinforc From this it i will actively co-operate with Russia, in case the latter should declare war against the Porte; and, it is affirmed, that the Ottoman territories will be invaded on three points at the same time. It is also said, that the Emperor of Russia was on the road to Wilna, from whence he intended to proceed to the head-quarters of the army of the south, commanded by General the Count de Wittgenstein.

An article from Hanover, dated Aug. 8, states that the King is spected to "set out on the 10th of September on his voyage to to Germany, to fulfil the long cherished and joyful expectations of his faithful Hanoverian subjects. His Majesty comes by the way of Brussels and Frankfort, stops one day at each of those places, and will arrive here on the 26th of September. His Excellency Count Munster will arrive here some time earlier. We are happy to communicate this intelligence from an authentic source.

ODESSA, JULY 12.- We have letters from Constantinople of the 11th. The object of the authors of the scenes of terror, during the first days of the Bairam, was to burn Pera, assassinate Christians of every nation indiscriminately, and finally to pillage their houses.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Salter arrived in London, on Tuesday, about half past four o'clock, with the news of the joyful event of the safe arrival of the King; and on Wednesday, left town with disputches from the Earl Liverpool to the King in Ireland.

Some person laughing at the conceit of J. T. Barber Beaumont, Esq. F. R. S. was observing, that at the time he belonged to some Volunteer corps of Sharp Shooters, he was a Tory;—"Ah," said another, "but he has married into a Whig family." This in some degree, accounted for the change; and we set about guessing and accounting which it was into the Ching. surmizing, whether it was into the family of the Howards, Cavendishes, or into what Whig family he had married. "A family," said Mrs. Barber Beaumont, who overheard us, "Sir, I'd have you to know, my father is a greater man than any of the Whigs-he is a Wig-maker."-She was a daughter of Vickery, the barber, in Tavistock-street-whence called Mrs. Barber Beau-

The mourning for the Queen is by no means general-black worn by men (except the Court) is a mark of Radicalism, rather than grief; and no women wear it at all—we mean no presentable women. Ladies who walk the streets, and have been up with addresses, are in subles; but amongst females, it is confined either to persons of easy virtue, or those, who having a small stock of clothes, find black more convenient; not to speak of saving the charge of wasbing.

It is rather a singular circumstance, that Captain Doyle, of the Glasgow frigate, who has orders to take the body of her Majesty to Cuxhaven, was the efficer who, on the 28th of March, 1795, handed to her Majesty the hand-rope to assist her in coming up the side of His Majesty's ship Jupiter, when she embarked at Cuxhaven for England to be married.

On Thursday morning, the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the On Translay morning, the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princesses Viotoria and Feodore, left Kensington Palace for Bognor, and the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, left the King's Palace, St. James's, on a visit to the Earl of Egremont, at his seat at Petworth, in Sussex, to Bognor, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, &c.

The Army.—The 10th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, are under orders to embark for Plymouth; it is supposed they will relieve the left hetalian of the 3d Guarde, we are

supposed they will relieve the 1st battalion of the 3d Guards. doing duty in that garrison. The 15th regiment, now at Fort Cumberland, will march into this garrison to replace the 10th.—Orders have been sent to Gibraltar for the 80th regiment to proceed up the Mediterranean. Counter orders have been sent out to the 26th, also at Gibraltar, and under orders to embark for England, stating that

at Gibraltar, and under orders to embark for England, stating that they are to remain in garrison.

Very important reductions have taken place in the Ordnance Department at Chatham. The office of Clerk of the Survey is to be abolished, and for the future there will be only the Storekeeper and the Clerk of the Cheque. The Ordnance Establishment at Upnor is entirely abolished, and will be transferred to Chatham.

A Privy Council has been held upon the subject of the proceedings

on Tuesday, when the procession of her Majesty's body, &c. was obstructed. The offence of obstructing the body of royalty amounts to little less than treason. Dispatches were sent to His Majesty at Dublin, informing him of the circumstance. An express was also sent off to Lord Sidmouth, informing him of the proceedings which took place in Colchester church, when Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, and others, placed an improper inscription on the coffin of her Majesty.

#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

An inquest was held on Wednesday last, at No. 4, Edgeware-road, and continued by adjournment, till Friday, when it re-assembled at the New Inn, Edgware-road, on the body of Richard Honey, who was shot during the riot at Cumberland-gate, on Tuesday.— Mr. Alderman Waithman was present during the inquiry (according to his own statement) as amicus curies for the brother of the deceased. A great number of witnesses were examined.—
Mr. Thomas Gould, swore that there seemed to be a disposition to
riot on the part of the people, who flung bricks, which irritated the
soldiery.—The Surgeons deposed as to the death being caused by a gun-shot wound.

Edward Bailey observed some stones thrown at the soldiers. in the Park. He was riding in the Park, abreast with the Serjeant of the Guards, when the latter desired two privates, who were with him, to walk quietly forward; instead of doing that, the privates rode on violently, and pressed down two of the people. This witness described the firing, and the fall of the deceased in consequence.

John Hathorne, Simon Berkeley, and John Duckett, confirmed the previous testimony. The latter witness saw a young officer point his pistol in the direction where the deceased stood, a flash followed, and he fell. The officer then rode round into the Park, and he should know him again. Witness produced his hat, and pointed to the place where it had been cut, as he alleged, by the sword of the officer. Saw brickbats flying in different directions, but none from the place where the deceased stood; he saw no Civil Magistrate warning the people of their danger; before the brick-bats were thrown, the soldiers had their swords drawn, and might be said to be brandishing them; he saw some stones thrown out of Park-lane into the Park before the swords were brandished.

As the evidence was reading over to the witness, Mr. Sheriff Waithman observed, that it was not precisely what had been given. The Coroner said, that while gentlemen continued to put so many questions, it would be impossible for the clerk to take them down.

Mr. Sheriff Waithman said he'd be shot through the heart as the poor deceased was, even sitting at a distant table, if he could not write it down more correctly. With regard to recognising the officer, the whole regiment should be drawn out, and then it would be for the witness to say whether he could swear to him or not.

Francis M'Gowan gave nearly similar testimony with the former

witnesses, but saw no stones thrown, nor did he hear the Riot Act

Bartholomew Croney, tailor .- I went myself into the Park, and on coming to the gateway near Oxford-street, these here Piccadilly butchers were across the road; I call them nothing else; or, if you wish—the Horse Guards; the mob hissed at them twice, on which an officer was good enough to take a pistol out and let ing; cordurov breeches was the man who was shot; truly then, when the mob found the pistol fired they launched the stones; I have not seen the man since; the officer was a thin man with a Waterloo medal; the shot he fired killed the man, I'll swear to it; I cannot tell the age of the officer; I cannot tell even my own age; I be-lieve I would know the Gentleman; and if the whole troop were called up, I think I'd know him; I could put my hand on him, though he wore a Waterloo medal; I could do the same as to the man who spoke to Sir Robert Baker. I glory in that woman who is gone. God be good to her. I saw no stones thrown until the shot was fired, and then the people cried out shame

By a Juryman-Heard the Riot Act read at Kensington, but does not know who read it; saw Sir R. Buker in Piccadilly and Tottenham Court-road, but not in Oxford-street; the man who read merely read to "Keep the peace!" that is all he heard, and he never heard the Riot Act read before; that's all he knew about it; it might have occupied five minutes in the reading.

The proceedings were resumed on Friday at two o'clock, at the New Inn, Edgeware-road, when several witnesses were examined.-



Samuel Green, a painter, stated that he saw the Guards push through the Park as soon as the iron-railing had been pushed down by the mob, and an officer fired a pistol down the street, and then rode off towards Tyburn turnpike; he fired more than once; when he had got about 100 yards, he turned his horse, and again rode to Cumberland-gate, and he then fired a second time, and then a man fell, who was standing near the watch-box, and shortly after expired.

He slid not see any brick-bats thrown till after the firing took place.

John Cook was then examined.—This witness stated that the mob attempted to shut the gates, and he saw the soldiers cut at that part of the mob who held the gates, which was followed by a discharge of stones which continued for a minute, the soldiers all that time standing still, at length an officer full of desperation (for so the witness swore) rushed with his sword at one man, who bent down wishing to avoid the cuts. The soldiers then dispersed the people in all directions, just at that mement he heard the report of a pistol, and saw two or three soldiers fire in the air, the firing was general; the witness rode up to a young officer and expostulated with him on the impropriety of firing on the people. The officer was much agitated, and said, "I could not help it, what was I to do?" his agitation was very great as if proceeding from terror. At that time the witness did not know a man had been killed. The witness did not hear the Riot Act read.

Wm. Spratt, a shoemaker, deposed, that the first thing he ob served was the soldiers driving the people up Oxford-street; one of them cut at the witness (who was not throwing stones at the time) and made a slight rent in his umbrelle, which he held up to guard his head. The witness endeavoured to get out of his way, when the soldier sheathed his sword and fired at him. The witness then ran across the street, and saw a young officer draw a pistol from the holster and deliberately present it at a man standing near Cum-berland-street. The witness was about two yards from the officer, and he was about seven yards from the man whom he shot. He was confident he should know the officer again, who was in a red The deceased was standing in the front of the crowd; the officer laughed as soon as he had shot the deceased.

Wm. Alexander, a journeyman dyer, deposed, that all the stones were thrown from the corner of Park-lane. He saw an officer come down Oxford-street towards Quebeo-street, and turn round, point his pistol, and fire it; a man instantly fell; there was no other pistol fixed until half a minute afterwards: the witness was about three yards from the officer when he fired; he saw no constables admonishing the people, nor did he hear any command given to fire; there were some stones and brickbats thrown before the military fired.

Mr. Waithman suggested the necessity of having the troops drawn out, to identify the officer who fired the shot.

The Coroner said he would write to the Colonel of the regiment

stating the wish of the Jury.

Mr. Hansen, who attended for the enquiry, said he should communicate with the Communiting Officer, whom he had no doubt would do every thing to forward the ends of justice.

Mr. Cleaver, a cheesemonger at Chelsen, on crossing Oxford-street,

heard about 12 or 14 pistols fired, and saw at the same time the stones flying in all directions; the procession at that time seemed to be in confusion; he then saw an officer in scarlet, a young man, about 20 or 22 presenting a pistol, and immediately on the flash a person fell against the witness, who was alarmed and run away into the New-road, and returned in about three quarters of an hour, and then went up to the officer, who was with about twelve or fourteen men at Cumberland-gate, and said to him, "You are a pretty fellow to shoot a man, are you not?" The officer looked at witness and said, "I wish you were shot too." He then moved his horse to the further end of his company; a gentleman a friend of the officer came up, whispered to him and said, "I wish you well out of it?" The witness grows he should have the west out of it." The witness swore he should know the officer again, for he (the witness) had addressed him in a very coarse manner; he was ashamed to repeat what he then said, but being now sworn he would tell what he said to the officer; he said, "I shall know your face again, it is so d——d ugly," he then looked at the officer for five minutes, and then retired across the Park. The officer was a slim made man; he could pick him out from five hundred it he were in the same clothes. The witness did not hear the Riot Act read, In answer to a question from a Juror, the witness new said he did not mean to say that the officer was the person who shot the man Stones were flying in all directions at the time the man fell.

George Rogers, a tobacco-manufacturer, one of the Committee at the Freemuson's Tavern, deposed, that he placed himself opposite Cumberland-gate to see what was going on; the first thing he saw was a body of Life Guards; there were three or four; the centre one appeared to be an officer; from the comparative effeminacy of his dress and appearance he judged him so to be; the soldiers were in a state of irritation, brandshing their swords, and apparently threatening the people, who were hissing them; the soldiers, when they came out of the Park, gallored towards the people in all directions, and every soldier seemed to act for him-self; he did not see any stones thrown until three or four minutes after the soldiers had attacked the people, and then they drew their pistols, firing individually. He did not see any damage arise from the firing, nor any person wounded; their swords were drawn, and the three or four minutes which he had previously spoke of were occupied in sabring the people, but he did not see any person wounded, though the swords came in contact with their heads and shoulders. Examined by Mr. Walthman—I attended the Committee at the Freemasons' Tavern frequently, but there was no conspiracy, to my knowledge, to stop up the roads through which the procession was to pass.

Elizabeth Parker was standing on the steps of a gentleman's house at the corner of Cumberland-street; the soldiers were waving their swords, and riding backwards and forwards, but never saw them strike any one; the decensed was standing on the steps, just before the witness, who was looking over his shoulders; when he was shot he was clapping his hands and calling out as loud as he could, "the City! the City!"

Two other witnesses were examined, but they stated nothing material, and the Inquest was adjourned at 11 o'clock, till Monday at

An Inquest was held at the Triumphant Chariot, near St. George's Hospital, on the body of George Francis, who died on Wednesday at St. George's Hospital.

J. Burton was present near Tyburn-gate on Tuesday, and saw fall; whether it was an officer or private shot him he could not tell, he was dressed as a Life Guard's man; there were no stones thrown until after the firing; the deceased did not molest the soldiers.

A Mr. French gave similar testimony.

R. B. Walker is house surgeon at St. George's Hospital; examined deceased; he was shot through the right shoulder-it was a gun-shot; he was bled, and he considered it a hopeless case; the man thought so himself; did not hear him say it was mortal, but he told the Chaplain so afterwards: the man's bowels were open, and he remained in the same state during the whole of the night, and continued so till about seven o'clock on Wednesday night, when he was taken considerably worse, and at 20 minutes after night he died, apparently from suffocation; he has since examined the body, and found the ball passed directly through it; he cannot tell whether it was a pistol bullet or not: it was extracted from the left shoulder; the ball passed through the lungs, and was the cause of his death; two of his ribs were broken, and the hall had passed through the spine; within two hours before his death the man was unable to speak.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan Hughes is Chaplain to St. George's Hospital, and attended the deceased during his illness. He was very anxious his wife should be sent for, as he considered himself a dying man. I directed a person to go for his wife. At six o'clock on Tuesday evening, I returned to see him and found his wife with him. I talked and read prayers to him; and after that I asked him whether he had any ill-will or malice against anybody? To which he answered, he had not; he bore no ill-will to any one, and considered the soldier, or whoever fired, had only done his duty in firing the pistol—he was at peace with all the world. I asked him if he had thrown any thing at the soldiers? and he said no, that he had not at all; that he was a little retired from the crowd at that time and that he was on the pavement, though he had previously been

Mary Francis examined-I live at No. 6, Kingsgate-street, Holborn, the deceased was my husband; he was 42 years of age, and left home on Tuesday morning about ten o'clock, in very good health, he never was better in his life; I next saw him at Saint George's Hospital, I was sent for about two o'clock; I found my husband in bed and some gentlemen standing round him; I asked him what occasioned his condition, to which he replied, he had the misfortune of being near the Park, and was shot through the shoulder, but he did not say that he was dying; he said he saw the people throw the brick-bats at the soldiers and wished to retire

A witness named Binnington, deposed to the deceased being shot. The Inquest at ten o'clock, was adjourned till Monday at three o'clock.

If we are correctly informed, not less than forty-three privates of the Life Guards were wounded, and are now under surgical care, from the effect of the brick-bats, &c. thrown at them in the course of last Tuesday; and some of the cases would have actually been fatal, had it not been for the strength of their helmets.

During the disturbances on Tuesday, an elderly lady was trampled on by a dragoon's horse, and conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital; but she is declared out of danger. Other casualties of minor note occurred during the day; and in Toltenham-court-road a youth about eighteen was wounded by a pistol-ball, and carried

An Inquest was taken on Monday, at the Union Flag, Whitechapel, on the body of Mr. N. Wild, who expired from wounds and bruises received on the Friday night preceding. It appeared from the testimony of the witnesses that he had been knocked down and illused by three or four men, who affected afterwards to assist him, he complained of a pain in his kidnies. On opening the body eleven of the ribs were broken on the right side, and two on the left, which had lacerated the lungs and caused an effusion of blood of about three pints, nearly the whole of the ribs were fractured in two places. The Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.

On Tuesday the mob who accompanied the Queen's funeral attacked the Tumpikegate-keeper at Hammersmith, for demanding his toll of the horsemen proceeding to Brandenburgh House. The man was cruelly beaten, his gate torn off the hinges, and the mob would not afterwards suffer him to demand his legal toll—thus robbing the poor man of a considerable sum of money, and half murdering him because he did not choose to be robbed quietly.

		SHIP N	EWS.		
Arrived 3		Due	Arrived	Mails	Due
1Dubl				.Malta	
Giner				France	
Holla				.Hamburgi .Flanders .	
Gette	nburgh	1		Jamaica	
Lisbo	ж			St. Thom.	

DEAL, August 17. Wind S.W. Arrived and sailed for the River, the Globe, Cozens, from Calcutta; Dorothy Poster, Snowdon, from Januica, Humber, Johnson, from ditto for Hull; William and Mary, Penn, from Cork, and Biossom, Williamson, from Rio Janeiro. Came down from the River and remain, the Beanon, Owen, for Trieste; and Amphitrite, Allen, for Trieste;

Cork and Jamaica.

PORTSMOUTH, August 17. Wind S.W. Arrived the John transport from London for Jamaica; and Hound cutter from a cruize. Sailed the Neath Castle, Jarman, for London; Fox and Caroline transports for Heligo nd.
FALMOUTH, August 15. Wind N.W. Sailed the William and Thomas

FALMOUTH, August 15. Wind N.W. Sailed the William and Thomas, Lane, for Waterford; and Arvonia, Ellis, for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, August 16. Wind W. Arrived the Perseverance, Jackson, from London for Madeira; and Broderick, Peart, from Miramichi. The latter sailed 24th July with the Harmony, Harle: Pomona, Richmond; Stephens, Dixon; and Industry, Armstrong, and parted company next day.

LYMINGTON, August 17. Put back, His Majesty's ship Niemen.

HARWICH, August 17. Arrived the Vansittart and Lord Nelson packets with mails from Cuxhaven.

HULL, August 16. Arrived the Everthorpe, Ash, from Greenland, with 11 fish, 450 buits. She left the ice on the 26th July, and brings nearly the same accounts as those previously received.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on an unprecedented principle.—Mr. GRAY, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, on the successful system introduced by himself in 1813, which has been found to answer all the purposes of the human Teeth, in mastication, articulation, appearance, &c. and to remain perfectly secure in their places by the pressure of the a mosphere; thereby avoiding pinning to stumps, tying, twisting wires, or fastening springs to the adjoining Teeth, or any attachment whatever to the remaining Teeth; and consequently, fusted of injuring, afford them support. These artificial Teeth may be taken out, and replaced by the wearer with the greatest facility. To those who require whole or half sets, Mr. Gray undertakes, at his own risk, to furnish pieces which shall answer all the purposes above described, without the insumbrance of the spiral springs, which are usually attached to such pieces.—25, Old Burlington-street.

# For Convulsive Fits, Epileptic Fits, Spasmedic Complaints, &c., HADLEY'S CONVULSION POWDERS,—Patronize

sauctioned by				
Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland	Lady Catharine Walpole.			
Right Hon. Lady Amherst.	Lady C. Dundas.			
Right Hon, Lady Lismore.	Hon, Mrs. Bathurst.			
Right Hon. Lady G. Cavendish.	Hon. Mrs. Egerton.			
Lady Caroline Lamb.	Hon. Mrs. Grev. &c.			
Of all discuses incidental to the human	n frame, none are more afflicting			

Idady Caroline Lamb.

Of all diseases incidental to the human frame, none are more afflicting than Convulsion Fits, Epileptic Fits, Spaams, &c. The late Dr. Hadley, of Derby, (the discoverer of this invaluable medicine) used it in private practice for upwards of fity years with the most flattering success in the various complaints, as under, which is proved by incontrovertible facts.

The powerful virtues of this Powder in a short time relieves the sufferer; and by due perseverance in its application, completely extirpates Convulsion Fits in infants and adults; also Epileptic or Falling Fits; strengthens the most weakly atomach; allays linfammation, and removes the most violent Spasmodic Affections. It likewise has the happy effect of eradicating Fits which females are subject to during pregnancy or subsequent accondement. This Powder is a grand restorative in all cases of relaxation, debility, and weakness, in children and adults; it gradually strengthens the stomach, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, and in a short time restores the patient to perfect health, without confinement or alteration of diet.

Extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Hadley:—

From the Hoa. Mrs. Egertun.

Dr. Hadley,

Sir,—I this morning received your letter, mentioning your intention of

Prom the Hea. Mrs. Egerten.

Dr. Hadley,
Sir,—I this morning received your letter, mentioning your intention of bringing your Couvulsien Powder into more general notice. I have so ve y high an opinion of it, from the eases I have seen performed, that I think you will be deing a public service. I remain, Sir, yours, &c. B EGEI(TON. From the Rt. Hon. Lady Lismore. September 2, 1820.

This is to certify, that I have used Hadley's Convulsion Powder in my family and many others, and approve of its efficacy. FRAS. LISMORE. FromLady Walpole.—Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Jan. 26, 1819.

Dr. Hadley,—Sir, I shall have great pleasure in deriring you to make use of my name when you publish the Convulsion Powder. Its great efficacy in my ewn family and friends, and to the poor. I have experienced for many years. I amy your humble servant. CATHERINE WALPOLE.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. 11s. and 22s. each, by appointment of the Proprietor, by Mr. Sanger, Medicine Wareheuse, 150, Oxford-street; Messre. Barclay and Sons, 55, Fleet-market; Messre. Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Pani's Church-yard; Edwards, 66, St. Papi's Church-yard; Sutton and Co. Bow Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Bvans, Long-lane, Smithfield; Prout, 229, Strand; Strading and Nix, Royal Exchange; Johnstone, Cornhill; and, by their appointment, by most respectable Medicine Venders in every Town thmoughout the United Kingdom.—Ask for Hadley's Convulsion Powder.

HALL'S sublime TURKISH PASTE, CIRCASSIAN and FACE POWDER.—The above elegant preparations, which are so universally approved by Ladies of the first rank and fashien, as the most innocent and beautiful assistant to nature, by imparting to the skin that soft and inconceivable fairness, is now prepared, in the highest state of perfection; the Preprietor having lately imported a quantity of the necessary ingredients, will prevent in future any possible disappointment.—One Pound Note Packages, containing two large Pots and two Packets of the Powder, or four small Pots and four small Packets, are forwarded to all parts of Town or Country, and warranted to arrive safe.

N. B. Observe the above are only to be had of the most respectable Dealers of Perfumery or Milliners in the Country, in single Pots, at 16 VA and 5s. 6d.; and the Powder in Packets, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d, and should be asked for in the name of the Proprietor, whose signature is on the outside of each Patent Violet Soap and Chemical Laboratory, No. 28, Hadlew-street, Burton Crescent, Leuden.—J. B. HALL.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

## CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Aug. 17.

Though the arrival of Wheat since Monday has been very moderate, the fineness of the weather occasioned a dull saie, and fine parcels only maintained that day's prices; the ordinary sorts are certainly lower. Barley has rather declined in value; and Beaus and Peas scarcely support our last quotation. Having had a good supply of Oats this week, the trade was particularly heavy, at a decline of full is, per quarter. In other articles we have no alte-

auon to nouce.
RETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.
Rasey Red Wheat (new)
Resex Red Wheat (new)35s. 48s.   Maple
Old
Essex White (pew)
Superfine
Rya Beaus (new)e. 24s. 29s.
Sarley
Walt
Malt
log Pease29s. 31s.

AGGREGATE AVERAGES, AUG. 4.
Wheat, 53s 4d—Rye, 31 10d—Barley, 25s 3d—Oats 20s 4d—Beass,
. 31s 5d—Peas, 30s 11d—20s 5d.

#### PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER. £ s. d.

Portugal Gold, in Coin 0 0 p. oz, Foreign Gold in Bara 3 17 10} New Doubloons 0 0 0	New Dollars Silver in Bars Stand New Louis, each	
COURSE OF EXCHAN	GEFRIDAY, Aug	17.
Amsterdam 12 17 C.F.	Tricate	Res 6a
Ditto at Sight 12 14	Madrid 361 (	'adiz 361

l	NOBFILIDAT, Aug. 17.
Amsterdam 12 17 C.F.	Tricate Ess. fie.
Ditto at Sight 12 14	Madrid 361 Cadiz 361
Retterdam 12 18	Bilboa 35 Barcelona . 35
Antwerp 12 9	Seville35 Gibraltar 30
Hamburgh 38 2	Leghorn 47 Genos 43
Altena	
Paris, 3 days Sight 25 60	Venice 27 60 Malta 45 Naples 301 Palerme 116
Ditto 26 -	Lisben50 Oporto 50
Bordeaux 26 -	Rio Janeiro 49
Frankfort on Main 158	Bahia
Petersburg 3 U	Dublin
Vienna 10 25 Ess. flo.	Dublin 9 per cent.
	10018

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT, From August 13, to August 18, Inclusive.

The present week, like several of its precursors, has been characterised by an absence of interest in commercial operations, and which necessarily precludes scope for detail. Buyers of Plantation Sugars have succeeded rather better, especially in the low and middling qualities, of which the supplies accumulate considerably. Of Coffee, the foreign descriptions maintain their previous value; but Plantation has declined about 2s. per cwt. The market, however, presents a steady appearance, and, should the demand improve, higher prices must ensue. A steady business has been going forwards in Cottons, at previous prices. The Liverpool market is, however, very heavy; and although the generality of holders evince much firmness, yet, in several instances, i to i depreciation has been submitted to. A reference to our former exposition will show the present state of other descriptions of merchandize.

#### PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS. Mon. STOCKS. Wed. Frid. Sat. 2354 764 764 87 764 954 109 194 59 p 76 76 87 87 76 96 108 761 1 751 3 864 71 1 951 764 754 861 755 955 1084 194 60 p 75} 95\$ 108 108 109 5 p 5 p 19 198 } India Bonds Exchequer Bills, 2d. Ditto, 2\flaced Omnium 60 P 1 5

BIRTHS.
On Friday last, at Charlton, the Lady of Wm. Swabey, Esq. R. H. A. of

MARRIAGES.

On Friday, by special licence, by the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, at the house of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, St. James's-aquare, Fred. T. Buller, Esq. eldest son of Major-General Buller of Pelynt and Lanreth, in the county of Cornwall, to the Right Hon. Lady Agnes Percy.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord C. Somerset, to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Poulett, daughter of the late and sister of the present Barl Poulett.

At Chester, Capt. Wrench, formerly of the 9th Lancers, to Anna Maria, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ward, prehendary of Ely.

On Tuesday, the Rev. Charles Mugrave, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and vicar of Whitkirk, Yorkshire, to Selius, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Buxton, Esq. of Leicester.

At Hampstead church, John Bishop, Esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Caroline Gordon.

On Wednesday last, by special licence, at St. Margaret's, in Middlesex, Captain Baird, of the 3d Regiment of Guards, nephew of General Sir David Baird, Bart, to Lady Anne Kennedy, eldest daughter of the Barl and Counters of Cassillis.

Yesterday, at Tunbridge, the Baron Stanislaus Chaudoir, of the Empire of Busis to Lowe this deather.

Yesterday, at Tunbridge, the Baron Stanislaus Chaudoir, of the Empire of Russia, to Lucy, third daughter of Sir Alexander Crichton, M.D. F.R.S. first Physician to the Emperor and Dowager Empress of Russia.

first Physician to the Emperor and Dowager Empress of Russia.

DIED.

On Tuesday, at Grosvenor-street, the Countess Dowager of Ely.
At Calcutta, on the 15th of February, of the cholera morbus, Edward, youngest son of the late George Millett, Esq. East India Director, in the 20th year of his age.
At Girneltar, on the 22d of July, on board His Majesty's ship Sgr: Edw.
Palk, Esq. fifth sen of the late Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart.
On the 10th inst. at Hampton Court, the Hon. Dorothy Charlotte Montage, widow of the Hon. John George Montagu, eldest son of John, fifth Earl of Sandwich.
At the house of Joshua Watson, Esq. Clapton, John Watson, Esq. aged 85.
On the 12th Inst. Justinian Casamajor, Esq. eldest son of the late Justinian Chasamajor, Esq. of Potterells, Herts.
At the advanced age of 86 years, General Martin, of Leeds Castle, near Maidstone, Kent.

Maidstone, Kent.
On the 11th isst. in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, Marmaduke Dayrell, Esq. of Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAFER, at No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLERT-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post poid) are received.



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" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 37.

# SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC JUST PUBLISHED.

MB., BMDIN, Vocal Composer.—This Gentleman, who has two rapidly rises in the public favour, on account of the beautiful meledy and sweatcess of his compositions, has lately favoured the nucleal world with the fellowing elegant Ballads, the increasing demand for which fully justify the Publishers in the expectation they auticipated of the public approval. "THE FIRST ROSE OF SUMMER," as retyring Ballad, sup by Misa Stephens, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, with rapturous applause, price 2s. "THE SUN OF TO-MORROW SHALL DRY UP THY TBARS," Ballad, sung by Mrs. Salmon, at the New Argyll Rooms, with the most distinguished appleause, price 2s. "MIO ALMA, FARE-WELL," Ballad, sung by Mrs. Ashe, at the Bath Concerts, with the highest appleause, price 2s. "FAREWELL TO THE LAND OF MY YOUTH, Ballad, sing by Mrs. Ashe, at the Bath Concerts with great appleause, price 2s. "THE MAID WITH A LOVE-BEAMING EVE," sung by Mrs. Looni Lee at the Bath and Brazhagham Concerts with the meet, such united applause, price 1s. 6d.—London: Printed by Maybow and Co. (fate Phillips and Mayhew) Music-sellery to her Reyal Highness the Duchass of Kent, 17, Old Bond-street, where may be obtained every new Musical Publication of mewit. NEW MUSIC JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW MUSIC.

HAIL, STAR of BRUNSWICK'S ROYAL LINE! a new Loyal Song, written in honour of His Majesty's Ceronation, by L. H. Cove, Esq. composed by GEORGE FREDERICK HARRIS, price 2s. Also, THE LABURNUM TREE, a new Song, sung by Mis WILLIAMS, written by Miss Charlotte Dight, composed by GEO. FRED. HARRIS, price 2s. To be had of Messrs. Clementi and Co. 26, Chespeide, and all the principal Music Warehouses.

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AMODERN GREEK TRANSLATION of the BOOK of COMMON PRAYER. By Mr. CALBO.—Printed for Samuel Bagster, 15,
Paternoster-ow. Where may be had, in uniform vehimes, price 5s. earls
TRANSLATIONS into LATIN, GREEK, SPANISH, GERMAN, 1TALIAN, or FRENCH; or the Right Volumes in one set, including the
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PUGS EFFECTUALLY DESTROYED .- C. TIFFIN, Sor and Successor to B. Tiffin, 273, Straad, near St. Clement's Clurch, assures those who may favour him with their commands, that he effectually destroys Bug's without damage or smell, whether in robms, bedsteads, or familities; having been many sears in practice, he can refer for his success to families in town and vountry, who have employed him. The greatest attention may be relied on. There is a person who assumes the name of Triffin, to which she has no right, her pretence for relationship being a falsehood. By this means she sometimes deceives the customers and employers of C. Tiffan, 273, Straad. bood. By this means shoof C. Timp, 273, Strand.

PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP.—The Chamber Lamp, increasing in interest as the days shorten, the Patentee is induced to prevent this to the Public as a source of comfert superior to any me this constry, or perhaps the world. It embraces brilliancy, perfect safety, and certainty for any length of time required, will be any motion, can be regulated to bern the lengest or shortest night, disappearing in the morning without smoke or smell. The same principle applies, and the Yamps equally portable, on elegany pedestals, for the dining table, sideboard, study, mantievices, &c.; and also for the Glass Grecian Hanging Lamping Lamping Lamps equally portable, on elegandy pedestals, for the dining table, sideboard, study, mantievices, &c.; and also for the Glass Grecian Hanging Lamping Lamps expensions, that they will burn the whole evening without trimming, requiring to be replenished with cotton only once in two or three months, and at these Lamps, that they will burn them. The annual expense of light burning every night in the year, proportionate with candles, is, for the chamber as above described, 10s.; for the kitchen, equal to a candle eight to the pound, its.; parlour or mould sixes, 15s.; and to fours, 17s.; suppeas a dome lamp for the dining table, equal to four mould fours, 68s.; or hall, three mould sixes, 46s. Thus the degrees of light, more we less, can be regulated at pleasure suited to the occasion. By this statement Gentlemen may acceptain the great saving in proportion to their establishment, bearing in saind, that these Lamps burn as sweet as wax.—Sold for the Patentee, by Thomas Peance and Co. No. 298, facing the front of 8t. Clement's Church, Stranst who, to secure the reputation of this invention from the effects of additerates ed, are bound to sell none but pure and genuine Spermaceti, Lesters additions. PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP .- The

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

CHANGE of RESIDENCE induces the Patentes in acquainf the Nobility and Gentry, that in consequence of the consequence is the consequence of the seed is generic exticles. The PATENT VIOLET SOAP having a decided prespecies, both as a washing and shaving Seap, for its eleanateg, beautifying,
softening, and balsamic properties on the skin, that it was its consequences of
those inestimable qualities blis, Maisty granted his Letters Fatent. It should
flivariably be asked for as "Ffall's Patent Violet Soap." It is sold in squares
at 2s. 6d. and is 6d. and in boxes containing twelve squares, at 25s. or twelve
small, at 15s.; the shaving eakes, at 2s. 6d. each, or he boxes, 4s. 6d. which
are re-filled, at 2s. 6d. and it is forwarded to all parts of towar or security
warranted to arrive safe, by addressing a line by post to the Patentee. Observe his name and signature is on the outside of the wrapper.—J. E. HALL,
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DURGERS's NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great approbation, and the demand for it confining to increase, JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this shelr lent as knowledgments to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same; its utility and great convenience is all olimates, has freemeneded it to the section in they and great convenience in all olimates, has freemeneded it to the section things as the section of the same; its utility of the section of the se

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THE only Article that BEALLY PREVENTS the HAIR

FALLING OFF, or TURNING GREY, produces a laxariant Growth on the belief places, and beautiful flowing Curie, is

ROW LAND's BACASSAR OIL.

The Original and Genuine, which for many years has been universalty admired, and is acknowledged the best and cheapest article for producing a beautiful Head of Hair, and produces WHISKERS, EYE BROWS, &c. Its pre-eminent written have gained it the patronage of Royalty and the Nobility, and is attested by an immense multitude of wfinesses. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d.; and One Guinea per Bottle.

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#### MISCELLANIOUS.

ANECDOTE OF His MAJESTY .- Baron Fagel, the Dutch Ambassador, dined with the King last week, and wore his national cockade of orange coloured ribband. On his entering the room, His Majesty accosted him, and said, "by the bye, Fagel, I observe you wear your national cockade; but that colour is held the symbol of party-spirit it is culculated to excite unpleasant feelings, and I hall be obliged by your not wearing it in future." We understand that the bint was received as it was meant, and that His Majesty's gracious wishes have been acceded to. We give this as the "on dit" of the day, circulated, as it is said, upon the highest official authority.

A Radical fellow, of the name of WHITAKER, had the audacity to broach his politics before some of the Life Guards, into whose society he had forced himself at the Kino's Head, at Knightsbridge: his principles being very obnoxious, and he being recognised by one of the Serjeants, it was deemed proper to reward his impudence by ducking him with a pail of water. He proceeded to make affidivit of the affair before Mr. Alderman Venables, in the course of which, it appears, the Serjeant "made use of the most." filthy and beastly language respecting the late Queen and Alderman Wood, and said, the latter was a disappointed Radical in "man Wood, and said, the latter was a disappointed Radical in "consequence of the Queen leaving him nothing in her Will; and "that the Queen on her death-bed, had admitted, that William "Austin was her son. I replied fally, that it was a downright falsehood," says this Whitaker. "Fally" enough—for how should Whitaker know? We will swear that Wood is a disappointed Radical; and we do not believe, that although Doctor Litshinoton, and four other persons, who were in the room at the time with him, will deny either so roundly or fally as Mr. Whitaker side, the Queen's admission about Billy—it shews the folly of such zeal as Mr. Whitaker's, (who since his ducking has been called Mr. Wet-taker,) and he will see his felly ere long. And as for the rest of his affidavit it as nearly substantiates the Courier's account of the affair as possible. recount of the affair as possible.

Some Radicals have got up a funeral procession for the two rioters who were shot at Cumberland-gate, which is to take place to-day. The awful ceremony of burying a journeyman bricklayes, we should think hardly tempting enough to attract a crowd; and we are quite sure it is the duty of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to prevent any assemblage of persons for the purpose in Smithfield.

If the miscreants who are expected to muster on the occasion

are protected by the obsolete privileges of the City, we trust, that strong measures will be adopted to preserve the public years when they quit it: and that whoever may command the military (if any should be requited) may have a sufficient force with him to protect the loyal and quiet inhabitants of Middlesex from the depre of a meb, should there be one; but, above all, we hope that Siz ROBERT BARRE may have no hand whatever in the business.

Elderly gentlewomen are useful persons to make tea, and take sauff, and play low whist; but to enforce the orders of Government; and maintain its authority and respectability, we would prefer persons of masculine—minds at least.

In order that the public may form some idea of Madical versalty; we beg leave to state, that a gentleman who resides in the Edgeware-road, informed the people in the neighbourhood, on his return home from witnessing the aftray which occurred at the funeral of the late Queen; that he had been entrageously assaulted by the military, who cut his hat in the most brutal symmes. On enquiry, however, it turns out that he was not hart at all, and that as that hat was only and sound when he entered his dwelling; he must have qui it himself with his peninife some hours subsequent to the rist!!!! This is Manchester all over!!!

BROUGHAM is pleading on the northern circuit in a syppe a own.

Montholon and his Wife, Bronapanyn's fuithful friesde cris followers, are living in the same house which the Quara occupied

last year in Portugan-sizect.

The dear Times, who, like Mass. Maraprop, is admirable for its vulgarity, has this sweet line in its number of yesterday, dis-cussing whether the soldiers cut at the people- before they were as-saulted—the Cockney says, "the above fact is of prime importsaulted—the Cockney says, "the above fact is of prime imper-ance." This is admirable, and grows better when we recalled that it comes from an Editor, who, in the same paper, affects to ridicule and criticine Long Longonoman we speech

We trust our readers will carefully observe poor Ween's Lietter in the Dulty Papers—let into a mounting coach by the Gerent of Ma. BAYLAY. It is the most moving plotuse of wretchedness and disappointment we ever beside. We reserve our remarks upon him and Lusarington-tilithey come back; thus will we have rare fun with the bridgers and the Bay-man.

"It is generally understood that the perions who appear in black are in mounting for Homey and Farnes—and it is really a very matter tribute.

pretty tribute.

The Army:—The following is the present prices of Commissions in the Army:—Cavalay.—Lieut.-Colonal.81731.; Major 46751.; Captain 32251.; Lieutemat 11901.; Cenet 8401.—Invantay.—Lieut.-Colonal 45001.; Major 32001.; Captain 18001.; Lieutemant 74001. : Ensign 4501.

At the final close of the poll, on Friday, for the University of Oxford, the numbers were—For Mr. Heber, 512—Sir J. Nicholl, 519—Majority, 73. " Mr. Heber was, of course, returned.

Sir W. Domville is about to resign his alderman's gown, on

equat of ill-health.

His Majesty's ship Glasgow, with the remains of the Queen on hoard, reached Cuxhaven early on Sunday morning.

The Harl Mona Packet.— By a statement in the Livespood Papers, it appears that the number of persons on board the packet at the time of her being lost did not much expeed eighty. The total number picked up from the wreck is 31, amongst whom are the Captain and Mate, Miss Yates, of London, and Captain Bagaal of the 66th Foot, the latter of whom was interred on Sunday last at St. Mary's, Edge-hill.

Lady Cochrane is coming home from South America, in the An-

Lady Cochrane is coming home from South America, in the Apdromache, Captain Shirreff, whose arrival is expected in about six

PARIS, Avg. 18.—Generals Bertrand arrived in this capital con

Friday evening.

The new Messiah, whose posspous arrival in Greece has been as nounced by several Journals, turns out to be no other than Joseph Napoleon, who has quitted America, accompanied by Lefebre Des-nouettes, the brothers Lallemand, and some other French officers.

nouettes, the brothers Lallemand, and some other French officers, for the purpose of offering his services to the Greeks.

A private letter received from Petersburgh, dated July 24, gives the following statement of the amount of the Russian army:—Tem infantry corps d'armée, each consisting of 54,000 men, and dispersed, throughout the various provinces of the Empire 540,000—The corps d'armée under Prince de Wittgenstein, encamped on the frontiers of Turkey 92,000.—The corps d'armée of Gen. Yermanoff, which was thought destined to Piedmont, and which, at the puest, it is said, of the Emperor of Austria, continues stationed on the frontiers of Silesia 112,000.—The Imperial Guard, composed of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry 50,000.—The pennagent corps of 54,000 men which watches Persia 54,000.—A corps of cavalry, each, 10,000 men strong 50,000.—Making an aggregate force of 112,000.

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

MARR. R. C. Rathbone-place, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

PLATTS, M. Deptford, tobaccenter.

BANKRUPTR.

BANKRUPTR.

BANKRUPTR.

BANKRUPTR.

BANKRUPTR.

BANKRUPTR.

HBMLINGTON, J. jun. York, gracer.

HBMLINGTON, W. Devanshire-street, Queen-square, whe merchant:
PETERS, E. Bristol, gracer.

RAIMAN, H. Derford, victualier.

## LAST MIGHT'S GAZETTE.

4th Reg. of Light Drags. Capt. Norcliffe. to be Major, vice Walter. Am. urg. A. Menzies, from half pay 21st, Light Drags to be Ass. Surg, vice ardiner.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 26.

4th Reg. of Light Drags. Capt. Noncilio to be Major, the Walten. Allegure. A Menzies, from half pay 21st, Light Drags to be Ass. Shrg, vice Gardinet.

9th Ditto, Capt. A. Osaphell to be Major, vice Tavendish:—Lieut. G. Racan. so be Gapt. wice Campbell.—Gardet and Light. Lord O. Reintmain be Lieut. vice Bacon.—Gent. Cadet Hon. G. Finch. from the Rayai Milliang Call. to be Cornet, the M Duffe.

13th Pilto, Col. T. Hawker, from half pay 20th Light Drag. to be Lieut. Gaf. Iss or Gren. Reg. of Vost Gwards. Col. Hon. H. G. P. Townshend as Bet Lieut. Col. —Lieut. Col. J. Hawher, from half pay 20th Light Prag. to be Lieut. Gaf. Iss or Gren. Reg. of Vost Gwards. Col. Hon. H. G. P. Townshend as Bet Lieut. Col. —Lieut. Col. J. Hanbury to be Second Major, with the rank of Col.—Lieut.—Col. —Lieut. Col. J. Hanbury to be Second Major, with the rank of Col.—Col. Col. Str. H. F. Bouverie, R. C. B. tobe First Major, with the rank of Col.—Lieut.—Col. Major, vie Rouverie.

3d Reg. of Foot Guards—Lieut.—Col. H. W. Rooke to be Lieut.—Col. —Macconnell to be Second Major, vie Rouverie.

3d Reg. of Foot Guards—Lieut.—Col. H. W. Rooke to be Lieut.—Col. —Macconnell to be Second Major, vie Rouverie.

3d Reg. of Foot Guards—Lieut.—Col. H. W. Rooke to be Lieut.—Col. with the rank of Col.—Lieut.—Lieut.—Col. J. J. Cachyanet to be Sec. Major, with the rank of Col.—Lieut.—Lieut.—Col. J. J. Cachyanet to be Sec. Major, with the rank of Col.—Lieut.—Lieut.—Col. J. J. Cachyanet to be Sec. Major, with the rank of Col.—Lieut.—J. Blackwell, to be Lieut.—Col.

18th Ditto—Col. N. Blackwell, to be Lieut.—Col.

18th Ditto—Col. N. Blackwell, to be Lieut.—Col.

18th Ditto—Lieut.—Col. A. Campbell, K. C. B. to be Lieut.—Col.—Lieut. W. Trimmer, from the 19th Rod. to be Lieut.—Col.—Realds H. F. Broderip has resigned his Commission.

18th Ditto—Lieut.—Col. T. Berreton, to be Lieut.—Col. vice Yates.

18th Ditto—Lieut.—Col. T. Gren. Col. Sec. Major, vice Cackburn.

18th Ditto—Lieut.—Col. Blat. Campbell, to be Lieut.—Col. vice Sir F. Stovie.

'Logalin.
Slat Ditto—Lieut. J. C. Farmer, to be Lieut, vice Trimmer.
Shi Ditto—Lieut. Cel. W. B. Neynes, to be Lieut. Col. vice Sir F. Stovis.
Shi Ditto—Brevet Lieut. Col. Hon. Sir C. Gordon, to be Major, vice Suther

Boyal Staff Corps. Brevet Lieut, Col. Sir L B. Celleton, Bert. to be

Major, vice Lang.

Major, vice Lang.

Ist West imiles Regt. Lieut. W: Betamound, to be Capter the Wiftwoot.

Hospital Staff.—Am.-Surg. J. Mouatt, McD. to be Super Ass. Surg. J. S. Haston, McD. to be Super Ass. Surg. J. S. Haston, McD. to be Surg. J. S. Haston, McD. to be Ass. Surg. J. S. Haston, McD. to be Super Ass. Surg. J. S. Haston, McD. to be Ass. Surg. Surg. J. S. Haston, McD. to be Ass. Surg. Surg. J. S. Haston, McD. to be Ass. Surg. Surg. J. S. Haston, McD. to be Ass. Surg. Surg. J. S. Haston, McD. to be Ass. Surg. Surg. J. S. Haston, McD. Surg. Surg

unauments—majer C. Sympole be Libut. Col. of Infantry, vice G. Couole.
Brovet.—Gel. H. Darling, to be Maj. Ounder the Army colinger W. Riddelly
to be Lieut. Col. in the Army.
To be Majors in the Army.—Capt. G. Peebles, of the Royal Marinens
Copt. R. M. Cakas, of the lat Life Outries.

Changing signed by the Lord Lieut, of the County of Success."

Fitting bert, East, to be Des. Lieut,
Susser, Millis, — D. S. Dickens the younger, Esq. to be, Capt. rice. Escale
hm, resigned.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED. WILDMAN, J. Fen-court, merchant.
HOWARD, B. GIBBS, J. Cork-street, money-acriseners.

HOWARD, E. and GIBBS, J. Cork street, money-servences, and the ROTHERY, J. and PAPR, T. Leeds, seed-crushers. FRY, G. Newbury, mercer. WHITESIDE, R. FISHER, H. and HASTIE, T. Waitchaven, merchants. WHITESIDE, R. FISHER, H. and HASTIE, T. Waitchaven, merchants.
HANKES, R. Great, Turnstile, hat manufactures.
COOPER, G. Jun. O'ld Kord, Niddlesex, farmer.
HODUSON, J. Staindrop, dealer in hams.
THORN, J. T. Flymouth, currier.
PARRY, T. Mannhester, SEATON, R. Wentbridge, and ARMITAGE.
Pontefract, catton-spinners.
EAMBERT R. Arwick, estem-manufacturer.
COLSTON, D. E. Islington-road, upholsterer.
TAYLOR, H. Sidney-piace. Commorcial-road, master-mariner.
TAYLOR, J. New Cut, Lambetb, ironmenger.

#### THE KING.

The King on Friday se maight made his public entry into Dublin, The King on Friday se anight made his public entry into Dublin, in the midst of the greatest concourse of people that ever congregated there on any public occasion. The shops were shut, and before seven o'clock some very elegant and tasteful laurel wreathes, with shamrocks entwining, and surmounted by large ornamental the surrounded by large ornamental statements. growns, were drawn across the streets from one house to the opposite. The houses and streets through which the procession passed were crowded to excess. A triumphal arch was prepared at the matrance of Sackville-street. At 11 o'clock the Lord Mayor, in Mis state-coach, drawn by six horses, and accompanied by the Board of Alderman, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Common Council in full dress, and robes of the most magnificant description, left the Man-sion-house in state, and formed within the triumphal arch, the gate of which was closed. The bands then played God see the King, and afterwards, in succession, several Irish airs, and the plaudits of the neonle. At 12 a roral saluta announced the denarture of the an amerwares, in succession, several irish airs, amin the platells of the people. At 12 a reyal salute announced the departure of the King from the Vice-regal Lodge; which was re-echoed by the loud and reiterated shouts of the people, and the guns of the vessels on the river. His Majesty left the Park in an open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful teres, led by his grooms, and attended by a numerous trains of grooms and footmen in magnificent liveries. His Majesty was decording a full military inform descripted with the jesty was dressed in a full military uniform, decorated with the order and ribband of St. Patrick. He also wore the star of the order of the Garter. The King held in his hand a cocked hat, surmounted by a vich plane of white feathers falling over the leaf; and in the front of his bet, in the place of the usual military cockade, he wore a remarkably targe octagon resette, composed of full-grown sham-packs. His Majesty were a mourning crape around his left arm; he seemed in excellent health and spirits. Shouts from the as-combled multimed in the Park greeted his Majesty upon ascending his harouche, which he acknowledged by repeated inclinations of his head, and a dignified, yet somewhat familiar motion of his hand. The King was accompanied in his carriage by the Marquises of Headfort and Winchester. The procession, which had been arranged to accompany his Majesty into the city, was composed of nearly all the nobility, gentry, and public officers of Ireland. His Majesty reached the northern gute of the Park at half-past twelve, where he was received by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.—At ten minutes before two o'clock the splendid cavalcade reached the front of the barrier in Sackville-street; and an officer of arms having in due form, by command of the Lord Lieutenant, demanded entrance to the city of Dublin for His Majesty King George IV. the procession, amidst the loudest acclamations, the sound of trumpets, and martial music, passed through the barrier at as quick a pace as possible. His Majesty stood up in the barouche and bowed repeatedly to the immense multitude around him; thousands of volces, by an instantaneous impulse, vociferated, "God save the King," "God bless your Majesty." The King bowed incessantly, waved his hat in his hand, looked towards the windows and tops of the houses, which were filled by elegantly dressed females (Prince and Princess Esterlassy and the Marchiness of Conyngham were in one of the sear windows), and smilingly repeated his obeisances in a familiar manner. The Recorder welcomed His Majesty upon his entrance into the city; and the King, during the Recorder's speech, stood up uncovered, and repeatedly bowed to the Corporation. When the Lord Mayor presented His Majesty with the keys of the city, upon a silver salver, the King immediately replied to the Lord Mayor, "Take back your keys, my Lord, they cannot be in hetter hands." The presenting of the civic sword and other coremonies them followed. The procession did not move on for upwards of twenty minutes, during which time His Majesty re-ected the congratulations of the people; and, apparently much affected, repeatedly said, "I thank you, my friends—God bless you all—I shall ever remember these proofs of your attachment." —Sir Benjamin Bloomfield exultingly said to the King in that part of the procession when the most enthusiastic demonstrations of attachment were shown by the multitude, "May it please your Majesty, have I any reason to be ashamed of my countrymen?"—
"No, no, my dear Bloomfield," replied his Majesty, "they are a fine, a mobile people." Just as the King passed the Exchange, a Siving done whom were first more to a large week at the country to a large week at the country to be a large week at the country to fine, a moble people." Just as the King passed the Exchange, a living dove, whose wings were fastened to a laurel wreath drawn across from the Exchange to a neighbouring house, was let down by those such sustained the wreath into the royal carriage. The King took the bird of peace between his hands, and appeared highly gratified at this singular mark of respect and attention. At half past two o'clock the procession entered the Castle gates, amid a rayal salute, having been exactly two hours and a half meeting from the Lodge to the Castle. The Civic Authorities and Nobility here took leave of his Majesty, as he alighted at the Palaca. The King immediately after appeared at the window, swar the portion, between the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Sidmouth. and was loudly cheered. His Majesty repeatedly placed his band spon his heart, and bowed to those who had given him so enthusiastie a reception.

on His Majorty attended the Presence Chamber, at the When Mis Majorty attended the Presence Chamber, at the Castle of Dublin, the Lori Lieutenant proceeded to the foot of the Throne, and anking the Sword of State, from his Grace the Duke of Leinster, who been it in the procession, presented it to His Majorty, whe, in the most gracious manner returned it, and commended, that during his stay in his Irish capital, the Sword upon all State occasions, should be borne by his Excellency. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mis Majorty retired to his private classed, where he repeated for some time, and at his return appeared at the window, and saw with astesishment, that the assemblace of at the window, and as with a standahment, that the assemblage of householders, and the different trades which followed his carriage in the procession, had not yet passed strongh the Castle-yard; although they continued, shring the commony and His Majesty's restrement, to proceed at the pace in which the procession moved. His Majesty, with great condescession, and with evident feeling, a few words to the crowds which filled the Castle-yard but the signts which rent the air, did not easile us to collect their substance. From his manner, we should suppose, that His Majorty was expressing the sessations which the precedings of the day excited.—The bedies in attendance, for the purpose of presenting Addresses, which Mis Majorty was to receive on the Throne, were then indeeduced. His Majorty was seated, survounded by all his great Officers of Shate, and delivered the answer in the most dracet Officers of State, and delivered the answers in the most graceful and impressive manner.

s was that from th s, Bishops, and Clergy; it was read by the Lord Primate, and His Majes, 'V delivered the following Answer :-

"I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and dutiful A derma Four congratulations upon my arrival in this part of my kingdom, at ord me sartfelt satisfaction. I am highly gratified by the testimony a which we now present to me of your affectionate and faithful attachment to "" m and Threne. You may be seaured of my firm and constant support of our Established Church; and I rely, with confidence, on your assiduity sestness in the discharge of the sacred duties of your Ministry, an meen your sealous and unremitting endeavours, both by precept and example 20 premote and cherish the benevolence and charities of our hely Religion nongst all classes and descriptions of your fellow-subjects.

The Recorder then read the Address from the Lord Mayer and Supposation, to the King. The Lord Mayor, on presenting it, had the honour of kissing His Majesty's hand; but when in the act of proposed a maning rate majority same, but when in the not or rising, fills Majority, in the most gracious manner, presented his hand a seemed time, addressing him by the title of Sir Abraham Bradley King, a Baronet of his United Empire; at the same time, condeconding to inform him, that directions for his patent had been

His Majesty then stunding the following his wer to the Address:

"I am highly gradified by assistatimety of year affectionate and scalous attackment to my Peyran and Courseases. It is with inexpressible satisfaction that I visit this puried my desilibeas. Alam justly sensible how largely its inhabitants large ceatributed to the power and glory of the empire; and the feelings which have been manifested towards me on this occasion have made a deep and indelible impression on my heart. The maniner in which you have evinced these feelings demands my warmest thanks. Be assured that my leval city of Dublin will ever stand high in my conditione and esteem, and that I shall at all timese he arrives to the utmost of my power, its wel/arre, prosperity, and happinges."

The Provost and Deputation from the University then brought up their Address, which was read by the Provost. His Majesty delivered the following gracious and dignified Answer:—

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I receive such a testimeny of your feelings inou my arrival in this country, and of your affectionate and firm attachment to my Person and Government. In viviting this part of my kingdom, it is my earnest what te manifest the high sense which I entertain of the value of those excellent institutions and establishments with which it abounds. The University of Dublin holds amongst them a meet distinguished place. Experience attests, that, within your walls, that cultivation has been given to genius, that useful knowledge acquired, and those principles implanted, from which the public has, in numerous instruces, derived advantage, the most splendid and important. It will, I am persuaded, be your constant endeavour to maintain and increase the reputation which you have so justly obtained; and, in the discharge of the duties which belong to your several stations, you may be assured of my constant favour and protection."

After the Addresses were presented on the Throne, and his Majesty bad delivered his Answers, he retired to his closet, where h

After the Addresses were presented on the Throne, and his Ma jesty had delivered his Answers, he retired to his closet, where he received the Deputations and Addresses from the Roman Catholics, Dissenters, and Quakers.—To each of the Addresses, His Majesty delivered the most gracious Answers.

onivered the most gracious Answers.

On the following day, His Majesty reviewed the several Regiments composing the garrison, in the Phænix Park. At eleven o'clock, the line was formed on the Fifteen Acres, and consisted of the following regiments:—The 3d Light Dragoons, the Ennikkillen Dragoons, ing regiments:—The 3d Light Dragoons, the Enniskillen Dragoons, the 7th Hussars, and the 12th Lancers, besides the 23d, 52d, 43d, 53d, and 78th Regiments of Insantry, and the whole flanked by two troops and a Brigade of Artillery. At half past eleven o'clock, a brilliant eerlege of military appeared on the ground, elegantly mounted, and riding at a slow, pace from the direction of the regal residence. In the group west his Excellency the Lord I ieutenant, with the whole of his Staff, and many other military officers of high rank. At ten minutes past twelve o'clock precisely, the crowd had the gratification of seeing His Majesty. The King at that time, rode out of the private evenue in full military uniform, and mounted on a grey charger; he looked in excellent health and spirits, and appeared delighted at the enthusiastic reception he met with. He repeatedly, and with that dignity and affability so peculiarly his own, acknowledged by obelances, the enthusiastic demonstrations of popular respect, which he eacountered as he rode monstrations of popular respect, which he encountered as he rode through the Park to the ground occupied by the military. A small guard of Lancers preceded and followed His Majesty; Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Colonel Quinten, and Sir B. Bolton, the King's Equerries, rode by his side. His Majesty recognized several gentlemen and most graciously condescended to salute them in the most familiar way. The Austrian Ambassador, in his full uniform, Sir Chas. liar way. The Austrian Ambassador, in his full uniform, Sir Chas.
Paget, in his naval uniform, and a number of military gentlemen. Paget, in his naval uniform, and a number of military gentlemen, rode with the King, who smiled and conversed with those around him upon the gratifying exhibition of so much enthusiasm as he then witnessed. The artillery discharged a royal salute as the King rode on the ground, when His Majesty approached the line—the military evolutions were commenced and continued with the finest effect. The King repeatedly signified his approbation of the fine condition of the troops in the field, and the admirable precision of their evolutions, which were in the highest degree military and imposing. His Majesty quitted the field at three o'clock, accompanied by the same honours, and greeted with the same warmth with which he had been received. The Marquis of Anglessa was on the ground, dressed in the uniform of the 7th Hussars; at the head of which he rode through the city, on their return to their barracks. He was cheered as he passed along.

On Sunday morning His Majesty went to Christchurch Cathedral: of course the greatest divicality was arctifed. As no admission

dral; of course the greatest curiosity was excited. As no admission could be had without a ticket, few persons that were not of high rank and distinction could get in; with these the Cathedral was crowded in all parts. It was a scene of extraordinary brilliancy The part occupied by the King was newly furnished for the occusion, with the seats, cushions, draperies, &c. of rich Irish crimson velvet, fringed with gold; and there was a new quarto Prayer-The Service was read by the Rev. Mr. Osborne; his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin preached the Sermon, and his text was—
"Righteousness exalteth a pation;" and the anthem, taken from

The King shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord: exceeding glad shall be "The King shall rejoice in tay strength, O Louis exceeding giant sman are be of thy salvation. Thou hast given him his heart's desire; and hast not denied him the request of his lipe. For thou shalt present him with the blessings of goodness; shall salv all the country of pure gold upon his head. His honour is great in thy salvation; glory and great worship shalt thou lay upon him. For thou shalt give him everlasting felicity: and make him glad with the lay of the comptoning of the contemporary.

with the joy of thy countension.

This anthem was finely performed by Messus. Jager, Buggins, Smith, Sir J. Stevenson, Weyman, &c. His Majesty's carness ruly plous attention to the service was, like that of his father, truly with the joy of thy counter delifying. The prayers for the King were impressively repeated by the congregation. His Majesty felt, evidently and strongly, this devotion of his people. He was habited in a dark blue coat, white small-clothes, and white silk stockings; he were no order but that of the Garter. Nothing could equal the cheering of the multitude outside, as the King approached the Cathesiral and alighted from of the Garter. his coach. His Majesty was met at the door by the Archbishop of Dublin, who made his obeleauce, which was most graciously re-turned by the King, who then proceeded to his seat in this order— the Vergers, the Chois, Presentor, Dean, the Archbishop, His

Majesty, the Lord Lieutenant, &c. &c. , On Monday, the Leves was the most brilliant that Dublin Castle has ever witnessed. The number was so great, and the pressure so intense, that not more than one in twenty were able to approach person, but were impelled to their exit at the opposite door, absolutely without seeing Mis Majesty. Chapeaus, lachets, shoes, bags, nay skirts of cours; were torn away, and the place afterwards presented the data spotts of a field of bettle. Many who had not, nor could not get carriages, were seen walking home from the Leves bare-headed. Great damage was done to carriages, the pannels of many having been broken in by the poles of conte vehicles. Every backney-coach and sedan-chair was in requisition, from it, formed no small part of the street population. The number of equipages could not have been less than 1900, and the crowd in ception apartments may be judged from the following Lord Chamberlain's official notice, which it was found about nessary to issue in the evening, from an apprehension that the com-many could not be accommoduled in any way at the drawing-room negy could not be accer rcement of ladi

en the following day, if a proportionate removement of a state of the company who attended to-day:

"LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Monday Evening, Aug. 29, 1821.

It is 'managed that those Gentlemen who were at His Majesty's Leves to-day, and do not consider it absolutely necessary to be present with their faday, and do not consider it absolutely necessary to be present with their faday, and do not consider it absolutely necessary to be present with their faday, and do not consider to absolutely necessary to be present with their faday, and do not consider the purp. We of gravening the extreme inconvenience which must otherwise insvitably take places, from instificiency of the means of reception and accommodation."

Associated in the company of the means of reception and accommodation.

mandation. I forgood to compage a body from the lobby to the resence-Cham, we, that a gentlemen who lost a diamond buckle Presence-Cham, we, sum a gentleman who lost a diamond buckle from his shoe was, on friends observed on the floor, unable to find room to stoop for it for nearly half an hour. It was calculated that the presentations to H. 'e Majerty averaged 700 per hour. His Majerty, previous 10 the Levee, received the Addresses from

the Roman Catholic Bishops, the Dissenters, and Quakets; the d the latter se former were dressed in their Episcopal robes, a their hats to be removed, before they entered the presence.

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

"I am highly gratified by your congratulations on my arrival in this country, and of the sentiments of cordial and datiful attachment which you have expressed to my Person and Threns. It was my carnest wish in visiting this part of my United Kingdom, that an equal degree of satisfaction might be diffused amongst all descriptions of my faithful subjects in Iraland—that wish is happily and fully accomplished, and I am persuaded no endeavour will be wanting on your part to cherish and preserve that spirit of layed union, which now persades and animates the whole community, and which is not less conducive to individual and social happiness than to the strength and prosperity of the State."

TO THE PRESERVENCES.

and prosperity of the State."

TO THE PRESENTERIAN DISSENTERS.
"The sentiments which you have expressed on my arrival in this pe my dominions are highly gratifying to me, and are entitled to my war thanks. I have the fullest confidence in your faithful and firm attach to my Ferson and Throne; and you may be assured of my constant priter of those civil and religious liberties which are the birthright epeople."

"It is highly satisfactory to me to receive your congratulations on my rival in this part of my kingdom, and your assurance of attackment to Person and Government. The loyalty of your principles, and your regular and peaceable conduct entitle you to my good opinion and esteem. You mely upon my constant pretection, and the continuance of those privileg which you now so justy peaces."

His Maiesty slocked?

His Majesty also held an investiture of the Order of St. Patrick. The following Noblemen were introduced, when each received the honour of Knighthood, and were invested with the insignia of the Order:—Lord Greaves, as Proxy for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who was introduced between the two senior Knights, the Marquis Conyngham, and the Earl O'Neill. The Marquis of Donegal, his Excellency Earl Tabot, the Earls of Grandade, Meath, Roden, Courtown, and Fingal, were subsequently introduced be-tween the two junior Knights; Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, bearing the ribband and badge on a blue volvet cushion.

His Majesty afterwards held an investiture of the Most Honour-able Order of the Bath, when Admiral the How. Thomas Pakenham, K. C. B. received the honour of Knighthood, and was invested with the riband and badge of the Most Honourable Order; and Sir John Elley, K. C. B. on his attaining the rank of Major-General, received from His Majesty the star of that degree of the Most Homour-able Order, Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, officiated

for Sir George Nayler on this occasion.

On Tuesday, a most numerous meeting of the Nobility, Archbishops, Bishops, Clergy, and Gentry, took place at the Boyal Exchange, the Mayor in the Chair, supported by the Lord Primate on the right, and the Lord High Chancellor on his left. The Archbishop of Tuam stated, they had met to propose a subscription for a Testi-monial to commemorate the visit of our August Sovereign, the first who had visited Ireland under such circumstances. Before reading the resolutions, he prayed to the Throne of Grace to prote the resolutions, he prayed to the Throne of Grace to protect our most graftlous Sovereign, to prolong his reign, and to grant him a Trone of GRory, when called from the world below. His Grace then moved the resolutions. The Earl of Fingall seconded the resolutions:—Mr. O'Connell wished a Royal residence should be erected in Ireland; he was certain that the overflowing and faithful hearts of his Irish subjects would contribute liberally, for he felt pride in saying, that the King was the most accomplished gentlement in the world and his material and one decomplished gentlement in the world and his material and one decomplished gentlement in the world and his material and one decomplished gentlement in the world and his material and one decomplished gentlement in the world and his material and one decomplished gentlement in the world and the material and his material and and a second and the sec mun in the world, and his urbanity and condescension since he to Ireland, had gained him the love, admiration, and respect of every individual. -In the course of a few minutes, the sublists were filled to the amount of several thousands.—On Thursday, His Majesty intended to visit some of the public institutions, and in Reserving, the Lord Mayor was to entertain His Majesty, Prince Esterhazy, and several persons of distinction, with a grand dinner at the Mansion House.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON GEORGE FRANCIS. On Monday at three o'clock, the Jury re-assembled at the Goat Tavern, Pimileo. The Coroner intimated to the Jury that he had received from Mr. Hobbouse, similar to the one noticed at the laquest on

Charles Boyd described the movements of the moh and the Charles Hoyd described the movements of the movement was soldiery up to the arrival at Cumberland-gate; he thought the soldiers acted as if with a view to intimidate the people. They actually out at the people, but witness stated that he had been a short time on the wall when he saw the decreased come from Tyburn-tumpike; saw a man with him; they were both, as it appeared, going to Cumberland-gate; the deceased ran fast, as if to gain Cumberland-gate, but seeing some of the Guards before him he tried to regain his former position, when a shot was fired and be fell; tried to get hold of him as he was near the railing, but could not do so, and he fell. The deceased appeared, both on coming and on going from the gate, as if re-treating from the soldiery; observed by whom the shot was fired, but does not think he could now pick him out. He appeared a young man about 22, he was ruddy and round-faced; saw the pistol before he fired; he turned hatf-round in his saddle and fired. After the Life Guards had gone a little way along with the fanceal, they came back in two parties, and in the first party was the man who shot the deceased; when they came back he said, "there is the man who shot deceased." The soldier put his hand on his sword, and looked disdainfully at witness, who retreated.

two latter witnesses testimony was nearly similar to that gives in evidence by them on the enquiry into the death of Honey.—The On Wednesday the Inquest was resumed :- Joseph Hawk

had inspected the troops, but could not identify any onessex make we.

William Spratt saw the officer who shot Honey, at the burnarias
three times, but he was so like another officer, that he could not identify the officer who shot the deceased; but he saw the officer who shot Honey, and witness said to him that he was the man, and the accused made no reply: he could not identify him when he saw him drawn up at the barracks; there were two officers so much alike that he could not distinguish one from the other; one of officers was painted; to seemed to have been coloured a little reddish; he had mustachies on, and so had the other officer, and the Life Guards on the 14th had not mustachies; they were dissed; they had cloaks on, and some of them were muffled up in these cloaks, and the clasp of the belimets concealed their faces in ill a si willing eq great measure; it was cloaks on the 14th.

Two other witnesses, of the names of Norris and Field, were then examined as to the riot. The evidence for the defence was then gone into."

R. B. Teast described what took place at Cumberland gate the people pelted the soldiers with stones or bricks; the troops opened the gates and they were again closed by the people, and the soldiers were still pelted: the soldiers at length succ ing the gates, but the pelting still continued from Oxford-street and from the wall adjoining; there are small bouses on which people ed from Oxford-street as might stand, and many people were on them, and stones flung from those houses; the soldiers bore all this pelting quietly; he saw the guards repeatedly struck with stones before they struck with their swords. The troops appeared not to wish to interfere with the people until they were assaulted with stones; saw one of the soldiers struck severely in the shoulder with a brick-bat before the firing commenced; considered the troops were in immenent danger; saw the soldiers drop their heads and resist the stones by their belmets.

Thomas Amens examined—I am Lieutenant and Adjutant of the



First Regiment of Life Guards. The detachment, which was in readiness, went out on the receipt of a letter from Sir Robert Baker.

The efficers were Capt. Oakes and Lieuts. Storey and Hall. The number of thes turned out was 56; we never book the list of the meals names when they are turned out; the inferior officers keep a reaster to know the time of duty, but if I had such a list I could not swear to it; I was not out on that occasion; the squadron was to be under the command of Sir Robert Baker.

A Juror—There are three troops, I believe, in a squadron?
Mr. Amens—Oh no, Sir, we can make any number of men a squadron; we had a guard at the Horse-Guards; I should think Capt. Oakes under 40; Lieut. Storey is, I believe older; and Lieut. Hall is about 23 years; I cannot describe the countenance of Lieut. Hall; it is not the etiquette of our regiment for the officers to wear

saustachios, particularly on duty.

By Mr. Harmer.—I was present yesterday at the barracks, and these three officers were there. I can swear I saw nothing like the appearance of mustachios ow them, nor were they painted, that would not be consistent with a soldier's honour. My attention was particularly directed to yesterday's proceedings, indeed until I was quite tired. I saw Spratt look at one officer, on whom he made no particular remark; I know that officer's name; and without

e Coroner's authority, I can give no other answer.

D. Bowman, a student of the London Hospital, was near Cumberland-gate, and there saw a man with a large paving-stone in his hand, he went to an iron post and broke the stone, and threw u pince about as large as my hand among the soldiers; other stones were flying; I saw the stone pass near an officer's body, it might have hit his legs; at this time I don't believe the hearse was through; I hegged the man not to throw the stone; but, with several imprecations against the soldiers, he said he would: I saw no veral imprecations against the soldiers, he said he would; I saw no rotson why the man should throw the stones.

The Inquest was then adjourned.

n Thursday the Inquest re-assembled.

John Moyd, servant to Lord Bagot, deposed as to the assault on the soldiers at Cumberland-gate. The witness stated that he was in the dining-room opposite the gate. The mob "had a cloud of stones and brickbats," which they threw at the military; he saw several struck on the head; saw blood pass from the cheeks of two or three of them is consequence; the stones were of all sizes; some 3 lbs. weight; beard no firing till after the stones were thrown; dieny acted with great forbearance.

H.C. Ellsgood, a surgeon, was in the balcony at Lord Bagot's on the day of the funeral. At the contest at Cumberland-gate he waw ten soldiers and an officer come through to clear the way; several stones were thrown at them; at the time the hearse passed through, one man, who was guarding the hearse, received a stone on the stomach; the soldiers were repeatedly struck; the mob seemed, shortly after, quiet for a few minutes, which led witness to think the Riot Act was reading; saw several shots fired.

The Inquest was adjourned.

The Inquest was adjourned.

On Friday the Jury re-assembled.—J. P. George, resides about 100 yards from Cumberland gate; heard the people cry out, when the offices approached the gate, "D—a hlm, unhorse him;" the most pressed upon him, and he used his sword to keep them off; their vinkence was partigularly directed against him, and from the blows the witness saw him receive from stones and brick-bats, he must have been a good deal hurt.

Liout. Edmund Park, of the Blues, when passing through Com-

berland-gate, some stones were thrown, which were directed particularly to the Life Guards; when the hearse was turned into the proper direction, a shower of stones fell upon it, thrown by the mob, and many of the Life Guads were struck.

Cornet Thomas W. Gordon of the Blues confirmed the previous witness—the conduct of the Life Guards, in his opinion, was very good, they acted with great forbearance.

After examining a witness, named Scott, the Jury retired, and after remaining out for 25 minutes returned, finding a verdict of— Wilful Murder against a Life Guardeman, to us unknown as

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON RICHARD HONEY .- The Jury met on Monday, at two o'clook, to resume the inquiry into the circum-stances connected with the death of this person.

The evidence was then resumed. It consisted principally of a repetition of that given by the former witnesses, in respect of the movements of the precession, and the obstacles thrown in the way of its progress by the Committee and the mob. There was considerable variation in the testimony of the several witnesses, as to the manner in which the unfortunate man met his death. We therefore merely give the substance of their testimony as te what they called the attack of the soldiery.

Brook Page, a French furniture polisher, stated that the people closed Kensington Gate, and would not let the funeral pass through. The soldiers began to chop away at the people's bands, till one of their swords broke short in two at the handle. At Cumberland Gate, he saw a large party of horse soldiers, the Life Guards clearing the way in a most desperate manner, riding and flourish-ing their swords, cutting and dashing in such a manner as caused ang their swords, curting and dashing in such a manner as caused many stones to fly. The first person who fired (as far as his recollection served) was an officer. After being pushed about for some time, he began to examina himself, to find whether he was hurt. Said the witness, "I found my hat shot through the crown in two places, and a shot in the coat, (which he exhibited.) I was a soldier, and aboard a man of war, but I never was in such a phillelus as that; I have been called, and I have fired in the air, but never fired as a part of the part of the such as a soldier. at a man in my life."

W. D. Jones stated, that when he got into the Park, he heard a great hallooing; the people had closed the gates; the soldiers struck the people with the flats of their swords. The people kept errying out something like "Butelors," "Piccadilly Butchers."
He afterwards heard some shots fired, the swords were then in the scabbards; they had their oarbines; soon after he saw an immense quantity of mud and stones thrown; then firing; he saw neither mud nor stones thrown by fore; he then moved on to Cumberland Gate; he there saw an officer fire, but could not tell whether any

Aungier Peacock Cropley, a young man, whose head and arm

were bound, devosed nothing material.

The next witness was William Greig, of the City-road, A long confused Conversation took place, in which Mr. Henson, Mr. Alder-War, thiman, the Coroner, and almost the whole of the Jury, art. The witness also occasionally joined in.

In the course of the discussion, such as it was, the witness said, When I saw the soldiers attacking the people, I said to Sir Robert Raker, that I would hold him answerable.

A Juror .- Surely, Mr. Coroner, this ought to be taken as evi-

The witness observed, that Sir R. Baker said that the procession was to go through the city, and authorised him to tell this to Sheriff Waithman and Lord Hood; and be added this very important fact:

I must also say, that Sir R. Baker, on that day, acted towards me in a most gentlemanly manner. He behaved kimself like a man of feeling, and, I may say, like an Englishman." The rest of this witness's examination consisted of convenations with Sir R. Baker as to the route the procession was to take, but he spoke nothing to the fact for which the Jury met to inquire.

Josiub Deane stated, that when he pessed through Cumberland Gate, he saw a young officer cutting at the people. The witness said, "I spoke to the efficer, and said, There was no use in such violence.

it was merely slaughtering the people. He said, D--n you, keep out of the way, or else you shall feel the weight of this," flourishing at the same time his sword; and then he galloped very quickly towards Cumberland Gate." The soldiers were cutting at those who wards Cumberiand Units. The same officer went up to the gate, and called to the soldiers to charge and clear the mob. At this time the people called out in very indignant language, and proceeded to pelt the soldiers with mud and dirt; but whether with stones or brickbats, I cannot say. The officer turned back, and I followed him; and, when he got nearly opposite Cumberland-street, he fired, over his left arm, a pistol or some other loaded thing.

At this moment the Coroner stated that he had just received from

Mr. Hobbouse an answer to a letter which he had written to the Home Department in the morning, relative to the determination which the Jury had then come to. The answer of Mr. Hobbouse, as read by the Coroner, was, in substance, as follows:—

"Six—I have received your letter, intimating that the Jury intend to appear at the Kulghtsbridge barracks to morrow, as matter of right, and not of favour. I have laid the papea before Lord Bathurst, by whom I am directed to acquaint you, that, as a Jury have no such right, no order will will be made on the subject. I have further to inform you, that, as it would be found inconvenient to assemble the regiment at half past eleven o'clock, they will be mustered at two o'clock p. m. to morrow."

This letter excited an extraordinary sensation among the greater part of the Jury. Much warmth of feeling was expressed; at length a calm succeeded, for the Coroner read to the Jury a letter which he was about to send to Mr. Hobbouse, in unswer to the one last

he was about to send to Mr. Hobbouse, in answer to the one last

This letter affording satisfaction, was immediately assented to, and forwarded to the Home Office.

The examination of the witness was then continued.

Before the officer fired, there was much hooting and hissing in the place. Immediately on the firing of the pistol, there was general cry of "shame! shame! murder!" 'Piccadilly butchers; and expressions of that description. The officer had a pale face, and quite a boyish look.

Bennington, a mariner, gave similar testimony to that he gave last week on the Inquest on Francis, who died in St. George's Hospital.—The Inquest was then adjourned.

The Inquest re-assembled on Tuesday at the Old King's Head,

Three witnesses, Denyer, Pinkington, and Curtis, were then ramined, but stated nothing material.

John Somerville was at Cumberland-gate at the time of the proession, saw a man lying on the road wounded, and accompanied him to a surgeon's shop, where he died; did not know who shot him; saw several soldiers fire; saw no one fire at the deceased.

A card was then given to the witness, and he was directed to apply at the Barracks for admission.

Mr. Waithman-Now, Sir, there are two persons who have just returned, and who were refused admission because the Coroner was not with them; you, Sir, came here a quarter of an hour ago, and assured us that the witnesses would be admitted, and yet your authority is immediately set at nought.

Coroner—There must have been some mistake.

Mr. Waithman—You are always disposed to put the best construction upon every thing; certainly, you act in a most christian-

Coroner-I wish that I could return the compliment. (Laughter.) W. Jones returned, and said he had attended at the Barracks and waited for some time. He was treated very civility by the soldiers; the officers indeed ran about at if they wanted to elude observation. About half-past five o'clock was conducted where the men were drawn up, and was desired by the Commanding Officer to walk through the ranks. There were four divisions drawn up. In going up the first rank saw an officer, and paused for a moment hat he was the gentleman who fired on the day of th funeral. Not feeling convinced that he was the man, did not wish at the time to say he was. After seeing all the men, requested the Commanding Officer to allow him to look at that officer again; but was refused by the Commanding Officer, who said his orders were imperative that the witnesses were only to see the troop once. The Magistrates protested against this, and insisted that I must be permitted to see that officer again. Mr. Birnie, in particular, on the part of his Majesty's Government, Insisted the witness should see the officer again, and he saw him again, but could not swear to him

there was, however, a strong resemblance to the person.

John Pooke.—I have been at the barracks and inspected the re

giment; I saw a person there whom I pointed out to be the man with whom I had a conversation on Tuesday.

W. Cleaver spoke to the identity of the officer in nearly similar terms; he thought, however, the officer's complexion was rather

light.
W. Pinkerton who saw the troops on parade could not identify

any one.
W. Alexander, 14 years old, (described by Mr. Waithman as a most clear-headed boy, who would not say a word too little, or a word too much), as he passed up the ranks saw a young officer, and pointed at him; one of the soldiers asked what witne by pointing, told him that was the man that aimed and fired at a man at Cumberland-gate; Mr. Birair desired witness to put his hand upon the horse's head, and he did; was quite certain, positive-ly sure, that was the man who fired at Cumberland-gate; the officer had not boots up to his kness on the day of the funeral, nor had he to-day; he was a young man, about 18 or 22; he appeared to be of a light complexion; when witness pointed him out he turned white, and when he touched his horse's head he turned red and laughed; they asked witness if he wished to go round again, but he said there was no occasion, he was quite sure by his face, and by having these boots knew him to be the man.

W. Montague was in the Barrack-yard, but could not swear to

Josiah Dean.—I saw the troops, observed to the soldier that was with me, there was a officer I knew very well, but I thought be must be this last day or two in a hot elimate, his countenance was so completely different to what I had ever seen it. When I got to the bottom I turned to the right to impact the hinder file, turned round at the top, and went down the rear rank at the other side. I was met at the bottom by Mr. Birnie, Mr. Stafford, and some officers of the Guards. I told them I could not identify the person. I expected every felicity would be given to the witness es, but instead of that the troops were drawn up as if to prevent any one from re-cognizing them. The men were their cleaks on the 14th of August, my oath, that the officer whom I knew, and pointed out, had (I think) rouge or some colouring upon his face.

William Spratt.—I viewed the troops; cannot tell which of the

wo officers I saw shot Hency, but I am certain one of them shot him; I then looked at them again, but they were so much alike my difficulty was the same; at first I god my hand up to point at the first I saw, but did not wish o do so until I should see all.

After some further observations the Inquest was adjourned. On Wednesday the Inquest was resumed.

Thomas Amens. - Jam Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st Regiment of Life Gu'ards. The seldiers' orders were to aid the Civil Power, and to zarch to Kensington. Pifty-six men, Capt. Oakes, Lleut. Storey, and Lieut. Hall, composed the detachment. were two ether officers on duty appointed to take charge of the gates. On this duty there were Lioutenant Terry and Lioutenant Gore, with two detachments of twelve-men each, and three corporats, with nine man each. I was on duty yeareday at the barracks, at Knightshridge, and I saw every one of the witnesses

inspect the troops; I saw the witnesses stop occasionally and look at the officers; there were more officers in the yard than the five I mentioned; the whole regiment was ordered out; the manes of the sally and look officers pointed out by the witnesses were taken down by the Magistrate, Mr. Birnie; I was directed yesterday to follow the wituses, and I took down their names; some of the officers pointed. out vesterday by the witnesses were among those on duty on the 14th; the witnesses did not all fix upon one man: between the dismissal of one witness and the introduction of the next witness and an officer ever changed his position. There were 5 captains, 15an older ever changed its posterior. I have were a captains, to-subaltering, and 267 men, besides quarter-masten, drawn up yes-kerday. Every person on duty on the 14th were present, with the exception of those who were so wounded by the brickbats that they could not attend. Two of the man had their shoulders broken, onehad his leg broken, and another was so desperately wounded in the face, that the surgeon could not until yesterday, decide whether he would not have a lock jaw. I now declars, that the statements of the witnesses, "as they appear in the Papero this merning, with respect to their being obliged to look at one side only going mp, and on the other only on coming down the line, were false. Thirty-seven men were returned as wounded; the soldiers stated that they were wounded by brick-bats or stones; some of the horses were were wounded by brick-bats or stones; some of the horses were burt, but not severely. I believe all officers and men rode thesame horses yesterlay as they did on the 14th; I think the-first witness saw the men about balf-past three; it was not dark before the inspection was concluded. I did not see any witness examined in the barracks. Mr. Birnie conducted every witness, and only asked him his name, which was taken down; I. never saw a man laugh at the witnesses, and I had my eyes as strict as possible upon the men; I don't know at which gates Lieuts... Ferry and Gore took their stations on the 14th; I am not awarethat any stratagem was practised to disguise the officers; I ama-convinced no such dishenourable practices were resorted to.

Richard Birnie, Esq. attended on the preceding day at the horse-barracks to see that the witnesses had free access to examine the officers and soldiers. The commanding officer, Colonel Carendials, assured witness that officers and mea, accounted in the same manner as on the 14th, were then drawn up; some gentle-men came with tickets, but there was no name in some of them, and that was the reason for not admitting some; the witnesses were all admitted and put in one room. The men were formed into four ranks open order, and the witnesses were called out one by one; witness accompanied them down the lines; so did Mr. Ruinsford generally; saw one or two witnesses looking right and left, and said keep your eyes steady on one rank, you shall see them all; that was the reason of using the expression keep your eyes to the right; any witness who after seeing one rank wished to view it again was allowed to do so; though three or four of the witnesses. wished to make a second examination; wherever the witnesses wished to identify any person he stopped, and the Commanding Officer directed the Adjutant to take down the names of the person Officer directed the Adjutant to take down the names of the persons so identified; asked the Commanding Officer publicly, in the presence of each witness, whether all the officers and men who were on duty on the 14th, were then present on the same horses and in the same order as on the 14th? and the Commanding Offices regularly assured that they were, with the exception of one private, who was lying in the hospital; did not take down the names of the persons identified; don't think Mr. Rainsferd did; only knew ones who was identified, and that was Lieut. Story.

The witnesses had considerable doubt between two men. Illd not recollect the names of the two officers; Sir Henry Torrens was of opinion that every facility to identify the officers ought to be given opinion that every laterity to kentify the onkern ought to be given to the witnesses, and it was given.

F. C. Humbert, who resides at the Hyde Park Hotel, identified an

officer of the Life Guards on duty, near Cumberland-gate, to be Mr. Gore; saw a great many stones and bricks thrown by the mole at the Guards who were attempting to open the gates; saw one soldier knocked off his horse, and several struck. At Camberland-gate I saw the bridles of the leaders selzed by some of the med; all. this time brickbats and stunes were flying; I saw the Guards, after some difficulty, turn the hearse again tewards Edgeware-read; I can recollect seeing several soldiers struck by the mob; Phothcod one man in particular who was struck twice on the back by brick-bats; I saw Lieut. Gore; the officer who commanded, struck systemal times, no less than five or six times with stones and brickbats; E should think this was full ten minutes before the firing commenced; a should think this was full ten minutes before the firing commenced; when the soldiers first fired, I plainly perceived that several of them fired in the sir, particularly those who fired the fint-round; from the crowded state of the streets, if the soldiers had not fixed in the air more persons would certainly have been killed. From what I saw before the firing commenced, I cortainly think the live's of the soldiers were in danger.

In the course of this witness's examination, which was at some length, but not to the point, he stated that he did not see Lieut. Gore fire at all on the day of the procession.

M. Caldie, porter at the same hotel, spoke to sceing a wounded

man carried by the hotel, and saw a soldier on the ground, and some of the soldiers struck by brick-bats.—The Inquest voss adjourned.

On Friday the Inquest resumed and enamined voveral witnesses.

Among them was Mr. Stafford, the chief clerk at Bow-street police office, who stated, that with meaner to the

Among them was Mr. Stafford, the chief clerk at Bow-street police office, who stated, that with respect to the, witnesses identifying any of the soldiers, they spoke very don't lingly on the subject. Jones said, Cornet Eletcher seemed likes the person, but he added, "Mind, I don't mean to swear to him." Pooke said, looking at Hartley, a private, "This is like the officer to whom I spoke." Cleaver said, he had only a flast reo', lection of Lieut. Gore.—Spratt did not identify one. Montague pointed out Fitton, a private. Alexander, the boy, looking at Liev',t. Gore, said, "I saw him five the pistol just before I saw the man dead." Mr. Gowran, pointing to Lieut. Cox, said, "I believe, from his statuse and looks, for I ealy got a glimpse of him, that that is the man." None of the other witnesses identified rany one. Mr. Stafford said, that every facility was given to the vitnesses to inspect the troops.

Adjutant Thoraes Engine confirmed the previous witness as to the inspection of the troop's; it was Lieuts. Perry and Gore who were

inspection of the troop's; it was Lieuts. Perry and Gore who were out on the day of the funeral, with a detachment of 13 men each; he understud Lieut. Gore was at Cumberland-gate.

R. R'symond s'poke to the disturbance between the officers and oldie's, but sai'd nothing to the fact of the death of Honey.

F. Scott ss' w an officer shoot the deceased, he was a slender

Young map, about one or two and twenty, a fullish face, rather diokish about the mouth, rather lightish whishers and bair very light, as he thought. Did not bear the Riet Act read; thought the 1907-0 on which the officer rode was rather a darkish bay; did not see any stones or brick-bets thrown.

Thomas Rutherford, bat-man to Lieut, Gore, stated, that it was What for officers going on duty to take their pistols; but lieut. Gore never had a pistol belonging to him since he joined the regiment, being such a young officer; neither had he his closk on that day; he was ordered to command the party at Cumbedani-gate.

Christopher Fordge, Corporal, of the lat Life Guarda, was stationed at Cumbedani-gate.

tioned at Cumberland-gate with thirteen soldiers, the Commandingofficer was Lieut. Gore; in the contest about absting the gat his horse got his head out, and he was obliged to return to barract eks. The mob resailed him with stones while he was leading his horse away, and be was obliged to remount; Lieut. Gore had neither pisto's nor cloak. He is rather of a ruddy complexion, his built light; witness's horse bled five quarte, the wound seemed to have been inflicted with a knife.

The Inquest was adjourned till Monday, and summer issued for Six B. Bal, or, and the Hon. Colonel Coverdish.



#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We find it impossible, from the multitude of con who favour us from all parts of the kingdom, to insert a tenth part of the letters we approve; and, therefore, when we have not room for their insertion, we shall, through the Notices to Correspendents, endequeur to answer our friends, and give our readers the spirit of those contributions which we are unable to insert in ful.

We are requested by an inhabitant of Environ to vindicate that place from the charge of wearing black—in thirty-one car ringes, which were at the Church of that parish on Sunday last. all the persons (except a very few of the least respectable) were not in black, particularly the ladies.

A correspondent informs us, that there is a salary annexed to the office of Lord Mayor's Fool, and that Lond Mayon Tuonen, in his love for retremenment and desire for abolishing deputies,

Agrandertaken to efficiate personally during his Mayorally, Q, BUT NO QUEENITE, has been received; his information will do arranged and modified when the happy pair return from their hymeneo-funereel trip.

A countryman, seeing the Queen's funeral in Suffolk, asked where it was going j... To Herwich said an undertaker."...." thought moshup you were going to Bury," answered the routle mog".—A striking instance of rural grief.

We are requested by an inhabitant of Kiddhuminatum to dis-

avon, for the mejority of the residents, the act of putting the Church into mourning for the Queen.—An order has been given Church into mourning for the Queen.—An order has been given (duether correspondent fells us) by the Ractor of St. Paul's, Cowent Garden, Da. RANDOLPH, to admit no strangers into seats oko ure not drest in black. We notice these, as destred. Ab LONDON very few of the places of worship are disgraced by emblems of grief. Shoreditch and Kensington shale conspicuous in their grief. We trust that the Bishors of discesses keep their open upon these things.

We quite agree with C.S. We have received many laughable letters, criticising the account of the Queen's funeral which appeared in the Times; we insert one, of no less than seven, not so much in preference to the others, at that it arrived first.

We think we know "Roaun Bacon's" Foster-father; but though

we have no doubt he believes it, we think it a little too highly-

We have three correspondents who sign themselves VERAX. any one of them will apply to all three but we wish they would change their designations

PRO REGE ET JUSTITIA tells us of a loyal elerk dismissed com an effice in which three or four Radicals are retained. We press this subject again forcibly on the notice of those to whom

emplalment is confided.

Nautious, C. T., Jenny Bull—one who can see through a smill-stone, Paddy Dunlbany, and Anti-Tantuppe, are received. "A constant reader, but not a constant admirer," will find on manuer for his scrupulous friends, who think they do a duty to

Government by wearing black, in page 294.

The matters P. S. alludes to shall be well sifted and prepared. and the letters to Waithman and Lushington shall not be forgotten.

S. G. will perceive we have embodied his communications of last meek with other things on the same subject.

An enemy to Radicals apologises to us for being obliged to wear black, because he has no other coat smart enough to wear than a black one—a black coat does not go for much, but hatbands and

repers do. We have to epologise to Solomon Suckler for not acknow. ledging his favour.—Our thanks are also due to an Old-Fashion-BB Church of England Woman.

We will publish the document a Jonn Bulk man calls for the

Mosas IN THE BULL-nushes, in meither letter, is au fait at the ubjects.—The whole story of LADY HOOD is a blunder. Titus's letter is a very good one, but all thinge not pressing pust stand over for a week or two.

**mu**st stand over for a m A CONSTANT READER AND ADMIRER will, we think, not disapprove of the mode we have tehen of availing ourselves of his

nts.
A SPECTATOR informs us, that the TRAVELLER newspaper suys that seventeen shot holes are to be seen in the walls at Cumberland-gate. If any body will take the trouble to examine them, it will be found that they are not shot-holes; and the old woman, who sells fruit at the gate, (as good evidence as Mr. Doloraine Jones's mother) says that the holes have been there six months, and many of them two years. The same correspondent was at the end of nberland-street wh m the procession passed, and sow the outregeous attack upon the soldiers, and says he did not think t possible for any men to have borne so much insult and assess without having much somer acted on the defeaters. We trust he will go before the inquest.

"Radical advice to a Queen Comort" will have a place when

me have a niche to spare. We beg to inform Quiz, Jonethat as Lord Mayors are elected

at Michaelmas, we reserve am gove for that period. We are requested to state, that the story of flage being heleted elf-mast high, on the day of the Queen's funeral, by m that Mn. Busparous mas not the Church-warden tolle us that Mn. Busparous mas not the Church-warden the caused the black flag to be hoisted over the Boyal Standard at Horslyat least he says the active Church-warden is a Mr. Archen, a violent Queenite and Radical, and, moreover, he believes him to

hold a situation under Government. We thank Preping Ton: we shall not fell to worry Godiva. CALBAR's balled to comments two light for the occasion:

S. E.'s hints to the Executors are reserved for their return.

The tailor on horseback in the Queen's funeral procession, dressed in the Highland dress, was, we confess, drell; but we did not see the fellows in bress hate, and we think the simple Vork-

remands iron-ical. We have availed ourselves of some of CLEOMENES' kinds ing Corrector, about Barrer Beaumont are received. It appears, that BARRER assumed the name of BRAUMONT, because he was expecting a waying , Schammen, of that Mile. Beaumont, who is the daughter of Schammen, of the daughter of loyal Tavistock-street, (and not VECKERY,) to descended of loy parents, and possesses loyal principles, and was only forced into coisiting Brandenburgh once, by her known to take her. We are induced to say this, in justice to her connexions. F.K.S. tells us, that BERUMONT is not one of their body; but suggests, that he belongs to the Society of Arts: We have no doubt of his being an A.S.S.

ALCHYMY, from Harwich, tells us, that the London Papers which state that the Queen's funeral "did not pass through the principal streets, but took the nearest road to the jetty," speaks falsely; for he says, " that the procession avoided the nearest and best road to the jetty, for the sake of passing through the principal streets." He also observes, that these Papers mention, that it foul shitch from a Ludy in the boats, at the moment by another: and the same Correspondent begs most unequivocally to state, that the Rev. Mr. Bull, the Curate of Harvich, did not attend the Rector to the rea-ride with the coffin

ANTI-DELUSION has arrived safe. J.W., D.D., and our numerous correspondents about DELOR.
AINE JONES, will see we have anticipated them.

The history of LORD HOOD and the Black Cook shall not be

We are sorry we have not room for the Narrative of the

Funeral Procession on the 14th inst.

We thank an "Englishman bund norm,"—he can too late for a place, but he will see we have adopted his idea. M.B. S.X. will perceive we have not asked questions about the Sheriffs-we have made statements.

The CAMBRIAN CURATE in our next; -and Testy shall not

be forgotten. The subject to which P. Q. South-end, refers shall be treated

at large very CARDINAL GONSALVI, and the QUEEN's application to him.

are safely received.

L. L. L.'s promised favours will be thankfully received. We must apologise to our advertising friends: we have before mentioned that Advertisements, in order to insure insertion, should be sent early in the week—as it is, we had only room for those which appear.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY. Although there has been a great quantity of business transacted during the last week, yet the fluctuation has been very trifling compared to several weeks preceding; and there seems to be a steadiness in the Funds which was not anticipated by those most interested in a decline. The news from Russia and Turkey con tinue very contradictory, yet the general impression upon the minds of the public seems to be, that there will be no war between those two countries, and upon this persuasion the fundholders seem to have acted; this may account for the present high prices of the public Securities, although no doubt the favourable prospects in this country tend to strengthen the confidence of the fundholders.

The fluctuation in Consols during last week has not been above the per Cent., and the continuation from the present to the next account remains at about 1 per Cent. Consols opened yesterday morning at 761 for Money and the Account, and closed at 1 per Cent. lower. Wednesday, the 29th instant, is account day, and although the speculations during the present Account have been immense, yet it is not expected that a single defaulter of consequence will be declared.

The foreign securities maintain their prices as steadily as ou own. The French 5 per Cents. have been, since our last number as high as 88 fr. 85 cents, and were on Wednesday at 88 fr. 25 cents The exchange upon London at one month is 25 fr. 55 cents, and at three months 25 fr. 40 cents. The Neapolitan continues at 69,

Reduced Ann. 76# # | Navy 5 per cent 108# 9# | Rxchaquer Bills ... 46 5 | India Bonds .... 60 61 Consols..... 76 4 per Cents.... 954 | Omnium ...... FRENCH FUNDS

\$ per ct. Div. 22 March 88-25 | Bank Sh Div. 1 July 1542-50 Recon. Div. 22 March 99-45 | Ex. Lond. 1 mo. 25 55 3 mo. 25-40

# NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, onday. August 27, will be performed the Mountaineers;

On Monday, August 27, will be performed the Meuntaineers; Octavian, first time) Mr. Conway; Floranthe, Mrs. Chatterley; with an interlude, and coolate for Dinner.—Tuesday, Foutainbleau, with an Interlude, and High life below Stairs.—Wednesday, Exit by Mistake, with (first time this leason) Dog-days in Bond-atreet.—Thursday, a favourite Opera and other intertainments.—A new Farce, in Two Acts, will be produced on Saturday.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List e London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by the morning's post, is published at Three e'clock.

## JOHN BULL.

#### LONDON, August 26.

THE enthusiasm with which his MAJESTY was hailed apon his arrival in Ireland, seems hourly to increase;we never read more cheering-more gratifying accounts, than those which daily arrive from DUBLIN.

This exhibition of popular feeling does not by any means please either the TIMES or CHRONICLE: the former endeavours to ridicule the glowing descriptions of the Irish papers, and censures, as absurd diction and imagery, that which, if pleaded by THE Irish Barrister, they would laud

The Chronicle, diffident of its ability, or conscious of its impotence, with all the desire to run down Loyalty, fills its columns with abuse of the IRISH, taken at second-hand from the TRAVELLER and IRISHMAN; and these worthy papers, passing over the practical illustrations of national devotion to our beleved King, quibble upon words and expressions, in order to ridicule a nation, whose quick spirits and glowing fancies induce them to speak the feelings of their hearts, in the language of enthusiasm.

We wonder, while the Queen's friends pass uncensured by the Old Times, for writing serious nonsense, that the Irish may not be forgiven for a few blunders.

But one thing offends the Times, even more than the rapturous reception of the King-it rankles in the Cockney's heart—it disappoints his dirty malice—it falsifies his prophecies—it destroys his calculations—we mean the applause and selut bestowed upon THE MARQUESS OF LON-DONDERRY.

In yesterday's paper, after quoting the Irish papers, they call the attention of their readers to the reception of the Marquess of Londonderry at the Theatre, "who was greeted with loud and roiterated cheers."

In the first place, why this should surprise them, surprises us. The reception the Noble Marquess met with on the day of the Coronation here, was equally marked and flattering—but then IRBLAND—has been so ill-used by him-" that after this," says the Old Times, " our Irish brethren will henceforth, if required, embrace with delight the pillory or the cat-o'-n ne-tails."

No body required the Irlsh nation to receive LORD LON-DONDERRY as they have done—it has been a sponta-

the coffin was lowered, announced the excited sympathy of her neous tribute to his Londship—they feel the injustice of feelings upon the occasion; whereas the shrich was that of a the calumaies with which he has been loaded by the Londard who happened to be in a wherry, which was run foul of don Radicale, and have resolved to sive a wrong of their don Radicals, and have resolved to give a proof of their feelings towards their countryman—nay, supposing that the necessary measures taken at times by his Lordship, might have been temporarily unpopular, the OLD TIMES, who praises the QUEEN for her "sweet spirit of forgiveness," cannot be angry that a reconciliation has taken place.

> In our last we mentioned that the Queen had disposed of her Italian property—thus: the VILLA at Como is mortgaged for its full value to CARLENS, the banker-the BARONA is given to BERGAMI, and the VILLA VITTORIA, at Pesaro, to his Excellency's daughter.

> A difficulty arises about the sealed box left by her MA-JESTY, and directed to the care of Mr. Obicino, (Mariette's partner,) which has not yet struck the Executors.

> With respect to Legacies -not pecuniary-Executors are bound to have valuations made of them for the purpose of ascertaining the duty payable on them, and the Executors are moreover bound to take from the Legatee the amount of such duty, with, and for which they the Executors are personally responsible.

> Now if the sealed box in question be bequeathed (for bequest it is) to Signor Obicino " or any other stranger in blood to the deceased," duty at 10 per cent. is payable on its value—the necessity of ascertaining such value is evident, and the consequent charge against the executors personally for the duty inevitable, such duty not being legally recovered by them from the legatee.

> We have made it our pusiness to ascertain the correctness of the accounts given in the TIMES of the death (and previous conversation) of the Queen, and we are enabled to contradict the whole of them from the best authority.

> No conversation took place between the Queen and Dr. Holland, as represented in that paper; for six hours before her death the Queen did not speak to any one. Nor from the state of the disorder was she able to do so: indeed had she been well enough to have made the speeches put into her mouth by the radical press, she must, no doubt, have been well enough to have received the sacrament.

> The TIMES promised to publish an important disclosure which the QUEEN made before her death-but it has not done so :- the disclosure was made to DR. LUSHINGTON, in the presence of four other persons, and has been by him (we believe) communicated to the Earl of Liverpool-it is of the first importance to her Majorty's character. We abstain from laying it before our readers, because we might do so prematurely—suffice it to say, that when it is known the persecutions of the QUBBN will be seen in their true light.

> In describing the effect of her Majesty's death upon her people at Brandenburgh House, the Times says,

> " Even to the last fatal moment, spite of evidence to the contrary, all had hoped, and many had trusted, that she, their friend and mistress! would recover. The sobs of the women were loud and unrestrained; the men covered their faces with their hands, and wept. It was long before any thing like regularity could be restored."

Now, we say, so far from any such sobs or shrieks having been heard or seen, there never was more indifference displayed than in the people in the house, on this occasion: the only person who cried at all was the Moor, and the only person apparently much affected without crying, was Hieronymus.

This we state from authority, and we should be glad to see the TIMES produce a refutation of what we say, signed by any three of the medical attendants.

As a glaring and easily attainable proof of the wav in which the the QUBEN'S memory is appreciated in her own family, we have only to remark that the female servants, (we do not allude to LADY HOOD or LADY ANK) the inferior servants of Brandenburgh House, have not thought it necessary ordinarily to wear black.

THE Radical Papers have teemed, this week, with virulence and invective, called forth by the death of the two rioters, Honey and FRANCIS, on the day of the Queen's

With respect to the state of the mob upon that day, and its pacific disposition, and quiet character, the facts of their piling up stones, digging trenches across streets, blocking up avenues with waggons, throwing mud and flints, tearing up posts and railings, the cry of "City, or Death!" hooting, hissing, shouting, and groaning, are, we should think, tolerably satisfactory evidence.

As to the conduct of the Life Guards, we have no hesitation in saying, it was, as it ever has been on like escasions, the most exemplary. Is it to be supposed, that in a tumultuous, nay, we would call the rabble who choaked the streets or Tuesday se'nnight, a revolutionary mob, -soldiers, whose brows have been crowned with laurel, who rede ever the flower of Napoleon's army, and swept them from the face of the earth, are to sit still to be pelted with missiles, a single blow of which might be mortal, and not de their duty? We are only surprised that many more lives have not been necessarily forfeited to the public tranquillity, in so disgraceful a tumult.

The want of decision in SIR R. BAKER's conduct was shameful and disgraceful in the highest degree: he had his orders to execute; and had no business to make promises to any set of men, and most certainly not to a Committee of the QUEEN's partisans. It is mistaken humanity to yield to the wishes of such miscreants as those to whom this Knight conceded the point of carrying the QUBEN by the road pointed out to him by Government-not that we ! attribute his flinehing to any tender feeling for other

The officious interference of the Sheriff of the County, throughout the whole of the affair, should be marked with

the greatest attention.

That an advertizing, ticketing linen-draper, should be counsellor for the relation of Mr. Honey, at the request of a Paddington lunatic, is only comical; but that the Sheriff, who, by Statute 13 Hen. IV. c. 7, is liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds to the KING, for every person he fails to arrest, who are in any riot, rout, or assembly, in his presence, should become a party to the affair, by examining witnesses, seems to us to be rather a more serious offence. for which, we trust, he will be made to answer before the proper tribunals.

To the conduct of this man we most earnestly call the attention of the public. As Sheriff, he enquires whether the Riot Act was read, when the reading of it was his positive duty. As Sheriff he conducts a cause in which he is a witness, although, as Sheriff, he ought to know that it has been ruled that no witness can be an advocate. As Sheriff he calls evidence, examines, and cross-examines; if he succeeds in getting a verdict of Manslaughter against any one of the noble fellows whose gallantry and high feeling have excited his grovelling spleen, who impannels the Jury ?-he, as Sheriff. But the aim is not that-we can see deeper into the affair than many of our neighbours;if a verdict of Murder were returned by a Jury of his impanneling, who HANGS the culprit, and GETS THE FEE? -The Sheriff.

We should have thought that LORD KENYON'S remark from the Bench, that "MR. WAITHMAN was a man upon whose testimony he should not choose to pin his faith," and the scouting he got in the Insolvent Debtor's case, would have made him cautious how he dabbled in Courts. We would ask this meddling fellow, whether, had two of the soldiers been killed (and it is not quite certain yet that one of the wounded men will recover) he would have felt the humane impulse which has driven him to interfere with Honey's inquest?-We can answer for him-certainly not.

We are sorry to find the Chronicle drivelling fast into thorough-paced Radicalism: and to see the meanness with which they insinuate their mischief. They tell us, that " a subscription, they are glad to hear, is opened for the widows and children of the men who were killed by the military.

At the time this was written, only one man was dead. and the sum total of casualties now, is Two. The TIMES has found out now, that HONEY, who was a journeyman bricklayer, was a very respectable young man, of an amiable character, and his relations were of most decent appearance !- If, instead of being a journeyman bricklayer, he had worn His Majesty's uniform, and had done his duty, he would have been neither respectable, decent, nor amiable.—It is really too disgusting.

But one thing seems quite overlooked in the midst of all

WAITHMAN'S patriotism and philanthropy.

The grief and commiseration of all Paddington is excited for two fellows who were rioting, and crying out, "City or death!" and who were shot in the very act of violating the laws; but nothing like common sorrow or common notice is bestowed upon THIRTY-SEVEN of the Life Guards, who were desperately wounded: five of these gallant fellows are still languishing in the Hospital; one had his leg broken, and we grieve to say, the symptoms have assumed a most dangerous appearance; another was struck in the face with a sharp brick-bat, and only on Thursday night hopes were entertained of his life. And these men—these heroes, to whom, in common with their noble co-mates in arms, MR. WAITHMAN owes the quiet possession of his one or two houses in Fleet-street, (the taxgatherer can now tell us which) and to whom every mis-creant who assailed them on Tuesday is indebted for the British privilege of throwing mud at his betters; these men are to be neglected and slighted, while a couple of ragamuffins are to be quoted upon us as martyrs, and in addition to the unfortunate THISTLEWOOD and the IN-JURBD QUEEN, we are to be treated with the mournings of the mob for the slaughtered HONEY!!!

Of the Jury, we would now say a word. The Jury upon a Coroner's Inquest are chosen in this way:—the Coroner sends his precept to the constables, head-boroughs, and beadles of the parish in which the death happens, commanding them to summon twenty-four able and sufficient men of their parish to attend him to inquire into the cir-cumstances of the death; and these able and sufficient men are then selected at the discretion of the constable or men are then selected at the discretion of the constable or beadle, or whoever the acting personage of this description in the parish may happen to be. The Coroner's Jury which sat upon Francis, was composed of eleven persons, out of the parish of St. George's, who all voted for Sir Francis Burdett, at the Westminster elec-tion. The politics of one, resident at Chelsea, cannot so

easily be ascertained.

Now, we are very far from supposing, that politics can interfere with the impartiality of Juries; indeed, some recent circumstances shew, that they do not: but we must observe, that considering the question at issue, on this inquest, most materially, vitally, capitally, (they would have it), affect the Life Guards, care should have been taken not to have selected for a Jury all the avowed friends and sup-

the strength of their principles, they have either volun-teered, or been called by the Sheriff. Upon the evidence of one, who assumed to be of a better class than the generality of them, we have a few words to-day. We quote our savourite oracle, the Times:-

"Twenty-first witness, WILLIAM DELONAINE JONES, called— I live at No. 9, Richmond's-buildings, Soho-square; I am not an inhabitant of London, but merely on a visit from the City of Oxford; I am in College, but have not taken any degree. Buidence-Times, Aug. 21.

Now this, Mr. DELORAINE JONES SWEARS-DELORAINE JONES is lugged forward by Waithman as a respectable person; for the class of society to which the spectators of the funeral belonged may now be easily ascertained by the persons called as witnesses.

MR. WAITHMAN saw a little fat, fair, though nastylooking, effeminate fellow shewing symptoms of shirt— (a very favourable criterion with the Radicals)—and being a judge of linen, the learned Sheriff jumped as high as the sea captain thought SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE would, when he heard that one of his rockets had killed a whale, at finding MR. DELORAINE JONES, an Oxford Scholar from Oxford College!—(this is precisely the way in which the Cockney Alderman designated that which he mistook for an Oxford man)—and up he drags him.

"I," swears MR. DELORAINE JONES, "I live at No. 9,

"Richmond Buildings, Soho-square; I am not au inhabit-"ant of London, but merely on a visit from the City of Oxford—I AM IN COLLEGE, but have not taken any

Mark this first assertion of the MOST respectable witness. MR. WILLIAM DELORAINE JONES is NOT a Member of the University of Oxford; whon a child he was a singing boy at Christ-Church. His mother, MRs. LAWNE, keeps a confectioner's stall in NEW College Lane; she serves the College and Common Room of Jesus, and the Common Room (and part of the College) of BRAZEN NOSE with cakes and fruit.

WILLIAM DELORAINE JONES, Esq. has been (as he says) in College very often—that is in JESUS, and has as often brought the basket of fruit round to men's rooms as his mother, who, however, has warned all her customers

to cash-up to nobody but herself.

WILLIAM DELORAINE JONES, Esq. talks of knowing an Officer in the Life Guards—much in the same way, we suppose, as PETER MOORE first knew the FOX family; and we are free to admit, that if MR. DELORAINE JONES ever received an invitation to dinner from a gentleman, he never failed to wait upon him. Amongst other respectable names, perhaps this most respectable witness may remember that of MOSTYN, and the ungentle expulsion he (JONES) met with from JESUS Common Room, for asking twice for payment of the same little bill.

MRS. LAWNE is a respectable body in her line, and will, no doubt, be mortified at her son's exposure.—
His father-in-law, LAWNE, will not feel so much, for he (a journeyman saddler) has quarrelled with WILLIAM DELORAINE, who is on a visit to London in hopes of obtaining some employment.—Let it be always remembered that this person is the principal witness on the score of respectability against the Life Guards.

We make no remark upon other points of his life and character, for there is no need—all Oxford knows what

we mean.

Those who remember the Manchester riots will see, that the same arts have been resorted to, the same lies invented, nay, the same words used, as those which the party adopted in the carrying on of that superlative HUMBUG. The success of this, cannot, however, equal that of Manchester, for we are on the ipot. We know what happened, and the great mass of the people killed, is neither more nor less than Two. It is also highly gratifying to be able to refer to the OLD TIMES upon the present occasion, because, when they are satisfied, the rest of the world must, we are quite sure, be convinced that every thing is right; and they admit, that they believe the troops were justified in firing.

We might, perhaps, not improperly add, that a great proportion of the mob on Tuesday se nnight, were armed with bludgeons loaded with lead, girt with leathern thongs round their waists, and there is little doubt but that a much greater number of them would have been prepared in the ame manner, had two or three days more been granted to

LADY HOOD to get the dresses ready!

Notorious it is, that no interruption to the order of the funeral procession could have taken place, had the head of the Police, (who evidently has no head of his own) done his duty. His conduct must be enquired into to satisfy HIS MAJESTY'S loyal subjects—a Magistrate incompetent in times of difficulty, either from moral or physical imbecility to enforce the Laws and Ordinances of the Govern-

ment, is the most dangerous character in the country. SIR R. BAKER knows, that the barriers in Church-lane, Kensington, might have been swept away in five minutes; nay, subsequently to abandoning that, SIR R. BAKER knows, that he was told that a party should go round and secure the Kensington-gate of the Park inside; and he knows that he declined the offer of service.

We have heard of a speech made to the soldiers by Ma-JOR-GENERAL WILSON, which, we cannot give credence to. HE, a soldier himself—a General—it cannot be true—if it be, it should remain neither unnoticed, nor unpunished. rmy, we believ tary law, even when out of employ. And at all events, the PENSION which his wife and family emjoy from the Crown is, we conclude, at the pleasure of the Crown, revokeable.

There seems to be a most strange misapprehension of the law as far as regards the power of dispersing mobs by force. In the *Morning Chronicle* of Friday is the follow-

ing passage:—

"The soldier who presents to fire, except in self-defence, is guilty of murder in the eye of the law, if he happen to kill any one. The reading of the Riot Act, and the requisition of the Marietzate, can slone authorize him to fire, except on such as oc-

porters of SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, to whom this gallant corps are indebted for the nick-name of Piccadilly Butchers, which he bestowed upon them previously to putting his own into the regiment.

Of the Witnesses, we shall say little: their political feeling appreciately in their evidence; and it is clear that, upon defence. Now, that the soldiers on fluty on the 14th did

fire in self-defence, and that they are, therefore, on that ground, most fully excused from the consequences, appears very clearly from the evidence already given before the Coroner's Inquest. There is, however, in fact, no necessity for their having recourse to that plea to clear themselves from any criminal charge; they would, in strict law, without any reading of the Riot Act, and if no attack had been made on themselves, have been fully justified in firing, or using any other violent means to quell a riot so re-

bellious and daring as the one on that day.

The following quotation from Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, B. 1. c. 65. § 11. will shew what the law on this

point was before the Riot Act was passed:—

"Also it is certain that any private person may lawfully endenvour to appease all such disturbances by staying those whom he shall voor to appears an such disturnances by staying those whom he shall see engaged therein from executing their purpose, and also by stopping others whom he shall see coming to join them; for, if private persons may do thus much, as it is smost certain they may, towards the suppressing of a common affray, surely, d fortiori, they may do it towards suppressing a riot; also, it hath been holden, that private persons may arm themselves in order to suppress a riot; from whence it seems clearly to follow that they may also made uses of whence it suppressing of it if there has a record. also make use of arms in the suppressing of it, if there be a n

sity for their so doing,' He then cautions persons against doing this hastily, and

in common cases, and adds-

"Such violent methods soum only proper against such riots as seasour of rebellion, for the suppressing whereof no remedies can um of senere." be too sh

Now there can, we think, be no doubt that the audacious attempt to obstruct the funeral of the Queen, and the consequent riot on the 14th of Aug. savoured of rebellion as much as any riot well could. By the common law, every citizen has a right to suppress such a riot by force; and we need only quote the opinion of LORD LOUGHRO-ROUGH, when Attorney-General in 1790, to prove that a soldier has that higher in common with respect to the private that a soldier has that higher in the private that a soldier has the higher in the soldier has th soldier has that right in common with every other private individual. Being asked by the King his advice as to the legality of employing soldiers to put down the riots of that period, he replied, "I hold it, Sir, to be perfectly justifiable for any citizen to repel force by force, and a soldier is not less a citizen because intrusted with arms for the defence of the lives and property of his fellow-subjects." This opinion, it is well known, was promptly acted upon, and the riots, which, to the foul disgrace of the Govern, ment and the metropolis had been allowed to rage. ment and the metropolis, had been allowed to rage, un-

checked, for several days, were instantly suppressed.

With regard to the reading of the Riot Act, on which so much stress is laid, it should be known that the reading of that act is in no case necessary to authorise the dispersing of a mob by force; ner, indeed, dees the act give any power to any person or class of persons to use force on these occasions more than was possessed by every one at common law, although it enacts severe penalties against the rioters. The effect of reading the Proclamation required by that statute, is simply this, that persons not dispersing within one hour after it has been so read, instead of being guilty of a misdemeanor, only as they were by the common law, are guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

Some remarks, the tendency and weight of which must be pretty well understood, were made in our last publication respecting the pretended obligation of His Serene Highness, the late Duke of Brunswick to his sister, the PRINCESS of WALES.

As the busy and interested persons who made a tool of that unfortunate Princess for their own purposes, during her life, appear to wish to keep up the ball, if they are not completely without feeling or sense of propriety, and all regard for her memory and character, it may not be amiss to let them understand that, now the case is altered.

Whilst the Queen was alive some of her actions were too disgraceful to be made public; they must have led to a degree of shame, and perhaps punishment, that would have been hurtful to the feelings of those who unfortunately were connected with her, by ties that could not be broken. The prejudices of mankind make the disgrace of one of a family reflect upon the whole, and nobody knew that, better than the late Queen: it was that knowledge which made her bold, and encouraged her to insult these who could have covered her with shame.

Every thing in nature, however, has a limit, and it is for those who pretend exclusively to watch over her interests to reflect on what they are doing The reasons for forbearance are not the same as they were, and a departure from the line of conduct hitherto acted upon will not be attended with such disagreeable consequences, as during her life-time it would have been.

MR. BROUGHAM may now be asked why the answer. the bill in Chancery never was put in? He said it would be done "as soon as there was time?

Nay, Dr. LUSHINGTON and Mr. WILDE must be questioned as to the acknowledgment. The QUEEN left no means untried to obtain payment of the bond from her nepheros, (poor as they are) during her life. The sum of £15,000 is not a trifling one, likely to have escaped her AUSTIN is likely to get as residuary legatee.

The public must know the history of this Bond (as it is called:)—it is no vision—no fable—no calumny; the Bill is on the file of the Chancery Court-visible-tangiblelegible; and before they go any further, the Executors of the Queen are bound to give the nation some explanation

Some very perplexing questions may be put to other persons, and they shall be put if people must go radically to work to prove that the departed Princess was not an injured Queen.

As a ferment is excited in the nation, and the good and well-meaning are led into error by bold assertions, it may become necessary to take steps that will be disagreeable.

The honourable principle of Englishmen to take the



part of those whom they think oppressed, may be enlisted in a wrong cause through false impressions, for

What can we reason but from what we know?"

It is of little importance what perverse and factious men think, but it is highly important to prevent them from leading the loyal and well intentioned into error, and if a review is seriously but impartially taken of what is already known of the life and conduct of the departed Queen, she will be found to have been guided by a spirit that defied public opinion, and a carelessness of the common decencies

Faction was enlisted in her service as a substitute for that support, which a contrary line of conduct would have provided without effort or intrigue; she was at last caught in the web herself had wove. Her life was embittered by the reflection of what she might have been, and by the constant intrusion of a person who first led her into error, then became necessary to her schemes, and latterly usurped a kind of dictatorial authority over all her affairs. To an ambitious wilful woman, could any situation be more distressing?

Those who engraved injured on the plate that was intended for the coffin of the Queen, should have either inserted the names of those by whom she was injured, or have given an explanation in small letters at the bottom. The Queen's Will would best serve to indicate who those

We have received several communications upon the subject of the present Court mourning, and we confess we have been not a little surprised to observe that many persons, who, in the life-time of the Queen, expressed the utmost disapprobation and abhorrence of her character and conduct, and opposed themselves strenuously to the des perate faction by which she was supported, have now, with a strange apparent inconsistency, put on the outward signs of grief, in common with the Radicals, and those who are known by the name of " the Queen's friends."

This, however, seems to have arisen from an idea that the mourning was to be GENERAL, as was the case on the death of the late excellent Queen Charlotte; but nothing can be more mistaken than this notion. The official order on that occasion was, " that all persons should put themselves into decent mourning;" but, on the present occasion. the order for mourning is WHOLLY CONFINED to the

It is necessary for the public to be fully aware of this distinction, because many persons, wishing to act in conformity with general etiquette, and in obedience to high authority, have been led into the error of supposing that they should violate the rules of propriety and duty, if they omitted on the present occasion to dress themselves in black. It is also important in other respects that the error so imbibed should be clearly pointed out, since the cause of radicalism thus, through inadvertency, derives strength and encouragement. The factious writers of the day avail themselves of these outward appearances of sorrow, declaring with exultation that they are indicative of public feeling, and of the tribute paid to the virtues of departed Majesty. Persons, therefore, wishing to avoid such imputations as these, and to be distinguished from as vile a party as ever disgraced a civilised country, should be assiduously careful at this time NOT TO WEAR BLACK.

#### ORIGINAL LETTER.

TO LADY HOOD. (Private and confidential.) Tours, Aug. 21, 1821.

My DEAR LADY HOOD,—You cannot conceive the amazement which MARIA and I felt at seeing your correspondence with LORD LIVERPOOL in the newspapers;—the idea of our poor, dear, silly JANE writing to a Premier quite over-

We (who are here upon our return from Spain) thought the letters, at first, libels upon our friend, but we find them generally supposed genuine, so do let me ask you some questions about them.

Of course, you did not care three straws about the QUEEN indeed, after her conduct with your Lord, nobody could imagine you did; and neither WILLIAM nor I can quite understand how you first gave into the thing, because, though you are not rich, yet your economy (of which you gave us some practical illustrations when we were down with you at Whitley Abbey) would enable you to make it out uncommonly well with your income.

I am afraid (although it is rather late in life) that you have got into a flirtation with HOBHOUSE, or some of those friends of her Mejesty who were about the house. Surely they must have had some influence, or how could you not only change your principles, but even your SEX to oblige them? HOB-HOUSE, to be sure, is woefully ugly, but then he was once a friend of our dear, dear BYRON—and BYRON wrote BEPPO and Juan, and we must love him, Jane, and all that he has ever loved; not but I have always heard that Byron kept up his acquaintance with Новноизк that he might act mon-

hey to his Lordship's bear.

What I mean by changing your sex is, that in the letter to Lord Liverpool, which they vow is yours, you are made to say—" Consequently, neither LADY ANNE HAMILTON "Lord Hood, nor myself, and several other Gentle-"MEN, could think it requisite to be in such haste to order

" their mourning."

Now, my dear JANE, could you have written this? As far as the had English goes, in the latter part of the paragraph, I could suppose you might be guilty of it, because your propensity for darming stockings, and mending other parts of your domestic drapery, has, from childhood, superseded any other attainment; but that you should talk of yourself and several other GENTLEMEN, I confess alarms

me, lest either the influence of your late mistress should have induced her hangers-on to change their nature as well as their principles, or that, in your old age, your faculties have rapidly declined.

WILLIAM says, "Tell JANE if she wrote that letter she must have been smelling the QUEEN's Maraschino." But then he is satirical; and he made out a capital story of your sitting drinking punch at some ale-house on the road to Harwich with the funeral. I know you will forgive him, for he sincerely esteems you, and so do I, and most cordially hope that you are not embroiled in all this horrid

Then, JANE, they make you say, "I dictated every word of this letter to myself." This, if put in plain English, means, "I said to myself, says I, write a letter, and say so and so;" —and really that style appears suited to the matter and man-ner of the correspondence with which you are charged. But the papers make you say another thing, which inclines me to think still more strongly that you cannot be the authoress of the Letters published; they make you say, "It was ever the the Letters published; they make you say, "It was ever the "QUEEN's desire to have no soldiers, but to be attended and "guarded solely by the hearts of HER people." And pray, my dear JANE, who may HER people be? Your friend, poor WOOD, swore she never called us HER people, and so did she herself, and yet they make you do it. HER people were the domestics of BRANDENBURGH-House, who from their want of money or meanness of disposition, condescended to take her wages and eat her bread. Thank GOD there are but few of the English nation so debased or degraded!

But pray, JANE, how did you happen to know and venture to pronounce, if there were no soldiers, that "there would not be any disposition to tumult?" Have you the gift of second sight advancing upon you as you are losing the first?

How could you venture to pronounce to the Prime Minister

what would happen ? I should as soon have taken you for a conjuror as a politician; and, as WILLIAM says, we do not suspect you of associating with the leaders of faction, or the disreputable animals at whom we laughed so heartily some years ago at the chairing of SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

A friend told us you were quite a love of that man with the foreign orders, whose brother writes in the TIMES newspaper. ILSON is not his name? But we could not conceive v that had to do with it, for, if I mistake not, he is a Major-General in the English army, and was Aid-de-Camp to the King many years; besides, poor Mrs. Wilson, who they call Lady Wilson, (out of joke, I suppose), told me herself, that the KING had been graciously good enough to grant her a pension for life, on account of the dreadful calamity with which she is afflicted; so that it is quite impossible this Mr. WILson could have known any thing about the mob.

All this confusion only makes the matter more perplexing:

do therefore write as soon as possible; or, perhaps, now you are out of place, (I speak ministerially,) you and your dear twaddle of a Lord will come over here. Tours is uncommonly cheap, and very pleasant; and we bathe at night in the Loire, with lanthorns tied to our legs, and you will really find it very agreeable; and the £500 legacy (when paid,) will last you here three or four months admirably.—Maria and William desire their best love, and I am, dear JANB, your affectionate friend.

To the VISCOUNTESS HOOD. Pray come to us.

#### REDUCTION AND ECONOMY.

LOCAL and domestic events engross the public mind so completely at this moment, that we have little chance of exciting any interest by observations upon foreign affairs, and we should therefore, have declined for the present any allusions to the situation of the GREEKS, were it not that the Morning Chronicle forces us to take notice of some of its assertions and observations.

We should observe, that the Chronicle is losing its energy, and the talent which it formerly evinced, is fast fading. Instead of original matter, its columns are filled with quotations from Radical Provincial Papers, and its attacks upon Government are conveyed through the medium of letters from

Two of these letters, which have appeared during the course of the week, we cannot avoid pointing out to our readers. The first is on the subject of the Greeks, and contains the following passage :-

"Are they to be butchered like the beasts of the field, without "one helping hand being held out to save them? And is it because 
our impotent, pusillanimous Ministers are afraid to interfere, that 
Great Britain (the Parent and Protector of Liberty) is to make no "effort to sustain ber character, no attempt to convince the world
that she is not stupidly indifferent to the cause of freedom and of Greece? With shame and mortification does every generous mind look back to the heroic conduct of our ancestors. Who that has read the history of the Crusades, Tasso's Jerusalem, and the annals of our valiant King Richard Cour de Lion, but must be ashamed of the conduct of the Government at the present moment; for if we are to believe their scribes, they not only refuse to assist the Greeks with arms or money, but they are en-deavouring to neutralize the Emperor of Russia."

Now, is it to be believed, that this really appeared in the Morning Chronicle, after the most pressing arguments for economy and reduction; after dividing the House of Commons eleven times in one night, in quarrels for sixpences—can we believe that the organ of the Opposition is angry because we do not "assist the Greeks with ARMS and MONEY

Can we imagine it possible, that the Morning Chronicle, the mouth-piece of the Whigs, can call the present Ministers "impotent and pusillanimous," because they decline embroiling the country in difficulties and expenses?

We remember some speeches of EARL GREY, upon the subject of the aid afforded to the Spanish Patriots, and we think they ran thus:-

" I have already said, it was not a sudden coullition, that should "have led us to depart from those principles of economy which I have so often recommended. • • • If neither of those things existed, (spirit in the Spanish people, or authority in their Go-vernment,) or if the one existed without the other, it was the very acme of madness in His Majesty's Ministers, under such circum-"stances, to lavish, as they have dose, the resources of the country of the Chryslan Monarch, turns the vilest things into the most valuable.

"try. • • • His Majesty's Ministers, on the 16th of December, or thought proper to advise His Majesty to issue that celebrated where the universal abould, by this delicate rule, be compelled to abstain free.

" Spanish nation; which bound this country to a cause, which, according to every information, was at that time actually hop But I cannot but disapprove of this gratuitous pledge, so-"lemnly proclaimed to the world under such circumstances; a "pledge which could not be of any service to Spain, and might be of considerable inconvenience to this country."—April 21, 1800.

Putting out of the question the prophetic talents of the great Whig leader, so conspicuously displayed in the above extract, we would ask the Morning Chronicle if economy was so strenuously recommended at a moment when we were engaged in a mighty war, and when the cause of Spain was our cause -and when, if that cause had not been supported, we should have been groaning, in less than two years, probably, under the despotism of NAPOLEON-why we should now, while at peace with all the world, "gratuitously pledge" ourselves to the Greeks? or why does the Chronicle condemn neutrality at present, with as much violence as he advocated it before?

Need we answer?-No.-Ministers supported hostility in one case, and neutrality in the other; and opposition being the only object, the very Ministers who were called foolhardy, lavish, and extravagant, for humbling France, and tranquillizing Europe, are now called pusillanimous and impotent, for declining, without any cause whatever, to lavish money and lives in support of the Greeks.

The second letter upon retrenchment at home, is so good,

that we cannot choose but insert it. Let any rational man (if he have patience) read the Chronicle, for the last six months, when it talks of public economy, and then imagine that, to be the Paper in which the following article appeared on Thursday:-

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool.

My Long,— It is with deep regret that I obtrude myself on your Lordship's notice, but as the subject on which I shall venture to offer a few remarks is of essential importance to a numerous a meritorious class of men, I shall not suppose for a moment that you will consider it beneath your attention.

It is rumoured that His Mujesty's Government have it in contem-plation to reduce the emoluments of all civil departments as nearly proposing this period as the basis of their proceedings, I feel assured that they have been misted by false information, fera palpable act of injustice could never receive their sanction, wer could a measure so injurious to the interests of hundreds have met with their approbation, if its fate had depended on its own merits.

approbation, if its fate had depended on its own merits.

In the year 1797, it is a matter of notoriety, that most, if not all civil situations, were greatly underpoid, and it is scarcely necessary to adduce any other argument in support of this assertion, than the simple fact, that in many offices the salaries had not been increased for twenty or thirty years previously to that period. This circumstance, I am convinced, must have escaped your Lordship's observation; for you could never wish it to be understood that you consider money as valuable now as it was fifty or sixty years ago. But admitting for a moment that this was the case, let us consider the subject in another point of view. A young man, after an expensive education, accepts a situation is a public man, after an expensive education, accepts a situation is a public office, (to which only a small salary is annexed) on the implied office, (to which only a small salary is annexed) on the implied condition that his own good conduct will, after a certain number of years, insure him a comfortable maintenance. He marries on these expectations; it is with difficulty that be supports himself and family on his limited income. At this critical moment an order comes down from the Treasury, dureting that a large per centage (in addition to the Land-Tax) be deducted from his mixerable pitches and sumine his future promoters. In reduction the supports tance: and running his future prospects, by reducing the superior situations in his department (after the death of their present possessors) to so low a scale, that all his future hopes of comfort are sessors) to so low a scale, that all his future hopes of comfort are annihilated, and not a ray of consolution displays itself to enliven the dark and dreary perspective. This, my Lord, is not a case which exists in the imagination alone;—on inquiry you will find that the sketch is but feebly drawn. To comment upon it would be to insult your feelings of justice—to offer any further observations would be useless. I leave it with confidence in your Lordship's hands, and have the honour to remain, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

AMICUS JUSTITIES."

Hardly any remark is necessary upon the consistency of this sinking journal.

Observe, the first paragraph tells us, that "the Hirelings of Government," "the Clerks in Office," "the Myrmidons of the Ministers," "the Clerks of the Treasury and Admiralty, who are engaged to fill the Theatres and applaud the King,"
"the Puppies in place," &c. &c. of whom the Chronicle
most freely talks, are "a numerous and meritorious class of
men." We know they are, but we never have heard the Chronicle say so before.

LORD LIVERPOOL, in whose commendation the Chronicle has never been very active that we know of, has the case "put with confidence into his hands," and he is called upon to prevent " a measure so injurious to the interests of hundreds"—of hundreds of place-men—courtiers—and syco-phants—is not this capital?

But then the Chronicle and the Times have said, how unjust to cut off under-clerks and leave the superiors untouched—mark what the Chronicle says now—after drawing a picture of what a junior clerk may hope to rise to by good conduct, the Chronicle says—" his prospects are ruined by
—(what do our readers think—) by reducing the SUPBRIOR situations in HIS DEPARTMENT, to which he had hoped to

But better than all this the Chronicle has found out that till the last increase of salary, all public situations were underpaid; and they put it to LORD LIVERPOOL as an act of ustice not to retrench th

One only reason can be found for all this, that retrenchments have actually commenced to an immense amount; and we have little doubt, if HIS MAJESTY shews a feeling of impartiality towards the Catholics, during his visit to Ireland. the Chronicle will turn round, and take for its motto, Church and King, and no Popery.

Some very conscientious and charitable people seem to think, that now the QUEEN has paid the debt of nature, it is almost sinful to allude to her conduct while living. They appear to hold, not only that imperfection dies with the body, but that vice itself is transmuted to virtue by the change of condition; and that the touch of death, like that of the Phrygian Monarch, turns the vilest things

any allusion to the tyrants, the profligates, the traitors, or the murderers, of former days, because they are dead; and in writing history, scrupulously omit noticing any but excellent men and virtuous women. This, as history is one continued libel upon human nature, would lighten the labours

of the historian very materially.

If, however, when the QUEEN died, the efforts of the party, of which she was the avowed leader had ceased, our observations should have ceased too; and better would it have been for them to have suffered her name to have faded from our memories, than have continued—nay, increased their foolish and intemperate zeal to such an extent, that it becomes an imperative duty, in justice to wives and daughters yet unborn, to counteract its effects.

As we have before answered, when taxed with severity we did not begin; and these observations are called for by a vote of the Common Council of the City of London, dated Aug. 13, 1821;—those observations are made in no spirit of hostility towards the dead, but rather in a hope of

being serviceable to the living.

We would, in the first place, observe, quoad—the importance of the vote—that the Corporation of London does not speak the sentiments of the City. It is impossible it should; for it neither knows nor appreciates them. Unfortunately for the respectability of London, Civic honours and Civic offices are sensitively avoided by the leading citizens of the present day. To shew that the respectability of London is not in the Corporation, we need only observe, that HUMPTY DUMPTY has been twice Lord Mayor, and that MR. SHERIFF WAITHMAN, a retail advertizing linen draper, is the Magnus Apollo of that neglected but irascible body.

But it is a body, and assumes a tone. We hear of swords of state in black scabbards, and maces muffled with crape. and sword-bearers, and train-bearers, and the whole of the et ceteras of a Court, all of which, when people do not know exactly the sort of people who are its component parts, sound importantly, and require a little plain fact to unmask

Let us examine the value of the vote, as it stands, and, without looking at the number, rank, principles, or avoca-tions of those, individually, who collectively give it to the world, endeavour to throw as much light upon it as possible. "THORP, Mayor.—A COMMON COUNCIL holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Monday, the 13th day of August,

1821, "Resolved ununimously, That this Court feels it a melancholy and irrewisfible ditty to express its despest concern and affliction at the premature and ever-to-be lamented Death of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Caroline. The eminent virtues she possessed, the amiable and unaffected condescension of her manners, the habitual kindness and benevolence of her disposition, and the vigour and intelligence of mind she displayed on the net trying occasions, her regard for the rights and liberties of the people, and the warmth of affection she evinced for the British nation, would of themselves have called for expressions of gratitude to her memory and sorrow for her loss. But when this Court calls to mind the painful and distressing vicissitudes of her eventful life, from the period she first lande in this Country, under the most flattering and auspicious circumstances, and centemplates the demestic afflictions and the series of percesutions which, in unrelenting succession, she has undergono—it cannot but record its highest admiration of the temper, the unshaken firmness and magnanimity, with which she met and defeated, if not destroyed, the malice of her per--and that to the last moments of her life she displayed the same secutors—and that to the last moments of her life one dispinyou the same fortifude with Christian resignation, forgiving all her enemies, and when under the weight of her complicated wrongs and sufferings, sinking into the arms of Death, she halled him as a friend, in the hope of exchanging those scenes of sorrow and trouble for a Crown of Glory and Immortality.

scenes of sorrow and trouble for a Crown of Giory and immortantly.

"Resolved unanimously, That this Court is anxious to do honour to the Remains of her late Majesty Queen Careline; and, in the event of the Royal Corpse passing through this City, they feel it their duty to attend the Funeral Procession at Temple Bar, and through the City.

"WOODTHORPE."

That the Queen's death is ever to be lamented by the majority which passed this vote, we do not mean to deny, because, for them she was a political leader, far superior in power to Hunt or Hobhouse, Wilson, Wooler, and WADDINGTON; and insomuch their grief is natural, and their gratitude praiseworthy; but the following catalogue of moral excellencies we must look at a little closer, lest when our daughters and wives read it, they may try back to the Delicate Investigation and the evidence before the Lords to ascertain how the departed Lady gained such a character; and, if we do not undeceive them, haply adopt similar measures to obtain similar praise, which would to any decent family prove an indelible disgrace and an insurmount-

"The eminent virtues she possessed,"——without yet talking of her vices, let us ask the Common Council what were the virtues of the late Queen?

ADOPTING BILLY AUSTIN, (a circumstance, full of doubt and mystery, but which must shortly cease to be so,) was called an act of-charity: we doubt it, because, according to evidence adduced at the time, it appears that her meeting with the child was accidental, and that it had no particular claim to her notice—except, a natural mark similar to one which the daughter of LADY DOUGLAS (who was older than AUSTIN,) had upon her, and at which for some months previous to the Queen's taking him, she had been in the habit of looking with great attention. WILLIAM AUSTIN'S mark has, as he has grown up, worn out.

Taking this occurrence altogether in the most favourable way, and admitting it to be an act of charity instead of maternal duty—charity is but one virtue, though we are told it covers a multitude of sins; and this is but one instance of the practice of it, unless, indeed, we could call the condescension of fitting up CAPTAIN MANBY'S cabin, and presenting him with a silver lamp, by so humble a name ner other virtues were it is really painful to say

To look so far back in search of this as the year 1802, may be thought unnecessary, and we shall therefore pass over the witnesses who might be called to speak to her virtuous conduct at that time; nay, we will only observe upon the whole of the incidents of that period, that the witness her Majesty piqued herself upon, as clearing her of all the accusations then made against her, MRS. LIBLE, the sister of the MAR-QUESS of CHOLMONDELY (whose kindness and attention to ir Majesty are never to be forgotten,) says, speaking of the Queen's conduct to CAPTAIN MANBY, in order to clear her friend and mistress, 4 she behaved to him only as any woman would who likes flirting; I should not have thought any married woman behaved properly, who should have sense, what could behaved as her Royal Highness did to CAPTAIN MANRY. rights and liberties?

"I cannot say whether her Majesty was attached to CAP"TAIN MANBY, ONLY say, it was a flirting conduct."
The same person, MRS. LISLE, upon whose favourable

testimony not a shadow of imputation has been attempted to be cast, observes also upon the same occasion, "at LADY "SHEPPIELD'S, Her Royal Highness paid more attention to MR. CHESTER, than to the rest of the company. I knew " of her Royal Highness's walking out alone twice in the "morning with him; but her attentions to him were not uncommon, not the same as to CAPTAIN MANRY!"

We do not intend to go into details, or say a word of ourselves, but merely repeat the evidence of her Royal Highness's own witnesses.

"I remember," says MRS. LIBLE, "MR. now LORD HOOD, "there, and the Princess going out airing with him alone in "MR. Hood's little whiskey, and his servant was with them; MR. Hood drove and staid out two or three hours more than once-three or four times; MR. Hoop dined "with us several times, once or twice he slept in a house in the garden !"

Subsequently, we are told that "the PRINCESS and MR. HOOD very frequently went out in a forenoon, and remained out for four or five hours at a time; that they "rode in a gig, attended by a boy, (a country lad), servant " to MR. HOOD, and took with them cold meat; that they " used to get out of the gig and walk into the wood, leaving the boy to attend the horse and gig till their return."

We shall only observe here, that we conclude it to have been upon the ground of this particular sort of familiarity that LORD HOOD appointed kimself Chamberlain on the day of the funeral—vice BERGAMI absent. At all events it satisfactorily accounts for the love and respect LADY HOOD feels for her "dear departed Queen," unmixed with the pal-try consideration of the five hundred pounds legacy.

Quitting the period at which her Majesty's virtues, at most, appear negatively, we will recall the testimony of her Majesty's OWN witnesses last year, in the House of Lords, omitting all the intermediate facts of hiring the Bayswater Laundry; of her Majesty's Sunday evening parties; the long and assiduous attentions of LORD HENRY FITZGERALD; the pleasantries of BROWNLOW NORTH, or the interludes of poor MAT LEWIS.

MR. HOWNAM, a Knight of ST. CAROLINE, and her Majesty's personal friend and principal witness, is asked, in the House of Lords the following questions,-to which he gives the accompanying answers:-

"Did you ever see her Royal Highness perform at the Theatre at Villa d'Este?

YES!!!

" Did her Royal Highness dance?

" With whom?

" With every one indiscriminately!" Who played Harlequin?

LOUIS BERGAMI!

"Will you swear her Royal Highness was not Columbine? " No, I cannot say ... I cannot say she was not. I think that on one occasion she performed the part of an automaton.

"What do you mean by the part of an automaton?

"The story was (but it is so long ago, I hardly recollect it) that of a man who wanted to sell an automaton—a woman that might be seemed up to ANY THING, in which the purchaser was DISAPPOINTED .- It was a story of her Royal Highness's COMPOSING!

"And the Princess was the automaton ? "I think she was-in fact she WAS!!!

Let our readers observe we dispassionately place the evidence of her own witnesses before them, without a remark, and merely as matter of history .-- Again, therefore, let us hear MR. HOWNAM :-

Do you believe that BERGAMI slept under the tent?

"I have already said so!"
"I beg to ask MR. HOWNAM, whether, as a married man, he would object to MRS. HOWNAM sleeping in that way " in a dark tent with a male person in it?

" I trust every man will look at the conduct of his wife

WITHOUT MAKING COMPARISONS."

Without one syllable of comment, we would merely ask, in how much, upon the faith of her own witness, are the EMINENT VIRTUES of her late Majesty proved?

" The amiable and unaffected condecension of her manners." Certainly, we admit that to elevate a courier into an associate—to take a man from behind her chair, and place him by her side—to sleep week after week under the same tent in the dark with him—to become the "friend" of HUMPTY DUMPTY—to ride with him through the streets—to institute a Catholic Order, and make her footing Grand Master of itto love the society of MRS. WILDE and MRS. BARBER BEAUMONT, and Mrs. WAITHMAN, and LADY LINDORSE, are indubitable marks of amiable and unaffected condescension, and such as we hope and trust a QUBEN of ENGLAND and a Protestant Princess will never be found likely to practise

again.
"The kindness and benevolence of her disposition." Of this we (who are not of the Common Council) have no direct knowledge. We confess we never have heard any particular instance of either; and i we may judge by the silent contempt with which she has treated all those who have sacrificed their prospects, characters, and respectability be borne out in their tribute to her memory even in this part

of it. "The vigour and intelligence of aind she displayed on the "most trying occasions."—We shall only observe, that with respect to the former, her shrick and distracted rush out of the House of Lords, on seeing a witness ap-pear again her, are not the strongest proofs of the vigour of her mind; and for the latter, thather intemperate and absurd visit to Westminster Hall and Abbey is by no means illustrative of its intelligence.

" Her regard for the rights and leerties of the people, and "the warmth of affection she expressed for the British nation."

This is so ridiculous as to be postively laughable. How, when, and where, had she loved u could she have shewn her regard for our rights?-What;an it mean?-We only ask the most inveterate party-man who has one grain of sense, what could QUBEN CAROLINE have to do with our

The Times, in its lament for her death, says, now the destinies of the country are wound up in a puny girl, as if the QUEEN's life had any thing to do with the succession: and, considering they were praising female excellence, the allusion to the punygirl, (who happens to be a remarkably fine child,) was not so civil; but even the nonsense of *The Times* is not so barefaced as that of the Common Council.

As for the QUBEN'S affections (which certainly were disposeable) they were unequipocally bestowed upon foreigners: it is in evidence, that whereever the QUERN found English people on the Continent, she studiously avoided them. Were this not the case, why should LADY CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL and LADY CHARLOTTE LIND-SAY have been removed to make way for COUNTESS OLDI and Countess Vassali; or Mr. Keppel Craven and SIR WILLIAM GELL have given place to Antonio Antaldi and Bartholomew Pergami. Nay, the very last act of her life bespeaks her feetings; for she desires in her will, that she may not even be buried in this country.

To follow the Court of Common Council through the hacknied jingle of "unrelenting persecutions," &c. would be only to go over the ground which has been gone over a thousand times; and upon that subject we shall merely ask the Common Council, whether, if the QUEEN of ENGLAND had conducted herself in a manner fitting her station, any ground for the proceedings which have taken place could have been found. The Common Council will perhaps remember the defences at first set up for her MAJESTY—that she had been playing tricks on purpose to deceive her ener and The Times " ventured to pronounce that the affair of BERGAMI would make all Europe laugh more than they had done since the French Revolution, when laughing went out

But such defence never was brought forward, THE TIMES and the lawyers fought the battle in a much more serious manner, and nothing very comical appeared in the business after all; and as to persecutions—when it is recollected, that independently of things too horrid to be detailed which might have been, and yet may be, brought forward, the acknowledgment, alleged to have been signed by the late Duke of Brunswick, for fifteen thousand pounds, and demanded by the Queen of the Executors of her brother, wholly slipped her memory—it will perhaps appear to the Common Council, that if there had been appear to the Common Council, that if there had been appear to the Common Council that if there had been the control of the Council that if there had been than the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed by the late that the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if there had been signed to be the council that if the council that if there had been signed to be t any spirit of persecution in the Government, they mig have taken more serious measures against her Majesty than

any which ever were adapted.

Of the last paragraph we will say nothing—that the end of the QUEEN's life was firm, and her conversation collected, we state to be false. The fine speeches put into the QUEEN'S mouth, she was incapable of making when in good health; and for the Christian-like termination of her existence, we refer to her paid eulogists, and repeat, as we first said, when we saw not one word of religion in the whole detail. that it was appalling and terrible; and so far from breathing the spirit of forgiveness, the last words she was able to utter were those of discontent and dissatisfaction, at the little effect her mob popularity had upon the principles and feelings of the country at large.

Far be it from us to say a word which we do not feel to be necessary. The eulogium upon her Majesty is sent forth to the country, an acknowledged document, to be read and felt; it is, therefore, a bane to the loyalty and morality of the people, and requires its antidote. So far from keeping the discussion about the QUEEN alive, we would wish all party feeling to cease with her existence; but so long as her brawling partizans choose to insult us with her praises, so long shall we feel it our painful duty to counteract its effects

by the application of that sovereign remedy. TRUTH.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN,—As many of your readers may wish to know something of the rank and dignity of the Reverend Gentleman who had the honor to supplant the great Doctor Parr, and all the rest of her late Majesty's clerical friends in the arduous and delicate duties attendant on a death-bed, and of administering balm to her wounded spirit, be it known unto all, that the Right Reverend John Page Wood, is a member of Trinity College, Cambridge; where he lately passed muster for his first degree with the universal credit of being a genuine chip of the old block.

Whether envy prevented the young gentleman from obtaining employment or a title in his own diocese, or whether the strictness of the Bishop of London's examinations were considered an encroachment upon religious liberty, I know not. But certain it is, that without any preferment, title, or employment in the Diocese of Norwich, he applied for ordination to the "great friend of civil and religious liberty all over the world," and was ordained Descon by him on the 17th of last June, adding another to the many instances of that benevolent Prelate's favor to persecuted candidates for orders, who have fled from the tyranny or old-fashioned preciseness of their regular Bishops.

And now, my dear John, I hope you will have the candour to confess, that there was no foundation for insinuating that the young gentleman was not in orders when he was summoned to the sick-bed of her Majesty, for he was actually a Descon, six weeks old.

Three hundred pounds per annum, or 16s. 5d. per diem, sas not to be everlooked even by the disinterested friendship of the bustling Alderman. That the Reverend Gentlema was not qualified to perform the important duties of his station; that as Deacon he could not administer to the dying victim of her faction the consolation of the HOLY SACRA-MENT of the Church, was no fault of his. Time will mend this defect, if the natural properties of the parent-work do not too powerfully interpose at his next examination.

The novel title of Descon Chaplain to Majesty, and the want of all experience in his profession were amply com-pensated by the means it afforded of keeping from the Royal Sufferer troublesome intruders, who like the Priests of Vol-TAIRE, might have divulged more than it is prudent to submit to the public ear. I should further add, that young Mr. Wood, never was her Majesty's Chaplain, nor was ever called so till after her death.

I am, dear John, your constant reader,



#### TO JOHN BURE.

MY DEAR JOHN.—You must know that a Radical friend of mine took it into his head last week to send me an Old Times of the 15th inst, and as it was the first favor of the kind I had received from him, I naturally expected some important information from the said newspaper; and in good truth, I was not disappointed. For amongst the many extraordinary passages relative to the funeral of her late MAJESTY, was the

"The people who at Cumberland-gate had been cut down and want in their endeavours to turn the procession out of the bye-paths chosen by the Government into the open public street, now made a second and more successful attempt to effect the Inuable "object of having the Quann carried through the metropolis, &c."

We have certainly arrived at a new zera, and it really must have been a most amusing and gratifying sight to have witnessed the efforts of those numerous persons so recently " cut down and shot," to keep up with the procession; we have generally been in the habit of supposing that when people are shot or even cut down they evince no great earnestness to bawl out "Queen for ever," or run a race with Life Guards, but wonders do not stop here. The Times is so wouderful an engine that it can make "the very Heavens weep in sympathy with the hearts of the English people."

Now, I appeal to you, whether it was by any means polite of the clouds to soak all their fellow mourners, for departed excellence, through and through; in one sense certainly it might be considered as a favour, for my friend (Queen's man as he is) confesses that the majority of these heart-stricken mourners did not appear to have made any application of the pure element to their faces for at least a month previously.

Had not the time been thus specified, one might have supposed the distupon their faces at the funeral was a kind of preconcerted substitute for crape; yet, I must not do them the injustice to believe that all the attendants were unable to afford that more regular and expensive kind of mourning, as from the property lost on that day, it is very likely that crape was no unusual covering for the countenances of a great

proportion of the grief-evineing group.
Of the rest of the affair, old Mr. Times gives no very favorable idea, when he asserts that he saw hundreds of "women bearing without a murmur the rude assault (I conclude of # the ungentle rain) to which they were every minute subject from the want of common tenderness on the part of the "men." Now, I should have supposed that this indifference to the ladies had proceeded from the absorption of the he-mourners feelings, had I not read on, but I find these gentle -amiable—quiet—deeply-stricken-with-grief-heroes, are very soon after " pelting the soldiery with mud and stones!"

Another strong instance of their scute sensibility was afforded dispatheir quietly suffering the poor innocents who strewed the showers to "walk bare-headed, and bear the rail with cheer-Miness," (rather an anti-funereal expression by the way Mr. Times,) but above all things, I cannot sufficiently admire that unequivocal, unquestionable proof of the real gentility of the horsemen, (on which the Times lays such stress,) which was given at the turnpike, as I know nothing but by report, perhaps, " bilking a turnpike," is now considered the last finishing stroke for a complete gentleman, else I am at a less to know why it is quoted-

Pray, MR. BULL, pardon this intrusion on your patience, I live in the country, which by the way will account for the lateness of this communication, and the idea of a London correspondent is so delightful that I quite lose myself; but pray let me give you a little piece of definice, " (easys the precious Times,) and we'defy the most malevolent of her Majesty's enemies to contradict the fact, that during the whole course of the procession from Whitechapel to Romford, there was scarce a house which the body passed, in which several females did not bestow the tribute of a tear to the memory of their beloved Queen,"-here's a triade of bombast—here's a noble defiance! for myself, I confess, that the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, is not the one I should choose for a refutation of any fact stated by the Times, a refunction only to be procured by going into every house and addressing every female, "pray, Ma'am, did you cry for the Queen?" "Pray, Miss, did you shed tears to the memory of departed excellence?" Oh, John, the individuals who write and talk as the Times does, have been the Queen's MEAL ENEMIES. Well, indeed, might that unhappy dupe of designing men have had inscribed on her coffin, when she reflected on the disgrace they had been the means of heaping

"HERE LIES THE INJURED OF BENGLAND. For to them and their paymasters are attributable all the exposures which cover her name with obloquy, and cloud her memory with disgrace.

August 20, 1821.

#### THEATRE.

HAYMARRET .-- Q'Keefe's whimsical opera of Fontuinbleau has been revived at this theatre with good success.

This piece, though the humour is in some parts obsolete, is replete with whim and equivoque, and, however ungrateful it may seem to the singers to say so, would, if cut down into a farce, without music, be most admirable fun. We are surprised that this mode of treating it was not adopted, and the so, from seeing, or rather hearing that the original songs are retained in the representation.

As a matter of munical taste, we certainly should not venture to put Suffice, Amnosti, or any of the veteran school against the modern showy composers, such as Bismop of BRAHAM. but we do admire consistency even in so trivial a thing as the getting up of an opera.

Ether FORTALBBEAU was on open worth getting up, or not: if it were not, because the fashion of music has changed since its first appearance, why not have cut it into a broad farce, and omitted the songs. The substitution of new songs in old opperss is a custom orseping on space, and a very bad custom it is a because, instead of having that, which in the judgment of CVE when or Blood or having that or the six of the si of O'ABEPE or BICKERSTAFF was fit and proper for the aituations of their own pieces, we have things thrust in wholly inapplicable to the drama, at the discretion of singers, who, for the most part, have no judgment at all.

We remember hearing BRAHAM, at Druty Lane, sing some

of Moore's sweetest sentimental songs, in Hawthorn things in themselves intrinsically beautiful, and sweetly sung by him, but as much out of character as a hornpipe by Hamilton a strathspey by Macbeth. Mr. Leon Lee, in the same opera of Love in a Village, at the Haymarket, introduced new songs; and so indeed, without quoting particular instances, do all the singers of the day, not excepting the very best of them.

We have heard of little children who could read only out of their own books, and in little children it is a failing very venial; but if singers can sing only the two or three songs they happen to have known from infancy, we will back Mar. VAN BLATTERMAN'S piping bulfinches against any of them. At what formerly were the Oratorios, we have now Italian scenas and polaccas, and Spanish boleros, and English bellads, because certain ladies (who shall be nameless) cannot sing HANDEL's songs. This reason for banishing the works of that magical master is somewhat weak we confess; but we would, upon our principle of consistency, decidedly abstain from Oratorios in Lent altogether, if we could not have his sacred and soul-stirring music performed.

In Fontainbleau, MISS CAREW (who looked remarkably well) sang an Italian song for the edification of the pit and galleries; and at the moment she was about to be married to a lord with a large fortune, favoured us with Moone's exquisite ballad about "Poverty's evil eye,"-the words of which are wholly out of place; add to which, it was written for, and originally sung in, the opera of "M. P." by that sweetest of all English ballad-singers MRS. BLAND, whose voice and style it is not always judicious to remind one of. MISS.CAREW also sang a modern duett with MR. LEONI LEE, who, on his part introduced other "roundelays" suited to his voice. MISS CORRI, too, gave us "di tanti palpiti" in a very pretty style, but whether with the original words, or an English translation of them, we were prevented by her mode of pronunciation from ascertaining. Indeed, to give the vocal ladies and gentlemen their due, they do all they can to hide any little inconsistency between the dialogue and songs, by rendering the poetry completely unintelligible, which, most cases, is conferring a very important favour upon the modern authors into the bargain.

MRS. TAYLEURE, who played MISS BULL with great spirit, introduced seven or eight songs, and sang them all in rapid succession, and gave us a dance into the bargain. She is a very smart actress, and has a great deal of fun about her; her dancing was easy, and yet spirited, and met with much applause.

JONES, in Lackland, was all that Lackland lacks; but Oxberry was not so good as usual, in Squire Tally-ho: he appeared to us to be rather imperfect; this produced a nervousness, which necessarily mars broad comedy, where, if the mind be not quite at ease about the words, all attempts

to make effects are hopeless.

DECAMP was gay and animated in Colonel Epaulette, but it is strange, old stager as he is, that he should have appeared throughout the piece, with a Brutus head, when the whole plot turns upon his not being able to "go off without pow-der." In a similar manner, the joke of SIR JOHN BULL upon LACKLAND's first interview with him, in black stockings and white shoes, fell harmless, because JONES wore white stockings and black shoes.

WILLIAMS and MRS. PEARCE were very good BULLS, and MRS.JONBE made a nice bustling Landlady; -would we could extend our praise to MR. J. RUSSELL's Lapsche; but, alas! it must not be. He was imperfect in the dialogue, wretched in the dialect, and mistaken in the character; indeed, the only thing he appeared to have studied was, to be mattentive. We remember one period, at which, as a miniature copy of MA. THEWS, we inclined favourably to MR. RUSSELL; but every time we see him, he loses ground; and we can assure him, he has very few acres left to risque. We would advise him to pull up in time, and take pains in his profession; -if he do, and e diligence, we have little doubt but that he may yet retrieve the steps he has lost, and at some considerable distance of time, possess about a tenth-part of the ability he fancies himself to have now.

In criticising the performance of Fontainbleau, we cannot choose but notice the hand, or rather benditti of this theatre. To play at a little hop upon the carpet at an old lady's house in the country, at Chrismas, they would be quite competent; but to get through Operas seems to be a little beyond their mark, and their attempts in that department in justice call for

A gentleman, whose name we do not know, who played a character in Fontainbleau, the name of which we never heard, but who was dressed in a regimental coat, with facings on the cuffs, and with none on the collar, sang a song of the meaning of which we are as perfectly innocent as we are of the other attributes of his character; but which from the execrable way in which it was played, appeared to us to be a musical description of a quarrel between an oyster-seller and a couple of drunken tumpeters: towards its conclusion the disturbance increased considerably, and the singer strained his very heart-strings to summount the hubbub of the fiddlets. So that what with his effort on the stage, and their clucking and squeaking in the orchestra, it gave us a perfect idea of the noise which might be occasioned by a mischievous schoolboy in disturbing a well peopled hen-roost at night.

For these and other reasons equally obvious, but which we will not here explain, we would suggest the omission of all the vocals and instrumentals; and we are quite sure, divested of their equivocal aid, Fontainbleau would become very popular with the laughter-loving audience of the Little Theatre.

We cannot close our remarks on the Haymarket for the week without noticing perhaps one of the cleverest pieces of performance seen on a rage; we mean that of Jones and MRS. CHATTERLY, it a little drama called A Day after

JONES is so well known, that we need merely say he played, to say he played excellently; but the lady is yet new to the audience, and her acting on Wednesday demand the highest praise: it was arch, animated, vivacious, and elegant, and though we are not very easily pleased, we were delighted with it, and think it but justice to her great merits to call public notice to her in his character, should the rapturous applause she met with induce; the manager to repeat the entertainment.

#### LONDON MARKETS

#### CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Acc. 24.

We have had a fair supply of Wheat since Monday, in addition to a great part of that day's arrival, which remained over on account of its interior quality: the weather also containing remarkably fine, occasioned a great duliness in the sales, at a decime of about 2s. per quarter. Barley, Beans, and Pess are each about 1s. per quarter lower, and Oats have declined in value from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, the arrival this week being considerable. In other articles we have no alteration to notice.

RETURN PRICE of GRA	IN, on board Shap, as mades.
Essex Red Wheat (new)	Maple

AGGREGATE AVERAGES, AUG. 11.
Wheat, 55s 3d—Rye, 34-11d—Barley, 263-64—Oats 20s 7d—Beane
31s 6d—Peas, 34s 1d—20s 0d.

# PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER. COURSE OF EXCHANGE.-FRIDAY, Aug. 24. | COURSE OF EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, Aug. | Amsterdam | 12 17 C.F. | Tricate | Amsterdam | 12 18 | Bilboa | .353 | Rotterdam | 12 18 | Bilboa | .353 | Seville | .354 | Seville | .355 Cadir..... 36 Rurcelena . 35 Gibraltar . 39 Genoa . 43 Malta . 45 Dalarma . 116 Palermo ...16 Oporto ... 50

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM AUGUST 20, TO AUGUST 25, INCLUSIVE.

9 per cent.

That indisposition towards business, attended by the gradual depreciation in the value of produce, which we have so long been under the necessity of chronicling, must now be reiterated. "Low and safe prices" have had a seducing and destructive influence upon the trading community; however, these terms begin to be regarded with indifference, as all calculation is defeated in contemplating their realization. Some years ago the circulars abounded with "the great purchases made on speculation," but now the word speculation is exploded from the mercantile vocabulary; indeed, all traders adhere most scrupulously in circumscribing their purchases, which are burely adequate to their immediate wants, and thus clearly demonstrating an entire absence of confidence.

B. P. Sugars have pressed heavily on the market, and all qualities are lower-Browns from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per Cwt.; the quotations for these are 53s, to 56s.; Middling 57s. to 62s.; Good and Fine 63s. to 70s. - Foreign Sugars have experienced a very considerable decline; Strong Whtte Havannahs 45s.; and Middling 42s. per Cwt.—In Refined Goods very little business has been transacted; the following prices of Coffee stamp a depreciation upon the previous currency of about 4s. per Cwt. upon Plantation, and 1s. to 2s. upon foreign descriptions: Jamaica ordinary 98s. to 101s.; Good to Fine Ordinary 102s. to 109s.; Middling 111s. to 118s.; Good to Fine Middling 120s. to 134s..; St. Domingos 110s .- Leeward Island Rums are held with rather more firmness; Proofs command is. 4d. per Gallon; in Jamaicas no variation. - The operations in Cotton are more extended than for several weeks before, viz. 2,500 Bengals 5% to 6%; 500 Shrats 64 to 74; 150 Madras 64 to 7; 590 Pernams 121 to 181, in Bond; and those duty-paid are 100 Boweds 94 to 10; 100 Demeraras 111 to 13; 100 Minas 111; a few Smyrnas, attempted by auction yesterday, were principally taken in at 84.—Advices from Liverpool state that the Importers of Cotton are pressing their stocks, which has afforded buyers an opportunity of coming in upon rather easier terms. In the course of the week Yellow Candle Tallow was sold at 43s. 6d. but there is now some demand, and 44s, is the exact point.—But little business has taken place in Indigos since the last sale, and in the value of this commodity scarcely any alteration can be stated.

PRICE	ef the	PUBLI	C FUN	D9.		•
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BIRTHS.

On Saturday se'nnight, the Lady of Philip John Miles, Esq. M.P. Leigh lourt, near Bristol, of a daughter. Court, near Bristol, of a daughter. On the 18th just, at Exten, Hants, the Ludy of Captain Shale

On the 14th instant, at Tenby; the Lady of Lieut,-Colonel Northey, of twin

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.
On the 20th inst. at Bath, Harry Scott Gibb, Esq. of the Boyal Artillery, to Ramsay Eliza, daughter of the late Colodel Couper.
On Menday last, R. H. Rearden, Esq. of the 56th Regiment, to Mark'daughter of Robert Reed Cunningham, Hsq. late of Seabank, Ayrabire.

On the 23d inst. aged \$2, at his seat, Gubbins Park, Herts. Thos. Kemble, Enq. P. aosd at the head of the first brokerage bouse in the City, his virtoes alone complexously. A rigid adherence to rectifude marked all his operations, accompanied by an openness of disposition and accessible deportment

tions, accompanied by an openness of disposition and accessible deportment seldom united.

On Saturday se'anight, at Southampton, Sir Henry Wm. Carr, E.C.B. Lieut.-Col. in the 3d Regiment of Guarda.

On Wednesday, in Hortford-street. Elizabeth, wife of Lord Henley, and damphter and coheiress of Lord Chancellor, Northington.

On the 20th Inst. at Ormond House, near Bath, Ellen Augusta, the daugh-ten of Major General Juckson.

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#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED. WARREN, G. Bath, cheese and bacon-factor.
HARRIS, T. B. Hinckley, Lettestershire, borier.
SPENCE, J. Yarm, Yorkshire, grocer.
DRIVES, N. Stainshridge, Glosscatershire, clathler.

WHI VISE, N. Mainehridge, Glomecaterehire, clathler.

BANK RUFTS.

WRIGHT, C. Ludgage bill, vine-merchant.

HARTLAND, J. (iloucester, Mercer.

BOYMAN, R. Manchester, grocer.

BETHELL, W. V. Liverpool, merchant.

THOMAS, R. Boebiale, Lassashire, but manufacturer.

MARSHMAN, R. Love-lane, cloth-factor.

DAVIS, S. Butts, Staffordshire, maltater.

CASSELS, R. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, wine-merchant.

BIRD, T. Solthul-Lodge, Warwickshire, casl-dealer.

BRAMMALL, D. Whitehouse, Sheffield, ale-manufacturer.



#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Kitching and Smith, Binjey, plumbers and glaziers.—W. and J. Balley, Oxford-street, bedstead-makers.—Brooks and Nicholson. Bishopsystestreet-Without, cheesemongers.—Ryder and Warren, Edale, Derbyshire, cotton-spinners.—Hobb's and Field, Snow's-felds, leather-dressers.—Hobbay and Gold, Birmingham, factors.—Ridgway, Cresswell, and Ridgway, Huddersfield, woolstaplers.—Congreve and Howell, Islington, cheesemospers.—W. and J. Brown, Chester, auctioneers.—Brooke, Smith, Brooke, and Firth, London, merchants.—Chittey and Campbell, Castle-street, Leicester-square, jewellers.—Stevens and Hammett. Plymouth. rope-makers.—Halin, Daniell, and Fixsen, Old Fish-street-hill, sugar-bakers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSHDED.

WANT, J. Russell-place, surgeon.

WANT, J. Russell-place, surgeon.
BANKRUPTS. ASITTON, J. Knutsford, veterinary-surgeon.
BEDFORD, T. Bristol, stationer.
BELL, J. Hampsteed, victualler.
GREENHOUSE, W. Ludlow, tanner.
HILLARY, J. P. Mark-lane, wine-merchant.
MARSMAN, R. Love-lane, cloth-factor.
SEATON, R. Wenthridge, cotton-spinner.
JONES, A. W. New Brentford, corn-merchant.

Sept. 1, W. M. New Brentford, corn-merchant.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 1, W. H. Tuesly, High-street, Borough, iron-merchant.—Sept. 18, J. Garton, Myton, Kingston-upon-Huil, lighterman.—Sept. 25, T. Little, New-castle-upon-Tyue, linen-draper.—Sept. 19, W. H. Marshall, Holme on Spalding Moor, Yorkshire, miller.—Sept. 18, W. Kirk and W. Breughton, Leeds, merchants.—Sept. 18, M. Fischer, Leeds, merchant.—Sept. 20, T. Stammers, and W. S. Button, Sudbury, and T. Odkin, Colchester, millers.—Sept. 19, W. Twigg, Sheffield, plumber.

CERTIFICATES—Sept. 19

Twigg, Sheffield, plumber.
CERTIFICATES—Sept. 18.
J. Stocks, Aldersgate-street, salesman.—G, Fowler, Collumpton, hosier.—
B. Hardwick, Birmingham, builder.—N. Mence, Worcester, brewer.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARIS, Aug. 25 .- The Royal Family waited on the King this morning to congratulate him on the occasion of the fête; their Royal Highnesses breakfasted with His Majesty, and during the repast the infant Duke de Bourbon and Mademoiselle were introduced into the Royal apartment.—The Duke of Wellington paid his respects to the King.

A letter from Constantinople states, that the stipulations insisted on by Russia are extremely moderate; they consist of four items-Protection and respect for the Christian religion and its Ministers; Secondly, the re-establishment of those churches which have been demolished; Thirdly, protection for such of the Greeks as have not taken part in the insurrection; Fourthly, the freedom of the Russian trade in the Straits and Seas under the dominion of the Porte, according to former treaties.

An express has arrived from Vienna, announcing the favourable result of the negotiations between Russia and the Porte. The period for deliberation allowed to the Porte by Russia expired on the 26th of July, on which day Baron Strogonoff repaired to the Divan, and demanded an answer. The Grand Seignior assured the ambassador he should be put in possession of the documents in twenty-four hours; in the mean time he had the satisfaction to acquaint him that it contained "a perfect acquiescence in the wishes of the Court of St. Petersburgh," Strogonoff would not wait, demanded a passport, and in a few hours set sail. An express was instantly dispatched by the Porte to St. Petersbugh with the answer to the Russian manifesto, and complaining, in forcible terms, of the conduct of Strogonoff, to whom was attributed the greater portion of the massacre and bloodshed which had taken

place in the Turkish empire.

PIEDMONT, Aug. 3.—A Convention has been concluded between our King and the Austrian Government, by which 12,000 Austrian troops are to occupy, till the 22d September, 1822, certain districts, to be relieved every four months with Milanese troops.

#### THE KING.

On Thursday se'nnight His Majesty honoured the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin with his presence at dinner, in the magnificent apartment, constructed at the rear of the Mansion House, for the purpose of this entertainment. The room is circular; it is was hundred feet in diameter, without may support for the roof but the external walls. At a quarter past six, the several Corporations entered through a side door. The King's principal servant, accompanied by four other state servants, in splendid liveries, took up their stations behind the splendid throne prepared for His Majesty. At seven, the guests who did not form His Majesty's suite, entered at another side door, and were accommodated by the respective stewards. The gallery was completely filled with the female rank and beauty of the metropolis, whose brilliant fancy dresses and Zowering plumes, formed a splendid coup d'ail. The whole commany being seated (the two centre tables were appropriated excompany being seated (the two centre tables were appropriated exclusively for the invited guests), a general buzz announced His Majesty's approach, when he entered the room. Exactly opposite to where the King entered was placed, what Sir W. Scott would call a date, raised about two feet and a half above the level of the floor; from the door at which His Majesty entered, until he ascended the Throne, the whole line was laid down with superfine scarlet cloth, Throne, the whole line was laid down with superfine scattet cloth, which, with the Throne itself, and the table particularly appropriated for His Majesty and suite, was grand and magnificent. When "His Majesty approached, the assembly rose, and the military band struck up the grand national authem of "God save the King," His Majesty walked up the room with towering dignity, supported by the Lord Mayor; His Majesty's suite, and the Dignitaries most fillustrious in rank, occupied the Royal table. Grace was said by the Lord Primate; and the whole of the guests then resumed their seats. The Lord Mayor helped His Majesty to soup, but some persons on His Majesty's left wishing also to be helped, and being too sons on His Majesty's left wishing also to be helped, and being too far from the Lord Mayor, His Majesty, in the most condescending manner, took the ladle, and helped the Lord Lieutenant, Prince Raterhamy, and the Lord Chancellor, and some others. When His Majesty had finished his soup, he took his glass, and immediately challenged the Lord Mayor, and the Lord Lieutenant; they instantly rose and bowed to His Majesty, who drank to both their healths.—
The King's table was laid out with a most superb service of plate. Upon the King's right were—the Lord Mayor, the Primate, the Arehbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop of Tuam, the Archbishop of Cashel, Lord Sidmouth, the Chief Justice, Lord Norbury, the Chief Manon Age. On his left, the Lord Lieutenant. Patters Rettenburg Baron, &c. On his left, the Lord Lieutenant, Prince Esterhazy, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Londonderry, Marquis Conyngbeing removed, the Lord Mayor rose, and proposed the health of "Our most gracious Sovereign, who had honoured this day his Corporation of the City of Dublin with his presence."—The whole my most enthusiatically drank to the health and long life of company most enthus materially drank to the health and long me of the beloved Sovereign. His alignify, at this moment, rose, and having bewed in the most gracious manner to those about his table, and the first term of the first and to the Corporation and visitors below him, and also to the fair visitors who graced the circular gallery, sat down amidst thunders whiters was graced tas circular gainery, sat down amidst inuscers well applause. The band immediately struck up the National Antièrem, and the whole rocal strength of the city, including Miss Stephens, Miss Cheesa, Mr. Duruset, Mr. Beskord, and others, joined in chorus, which appeared to give great satisfaction to His Majesty, as he kept time most accurately with his hand upon the table, and expensed his approbation more than once to the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor next gave "The Duke of York and the Army," and subsequently. " the Duke of Clarence and the Navy," both of which toasts were received with acclamation.— The next toast included all the Members of the Royal Family, - His Majesty expressed to the Lord Mayor, who was his host upon this occasion, his delight and surprise at the splendid preparations that

had been made for his inception. The Lord Mayor made his humble acknowledgments to His Majesty.

His Majesty, after having most conditionally taken wine with all those immediately about handwitted, at a few minutes before ten o'clock, attended by the Lord Hayor, and all the Great Officers of State. The National Anthem was again played on His Majesty's leaving the room. In a minute or two, the Lord Mayor returned, accompanied by Lord Sidmouth, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis Conyngham, and many other Noble Peers. chair on which his Majesty sat, was now removed from under the canopy, and the Lord Mayor's chair being removed into the canopy, and the Lord Mayor's chair being removed into the placs of that which had been previously occupied by His Majesty, the Marquis of Londonderry took his seat on the Lord Mayor's right, and Lord Sidmouth on his left. The Marquis of Conyngham, the Chief Justice, and the other Chief Judges, took their respective stations, when the Lord Mayor gave "The glorious 12th, 17th, and 23d of August," being the auspicious days of His Majesty's landing, public entry, and honouring the Corporation of the City of Dublin.—This toast was bailed with renturous appliance, and it was -This toast was bailed with rapturous applause, and it was many minutes before the Lord Mayor, although standing, could obtain a hearing, to announce the health of Lord Sidmouth, which was drank in a bumper, the whole company standing.—Lord Sidmouth rose, and in a very neat and emphatic speech, thanked Lord Mayor and Corporation for the honour they had done him. thanked the

The Lord Mayor next proposed—" The health of the Marquis of Londonderry."

This toast was enthusiastically drank with three times three Contrary to usual custom, they remained standing, every eye being fixed with intense interest upon the Noble Marquis.

The Marquis of Londonderry rose, amid considerable cheering. He said that he deeply felt the kindness which the company had just shown to him. He always felt proud in being an Irishman. He could assure the company that he wanted ability to express the sentiment which he cherished. Feeling the highest attachment to his native country, he had always looked upon those moments as the xiost delicious of his life, when public business enabled him to visit it. If these were his wishes upon ordinary occusions, what must have been his pride and gratification now, when he saw his Sovereign in the heart of the country, surrounded by all classes of his people, and receiving the highest and most unequivocal testimonies of kyalty and affection. The reception His Majesty met the moment he touched the Irish shore, was characteristic of the people. He landed, unaccompanied by a single soldier, and was followed to his palace by crowds, amongst whom only one sentiment prevailed; it was one of devotion to the Monarch, and attachment to the Throne. The sentiment pervading the Irish people, was one of the greatest blessings which Providence could confer upon their Sovereign. That same sentiment was cherished in that room; they all felt one common attachment towards the Monarch; he could assure them it was reciprocal; the King felt the warmest affection for them. He (Lord Londonderry) always felt a pride in being an Irishman, for he always knew the virtues of his countrymen. Whatever differences of opinion might have existed amongst them about particular points, there was always something about them of openness and generosity, which could not but exalt the national character. There was something wanted to create a union of sentiment among the people—they wanted the presence of the Sovereign to compose the public mind, and to create that union which has been so happily effected; they felt at that moment the happiness of such a union—the people were united in one common nappiness of such a union—the people were united in one common bond of attachment to the Sovereign. He for himself was too deeply intermixed with the history of the country, not to feel the warmest interest for her welfare; what had passed during the last month must increase that interest. He must, with truth, assure them that this was the most delicious repast at which he had ever had the hoaour of being present. To the Lord Mayor great public thanks were due; to him in no small degree might be stributed the thanks were due; to him in no small degree might be attribut hlessings of the unanimity they now enjoyed. If they had a Chief Magistrate of a character less determined, and of manners less conciliatory, those blessings would not perhaps have been attained. Causes of irritation might be promoted, instead of being, as they happily were, dissipated, he hoped for ever. He had felt too much pride as an Irishman to suppress a sentiment of exultation on this coasion. The Sovereign landed here in a manner unusual, from his easerness to reach their shores. From motives of delicacy he withdrew himself for a short time from the eyes of his people, but the testimonies of public affection he met with upon his entrée into the capital, were as great as the most sanguine anticipations could have formed. That reception came from a people of warm hearts and commanding minds. If they looked coolly at their situation, they had reason to be thankful for the blessings of Providence, which he boped would increase among them. He was delighted, though not surprised, at their conduct. He knew there was a dignified generosity about Irishmen that would have been displayed on the King's first arrival among them. king's first arrival among them. He could assure them that that was not the last visit which the King intended to pay them. The 12th August, 17th, and 23d, were days which would be imprinted upon the hearts of Trishmen. He hoped they would be long looked and the state of the st upon as days auspicious to her happiness and peace. Firm attachment to the King was the best promoter of the interests of the country. He trusted that his Illustrious Master would enjoy a long life, and have frequent opportunities of coming amongst them. The Noble Marquis concluded a most eloquent and energetic address, by drinking the health of the Lord Mayor, and other gentlemen. This

speech was received with immense applause.

The Lord Mayor next gave the health of the Marquis Conyngham, who returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech. His Lordship next gave the health of Sir William Curtis.

Sir William stood up and returned thanks. He expressed his gratitude for the very high and unexampled bonour that had been conferred upon him. He entreated that Assembly, whom he wished to look upon, not only as countrymen, but friends and brothers, to believe, that, however a portion of the Press of the Sister Country might attempt to oppose the Government and the Constituted Au-thorities, yet the great bulk of the people were true and firmly attached to the King and Constitution; he wished to God that the disaffected in England could only witness the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the people of Ireland received the Monarch; they would be convinced how futile and impotent any petty endeavours of theirs would be to shake the loyalty of the Empire. Sir William it applanses.

The Lord Mayor now rose, and gave, emphatically, "Our Most Gracious Sovereign George the Fourth, the King of Ireland." The band again played "God save the King, and the company se

His Majesty went on a visit for a few days to Slane Castle, and arrived in Dublin on Monday at five o'clock. His Majesty proceeded to the Castle, drest, and went to the College to dinner.

THE ARMY .- On Tuesday, the 28th instant, the 2d, or Queen's Royal Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colouel Jordan, were seen at Brighton by his Royal Highness the Commander in-chief and the Adjut.-General of the Forces; when his Royal Highness was pleased to express his perfect satisfaction as to the appearance and discipline of the corps, which, it is to be re-membered, has just returned from the West Indies, where it suffered most severely from disease and climate.

The transport, the Dispatch, has brought from Alexandria, several colossal pieces of antiquity, discovered by M. Belzoni, in Egypt. The long: expected Sarcophagus of Alabaster, found in the Egyptian tomb, at Thebes, is now at Deptford; it was brought over by a

#### AFFRAY AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Mr. Sheriff Waithman has addressed the following letter Lord Bathurst :—
"My Lond—I consider it my duty to apprise His. Mid

it outrage of the vernment, through your Lord hip, of a violent outrage of the public peace committed by some individuals of the Life Guards, at Knights-bridge, yesterday, and of an attempt at assassination upon me perwhile in the exercise of my duty as Sheriff of Middlesex, as the head of the civil power of the county.

"Your Lordship thought proper to direct the Lord Mayor on Saturday to take the necessary measures to preserve the peace of the city, during the intended funeral of Honey and Francis; and al-though no such caution was addressed to the Sheriff, as conservator of the public peace of the county, I felt it my duty to direct the Deputy Sheriffs of the city and county to order out the constables of the divisions nearest to, and through which the funeral was expected to pass; and also to attend in person with proper officers, to-prevent or quell any tumuit or disorder.

"Conceiving that, under the existing irritation of the people, and the circumstances for which they had assembled, some insult might be offered to the Life Guards in their barracks, I disposed of the constables chiefly in that vicinity, and actually ranged a body of them in front of the barracks, with instructions to apprehend every individual who should attempt to commit any outrage or disorder.

"The funeral, in consequence of these precautions, passed the barracks in an orderly and quiet manner, marked by no other peculiar circumstance than that of a brick being thrown from the barracks, which fell near my horse, and wounded, as I am informed, a young girl. My admonitions, and the presence of the constables, succeeded, however, in repressing the irritation this wanton act wa calculated to excite.

"When the procession had passed, and while the roa i continued to be crowded with people, the gates of the barracks were thrown open, and the avenues filled with the soldiers. The people, as might have been foreseen, gathered round the spot, and expressed their displeasure. A tunult seemed inevitable. I requested to speak with the officer on duty, but without effect: and at length, by repeated expostulations with the soldiers, I succeeded in pre-

by repeated exposituations with the soldiers, I succeeded in prevailing upon them to retire and close the gates.

"Some time after, upon returning to the same spot, I saw a number of soldiers running from the wicket gate, and pursuing the people on the causeway. Finding an affray actually commenced, I sprung my horse upon the causeway, interposed between the parties, and succeeded in separating them. While thus engaged, a soldier, with whom I had before been exposituating, and who was therefore acquainted with my official situation, started forward as therefore acquainted with my official situation, started forward at a man and knocked him down. At the same time, while using my utmost endeavours to prevail upon the soldiers to retire into the barracks, and the people to desist and keep the peace, the bridle of my horse was violently seized, on the one side by a young officer in undress, and on the other by the soldier whose violence I had just noticed, who together endeasoured to throw my horse over the causeway; and I only succeeded in extricating myself by striking the soldier with my stick, and making my horse plunge. Immediately several of the soldiers rushed at me with their swords drawn, and one actually loaded his carbine, and directed it towards me, but was, as I have been informed, knecked down by one of the constables. Further mischief was prevented by the interposition of some military officers of higher authority, and the soldiers at length retired into their barracks,

"My Lord, these circumstances require no comment. critical conjuncture the soldiers were left to their own exasperated feeling, and manifested a lawless spirit. The civil power under my direction was fully adequate for the preservation of the peace among the people, but not to encounter an armed soldiery. I had no communication from His Majesty's Government, nor could I obtain an interview with any of the officers of the regiment; and when I directed some of the constables to represent to the officers, in the most respectful terms, my desire that the soldiers should be kept within the barracks, the message returned was, That the Sheriff might be d—d, they would not make their men prisoners for him; and I feel assured, that had I not interposed with the civil power, and even risked my own life, a frightful slaughter must have easued. Of subordination to civil authority the soldiers appeared to be wholly unconscious, and that authority, in my person, was repeatedly insulted and grossly outraged.

"It would, my Lord, be as needless as presumptuous in me, to attempt to instruct your Lordship and his Majesty's Government in the nature of the constitutional authority under which I attended yesterday, or the right I possessed in my official character to have claimed the aid and assistance of those very military to suppress transle who have most thin contains. mult, who have, upon this occasion, in open defiance of the civil authority, been the promoters of it; nor need I add one word in authority, been the promoters of it; nor seem and one word in aggravation of the enormity of the offences committed: the offenders can, some of them, be identified, and I trust your Lordship will cause immediate and effectual means to be adopted to bring them to justice, as a salutary example to others.— I have the honour to be,

my Lord, your Lordship's obedient, humble servant,
"Bridge-street, Aug. 27, 1821. R.
"The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, &c. &c." R. WAITHMAN.

"Whitehall, Aug. 28, 1921.
"Sin,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, relative to a riot which took place at Knightsbridge on Sunday last. I had, before the receipt of your letter, given directions for an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of this transaction, in consequence of representations made to me, which I am bound to say differ in many essential particulars from the statement which I have received from you.

"I cannot refruin from expressing my regret and surprise, that when the civil power under your direction was fully adequate (as you state) for the preservation of the peace among the people, a mob should have been permitted to remain in a continued state of riot, after the soldiers had been withdrawn within their barracks, until the Riot Act was read by Mr. Conant, and the rioters dispersed by the peace officers under his immediate orders; and I do not understand that in the execution of this duty he received any assistance from you.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
"Mr. Sheriff Waithman."

" BATHURST."

Preparations are making for His Majesty's reception at his Palaces in London, on the 5th of September. His arrival in town is expected between that day and the 7th inclusive. He will remain only six days in London, prior to his departure for Hanover.

His Mujesty has appointed the Hon. John Wodehouse to be Lieutenant and Vice-Admirat of Norfolk, in the room of the late Lord Suffield.—Sir Robert John Hurvey is appointed one of the Re-ceivers-General for Norfolk, in the room of John Petre, Esq. re-

The naval commands at Jamaica and the Leeward Islands are to be consolidated, and given to Sir C. Rowley, at present employed at the former place; and Admiral Fahie, at the latter place, will be removed to the command at Hulifux.

During the time the mob were collecting at Hammersmith last Sun'ay, to attend the burial of the two men, who were killed in the riots at the Queen's funeral. Mr. Gomme (brother to the Churchwarden) with two young ladies, were most audaciously robbed by some villains; Mr. Gomme lost a valuable gold warch and seals, one young lady had her reticule stolen, containing her purse and

INQUEST ON HONEY.—On Monday the Coroner resumed the inquiry into the death of Richard Honey, who was shot while rioting at Cumberland-gate on the day of the Queen's funeral. Mr. Adolphus attended as Counsel; some objections were taken by the Jurors to the attendance of the Learned Gentleman, though none had been previously urged to the inserterence of the Sheriff.

Mr. Adolphus maintained that he had a right to be there a Counsel for those in whose behalf he appeared. He protested against the presence of the Sheriff, who, being a Magistrate superior to the Coroner, had yet interfered and endeavoured, by examining witnesses, and by various means, to influence the Jury, so as to lead them towards a certain verdict. He seemed to forget that in the event of that verdict being given, he who now interfered as a partisan, would have to strike the Jury who must try the case.

Sir R. Baker, Knight, was then sworm, and requested to give a narrative of what he knew of the events of the 14th. He then gave the following statement:—" I joined the procession at Kensington. It was proposed to go along Church-lane, Kensington, the Gravel Pits, Tyburn Turnpike, Edgware Rond, and the New Rond. Its not proceeding in that line was in consequence of the obstructions placed at the end of Church-lune, Kensington. I proceeded on to Kensington Park-gate, considering myself at liberty to take the mearest road to that which had been prescribed, in case of any little turnings which were intended to be taken being obstructed. When we got to Kensington Park-gate, a party of the Life Guards came out of the Park in aid of the Civil Power. I rode into the Park with the intention that the procession should follow; but the gates were immediately closed by the mob. The few constables were there endeavoured to open them, but they were immediately overpowered by the mob, and the gates were again shut. Some of the Life Guards then attempted to force them open. The mob immediately began to pelt them with stones and mud, and after 's conflict which lasted a considerable time, I succeeded in getting through the gates with my horse. Considering that it would be very dangerous to the attendants in the procession who were in carpass through the gates while this was going on, sented that the procession should move on through Knightshridge to Hyde Park-corner, and accordingly it did so. there we found the Park gates obstructed and also the end of Parkdane to which I had advanced. I stopped there while the commanding officer of the Life Guards sent to the Horse Guards for further orders. After I had been there some time I was informed that the gates at Hyde Park had been opened, and that the hearse and carriages that followed it had passed into the Park. I therefore passed through Down-street, with two or three carriages that had preceded the heurse, and got into the Park at Chesterfield-gate, and overtook the other part of the procession. As I rode up the Purk I heard the report of pistols tswards Tyburn-turnpike; when I got to Cumberland-gate these reports had censed, and the procession was going on towards the Edgware-road; I saw there so of timber and iron, which appeared to have been placed there as an obstruction; I then passed on with the procession up the New Road; I knew nothing of the affray; that was over before I up; the soldiers did not fire by my orders, nor by those of any other Magistrate, to my knowledge.

By Jurors.—I was sent for to Kensington in consequence of the obstruction. The military, by my orders, came out to aid the civil

A Juryman asked from whom the witness hud received his orders? Mr. Adolphus mid, the question was irregular, and could not be put. A Juryman complained of the interruption given by Mr. Adolphus After some attercation,

Bramination resumed—The Commander of the military had the conducting of the procession; I did not give orders respecting the route by which the procession should advance; I did not order the procession in any way to proceed up to Hyde Park; I did not read the Riot Act, because the effect of reading the Riot Act is to make It a capital felony for any persons to remain on the spot, for one hour after it is read, and I had no intention of sitting for an hour in any given place for that purpose; it being my object to get the procession on as quickly and as quietly as I could.

Examined by Mr. Adolphus.— The conducting of the procession was given to the Officer of the military escort, and not to me excepting when I arrived at Kensington; I was to go as pear to the prescribed route as I could; at Kensington there was an obstruction; an immense number of people were there as every where else where the procession passed; the conduct of these persons was the reverse of quiet and orderly; it was violent, disoracts was the reverse of quiet and orderly; it was violent, disorderly, and outrageous in the extreme; as far as I had an opportunity of observing the conduct of the military, I think it was perfectly good; they were very much insulted in my presence; I saw a great many stones thrown at them and mud; I was struck myself by the mud; the soldiers showed no disposition to revenge it, but they endeavoured to force open the gates by cutting with the back or edge of the sword, I do not know which, at the hands of those ere holding them; I had some conversation with an Officer of the Guards. I did not use the expressions if any thing should be done or any thing should happen, I will take the responsibility on myself.

Juror thought it had been stated that Sir Robert Baker said be would take it upon his own responsibility.

The minutes were referred to, and it appeared that Croney had

stated Sir R. Baker to have said that he wished the procession to go

along Piccadilly, and would take it upon himself. The notes taken by the Coroner's Clerk were to the same affect.

Examination resumed .- Doyou not know Mr. Greig? There was a person on horseback, who was particularly anxious about the pro cession going on to the city, and who frequently came up and addressed me. I did tell him, that "I thought we should be obliged to go through the City; and that, if we did so, we must pass down St. James's-street to Pell-mall, as it was market day at the Haymarket, and we could not get along that way. I do not recollect his saying any thing about Mr. Waithman or Mr. Hume, or my giving him authority to go and tell them any thing. I would fur ther explain to account for my not recollecting the precise words I might use, that at the time this person addressed me, there were five or six other persons speaking to me on all sides. I desired that person to use his influence to prevent any disturbance at Carlton House.—The line of the procession was never altered by the free will of those conducting it; but, in obedience to a force, which, in his opinion, he could not resist without serious mischief to the soldiers, to the crowd, and to the persons attending on the funeral, many of whom were females, who had been shut up for hours in carriages, and kept in a state of alarm.

By a Juror. The procession went into the Park without my knowledge. We were then not going into the City, but waiting for further orders. Had no reason to doubt that a man was sent by the Officer commanding the escort, to the Horse Guards; did not know of his own knowledge that he returned with orders; I conceived when at Kensington, that it was my duty to lead the procession as near the prescribed route as possible, and that I was accountable for any deviation from it. It was in consequence of apprehended danger that I consented to the procession going another way; I communicated that apprehension to the Commander of the escort; I do not remember receiving any particular answer but I understood that he was willing to go any way that I should I believe Captain Bouverie of the Blues was the Commander; I was willing to go any way that was practicable; I certainly did not order the procession to go through Hyde Park; I saw nothing of the affray near Cumberland-gate; when I camp up the gates were shut, or the passage was obstructed,

The evidence being read over to Sir R. Baker, he requested that the following might be added :-

" I do not know what orders the Officer of the Life Guards had received originally, but he informed me afterwards that he had peremptory orders to keep to the prescribed route; I do not know who it was that turned the bearse into the Park ; I at liberty to send for more soldiers if I thought necessary.

Hon. Hen. Frederick Compton Cavendish was then called in and worn.—He deposed as follows:—I am Lieutenant-Colonel of the Guards; of my own knowledge I know nothing of the death of

the deceased; I know nothing but by report.

Examined by a Juror—Captain Oakes commanded the detach ment on duty on the 14th; the subalterns under his command wen Lieutenant Sterey and Sub-Lieutenant Hall; there were four detachments besides; one of them was under the command of Lieut. Terry; that was stationed at Kensington Park-gate; they all went different sta out of the Barracks at the same time; I know the tions; Lieut. Gore commanded the detachment at Cumberlandgate; a corporal commanded at Hyde Park-gate; Lieut. Gore's detachment consisted, I believe of 13 men; I include all besides the Lieutenant; at Grosvenor-gate another corporal commanded the same at Stanhope-street-gate; I believe no officer assisted Lieut. Terry; no officer assisted Lieut. Gore at Cumberland gate when I speak of the 13 meh in Lieutenant Gore's detachment. speak to the best of my belief; I believe Lieutenant Terry left Kensington Park-gate, and came in front of the Barracks; I sent him with a message to Captain Oakes; Captain Oakes was then in Piccadilly, near Hyde Park Corner; I don't know the name of the trumpeter in Lieutenant Gore's, detachment; I do not know whether the gutes were shut at the time of the interruption; when I went there I found them half closel; express information was given to the officers that they were to act under the Civil Power; I do not know whether Lieut. Gore had pistols or not; I do not know whether he had any lent him; Lieut. Gore is tall, dark, rather thun otherwise. IIn answer to a question from a Juror as to the colour of Lieut. Gore's bair, the gullant Colonel answered, " It is much the colour of your own."]—Lieut. Gore is perfectly qualified to carry pistols; I cannot say how long he has been dismissed by the Riding Master; I really do not know the name of the trumpeter have been in the regiment only about three weeks or a month; joined it on the day of the Coronation.

By Mr. Adolphus.—I saw most of the troops go out on the 14th appeared free from hurt; they mustered well; they were clean and well accoutred, and their horses were in good condition on their return 36 of the men were sent to the Hospital, eight of whom remained; their clothing was covered with mud and dirt; ] mean that of the whole of them; I know the list of the hurt by the Official Report from the Surgeon; the eight were absent at the next parade; I saw one of the horses cut under the throat, apparently with a cutting instrument; Lieut. Gore is, in my judgn feetly competent for his situation.

A Juryman asked, whether the cut which had been given to one of the soldier's horses might not have been given by the sword of another soldier

The Coroner thought the question very irrelevant. It might as well be said, that one of the soldiers might have cut off one of the men's heads.

Here Mr. Waithman and the Juryman spoke together; the former supported the question, and the latter persisted in desiring that it might be answered.

Colonel Cavendish -" It is possible, certainly, but very impro-

Juryman to Mr. Adolphus-I see you think it a silly question, and you laugh at me for putting it.

Mr. Adolphus—" Not I, indeed, Sir.. If you were a Counsel, I

should laugh heartily; but as you are a Juryman, I hope I know

Examined by another Juror The Officers were accourred as they ought to be on a field-day; on field-days they sometimes carry pisiols and sometimes not; the orders were that they were to go out as on a field-day; they were not particularly ordered to carry pistols; they do not always carry ball cartridge on field-days; the orders were what we call field-day orders.

By Mr. Adolphus—Lieut. Gore wassent to take care of the Gate, without any allusion to the Civil Power; I ordered the soldiers to turn out, as is usual, when we are to assist the Civil Power; I was not present when the ball carridge was given out; I do not know whose duty it is to give out the ball carridge; I cannot tell the name of the corporal of Lieut. Gore's troop, or the names of the mea; I ordered so many men to each troop.—Adjourned.

On Wednesday, the inquest was resumed:—John Heywood, Corporal of the 1st Life Gaurds, was with the party consisting of

two Corporals, ten privates, one officer and a trumpeter, on the day of the Queen's funeral. On that day, Lieut. Gore had no cloak.— Witness asked the Lieutenant to accept his, but he declined; and, lifting up his sabredash, said, "my servant has sent me out without cloak or pistols."—He then described the contest about opening and shutting the gates, at which he said, they were saluted with a shower of brickbuts and stones by the mob, and the witness was hit on the temple by a brickbut, which made him deaf and blind for In removing, with the assistance of the Police, two waggors, posts, and gratings, which blocked up the Edgeware-road the witness was "hammered" with brickbats and stones. To disse the mob, they were obliged to use the flats of their swords did not see the officer and trumpeter in conversation; beard no people cry " there go two butchers together." attended was a boy named Bishop, about 18 or 20. Witness beard no firing till they got to the Edgeware-road.

A letter was read from Colonel Lyon, stating, that certain persons summoned, were out of town, but would receive orders to attend as seen as possible.

The Trumpeter, R. Farman, belonging to the H. troop, was examined, but could not state who the Trumpeter was, who went out with the troop on the day in question.

R. Aldiss, a wood turner, assisted in picking up Money when he was shot, but could not telt the person who fired. Did not observe any persons throwing stones, nor to the best of his recollection, hear a murmur.

William King, a house painter, (a pensioner, receiving 161. per annum, in consequence of having lost an arm in the service, while on board the Peacock, in an engagement with the Hornet), saw stones thrown by some hundreds of the mob, towards the Life Guards; he afterwards stopped near Honey; the mob had then ceased to throw stones; he saw an officer, whose horse's head was towards Cumberland-gate; this officer turned round wantonly towards the people, and presented his pistol over his bridle-arm, and the deceased fell; he stood so close to the man, that he did not know whether the contents were lodged in himself, or the deceased! After discharging his pistol, he rode immediately among the soldiers. He was a very young man, and wore no clock or mantle. Saw him afterwards ranged in Cumberland-street; saw him conversing with the trumpeter and a private with great familiarity, and occasionally laughing; should know him again. Neither himself nor the de-ceased had been throwing storous at the time the shot was fired, nor was he irritating or hooting the soldiers at that time. The mob had ceased to throw stones for five minutes. Did not see Honey clap his hands, and say, " the City! the City!"

Corporal Coulson of Capt. M'Niel's company, stated that several soldiers were wounded on the 14th. Could not state the number of men under Lieut. Gore, nor whether a trumpeter went with them, nor the names of the men, but could get them by Friday. | quest adjourned till Monday,

Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins was then examined, and entered into a long history of his travels on that day. He was frequently inter-rupted by some of the Jury, but Mr. Parkins told them their rules were noting to him; so they let him go on in his own way. He stated conversations which he had with the Hon. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Hobbouse, Lord Hood, &c. and his being sent in consequence of special mission to the Earl of Liverpool, to state to his Lordship the total impossibility of getting through Church-Lane, Kensington. At Fife-House, he met Mr. Willimott, who said his Lordship was not within, but promised to communicate the fact to Lord Liverpool. After much rapidity and verbosity, Mr. P. at length arrived at Cumberland-gate, where the mob were screaming and yelling horribly, and using the most abusive language; saw many thrown; saw then a soldier pursue a man with a flag, and cut hims down. He then described some firing that took place, but nothing that related to the death of Honey. The soldiers behaved with great temperance and forbearance—the soldiers were cruelly pelted. -be did not see a single decent person throw a stone.

Two other witnesses (Horn, servant to Mr. Parkins, and Wheeldon, an apprentice to a coach-carver) were examined, but nothing was elicited from them .- The Inquest was then adjourned.

On Friday the Inquest was resumed. Previous to entering on Jury and Mr. Adolphus entered into some discussion as to the necessity of his attendance, and the non-attendance of Lieut.
Gore, who was stated by one of the Jury to be in Paris. It was suggested on that account to adjourn, but not persisted in.

Mr. Poland, Mr. Bentham, and James King were then exemined; they knew nothing of the death of Honey, and little or nothing else of the matter.

Richard Montague Onker, Captain in the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, commanded a party on the day of the precession; knew nothing of the death of Honey; Lieutenaut Gore had the command of the detachment at Cumberland-gate; he does not belong to the witness's troop nor does witness know whether Lieutenant Gore has leave of absence; did not hear the Riot Act road \$ previous to reaching Oxford-street was assailed with brick-bats an stones, and at Cumberland-gate so violently that he was astonished how the men could keep on their horses; from that moment the lives of the men were in constant and imminent danger. The witness then described the route, the difficulty of opening the gate, and stated, that he considered he was acting under the orders of Sir Robert Baker, Kat. but as that magistrate expressed to witness his intention of conducting the procession through the City, and it did not accord with the orders which he had received, he (the witness) did not feel justified in conducting it that way. Understood from Sir R. Baker that the deviation was his own, and contrary to the orders of Government. The Jury could have but a vague the orders of Government. The Jury could have but a vague idea of the attack on the military; there were thirty-seven on the surgeon's list; two sent from the ground perfectly incapacitated; but, upon further examination, forty-one men were found to be ded; and eight horses were also wounded. He thought most of them were wounded before the firing, which took place in conequence of a volley of bricks. The steadiness and regularity of the men was far greater than witness could have expected under such an attack; brickbats were thrown violently at witness at Kansington; after that the mob shouted through Kensington "Victory? victory! thank God we have beat them once!" At Grosvenor-gate the attack of stones was repeated, which continued to Cumberland-gate; at that moment it was so violent that he apprehended the werst. consequences; be entered Oxford-stroot under a shower of brickbate! and arriving at Tyburn-gate, found a mob on both flanks, one behind the iron rails, and another behind a barrier, formed by a waggon or a piece of timber; a barrier was formed behind the turnpike-gates; they were attacked simultaneously from three positions; entire submission would have been to sacrifice every man, soon arrested the progress of the brickbats from the gate and Edgware-road; were attacked from behind the iron railing in the Park, and the men having no other mode of defending themsolves, the pistol became the only alternative; the pistols were directed to the air, with a view rather to intimidate than to retaliate injury; having removed the waggons in the Edgware-road, the procession then proceeded; witness then retired, being informed by the Magistrate that there was no further occasion for the military.

A variety of questions were put by Jurers, in saswer to wh Captain Oakes said, he was not wounded but severely struck by missiles—one brick-but struck his head, and but for his helmet would have broken it.

On Capt, Oakes retiring, all the Jurors rose, and expressed the pleasure which they had received from the handsome and gantle-manly manner in which that gentleman had given his evidence.

Lieut. Gore stated, that he is a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Life Guards; knew nothing relating to the death of Honey was on duty at Cumberland-gate with twelve men and a trumpeter; discovered shortly after resolving Cumberland-gate, on fifting up his sharraque, that he had neither clouk nor pistols; did not horrow any pistols on the day of the funeral; could not tell the names of the men, nor that of the trumpeter; had no recollection of any conversations with the trampeter on that day; might have said a word or two; he rode at some distance: did not think any man offered him the loan of a pistol, believe a man offered his cleak.

On the day of impaction was a second and offered his cleak. On the day of inspection was present in the same dress and wore on the day of the funeral; was not in Cumberland-street with his party, and the trumpeter by his side; saw some of the men firing that day in the air. The witness then salated the conversation which passed between Mr. Humbert and himself, on e funeral, which went to confirm that gentlem testimony. Witness said—"I received several blows, one of which struck me on the knee; and one on the instep, the effect of which I still feel; my herse was also repeatedly struck: I was not at all alarmed; I was doing my duty; I observed the stones coming from the corner of the wall, near Park-lane; and I also saw heicks pulled off by the people from various parts of the wall; there was also a party behind the Park-palisadoes, particularly active in throwing stones from the corners—right and left of Cumberland-street; but they came indeed from all quarters, so that I conceive the people must have carried them in their pockets; the soldiers. were assailed for seven or eight minutes with fired; they bore this pelting patiently; I think they, bore it too

A Juror said, that there were several persons outside the room. who expressed a desire to see the gootleman then under examina-tion, and they added that they should know the man who show the

Lieut. Gore, with great good-humour, said, " Oh, Gentlemen, I

am perfectly willing to undergo the scrutiny of any of the witnesse. It was decided that these persons should not be admitted.

Several of the Airors said, "We have every reason to be satisfied not merely with Lieut. Gore's evidence, but with the monner in which he has given it."

The Coroner said, he wished to add his approbation to that of the Jurors; nothing could be more creditable to the young gentleman than the candour and manly feeling that had guided his conduct throughout the detail of his evidence.

Lieut. Gore having signed his deposition, bowed to the Coroner and the Jury, and retired.

Corporal Coulson gave in the names of the men cut on the day of the funeral. King and some other witnesses then came forward to say that they could identify the parson who abos Honey. The Iu-



#### OTICES TO CORRESPONDENTA

We purposely delay all matters relative to the Mourners till their return.—Any thing from P.S. we shall attend to with

We shall be obliged to the lady, who sold the shawl to Waith

man, to favour US with her name—it shall not be published.

Taveo; yuureo; will find that several reprints of No. III. have
been published and sold, but as to No. XII. it will be republished an Tuesday. If we can assist him with No. 111, we will give him a note in the correspondents.

Brow the mass of communications with respect to WAITHMAN

we are unable this week to select any. We have published the trials, as avant couriers to the body of evidence against him, and we trust, leaving the strongest to the last, to finish the subject shout Michaelmas-day, when he is to be proposed as LORD MAYOR We will make the enquiry JOHN DOE suggests, and will, in the

een time, thank him for any further communication. We will notice the work ORTHODOX mentions, which we think highly reprehensible, and unworthy the respectable publisher who gives it to the world.

oes it to the worth. A Truk Briton's communication will be attended to. Mam is excellent—but is it not a little too sharp?

Our friend in Cumberland will see that he is wrong as to the right of the gentleman in question.
We should like to hear again from Conningnam.

Mancus is received.
We thank H. D.—in the present instance he must be mistaken so letter sent to us at floe o'clock on Saturday could have been moticed—the Paper was at press at the time.

The letter of LADY B., which aur correspondent WHIM-WHAM-

monnous wishes us to insert; could not have a place, as we will weafter satisfy him.

We cannot it mber up our pages with the praises b WAITHMAN now, in the Times. In that paper of the 24th of December, 1796, ore these words:—" WAITHMAN and HODGSON "are the only two BRAWLERS of opposition who could get in, "though six new condidates on the same side were started."

A correspondent tells us, that the Foreman of Houne's Inquest was heard to say on the day of the riot, waving his hat, " We have goined a greater victory-than the battle of Waterloo."—While we are upon this subject, we trust that proper enquiry will be made into the way in which the two Juries were summoned; we know all the particulars, and if some legal notice is not taken of it, we shall publish them—we, however, do not wish to anticipate the constituted authorities.

The letter about the " poor clerks" shall not be forgotten.

Mr. Sherty's Parking provokes us to expose him. We think him so very silly, that he can do no harm; and cortainly from the way in which he abuses Waithdran in all places behind his back, his public association with him is a proof of folly and indecision too ridiculous to be anyry with. But if this philanthropies and patriot does not stop in time, the complaints of MRS. FOR GILL and SISTER NANNY must be given to the world—ten shillings per week is a small stipend for seven persons to exist upon even at CARLIALE; and we think an universal lover of mankind might east an eye of kindness towards his own connexions, before he stood forward as the champion of neglected virtue and national

WAG is nasty.

We lament that we have not room for Anistidus.

We are obliged to our correspondent from Hanwell. R. H. is able, but we want nothing but facts, wherein he is some

what searty.

We will not fail to do all we can to promote, at all sounts, the

pegative wish of E. R. C.

Our thanks are due to W.B.

We know MR. CHITTY's opinion on the case submitted by our Nottingham friends—we have no doubt that it is law, but are quile sure it is not justice.

JOHN TRUEMAN shall have no reason to complain of our laxity. No. XII. of JOHN BULL will be republished on Tuesday, and No. XXXVI. containing the original Letter to HUMPTY DUMPTY,

TOMKINS'S LOTTERY.

TOMKINS'S LOTTERY.

TOMKINS respectfully informs the Public that the OFFICIAL LIST of the DRAWING of his PICTURE LOTTERY being
now furnished by the Commissioners, the Trustees have issued their Order
for the Delivery of the Prises; which may be had on presenting the Tickets
at No. 84, New Bond-street; between the Hours of Ten and Six o Clock every
Day (Sundaya-mospied).

Sept. 1st, 1821.

#### NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

On Monday, Sept. 3, will be performed the Mountaineers; Octavian, Mr. Conway. After which, Match-Making, and Rortune's Frolic.—Tuesday, Fentainbleau, Match-Making, and other Entertainments.—Wednesday, The Tracedy of Venice Preserved; the part of Belvidera by a Young Lady, being her first appearance; with other Entertainments.—Thursday, first time at this Theatre) The Marriage of Figaro; Count Aimaviva, Mr. Jones; Forelle, Mr. Leoni Lee; Figaro, Mr. De Camp; Antonio, Mr. Tayleune; Cherabine, Mrs. Cherick; With other Entertainments.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that ng's post, is published at Three e'clock.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Although endeavours have been made to depress the public secuzities, yet these designs have been frustrated by the general favourable appearances of public affairs. Various have been the rumours, circulated no doubt by speculators, of a war between Russia and Tarkey. We observed in our Monday's Journal, that the effect was expected to be only temporary, and it has at length ended, as we expected, in the total cessation of all hostile acts on the part of either Power. Wednesday was account day, but there were no de-Saulters, notwithstanding the immensity of business which has been transected during the late account; and Thursday was pay day, ed over without defaulters. On the latter day, th news of the Sublime Porte having acceded to the requests of 'Russia caused a rapid rise in the Funds of upwards of 11 per cent. during the day, and they have since continued to look favourable.

Consols opened yesterday morning at 754 for Money, and 764 for the Account, and after a little fluctuation closed at 75% for Money, and 761 for the Account.

The letters from France, and the other parts of the continent, speak favourably of their public securities. Neapolitan stock contimues at 69, and French 5 per Cents 88 fr. 10 cents. The Exchange on London at one month 25 fr. 55 cents, and at three months 25 fr. 40 cents.

Reduced Ann. 76½ †
Consols.... 76½ †
Dit Acct 76½ † 6½ †
4 per Cents.... 96½ ↓ Navy 5 per cent 106 Exchequer Bills .... India Bonds ..... Omnium .....

FRENCH FUNDS 5 per ct. Div. 22 March 88-25 | Bank Sh Div. 1 July 1542-50 Recon. Div. 22 Marca 99-45 | Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25 55 3mo. 25-40

## JOHN BULL.

#### LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

We are quite sick and tired of the proceedings of the Inquest upon HONEY—the Oldham trick is very stale now, and the only way in which we shall be inclined to notice the proceedings is, by scrutinizing the Jury-and most of all, the conduct of Mr. WAITHMAN in collecting them.

There is a point of law connected with the subject which induces us to preserve silence until these magnanimous legislators shall have delivered their verdict.

The OLD TIMES published yesterday an account of the Queen's funeral, in which we find that the crying and sobbing disorder raged particularly during the ceremony.

We find, too, that a paragraph, which we quoted from the TIMES about the State Cabin of the GLASGOW, is more of a LIE than we thought it. We believed it to be false only in certain particulars, but if that which follows is in the smallest degree true, the former description in the same paper must have been false aftogether.

The Times said they had been favoured with a " VIEW " of the State, Cabin, into which the coffin, containing the "Queen's remains, was conveyed ON ITS ARRIVAL on " board: it had been PREVIOUBLY prepared by a number " of workmen from the King's upholsterers. The whole " interior of the cabin was entirely covered with black cloth—a bier, about four feet high, was raised under a a canopy about six feet long, and four feet wide, edged "with black fringe, and ornamented with tassels. The " corpse was placed on the bier, covered with the pall, and " the CROWN and cushion placed on the pall. The walls "were decorated with sconces and candelabras with wax " candles; on each side of the coffin were four escutcheons, " and a hatchment was placed against the head of the coffin, "upon which the royal arms were emblazoned-on each " aide of the corps were three massive silver candlesticks, " SIX feet high, with long and thick wax tapers. There " were seven trestles on each side of the apartment, which " were sat upon by the officers of the Lord Chamberlain's " department as the body lay in state—the apartments had " an imposing effect. SIR GEORGE NAYLER has left his " state habiliments in England, as it would not be proper " for him to wear them in a foreign country."

We quoted this from the TIMES into No. 36 of this Paper, only to laugh at the Times for putting long wax tapers into candlesticks six feet high, in a room, the height of which is about six feet seven-but all the rest was so circumstantial, that as "they had been favoured with a view of it," we were satisfied all was right.

Judge, then, the horror we felt on reading, in the SAME PAPER, yesterday, these words:

"From the needless and indecent haste with which its depart " ture from England was pushed on, there was, as might be "expected, on board the several ships—an absence of much "material preparation—it was not until TWO HOURS AFTER w the Coffin had been shipped, that LORD and LADY HOOD, " LADY ANNE HAMILTON, and the other mourners" (the bride and bridegroom) " reached the GLASGOW, and even at that time " all was confusion and unreadiness -Black cloth was hastily " nailing up in the Cabin, where the body was to be deposited! Now, it will be observed, that long before the sailing the TIMES had been favoured with a view of an apartment imposingly effective, which had been previously fitted up by the King's upholsterers; and yet two hours after the body was on board they were hastily nailing up black cloth!

Let our readers take these stories which way they like, and then believe as much more of the account of the Queen's funeral as they please.

But mark!-the same paragraph tells us "that Sir "George Nayler has left his state habiliments in England. "because it would not be proper for him to wear them in "a foreign country."

There we have a fact, and a reason together.—The Times of yesterday, wishing to insinuate that SIR GEORGE NAY-LER, at Brunswick, was angry at some change in the procession proposed (GOOD GOD!) by CAPTAIN HESSE!!! as more respectful to the Queen, tells us, in these words, that he " threw aside his gorgeous coat of heraldry, asserting that "he would not wear it. In a few seconds he seemed vi-" sited by a sudden thought that a herald without a coat "might, in the eyes of a stranger, lose his importance, he "therefore magnanimously decided to suppress his disapprobation, and put on his coat.

That is, he put on the coat he had left in England, which he had no right to wear abroad, because there were strangers present!

If we did not know what decided lies the Times tells, we should feel irritated against the "Brunswickers" for the unfeeling mode in which they received the corpse; for the Times tells us, that " from the double rows of willows on " each side of the road were suspended lamps of various " colours-GREEN, RED, and YELLOW; in the distance " were seen the illuminated houses of Brunswick, adding, " by the fantastic variety of their architecture, to the pic-" turesque beauty of the scene."

To be sure the Times tells us of the stifled sobs and trickling tears of the "dense mass,"-(dense enough, if they could be caught weeping for Queen CAROLINE)

down for the eddest enhibitis A general illumination is, in our view of the thing, a strange demonstration of sorrow. We observe, however, that the crowd was so great and so rioteus, that " remenstrance " was fruitless," and " the CAVALRY were ordered to clear the way: this they did with equal dexterity, promptitude, and care: at the same instant three bodies of them moved forward, as from three sides of a triangle to a point, and completely cut off the multitude from the door."

We are glad to find the TIMES so well pleased with the introduction of military into the funeral procession of the injured Queen. One word more, and we have done.

The TIMES, speaking of the embarkation of the corpse at Harwich, says, it was swung indecently (or words to that effect) into the boat, by a crane at the end of the jetty. Yesterday the TIMES says, that " the naked unpalled " coffin was (at Stadt) boisted by hand (without even the " assistance of A CRANE) from the barge to the Quay."

Did one ever hear such doltish stupidity, such palpable contradictions, such grovelling nonsense? We know very little about the Queen's coffin; but of one thing we are quite sure, that it would require the assistance of A CRANE to swallow the lies of the TIMES.

WE have had occasion to notice the Rev. Mr. Bowman Hutchins as a Clergyman, who prayed for the Quee during her life; but we are now called upon to bring him under the eye of the public, and more especially of his diocesun, for having preached a sermon in the Church of Grately in Hampshire, and in the Church of Penton in the same county; touching her late Majestu's life and conduct, which was couched in the most improper language, and full of the most indecorous observations.

After dwelling upon the virtues of her character and the sublimity of her death, he likewise expatiated upon the unpleasant sensations, which some future day will strike home to those who will say, "We are guilty concerning "our sister, in that we saw the anguish of her soul when " she besought us, and we would not hear, therefore, is this " distress come upon us.."

What a fit companion is this application of Scripture to her Majesty's dying observation upon the advantages of her mob popularity! Both her Majesty and the Parson seem equally to have lamented the deafness of the people to her beseechings.

To shew the empty vanity of the preacher, and what his aim and object were in preaching this sermon, it is only necessary to add, that he sent the account of the whole affair, with his embellishments of "crowded church," "excessive heat," "mute attention," "fine oratory," &c. in his own hand to the Salisbury and Winchester Journal, which paper published the whole piece of bombast, headed thus :- " From the Rev. A. B. Hutching." How like an ass must this self-puffer have looked when he read it.

The village of HAMBLEDON, near HORNDEAN in the same county, is also represented as a most violently radical place: the exposition of mames (which sught to be respected) we certainly wish to abstain from; but if persons of condition lend themselves to faction, and endeavour to delude their inferiors, their inferiors shall be taught to weigh the merits of their deceivers in a just balance; and if the highest are to be debased in the eyes of the lowest, the first who suffer shall be those who try to bring the system into fashion.

#### MR. WILLIAM DELORAINE JONES.

WE have received the following letter from MR. W. D. JONES, the principal witness on the Inquest on the body of HONEY; which, we think, will prove highly satisfactory to the public, and especially to the party at whose particular desire he was brought forward:-TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Being desirous that the word Radical should not be coupled with my name, and conceiving myself injured by an article which appeared in your paper of last week, and trusting you will be ready to redress the injury, which I consider myself to have sustained by it, I have taken the liberty of suggesting the following remarks :-

In the first place allow me to observe, that a great part of the article alluded to, is completely destitute of truth; but as that can be no fault of yours, as of course you write nothing but what is communicated to you, it is not my intention to enter into any long explanation, but leave it to those who made the communication to reconcile, as they can to themselves, the aspersion cast upon me. It does not require much penetration to see through and detect th metives that induced them so to do.

Am I to be blamed and traduced, because the papers (perhaps) to serve party feelings, or from mistake, put words in my mouth, which, in FACT, I NEVER SAID?

To some it may appear a love of public justice; but don't believe it, Sir: those that would wish to cast any odium upon me, or my evidence, do it not for the love of justice, but to serve their own base and ill-natured ends; they will not do it publicly in their own name, but are happy to get any respectable paper to be the organ of their slander. I trust, Sir, you will attach what credit to it, it deserves .-

Not to be tedious, I refer you to my evidence. I believe you will there find, that I stated nothing, but what was impartial; indeed, it was with great reluctance I came which counteracts his other falsehoods, or we should set it forward at all, nor should I have done so, if I HAD NOT



EBBN COMPELLED; I NEVER SAID, that I was a member of the University, but merely an inhabitant of Oxford. I was surprised to see the next morning in several of the papers, that I had been made an Oxford student! an honor which I never could lay claim to, for such an assertion I trust have been aware, might be very easily contradicted, as the Oxford University Calendar has the names of each individual member; I took some pains to deny it, and was happy to find that it was generally corrected by the papers the next day.

You may recollect, Sir, I said in my first day's examination, that I begged the people near me not to use violence and, that a Life Guardsman good naturedly assisted let to remove from the danger that every moment threatened, so that I can have no cause of complaint against the Guards; the next day after coming from the Barracks, I was asked, if I considered myself detained as a prisoner, my roply was, that I certainly did not, for I met with nothing but politeness; all that I complained of, was the closeness of the room.

You must be aware, Sir, that it was not for me to breach my opinion before the Jury UNASKED? I was examined only relative to what I saw, not what I thought. If my opinion be asked, I should say, THAT THE SOLDIERS WERE ILL-USED, THAT THEY WERE JUSTI-FIED IN ACTING AS THEY DID, AND THAT ALL THROUGH THE BUSINESS THEY EVINCED GREAT MODERATION. In conclusion, I beg leave to say, I consider myself as belonging to no party, nor do I wish to be considered a witness against the Life Guards, for be it remembered, I Was thrust forward against my own inclination. I spoke only to resemblance, which leads me now to suppose, that, instead of it being an officer, it must have been a private that I saw fire, for the person I took it to be, I NOW KNOW WAS NOT IN TOWN AT THE TIME.-I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. D. JONES.

London, Aug. 29, 1821.

#### THE OLD TIMES.

It may be satisfactory to political speculators to understand, that the Old *Times* is "in the market" again; and that would be a curious enough calculation which could ascertain the nature of the principles, to the support of which it is likely next to be applied.

We have, in the course of years traced it through the hands of the STOCK EXCHANGE—GOVERNMENT—OPPOSITION—HIGH CHURCH—DEMOCRACY—OF THE PITTITES AND ANTI-PITTITES—LORD ST. VINCENT—LORD WELLES-LEY—the FRENCH REGICIDES—LOUIS XVIII.—RADICALISM, and—THE QUEEN; and each, in turn, with the exception of the first, has been left in the lurch, when supply has been called for ineffectivity.

has been called for ineffectually.

Whether the sudden stoppage of disbursements so copiously made from Brandenburgh House, or the diminished sale which those disbursements were intended to counterbalance, have contributed to bring the venal paper to a sense of its impolicy, may be hereafter ascertained, by the disclosures of that wise, and worthy Alderman, who was her "Majesty's

We reckon rather surely upon some most whimsical developments, because the unfortunate HUMPTY-DUMPTY is now reduced to the necessity of telling all he knows, in order to prove, against her Majesty's will, (dead or alive)

that he was in her entire confidence!

With respect to the change of the TIMES, little doubt can be entertained; indeed, if any were to linger in the mind, it is only necessary to turn to its patriotic columns, to see hew it is labouring to back out of a cause it originally took up, in compliance with the vote of a majority of One of its proprietors, and which, for a year and a half, it has been bolstering up by every species of false reasoning, false statements, and false grammar.

The first symptom of change is its beginning to admit, that Government ought to possess some power; and that some respect ought to be paid to its authority. It attempts to separate the Woods and the WAITHMANS from the HUNTS and the HONES; and to split hairs upon the degrees of patriotism between the WILBONS and the WATSONS—the tag-rag of HAMMERSMITH, and the bob-tail of SMITHFIELD.

LUSHINGTON may throw off WOOD, yet WOOD has secrets. 2s tell—and in low cunning will beat the long-headed Doctor; but HONE and WOOLER have more suit-craft in their dirty little fingers than WILSON, MOORE, HOBHOUSE, or all the WOODS, WILDES, OLDIS, and HAMILTONS, have sltogether in the joint stock company of the whole faction, and will not so easily be cast admit as the OLD TIMES would have them to be.

To read the TIMES, when deprecating the intended funeral of FRANCIS and HQNEY, the rioters, was beyond measure ridiculous. It talks of the mob, and the people, slightingly; when it is notorious that the mob have been its only supporters (except the QUEEN); and to us, the baseness of turning round upon their dupes, seems almost to surpass the crime of having first played upon public credulty, by appealing, from every principle of honour to the lowest improvement of the most degraded class of civilized society.

ignorance of the most degraded class of civilized society.

"may be true that the Hobboures and the Wilsons have not the means to soothe or satisfy the rapacious and craving appetite of the Old Times, and in getting rid of the vermin he has been hired to breed into life and notice, we must look for a little foundering; but, that this hireling print should dare to insult even its own readers by designating the dirty-shirt Committee—(those GENTLEMEN who arranged the cavalcade attendant on the remains of the Queen) as being "Too respectable!"—(Heaven save the mark!)—to be ordered of co-operation with those who arranged the procession in honour of the rioters, is really beyond our utmost expectation.

Was not MR. HONE placed by these respectable gentlemen in one of her Majesty's mourning coaches, while poor HUMPTY-DUMPTY was not thought worthy of a place, ex-

cept by the favour of MR. BAYLEY?—Are not HENRY HUNT, Esq. late of Middleton Cottage, but now of Ibecketter Gaol, and Doctor Watson, of God knows where, at least equal to that dealer in diaper and hawker of huckaback, Waithman?—and is not Waddington as aristocratic in name and family as either Wilson or Moore?

But this disavowal in the TIMES, independently of the barbarity of the thing, is HUMBUG. Was not WAITHMAN, after all, the Jack-pudding of the rioters' funeral, as well as of all the muddy and bloody revels at that of the QUEER?—Were his followers to be distinguished from those of WATSON, or WADDINGTON—Day, does not the Placard for the funeral expressly state, that the persons setting it on foot, were those who had often rallied round the Queen-addressed her, and hissed her hand? THERE IS NO DISTINCTION, except a most invidious one on the part of the Cockney print; nay, were the Alderman's followers distinguishable from the followers of WATSON AND CO.?—Did they not pass from the hands of the one-to those of the other? And was not the train laid in Smithfield; fired at Knightsbridge?

Who did ALDERMAN WAITHMAN, the Sheriff, mean by WE, when, on the day of the QUEEN'S funeral, he wrote a dispatch to the RIGHT HONOURABLE the LORD MAYOR. and said—"WE have succeeded in turning the procession?" Did he mean the Civil power—the posse comitatus, the military, or the mob, or his friends, or WATSON'S friends, we ask—and ask for information? Who did the Sheriff mean by WE, in announcing to the CHIEP MAGISTRATE of LONDON, that a riotous revolutionary mob had succeeded in bullying the head of the Police out of his sense, and the execution of the district of the

Is there any man so inveterately stupid or prejudiced, as to believe that any of the partizans of the QUEEN were her partizans for love of her, or respect towards her?—That there have been thousands of ignorant persons led astray, we are quite ready to admit, by the arts and falsehoods of the Radical press, and the exertions of certain individuals, but we really cannot imagine that any person accustomed to look at the subject at all, can ever have been deceived upon this point. Let it be recollected, that the same men who hung together in the QUEEN'S cause; have pursued the same line of conduct with equal zeal and manimity long before the

Have we not seen the same men arrayed in Spa-fields?—Have we not seen the same men actually employed in forming a triumph for Henry. Hunt?—Have we not seen the same men rapturously joining in the chairing of John CAM Hobbous ?—Does any body believe that they care one straw about the object they nominally uphold, or the idol they affect to worship?

QUEEN was ever brought forward.

It must be allowed that a QUEEN, in the hands of a rabble, is a great card, and her loss may therefore, as far as her intrinsic value to their cause goes, afflict them more deeply than if half a dozen WATSONS, WILSONS, HOBHOUSES, HUNTS, WAITHMANS, Or WADDINGTONS, had been swept from the face of the earth; and in so much we believe that they are really sorry. But to prove, if any farther proof were wanting, how careless of consistency, truth, respectability, and reasoning, these opponents of our Government and enemies to our Constitution are, let us only observe, that the same persons who have led the addresses to the QUEEN, have followed her hearse, and mourned for the rioters, placarded all London with a notice of General Mourning for NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

"Oh that mine enemy would write a book!"—WILSON has written a book, and, though it never sold, it exists. Let the advocates of WILSON, and the friends of the QUEEN read that book about NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE—his murderings, his slaughterings, his poisonings, his treacheries, his cowardice, &c. &c. all glowingly depicted, all described with the greatest warmth and energy—and then let them look at the placard for a general monrning for him upon the walls of London, stuck up by the QUEEN'S friends, of whom this

very WILSON is a leader.

Will not this satisfy the country of the truth of our assertion—that it matters not with the mob, who or what the pretended object of popularity is, THE REAL AIM IS ALWAYS THE SAME? and for this reason we disbelieve the dirty-shirt Committee, when they disclaim any connection with the funeral of the rioters, and sneerat the TIMES for its affected deprecation of it. There was an effect to be made, and a disturbance to be created, and as for the dignity of the Queen's cavalcade (putting her out of the question) it is impossible that men, who have dragged HUNT in triumph, and held up the tail of such a thing as HOBHOUSE, could have been sahamed of following an honest journeyman brickleyer to the grave, particularly as their own Paper has told us, that he was of a most respectable family, and amiable habits.

To recur once more to the OLD TIMES; it will be recollected (for it never can be forgotten) that the main argument in defence of the late Queen, set up by this liberal and unbiassed journal, went to set aside facts, and to establish her Majesty's innocence upon the hardihood with which she faced her accusers, and the magnanimity with which she maligned all evidence that could be brought against her.

It designated her under the elegant and classical term of a "true Brunswicker," for assailing her judges, vilifying Parliament, and exciting popular indignation against all the public authorities, when they simply proposed to afford her the legal means of exculpating herself, if possible, from the charges which were echoed from one corner of Europe to the

It is true that the unbribed portion of the press attached to this magnanimous mode of proceeding, a motive of a very different nature; they inferred, "that fear, and nothing "else, could make a man fly ont, and attempt to BULLY HIS "JUDGES—that fear and fear ONLY—the fear of his "CLIENT'S DETECTION could induce an ADVOCATE to "importune for a verdict before facts are thoroughly in-"vestigated."

Something very like this the independent press and the real voice of the country did say, and did repeat from day to day, and the clamorous advocate of the TIMES, under the tutelage of her Majesty's Almoner, dealt out daily columns of invective against all who dared to draw such an inference from such conduct. But, gentle reader, the paragraph we have just quoted is not from the NEW TIMES, the Post, or the COURIER! No; it is (the Alderman Almoner being beyond seas) selected from the OLD TIMES.

From the OLD TIMES is that paragraph extracted ?—from the very advocate himself, who, for eighteen months, in total disregard of ALL MACTS, laboured to uphold the innocence of the Queen, because "she flew out and attempted to "BULLY her Judges—because she importuned for a verdict before facts were thoroughly investigated,"

She is gone—and with her the Junas who bore the beg.

Maria Theresa WILSON has written a letter to the MORNING CHRONICLE, stating, that he gave up the PENSION we alluded to in our last number, and which, he says, "HIS" MAJESTY was graciously pleased to grant, in the kindest "manner, to his children." This shews that he remembers the kindness of HIS MAJESTY, which, we confess, we did not suspect.

But the best part of the joke is the way in which the faction talk of John Bull. They are all in a compact one with another not to take it in, and they cannot resist the temptation of seeing it; so that, when they have any occasion to notice it publicly, for fear they should be suspected of breaking their engagement, and buying it (which they all do) they talk of "a paragraph in John Bull, which has been brought under their notice." This is capital, and reminds us of an anecdote concerning us, related of My LORD MORLEY and SIR JOSEPH COPLEY: the Earl, speaking of Bull, said, "It is an infamous paper, SIR JOSEPH, and I always set may face against it."—"So do I," replied SIR JOSEPH, "EVERY" SUNDAY MORNING!"

#### MORNING CHRONICLE.

THE Morning Chronicle began on Monday to attack us for what we said in our last number respecting an important disclosure made by the QUEEN on her death-bed to Dr. LUSHINGTON, and renewed the charge on Thursday.

It is pleasant to see the old Chronicle angry, and we laugh outright to hear that Paper call us "wretches who have prostituted our pen to gratify the inclinations of our patrons," for, while it affects a knowledge of what is going on, it betrays its ignorance most deplorably. We HAVB NO PATRONS BUT THE PUBLIC; and if the MORNING CHRONICLE means to assert that this Paper ever received one shilling from Government, one favour, one advertisement—we say of the Chronicle as the Chronicle is pleased to say of us—"it lends itself to the GROSSEST FALSE-HOODS." Nay, of all the public Papers in London John Bull was the only Paper to which even the favour of a ticket for the Coronation was not granted.

We apologize to our readers for this digression in favour of ourselves and return to the Chronicle of Monday; it says, speaking of our last number—

"It is alleged that the QUEEN disclosed to Dr. LUSHINGTON, in the presence of four other persons, that WILLIAM AUSTIN Was her own son, and that this disclosure was communicated by Dr. LUSHINGTON to the EARL OF LIVERPOOL. In an affidavit lately made before Mr. Alderman Venables, by a person of the name of WHITAKER, respecting the manner in which he had been treated by some Life Guard soldiers, it was stated that a serjeant "made use of the most filthy and beastly language, respecting the late QUEEN and ALDERMAN WOOD, and said the latter was a disappointed Hadical, in consequence of the Quann leaving him nothing in her will; and that the Queen, on her death-bed, had admitted that WILLIAM AUSTIN was her son. I replied flatly that it was a downright falsehood."—" Flatly enough," says this calumnious journal, " for how should WHITAKER know? We will swear that Wood is a disappointed Radical; and we do not believe that (although) Dr. Lushington and four other persons who were in the room at the time with him, will deny either roundly or flatly as Mr. WHITAKER did, the QUEBN's admission about Bibly." In another paragraph the falsehood is stated even more circumstantially.

"That Dr. Lubringson, if a disclosure of this kind had been made to him, would exert himself as he has done to affix on, her Majesty's coffia the inscription, in which she is termed no injured Queen, will be believed by none who know any thing of his character. But Dr. Lubrington is at this time out of the country, and the vile calumniator has availed himself of his absence, in the hope that before the lie can be contradicted by him, it may obtain an extensive circulation."

Now, before we proceed to reply to the charge of having alleged that BILLY AUSTIN is the QUEEN'S son, we must say a word or two about DR. LUSHINGTON, to shew, as we think, that the argument adduced by the *Chronicle*, against the fact of the disclosure, (supposing it to have taken place) is not quite so powerful or convincing as the arguments of the *Chronicle* generally are.

"Nobody who knows any thing of DR. LUSHING-TON's character, could suppose that he would exert himelf to affix an inscription on her MAJESTY's coffin, in which she is termed an injured Queen, if he had known of this circumstance."-What! did DR. LUSHINGTON ever believe the QUEEN to have been injured or oppressed? Did DR. LUSHINGTON think the QUEEN innocent?-Had he any esteem, any respect, any affection for her? When we consider that he saw her writhing in the agonies of death, neglected even by her hired servants—that he saw her DIE-at twenty minutes after ten o'clock at night, and that, in ten hours and eighteen minutes from that time he led his blooming bride to the altar at Hampstead Church, we confess we are sceptical. We know nothing of DR. LUBHINGTON; -the Morning Chronicle, it seems, does; but we are surprised to find them lay so much stress upon the coffin-plate juggle, which (as they know) was a trick for effect, and might have been played officially by the executors, in obedience to some authorized instructions of the deceased; but most of all we are surprised that they should stickle for DR, LUSHINGTON's delicacy or squeamBut with respect to our statement—the paragraph above quoted says, "it is alleged" so and so; and the following extract from Thursday's Chronicle goes further:—

"In the last number of John Bull, as we have before observed, At is more than insinuated that Wm. Austin is the son of her late. Majesty; she is even affirmed to have proclaimed the fast on her death-bed. As a measure of public policy, it becomes the duty of his Majesty's Law Officers to institute proceedings against the author of a calumny as mischievous as it is infamous. We have only to suggest, that the King, then Prince of Wales, was within the four scas; the necessary legal presumption will at once present itself to our readers. They will not also be slow to perceive the infinite mischiefs with which it might at some future time be attended. Many of the Tory party may remember the jokes respecting access, which at one period they were pleased to circulate, and may be the better disposed to relish the very ingenious malice of John Bull."

Now we have read very carefully BULL of last week, and we can find no such allegation—no such affirmations as are here mentioned: the words in our Paper are these:—

"The Times promised to publish an important disclosure which the QUEEN made before her death—but it has not done so. The disclosure was made to Dn. Lubricoron, in the presence of four other persons, and has been by him (we believe) communicated to the Earl of Liverpool—it is of the first importance to her Majesty's character. We abstain from laying it before our readers, because me might do so prematurely; suffice it to say, that when it is known, the persecutions of the QUEEN will be seen in their true light."

What has this to do with an assertion that the Queen said Billy was her son? We never made such an assertion—to be sure, in an article of intelligence, it appears that a Life Guardsman told Mr. Wet-taker (the radical who was ducked) that Master William was the Queen's son, and that she admitted it. But that is matter of news, and a fact sworn to before an Alderman; and our observation upon MR. WHITAKER's (or Wet-taker) saying, "I replied flatly that it was a downright falsehood," is not that which the Chronicle has purposely mis-quoted from our Paper; a want of candour the more vexatious, as coming from a journal distinguished by its honourable consistency, high political feeling, and gentlemanly conduct.

The Chronicle says DOCTOR LUSHINGTON is out of the country. We know he is, happy fellow!—we wish him joy. He is spending the honey-moon over his much injured Mistress's corpse; but he will return, and we may know more upon these subjects. At all events, the Chronicle is mistaken if it supposes we seize the opportunity of his absence to talk of him; we are only waiting his return, and that of HUMPTY DUMPTY, to analyze their little differences, and amuse owrselves with their squabblings and quarrels, and mirth, and mourning, and marriages.

But the Chronicle subsequently touches upon "legal presumption," and "the infinite mischiefs" attendant upon our insinuation, and hands us over to HIS MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR-GENERAL, to be prosecuted without delay. So far so good. But the zeal of the Chronicle runs away with it; and, to wind up all, it says— Many of the Tory party may remember the jokes respecting access, which at one period they were pleased to "circulate."

Since the Chronicle chooses to refer us to that which the Tories said in joke about the late Queen at one period, we will favour our readers with a few things, which the Whigs said about the same period IN EARNEST; and to do this the more satisfactorily to our friend the Chronicle, we will quote HIM as the mouth-piece of the party.

In this number we have only room for the general opinions expressed by that sound constitutional Paper upon the character of the Queen's defence and DEFENDERS. We shall give more interesting extracts from its liberal and constitutional columns next week.

"Those are not the friends of any party who have made the Delicate Investigation a subject of factions declaration, the tendency of which is too obvious to be mistaken. This enquiry, though of the most private and personal nature, has been taken up with a view the most direct to TRADUCH AND VILLY ONE, (His present Majerly) while the defence of the other (the late Queen) is urged. This unfair object has been prosecuted with a malignity very ill disguised by a set of men, who, standing upon no constitutional grounds of public principle or conduct, have recourse to expedients which betray expectations and designs that cannot be successful without a convulsion of the Government."—and so on.—Morning Chronicle, July 19, 1806.

"We have cautiously forborne to give any opinion on this truly delicate affair, but we have no hesitation in saying, that after the paragraphs we have read, and the notorious encouragement given by the opposition (Mr. Perceval, &c.) and their journals to a initiations pamphlet, written for the purpose of extorting money from a great paragraph, we have the utmost distrust of any fact stated by the fraternity, because we see their matives—as to their arguments, none but the most vulgar CAN BE INTRUENCED BY THEM."—Morning Chronicle, Aug. 4, 1806.

To which we subjoin a paragraph, extracted from the same Paper of Oct. 23, 1807, evidently intended to inculcate respect for her late Majesty, and excite an admiration of her pursuits and pleasures.

"The Princess of Wales honoured Honn Fair with her presence on Tuesday. Her Royal Highness was dressed in pink muslin with silver spangles; she was seated in a sum -house belonging to a gardener, where she had a good view of the MERRI-"MENT."

We cannot this week continue se specimens of affection and respect for the late Queen with which this highly consistent Chronicle abounds. But even in the three we

have laid before our readers to-day, we think we shew what that Paper (in its health and vigour) thought of the character of the Queen's defence—of the expectations and designs of her partizans—of the nature of the villainous attacks upon His present Majesty—of the validity of facts brought forward in favour of the lady, and of the arguments adduced in her supports.

We think we also show the esteem and veneration in which the Chroniels held the recreations of her late Majesty, and the value they set upon her good taste and delicacy. But as yet we have only began, and we think we shall be able, in the course of time, to show, that, although we repel with contempt the falsehood which attributes to us servility and dependence, there are to be found in London "WRETCHES WHO PROSTITUTE THEIR PENS TO GRA-"TIPY THE INCLINATIONS OF THEIR PATRONS."

#### ST. PAUL, COVENT GARDEN.

The following is sent us officially, having been promised in the Chronicle of Friday:

"The Parochial Churchwarden of St. Paul, Covent Garden, having seen a paragraph in the John Bull of last Sunday, stating, that an order had been given by Dr. RANDOLPH, " not to admit strangers into seats, who were not dressed in black," feels called upon to declare that no such order was issued by the Rev. Doctor, who has for two months past, been absent from town, on clerical duties: the order, if order that could be called, which was offered more as a suggestion, was given by the Parochial Churchwarden, who merely intimated to the pew-opener " not to admit strangers into conspicuous situations in the church, who had not shewn some conformity to the order for mourning;" and whe, he conceived, in endeavouring to throw a slight on the late Queen, threw indignity on Royalty itself; which should, in every relative situation, receive its attendant honours.

"If the above suggestion were interpreted to the letter, it was what the Churchwarden never contemplated, and as the assertion appeared in John Bull, Colman's John Bull will afford a quotation in reply—that if so, the conduct of the pew-opener was like that of the officious footman, "who hastily pulls off his mistress's perriwig, and claps it on the wrong side before."

We know that Da. RANDOLPH has been absent, because we had occasion to notice a most impudent sermon, which he preached, on the Coronation, at BRISTOL. We, however, certainly attributed the act of excluding non-mourners to the Rev. Gentleman; as it is, we can only tell the witty Churchwarden, that there is no order for mourning. There is an order for a Court mourning, "to shew a conformity to which," it would be necessary for such as choose to fancy themselves Courtiers, and get good seats in St. Paul's Covent Garden, to wear "crape weepers,"—" shamois leather shoes,"—" black swords and buckles," "bags and no buttons on their pockets."

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIB-I wish you to make this letter public, and I pledge

myself for the accuracy of the contents.

On Sunday morning last, divine service was read at the usual hour; the men and officers were present. Before disministration the parade, the Commanding Officer ordered the gates

usual hour; the men and officers were present. Before dismissing the parade, the Commanding Officer ordered the gates to be closed, and the soldiers to remain within the Barracks. Two Captains were appointed, one to the Officers' house, the other to the Barracks of the men; their orders were positive—"Suffer no one to appear at the windows."

At half past three o'clock, a crowd was seen approaching from the different gates of the Park. This is not unusual on a Sunday. In order to let the people pass, our gates were courteously unclosed.

Mr. Waithman complains that a brick fell at the feet of his horse; there is evidence to prove this brick was not thrown by a soldier.

I have mentioned why the gates were unclosed. A few soldiers mixed with the people, but no tumult ensued. It was now that Mr. Waithman, having regaled at the Nag's Head, (a common pot-house in Knightsbridge), again appeared amid the crowd; he used the most violent gestures, and in the same breath called the soldiers rascals, and bid his rabble "go and drink." The Sheriff was understood—in an instant a volley of oaths and brick-bats were discharged. Our gates were immediately ordered to be closed, and the men to be got within the walls. Two Officers, in effecting this order, were violently assailed by stones, and one of them was unfortunately knocked down and stunned by a brick-bat. The yell of the mob was "That's an Officer! mark him! d—n him, kill him!"—Mr. Waithman was a quiet spectator of this

outrage.

Mr. Waithman asserts, in his letter, that the soldiers were left to their own exasperated feeling. To this impudent assertion I reply, that sixteen Officers were present in Barracks during the whole of Sunday; many of whom, at the risk of their heads, saved the lives of the mob from the fate they so richly deserved. There is an ungentlemanlike monosyllable, with which I am sorry to dirty my paper, yet I am ignorant how otherwise to express with proper resentment—my firm conviction that the Sheriff of Middlesex, in making such a statement wenter a deliberate lie.

ment, wrote a deliberate lie.

A cry of "murder!" was now heard from without the walls, and a few of the soldiers armed, with the first weapons on which they could place their hands, rushed to the aid of a trumpeter and farrier, whom the mob had knocked down. Before the rescue arrived, these rascals had torn the Waterloo medal from the jacket of the trumpeter. Here again the demeanour of Mr. Waithman was conspicuous: exhilarated by the cheers of the mob, he struck a soldier, who would by the cheers of the foot-way, where, though & heriff of Middlesex, he had no business to ride. Though a soldier, and struck, he forbore to strike, but applying his shoulder, quietly removed horse and horseman to some distance on the

Since no Officer received even a verbal message from the Sheriff, I am at a loss to account for the offensive answer to which he alludes. Had Mr. Waithman really requested an interview, the Commanding-Officer would not have refused to gratify his request.

I must now advert to the ludicrous hazard of assassinate,

I must now advert to the ludicrous hazard of assassination, incurred by Mr. Waithman. In this awful moment, so fe infully described, no soldier, with his swand drawn, was within ten yards of the Sheriff, and of this party the corporal alone carried a carbine, and that carbine was not loaded.

I now turn to another and more grateful theme; and I can scarce find words to express my admiration of the patience with which our magnanimous soldiers endured the savage imprecations and outrageous insults of the dastardly mob. Exasperated beyond measure, and with arms in their hands they rescued, but forbore to revenge two of their comrades half murdered before their eyes.

A riotous mob daring to break the windows of a barrack, and the soldiers of that barrack forbearing under such an insult, proves the high discipline of our men, and will long, I hope, remain a fact unparalleled in military history.

I hope, remain a fact unparalleled in military history.

Before closing this letter I must not omit to state, that to disperse the mob, it required the presence of Mr. Conant, who read the Riot Act on his arrival. The Quarter master who followed the officer in search of this magistrate, was so ill-used, and his horse so severely injured, as to be unable to proceed. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, MANLIUS.

#### Knightsbridge Barracks, Friday Evening.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—There having appeared in your last Sunday's Paper, a censure on the Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, (Sir Robert Baker, Knight) for his conduct on the day of the funeral procession of our late Queen Caroline; I am, from a similarity of names, and from being an active magistrate for the county of Surrey, many years, in the vicinity of Londou, as also for the county of Somerset, in that very populous district of Bath-Forum, unfortunately, though naturally, but very undeservedly, regarded by many who read your widely-circulated Paper, and to whom alone my name is familiar, to be the very identical Sir Robert Baker, whom you have represented as having shamefully conducted himself on the above-mentioned occasion.

Being conscious that I never, in the long course of my magisterial situation, did any act to merit the disapprobation of the public, I will be obliged to you, whenever you are pleased to introduce into your Paper the name of the Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, to do me the favour to make such a marked distinction as to prevent my being subject to the consequences of any mistake. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

ROBERT BAKER, Baronet.

#### ie servant, Bath, Aug. 28, 1821.

#### ALDERMAN SHERIFF WAITHMAN.

This person has often been presented to us as a nuisance, and an abatement prayed. We have always thought him of infinitely too little consequence to meddle with, but now that he appears as Counsel in a Court of Law, and devotes all the time he can spare from measuring huckaback and striking at soldiers, (pretty recreations for the head of a Civil Magistracy)—we will endeavour to give our readers a clear idea of his qualifications for practice.

It should be observed, that while other papers went their spleen, or satisfy their anger by high-flown writing, or long-winded arguments, John Bull sticks to facts. Some there are, who take the trouble to deny stoutly what we assert, but we cannot tax ourselves with ever having said that which was not true, even accidentally;—PURPOSELY—NEVER!

To illustrate our own doctrine, we now, instead of wasting our time, or that of our readers, in ealling WAITHMAN an "impertinent meddler," an officious ass," or a "ridiculous Cockney," shall lay before our readers the proceedings of two Courts, in which MR. WAITHMAN has practised, previously to his appearance at the "Crowner's Quest."

The only remark we shall make is, that from what he said and did, in the conduct of both the following affairs, we think it a great misfortune to the country, that he has not been brought up to the bar.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS, COURT, Novembra 9, 1816.

Waithman v. Birch.—This Insolvent was opposed by
Messrs. Waithman, who were the principal creditors, their
claim amounting to 3,8001.

Mr. Waithman, Junior, stated, that he would not have stood there in opposition to Mr. Birch's discharge, were it not that the firm were much dissatisfied with his conduct.—The circumstances of the case were briefly these:-Some time back the firm of Waithman and Co. having made inquiry into Mr. Birch's character, put him into business, in Newgate-street, purchased the lease of a house, furnished it, and provided goods to stock it. After some time, they took an account of the stock, and there appeared to be a deficiency, which Mr. B. accounted for, by saying, that he had not laid on suffi-cient profit.—He was accordingly desired to charge a higher After some further time, the deficiency had increased to 12001.—It was now proposed to Mr. Birch to give up business-but this he declined doing, except he had a general release from the firm, for cer-tain acceptances he was under on their account.—This the tain acceptances he was under on their account.—This the firm refused, because they had become responsible for whatever goods Mr. Birch might purchase elsewhere, taking to themselves a commission of 5 per cent. on the invoices.

Finding the affairs of the Insolvent were becoming continually worse, the firm put the Warrant of Attorney in force, entered up judgment, and took Mr. Birch's Stock, &c. in execution. The effects not covering the Debt, an arrangement was proposed; but Mr. Birch, taking the advice of a Solicitor, removed from the house in Newgate-street a book, containing the accounts of debts to him: this company the firm convidered very improper; and it created a suspicion of the honesty of the Insolvent.

MR. WAITHMAN, JUN. NOW PROCEEDED TO EXAMINE THE

What money bad you on going into business?—Thirty pounds.

The debts due to you are stated in the Schedule at 3601.; what part of this can you surrender?—The whole.

Have you collected any?—No.
When was you arrested?—On the 30th of July last.

What debts did you collect from the time of quitting New gate-street, to the time of your going to prison?—1761. in-cluding some money I had before the execution was levied.

Do you know at what rate of profit you were selling during last November ?-No.

How mruch money did you receive for the last half year revious to the execution ?—I do not know.

QUESTIONED BY MR. ANDREWS

Is the ticketing and cutting-trade adopted by the respectable houses?—No.—WAITHMAN AND Co. formerly carried on this trade.

Did not Waithman and Co. levy an execution by virtue of the instrument that you signed when you first commenced business?—Yes; they took beds, bedding, furniture, and the stock in trade.

Do you know the value of the stock ?-Yes; the stock was taken on the Saturday preceding the Monday on which they took possession, and found to be worth 2,3001.

What was the value of the lease?-350l. and the furniture 1001. making, with the stock and fixtures, 2,9001.

Was not the stock all sold in one lot by auction?—Yes they were sold at Crook and Armstrong's house, although they were never removed off the premises, in Newgate-street.

And who was the purchaser?—WAITHMAN AND Co. THEMSELVES, for the sum of 1,6211.!\*

Did you not immediately on taking possession of the shop in Newgate-street, accept bills drawn by Waithman and Co. for large sums?—Yes; and when I accepted bills for them, payable at my own house, they used to send the money the

wight before to take them up!!!

What was the amount of the acceptances you were generally under for Waithman and Co.?—Generally between 3,000l. and 4,000l.

Did Waithman, jun. ever write notes to you when he wanted acceptances in a hurry?—Yes. (The witness produced several notes).

Did you not give some acceptances a very short time be-fore the firm of Waithman and Co. put the execution into your house?—Yes; several: here is a note I received not long before. (A note from MR. WAITHMAN, jun. to Mr. Birch was then read, as follows:—" Please to accept the in-" closed bill to night, so as the ink MAY BE DRY before " morning; and make it payable at Sir J. Perring and " Co's)."

And upon the firm demanding your property, and the book of debts, you declined it, till they should give you a guarantee, that you should not be liable to the outstanding acceptances?—Yes; that was what I wanted.

What induced you to embark in the Newgate-street adventure?—A friend wished it; and he promised me pecuniary assistance, but failed in his promise.

Was it not at the solicitation of Mr. Waithman, sen. that you embarked in it?-Yes, it was.

Did you sign any paper before any goods were delivered? -No; about a fortnight after, I signed a paper, which Mr. Waithman, sen. said was a matter of course.

Did you know that it was any thing more than a bond? -No; MR. WAITHMAN did not chuse to have a third person present, as he wished to do it in a FRIENDLY MANNER.

Were you acquainted with legal instruments so as to distinguish between a bond, and a Warrant of Attorney?—No. I did not know the difference.

If you had been aware that it was a Warrant of Attorney, which might incarcerate your person, or sweep away your goods at any time, would you have signed it?—CERTAINLY NOT; I READ IT OVER, BUT IT WAS NOT EXPLAINED TO MR.

What was your loss the first year?-1931.

Had Waithman and Co. any knowledge of that?-Yes they took stock.

Did they not go to you every week for the money taken in the course of your business?—Yes.
What was the total deficiency at the close of the second

year?-Twelve or thirteen hundred pounds.

Was the stock taken by them at the close of the second

Did not Mr. Waithman, sen. say, that by TICKETING and reducing the profits to ten per cent. the returns would be doubled .- Yes.

Did not he also recommend LARGER TICKETS, and more BLACKING ON THEM ?!!!-YES, HE DID.

BY MR. WAITHMAN, JUN.

Do you suppose that we charged you more than our other customers?—I do not know that; but you charged me twenty per cent. more than other houses sold at. In the article of common prints I could buy at 1s. 10d. per yard, what you charged me 2s. 2d. for.

What did the lodgers pay you?-701.

Did we not offer to settle the account with you?—Yes but I declined, until I was indemnified for my acceptances? Did you demand of us security for the bills that were outstanding?—Yes, I did. BY THE COURT.

Had Waithman and Co. undisturbed access to your books? -At all times; they had statements every month of all that

was received and paid, and every Tuesday morning they received all money taken in the preceding week, BY MR. WAITHMAN, JUN. From what did the deficiency arise, during the last six

months of your continuing in the business?—From the badness of trade. Did we ever draw bills on you to the amount of what you

owed?-OFTEN TO A MUCH LARGER AMOUNT.

BY MR. WAITHMAN, SEN.

Was you under acceptances for 2,000l. for us at the time the execution was levied?—Yes, for much more than that: you had MANY ACCOMNODATION ACCEPTANCES OF MINE. payable at your bankers, Sir John Perring and Co. persons whom I never saw, nor have I any knowledge of them, beyond

• On Saturday the stock was valued at 2,3001. and on Monday levied under an execution, and bought by Waithman for 1,6111.!!!
by which the unfortunate debtor lost 6791. which profit they
not only made, but now came upon the debtor for the deficiency, making a difference of 13581. in their own favour.

making my acceptances payable there by your order. I used also to accept bills for a firm called WAITHMAN, FOX-CROFT, and Co.

Did you ever refuse Waithman' and Co. access to your

books? No, never. To what cause do you attribute the deficiency which arose in the first two years?-To the overcharge of the goods supplied by WAITHMAN and Co. I could buy much cheaper at other houses.

Did WAITHMAN and Co. exercise any controll over you as to the manner of carrying on business?-Yes; after I had been in business six months, MR. WATTHMAN, sen. recommended the ticketing and cutting-trade; and said that unless it was adopted, it would not enswer their purpose to countenance the concern: consequently I adopted it.

And not long after, it became a bankrupt concern ?-Yes; I had left an excellent situation to embark in it, and it proved my utter rain.

WAITHMAN NOW CALLED MR. P. WILLIAMS, A CLERK IN

Did you prepare the Insolvent's account up to the 30th of May 1816?-

What was the amount of the balance up to that period?-5.3501.

What part of the balance was over due at that time?-About 3,000l.

Do you know what bills were drawn upon Birch?-Yes. What did they amount to at any one period?—I should imagine above 2,500l.

MR. JACKSON, A WHOLESALE LINEN-DRAPER, WAS THEN

CALLED BY MR. WAITHMAN.

Is it not customary to draw bills for goods delivered, before the credit on which such goods are sold expires ?—Yes. EXAMINED BY MR. ANDREWS.

Is it usual for your house to take Warrants of Attorney, previous to the delivery of goods to your customers?—CBR-TAINLY NOT, we never ask for security, except when the necessity of the case requires it.

Are you in the habit of sending every week to take the

ready money collected by the retail dealer? CERTAINLY NOT.

Did you ever hear of such a thing being done, while the wholesale house had the benefit of unlimited acceptances, and a Warrant of Attorney hanging over the head of the retailer?-No, NEVER!

Here the case closed for the opposition; and Mr. Andrews for the Insolvent, said, that as MR. WAITHMAN, assisted by his father, had not in his opinion ostablished his case, or proved a single iota of fraud against his client, he would waive his privilege of reply, and save the time of the Court. The Commissioner summed up the case as follows:

"In this case I have felt it my duty, sitting here as I do, for the benefit of the Creditors on the one hand, and of the Insolvent on the other, to permit it to go to all possible length. It appears then from the Insolvent's schedule that he owes the opposing Creditors 3,500l.; and, excepting some trifling sums, this is the whole amount that he does owe. On the question of fraud, it is to be observed, that on the close of the first and of the second year of his being in business, his stock was valued under the eye and controul of Messrs. Waithman; and besides this, they had at all times access to his books, and the weekly produce of his sales was constantly paid into their hands. It cannot therefore be supposed that the Insolvent has been acting fraudulently, or with injustice towards his creditors; for with a perfect knowledge of the first and second year's deficiency, with an avowal from the prisoner that the concern was a losing one, accompanied by a wish on his part that it should be given up: MESSRS. WAITHMAN still press him to continue it, and direct a new method of conducting it, the ticketing trade, a mode of sale which it appears is NEVER USED BY ANY RESPECTABLE HOUSE, and which was attended by considerable loss. They could NOT therefore have ascribed the deficiency to any improper conduct on the part of the Insolvent, or they would have complied with his wishes, and closed the concern. And when some time after they put an execution into his house, and took all his property, THE STOCK WHICH THEY THEM-SELVES HAD CHARGED TO HIM 2,3001. was bought by themselves for 1,6201. The correspondence which he then entered into with them, I must say, does HIM infinite credit. proving that he was willing to surrender every vestige of property that he had in his possession, upon being indemnified for some outstanding acceptances; which offer they refused.

"Under these circumstances, he must be considered as entitled to his discharge, and I owe it TO JUSTICE TO SAY, THAT OF ALL THE UNFORTUNATE PERSONS WHO HAVE STOOD IN HIS SITUATION, NO ONE HAS EVER GONE OUT OF THIS COURT WITH CLEANER HANDS.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, July 5, 1798.

TRIAL OF LIBEL, AS REPORTED IN THE TIMES, MORNING CHRONICLE, MORNING POST, &c. &c.

Stamford v. Bristow.—Mr. Law, Counsel for the plaintiff, said, that his client, a very young man, of genteel connexions, was placed by his friends, in the house of Messrs. Bristow & Waithman, linen drapers, residing in Fleet-street, at the o ner of Bridge-street, in order to learn the business. While the plaintiff was in that house, he was introduced to one of Mrs. Bristow's friends, a Miss Cortis, and a mutual attachment took place; which was much encouraged by Mr. Bristow, who wrote to Mr. Cortis, (in the country) informing him of the affection which subsisted between the plaintiff and his daughter, and recommending the plaintiff as a very worthy and industrious young man. In consequence of this recommendation, Mr. Cortis gave his concent to an union between his daughter and the plaintiff, Mr. Stamford.

In this stage of the business, Messrs. Bristow and Waithman agreed with the plaintiff for a shop which they had in Holborn, upon terms which certainly appeared to him, to be the most extortionate he had ever heard of—for this young man was bound by them, to take all the old stock at that shop, at the price which Messrs. Bristow and Waithman were pleased to fix upon it, which was 1,000l. He was to pay the rent of the house, the servants' wages, &c. and was besides, to pay the receipts of the shop, to the defendant and his partner, twice every week. The plaintiff, anxious to have a house into which he could receive a wife, acceded to these terms, however hard.

This purpose being answered, these gentlemen suddenly

withdrew their pretended regard for the plaintiff; and Mr. Bristow wrote a letter to Mr. Cortis, which was the ground of the present action. This letter gave a most infamous character to the plaintiff:—It represented him as a man of the most dissolute life; as being absent from his business several days in the week; as being out at all hours of the night, and sometimes all night: it stated that he, and all the persons in his house, had the most disgusting complaints, and stated, such was the disorderly life which he led, that his house was represented by the neighbours, as a common nuisance; and that his maid servant, taking advantage of her master's absence from home, was almost constantly intoxicated. This letter produced the desired effect. Cortis withdrew his consent to the marriage; and the prospects which the plaintiff had formed of future happiness, were Under these circumstances, this unfortunate destroyed. young man was compelled to have recourse to a Jury of his country for redress. He rested his claim on the ground of the falsehood of this most malicious attack on his character.

Several witnesses were called for the plaintiff, who DE-CIDEBLY NEGATIVED ALL THE FACTS STATED IN THE LETTER.

MR. CORTIS was first examined, and confirmed the statement made by Mr. Law.

Two other witnesses contradicted ALL THE CHARGES made against the plaintiff in Mr. Bristow's letter.

MR. KERR, an apothecary, who attended the plaintiff, said that neither the plaintiff, nor any one in his house, had any of the filthy complaints mentioned.

MR. ERSKINE, on the part of the defendant, admitted, that if the representation made by his client, to Mr. CORTIS, was the effect of malice, most undoubtedly he onaht to be most severely punished; but, so far from that being the case, it would appear, that his conduct had been marked throughout with the strictest integrity. He rested his justification upon the truth of facts which he hoped to be able to establish.

In support of this view of the question, MR. ERSKINE called MR. WAITHMAN, the partner of the defendant, who said that he and his partner had acted uniformly with the greatest friendship to the plaintiff; he had at first a very good cpinion of this young man, and the consequence of it was, that he was put into the house in Holborn. MR. WAITH-MAN then proceeded to state the circumstances which led to the abatement of this good opinion, such as the plaintiff's inattention to business, &c. The first instance of misconduct in the plaintiff was on his going into the country in August, 1797, when he had leave to go for three or four days, instead of which he staid three weeks.

In contradiction of this evidence, it appeared afterwards, that the reason of the plaintiff's remaining so long in the country was a letter which he received from Mr. Bristow, telling him that he might remain a fortnight or three weeks, and adding that a person from the shop should attend his business for him.

MR. WAITHMAN said in continuation, that for the first

week after the plaintiff returned to town, he was not guilty of any gross improprieties, but his conduct after that week was such as to induce him (WAITHMAN) to advise Mr. Bristow to write to Mr. Cortis, to acquaint him with his misconduct. Accordingly, the letter, which was now charged with being libellous, was written by Mr. Bristow, UNDER HIS ADVICE AND DIRECTION!

In contradiction of this evidence, MR. LAW produced a letter, which WAITHMAN acknowledged to be his handwriting. This letter was dated January 1798 (SEVERAL MONTHS AFTER) and was addressed to the father of the plaintiff. In this letter, he (WAITHMAN) stated, that the plaintiff had never been guilty of any serious misconduct, or of any thing but those slight indiscretions to which all young men are liable!!!

With respect to the charge against the plaintiff of his having any disease, no evidence whatever was offered in support of it; and as to the other charge, of his living so riotously as to render his home a nuisance to the neighbours, the evidence was confined to a single instance. It was stated that on one occasion he had company, and sat up till five o'clock in the morning. On the cross-examination, however, it turned out that this happened at Christmas, when the plaintiff having had a goose sent to him as a present, had it roasted, and invited some of his neighbours to partake of it; among the com-pany there were several of the friends of MESSRS. BRISTOW and WAITHMAN-but, unfortunately, WAITHMAN himself was not asked.

So distressed was the defendant for evidence, that he was driven to call the plaintiff's maid-servant, whom HE had charged with being constantly intoxicated. But even this failed to establish any one fact.

MR. LAW, in reply, said, "If I am not mistaken, Gentlemen, in the honest and manly feelings of your minds, you will, by your verdict, rescue my unfortunate client from the load of misery with which the villainy of the defendant has overwhelmed him. You have before you a young man, all whose hopes of happiness, arising from an union with an amiable and accomplished young woman-all whose hopes of obtaining a decent competence, by honest industry, have been utterly destroyed at his first outset in life, by the most unprovoked and unexampled malice; a malice which, after having made him a bankrupt in fortune, and consigned him to a gaol, now seeks to make him a bankrupt in reputation also. I afraid, gentlemen, that this malice is of too deep-rooted a nature to be easily cured, but you will do what you can to extract its cure by severe and exemplary damages. Gentle men, this unfortunate young man looks up to you with hope, and you will not disappoint him; you will unlock his prison gates, and restore him at once to his family, to character, and to happiness.

LORD KENYON, in summing up the evidence, commented with great severity upon the conduct of the defendant, and made some strong observations on the witnesses which he had brought forward, PARTICULARLY MR. WAITHMAN. His Lordship said, THAT AFTER WHAT HE HAD HEARD HIM SWEAR THAT DAY, HE WAS A MAN ON WHOSE TESTI-MONY HE SHOULD NOT CHOOSE TO PIN HIS PAITH!!! The Jury gave a Verdict of Seven hundred and fifty pounds damages.—And so much for MR. SHERIFF WAITHMAN.

The above recorded cases are given in order to prepare the minds of our readers for a series of anecdotes of this man, which may serve to shew who, and what, the muddy followers of HONEY, CAROLINE, FRANCIS and Co. admire.



#### SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS.

In order that the law may be more clearly understood, the following are inserted for the information and guidance of officers commanding regiments and detachments in pro-ceeding to suppress riots and disturbances.

CASE SUBMITTED FOR THE OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

It frequently happens upon the breaking out of riots or other disturbances, at a distance from the abode of any Magistrate, that the officers commanding troops have expressed doubts how far, and under what circumstances, they should be justified in proceeding to suppress such riots and disturbances without the directions of a Magistrate or such other peace officers, as are specified in the Riot Act.

"Your opinion is requested, whether in case of any sudden riot or disturbance, a constable or other peace officer, being under the degree of those described in the Riot Act, can call upon the military to suppress such riot or disturbance;and how far, in the absence of any constable, or other peace officer at all, the military would be justified in proceeding to suppress any riot which might break out."

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

"I understand the disturbances here meant to be such as amount to the legal description of riots. The word " disturbance" has no legal and appropriate meaning beyond a mere breach of the peace, which is not, however, the sense in which the word is used in this case; the case plainly importing a breach of the peace by an assembled multitude.

" In case of any such sudden riot and disturbance, as above supposed, any of His Majesty's subjects, without the presence of a peace officer of any description, may arm themselves, and of course may use ordinary means of force to suppress such riot and disturbance.

"This was laid down in my Lord Chief Justice Popham's Reports, 121, and Keeling 76, as having been resolved by all the Judges in the 39th of Queen Elizabeth, to be good law, and has certainly been recognised in Hawkins and other writers on the Crown Law, and by various Judges at different

"And what His Majesty's subjects may do, they also ought to do, for the suppression of public tumult, when an exigency may require that such means be resorted to.

"Whatever any other class of His Majesty's subjects may allowably do in this particular, the military may unquestionably do also.

"By the common law, every description of peace officer may, and ought, to do not only all that in him lies towards the suppressing of riots, but may, and ought to, command all other persons to assist therein.

" However, it is by all means advisable to procure a Justice of Peace to attend, and for the military to act under his immediate orders, when such attendance, and the sanction of such orders, can be obtained, as it not only prevents any disposition to unnecessary violence on the part of those who act in repelling the tumult, but it induces also, from the known authority of such Magistrates, a more ready submission on the part of the rioters, to the measures used for that purpose; -but still, in cases of great and sudden emergency, the military, as well as all other individuals, may act without their presence, or without the presence of any other Peace Officer whatsoever." (Signed) "EDWARD LAW." officer whatsoever." (Signed)
Lincoln's Inn, April 1, 1506.

N. B. By an Act of Parliament of the first year of George I. (commonly called the Riot Act) dated 17th March, 1714, entitled "An Act for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing of the Rioters," every Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Under-She-riff, Mayor, Bailiff, or other head officer of any county, city, or town corporate, is authorized, empowered, and required, on notice or knowledge of any unlawful, riotous, and tumultuous assembly within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to resort to the place where such assembly shall be, of persons to the number of twelve, or more, and there to make, or cause to be made, the proclamation, prescribed by the said Act, for dispersing such assembly.

#### HUMBUG.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I observe that none of the Papers have taken notice of the conduct of LADIES HOOD and ANNE HAMILTON during the procession through Kensington. Be it known, then, that these "frisky creatures," as you call them, to shew their love and respect for their dear departed mistress, extended their necks and half their bodies out of each ceach-window, (to the amusement and delight of the gaping fools around them) weeping, and exhibiting many ridiculous affectations of grief.

During the Queen's first access of illness, such was the shameful indifference of these now disconsolate women, even to appearances, that they were commanded out of the royal apartment, her Majesty expressly desiring to be left to the care of Mariette alone, reasonably disgusted at their selfish inattention. When the illness became dangerous, Mr. Thompson, the apothecary, thought it indecent that so little even of a shew of respect should be paid to expiring royalty, and sent to these women to request their aid.

Did they obey the summons? Yes, Sir, they did: Lady Hood came in and sat down, as a looker-on, at the foot of the bed; whilst Lady Anne practised the elegancies of attitude upon a sofa, and finally disposed of herself at full length on its cushions, anxiously waiting, and almost asking, a se cond dismissal. This, Sir, was after the Will was signed.

And upon what authority is this stated? I have mentioned the Apothecary Thompson. You must know further, that this son of Esculapius is a well-meaning person, who, like other apothecaries, feels the pulses of ladies, talks tittle tattle by their bed-sides, prescribes a draught, and drives off in his tilbury to prepare it. Now, among other tittle tattle, HE narrated all the above facts to A. under a strict charge of secrecy; A, of course, told them to B; B to C, and so they ran through the alphabet till they came to the ears of your humble servant,

P.S. I should not, however, have divulged Thompson's name, had he not been silly enough since to be-praise the Queen's death-bed scene, and had not some old women of my acquaintance been silly enough to believe him.

The East India Company's chartered ship Richmond passed Portsmouth on Friday for the river; she is supposed to have sailed from Ceylon about the 9th or 10th of April.

#### THEATRE.

A little piece, in one act, called "Matchmaking," was produced at the Haymarket on Saturday se'nnight.

The plot exhibits the contrivance and perplexities of a gentleman, whose ruling passion is to promote matrimony amongst his younger friends, and the embarrassment of two suitors who make love to his niece.

Rakely ......MR. JONES. Belmont......MR. DECAMP. Shuffle ..... MR. Oxberry.

em's proposal of a husband to his niece Lady Emily, an opulent and young widow. He opens his plan, and tells her, that he has selected as her next husband, his nephew. Captain Belmont; that he has written to him, and expects him in the course of the day. The lady attempts to reason down this hasty determination, and declares against the in troduction of any military man into the house, and, above all, of any matrimonial Captain. Shuffle, a merry footman, gives his opinion on this matter, and describes the Colonel of Belmont's regiment as so formidable to the quiet of the sex, that Lady Emily, with the perverseness which it is the bold privilege of the stage to attribute to the ladies, determines on seeing this fatal Colonel, and falling in love with him at first sight. Mr. Matchem refuses, as his choice is the son of an old friend, &c. Belmont is announced, and Rakely enters. The Colonel had ascertained the purport of Matchem's correspondence, and through mingled frolic and revenge for some sarcasms on himself in the letter, had determined to come as Belmont, having dispatched the luckless Captain on some imaginary business. Rakely is recognised by Shuffle, who had been his footman, and whom he is forced to bribe to secrecy. Rakely is received by Matchem, who discovers innumerable resemblances in him to his old friend Jack Belmont, &c. Lady Emily, preposessed against the Captain, repels him, and panegyrises the Colonel, to Rakely's infinite embarrassment and gratification. But the real Belmont is now announced. This throws all parties into confusion, and most of all, the Colonel and his confidente. Shuffle, anxious to prevent an interview, proposes to meet the new intruder, and induce him to leave the house by a representation of the calamities that his obstinacy might produce. The true Captain, however, is inexorable; forces his way into Matchem's presence, who upbraids him with imposture, and bursts upon him with the discovery that he is the proscribed Colonel. Lady Emily ventures in, and recognises Belmont, as her pre-server at the Opera House from some riot, an event that had made a deep impression on her gratitude. She is by no means sorry for the intrusion. But now Rakely comes in, in the idea that Belsuout has been driven off. He is overwhelmed, and Belmont triumphs over him, by actually adopting the character which has been forced on him, and acting the Colonel. Rakely bears it all submissively, as becomes a Captain. The equivoque is thus flung from side to side, till at length Shuffle's blundering opens all eyes, and Col. Belmont gains the lady.

This piece, which is a translation, or rather adaptation

from the French, is from the pen of MR. KENNY, the author of Raising the Wind, and does much credit to his tact.

Much of its success naturally depends upon the acting, and we have never seen better bits than TERRY gave us in the match-maker; JONES was all life and animation, and OXHERRY'S Shuffle was highly entertaining; MRS. CHAT-TERLEY wants a little subduing—her voice and manner, in the part of Lady Emily, would bear softening-animation does not mean violence, nor is pointed delivery of a necesaity noisy.

The piece was highly applauded, but we should say, more applauded than it required to be. We very much deprecate, for many reasons, the system of cramming the house with orders on the first night of a new piece, which they invariably do at the Haymarket to force it; first, because it is unfair to the audience, and a juggle upon public taste; secondly, because it subjects one to the horrid noises of people employed to applaud; and thirdly, because it is most injurious to the effect and ultimate success of the piece itself. The exertion of hands and lungs which these retainers think it their duty to make as soon as the curtain rises, deafen one, and, at the same time, give an apparent great effect to every point of the performance; but as the poor creatures get exhausted, their violence decreases, and being at last unable to clap or roar, the end of the play goes off fixtly, and one is led to suppose that the author has fallen off, when, in fact, it is the paper audience who fail us.

But the best of the joke is, that in the midst of this orderwriting system, we see placarded in the bills "Not an order can be admitted." If this is not HUMBUG the deuce is in it.
On Wednesday night, SILLY BILLY visited this theatre:

he was soon found out, and cheered by the galleries, and MR. TERRY, with all the gravity imaginable, told the audience, (by way of a compliment to the Illustrious visitor), that "GOD SAVE THE KING" would be sung, as soon as what he was pleased to call "the rocal STRENGTH" of the company could be concentrated.

The National Anthem was performed after the play, and cheered at the end of each stanza. Some of the friends of HONEY and Co. called out QUEEN; but the good sense of sudience drowned their nonsens

Admiring the amiability of SILLY BILLY's disposition. great proportion of the audience enquired where her Royal Highness the Duchess of GLOUCESTER was ?-which, as we know his Highness's domestic virtues and patriotic affection for neglected wives, seems to be a natural enough solicitude-but nobody could answer.-We, however, can affirm one thing, which may be consoling to the audience of that night, which is, that wherever her Royal Highness might have been, she was in much pleasanter society than they were.

THE QUEEN.—The funeral procession reached the outer barrier at Brunswick about 10 o'clock at night on Friday se'nnight; it was met by Lord and Lady Hood, Lady Anne Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Lushington, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilde. It reached the inner barrier at 12, when the mourners descended from their carriages, and joined the procession. At the Cathedral door the coffin was lifted from the car, and carried by sixteen serjeants of the Brunswick cavalry into the church and deposited in the family vault, close by the remains

#### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Ano. 21.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, the Wheat trade was full 2s. per quarter dearer on Wednesday, and what little appeared fresh this morning met a ready sale on full as good terms. Barley and Beans command rather better prices, and Oats must be noted from 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer, the arrival being moderate. In other articles we have no material variation to

RELUKN PRIVE OF CHA	IN, on board Ship, as under.
Kasest Red Without (worse) 944 484	Manla
Fine	Old Deans
Rye	Ort Heurs (mem)4. 834. 814
Oldssssss.	Food Ook
Barley	Pin Oats, 17s. 16:
Fine	Pale
Fine	Foland ditto
Superfines. s. s. s. s. Malt	rine
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Hog Pease27s. 29s.	1

AGGREGATE AVERAGES, AUG. 18.
Wheat, 56s 7d—Rye, 34 3d—Barley, 26, 1ed—Oats 21s 5d—Beas, 29s 4d—Peas, 32s 8d—0s 0d.

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold, in Coin 0 0 0 p. oz. Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10}  New Doubleons 0 0 0	New Dollars . 0 4 19 p.or. Silver in Bare Stand 0 4 11 New Louis, each . 0 0 0
COURSE OF EXCHAN	GBFRIDAY, Aug. 31.
Amsterdam 12 17 C.F.	Trieste Br. ta
Ditto at Sight 12 14	Madrid 36 Cadiz M
Rotterdam 12 18	Bitboa 359 Barcelona 31
Antwerp 12 9	Seville 354 Gibraltar mi
Hamburgh 38 2	Leghorn47 Genea C
Altaus 39 3	Vanion 97 60 Water

Paris, 3 days Sight 25 70 Ditto 98 Naples .....40 Lisbon .....50 Rio Janeiro ..... Petersburg ..... — 3 U Vienna ...... 10 25 Ess. flo. Dublia .....

COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM AUGUST 27, TO SEPTEMBER 1, INCLUSIVE.

Munifestations of stability have presented themselves in our Markets throughout the week; the value of most descriptions of merchandize is fully supported, and, in some instances, rather enhanced; of these are Indigos, which are realizing a premium of about 44. upon the last sale, with a prospect of further amendment; Tallows have enjoyed a speculative demand, and large contracts of Yellow Candle have been entered into at 44s. 6d. determinable in November next.—Coffees may also be stated at somewhat better rates .-- A respectable business has been done in Cottons, but India is unaltered, whilst Pernambucos are in request at & advance; 500 bags of these sold at 123 to 124, in bond. We may here notice that the Liverpool market is declining; the continued public sales by the Importers are alone sufficient to produce this state, a great many Sea Islands and Orienns being announced for yesterlay.-Foreign Sugars have again fallen considerably; Yellow Havannak are selling at 26s, per cwt.; B. P. Sugars go off steedily at their former value.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS.							
Brocks.  Benk Stock 3 per Cent. Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols 3 per Cent Consols 4 per Cent Consols Consols for Account 4 per Cent. Consols 5 per Cent. Navy Bank Long Annuities India Bonds Exchequer Bills, 2d. Ditto, 24d. Omnium	76 75 86 75 95 106 19 40 p	Trees. 235 761 752 861 756 951 100 191 60 p	761 761 751 861 751 954 1043 191 60 p	78 27 76 2 76 2 76 2 76 2 76 2 76 2 76 2	Prid. 236 769 76 871 76 944 105 199 60 p	236 76) † 75) [ 76]   76]   76]	

BIRTHS.

At Compton Terrace, Islington, Mrs. Wm. Henry Poland, of a sor The Lady of Dr. Thomson, of Conduit-street, Hanover-square, of a son, At West Hill Lodge, Titchfield, Lady Henry Paulet, of a still-born child. At Ropley Cottage, near Aires ord, the Lady of the Hon, Capt. Rodney, R. N. of a daughter.

At Surhiton-house, on the 25th inst. the Lady of Alderman Garrett, of a On the 12th inst. Mrs. Brown, the Ludy of Crisp Brown, Esq. of Noteich, of a son; the loyal Alderman had the child baptised by the names of Gorge Augustus.

#### MARRIAGES.

J. S. Wright, Esq. of Bullcote-ladge, Nattinghamalire, to Caroline Lady

F. Creswell, jun. Esq. to Rachel, second daughter of Joseph Fry, Esq. F. Creavell, jun. Esq. to Rachel, second daughter of Joseph Fry, Esq. J. G. Clifton Juckes, Esq. of Trelydan-hall, Montgomeryshire, to Mariane, daughter of John Swinfen, Esq. of Swinfen-house, Staffordshire.
On the 27th inst. at Conway, N. W. by the Rev. John Owen, Sir David Erskine, to Jane Silence, only daughter of the late Hugh Williams, Esq. of Sonway.
At St. Andrew's, Holborn, W. J. Ching, Esq. of Barrister at Law, to May Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Comyn, Esq. of Serjeant's lau.
On the 17th inst. James Major, Esq. of Foyle View, Londonderry, Barrister at Law; to Catharine, niere to J. W. Croker, Esq.
At Mary-le-Bone Church. Ge rege Pennell, Esq. brether-in-law of J. W. Croker, Esq. of the Admiralty, to Sephia, second daughter of Major-General Campbell.

#### DIED.

In Portland-place, Anne, wife of Sir J. Graham, Bart, M.P. for Callide.
At Dublin, Leetin, wife of Lieut. Colonel R. H. de Montmoreur.
At Kensington, Mrs. Robecca Prances Payton, youngest daughter of the l**at**e Admi**ral Pe**yton

late Admiral Peyton.

The Rev. Jonathan Williams, in his 70th year: he expired on his val home from Maker, where he had been to dine with the Bishop of Exete. On Tuesday, the 28th, John Key, Esq. of Dennark Hill.

At Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire, in his 86th year, the Rev. J. Ellis, D.D. Rector of Leadenham, and Vivar of Sibsey, in Lincelnshire.

At Stevenage, the Rev. U. Perkins, of Huntingdon.

At his house, at Elsted, Surrey, John Foulkes, Esq.

On Friday last, at Beckenham, in Kent, Wm. Cyristopher Cuppage, Esq.

On the 26th uit. at Oakwood, hear Chichester, Louisa, third daughter of Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart, and G. C. B. in her 23d year.

On Sunday morning, at the house of Lady Blake, Bury St. Edmunda's, 24 an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Fergus.

On Sunday morbing, at the house of Lady Blake, Bury St. Sammass, an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Fergus.

On Monday, the 20th inst. at Twickenham, the Rev. Henry P. Beauchamp, A. M. Feilow of King's College, Cambridge.

On Thursday, the 16th inst. in the 85th year of his age, Wm. Hunt, Esq. of the Fouth Sea House.

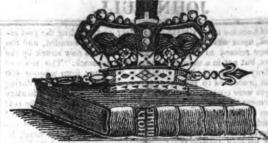
On Friday last, in the 65th year of his age, Wm. Wilson, Esq. of Worlow-

house. Oxfordshire Sunday, the 26th inst. at Brighton, Charles Henry Cazenove, Esq.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, at No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, when only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.



THE KING.



# BUL.

CHITANAL SECTION OF

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 39.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1821.

Price 7d.

THE OVERTURE, with the favourite AIRS in the GRAND

THE OVERTURE, with the favourite AIRS in the GRAND CORONATION, as performed with unbounded applause at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, commosed and arranged for the Piane Forte, by T. Cooke, price 3s.—Published, and sold by Chappell, and Co. Music Sellers to His Majests, No. 50, New Bond-street.

MOZARTS and ROSSINI'S OPERAS, FOREIGN EDITIONS.

JUST imported, by T. BOOSEY and Co. 28, Holles-street, Oxford-street, arranged for the Piane Forte, with Italian and German words, and elegantly printed on fine paper, the COMPLETE OPERATIC WORKS of MOZART, in 10 vols. price 81. 8s. Each Opera may be had separately, at the following prices: Don Juan, 11.—Figare, II. 5s.—Il Flauto Magico, 18s.—Tius, 19s.—Cose fan tatte, II. 5s.—Idomence, II. 6s.—L'Eulevement du Serail, II. 2s. 6d.—Il Direttore, 7s. 6d.—Opera Songs not contained in his known Operas, II. Also, the following OPERAS by ROSSINI: I Turco in Italia, 35s.—La Garza Ladra, II. 19s.—Tanered, II. 19s.—L'Italian in Algieri, II. 18s.—Elizabeth, II. 5s.—L'Ingane Fellee, 18s.—Othelle, II. 5s. A Second Supplement to T. Boosey and Co.'s General Catalogue, containing their late extensive lonportations, is just published, price 1s.

NEW THEATRE-ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

MR. TAYLEURB most respectfully informs the Public, that his BENEFIT is fixed for TUESDAY NEXT, September II. 1821, when will be performed (second time) the OPERA of the MARRIAGE of FIGARO. After which (never acted at this Theatre) a Comic Sketch, in One Act, called the ACTRESS of ALL-WORK; or, MY COUNTRY COUSIN. The Actress of All-Work, by Mrs. Tayleure. In the course of the Evening, Mr. Tay care will sing a Comic Song (written expressly for him by a popular Dramatic Author) called "62, What a Row; or, The Adventures of a Steam Packet." The Performances to conclude with the Favourite Burlesque Entertainment of BOMBASTS FURIL680. General Bombastes, Mr. Tayleure; in which he will introduce an entirely new Oomic Olio.—Tickets and Pinces for the Boxes, to be had of Mr. Tayleure. No. 7, Panton-square, Coventry-street; and

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application is intended TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session, for leave to bring in a Bill or Bills for MAKING and MAINTAINING a TURNPIKE ROAD from PECKHAM, in the PARISH of CAMBERWELL, in the COUNTY of SURREY, to the KENT ROAD, in the same PARISH and COUNTY the whole of which said intended Road is within the said Parish and County and for making and maintaining, all necessary Footpaths, Sewers, Drains, and Bridges thereto, and particularly a Bridge over the Grand Surrey Canal, with Approaches thereto; and for levying Tolls, and for lighting and watching Bowyer-lane and the New Road from Kennington to Camberwell, in the several Parishes of Lambeth and Camberwell, in the said County of Surrey, and other Roads, Streets, and Piaces within the said Parish of Camberwell, not already lighted and watched under any existing Act or Acts of Parliament.

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No. 3. "Merry Wives of Windsor," will appear in November.

Printed for Rodwell and Martin, New Bond-street; and sold by Colnagbi and Co. Cockspur-street, and the principal Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

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Just published, price 13s. in boards, or 14s. 6d, half bound, dedicated, by permission, to the Right Hon, the Postmaster General, a New Edition of CARY'S ITINERARY, carefully corrected; being an accurate Survey of the GREAT ROADS, direct and cross, throughout England and Wales, with part of Scotland, made by command of His Majeste's Postmaster General, for official purposes; with routes to upwards of 9000 Places not given in any other work of this description; the whole of the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Scats; a complete List of the London and Provincial Stage Coaches; Maps of the principal Watering Places, and a general Map of England and Wales, Also a detailed Account of the New Holyhead Road, pointing out the improvements which have taken place, and those in contemplation, from the Survey of Mr. Telford, made by order of the Partiamentary Commissioners. Note—This Work may be had bound with a Set of County Maps, of a corresponding size, price 1l, 16s. calf git.—Published by John Cary, 85, St. James's street, and may be had of the principal Booksellers throughout the Kingdom.

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A TREATISE on the VIRTUES and EFFICACY of a CRUST of BREAD, eat early in a morning fasting; to which are added, some particular Remarks concerning Cures accomplished by the Saliva, or fasting Spittle, as well when externally, applied, as when internally given, in the Schryy, Gravel. Stone Rheumatism, and divers other Diseases arising from Obstructions. By a PHYSICIAN. The Seventh Edition.—Sold by Burgoss and Bill, Medical and General Booksellers, 55, Great Windmill-street.

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ECTURES on the STRUCTURE and PHYSIOLOGY of
the MALE URINARY ORGANS of the HUMAN BODY; and en
the Nature and Treatment of their Diseases; delivered before the Royal
Cellere of Surgeons of London in the Summer of the Year 1821.—By
JAMES WILSON, F.R.S. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College; Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery at the Hunterian School in Great
Windmill-street.—London: Printed for Burgess and Hill, Great Windmillstreet, Haywarket.

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THE UNIVERSAL GAUGER of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and General Spirit Calculator: being a Practical System of Gauging, by Pen, Sliding Rule, Tables, Callipers, and Logarithms, according to the Measures hitherto legally adopted in the British Dominions: and also according to the new Imperial Gallon; and containing upwards of 40,000 Original Calculations on Gauging, Spirits, &c.—By WILLIAM GUTTERIDGE.—London: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, Paternos-

ber-row.

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THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, (New Series) printed on

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, (New Series) printed on a new and very improved plan, containing, besides the usual Varieties in Art, Science, Criticisms, the Drawn, Politics, and Commerce,—I. The Continuation of Mr. Campbell's Lectures and Commerce,—II. Happiness.—III. Posterity.—IV. Pseudo Gentlemen.—V. The Mountain King, a Swedish Legend.—VI. The Brothers.—VII. Ugoliso.—VIII. Youth and Love.—IX. Earl Bristel's Farewell.—X. The Daise.—VII. Noise.—XII. Cant.—XIII. Nice Men.—XIV. On Enthusiasm.—XV. On the Study of Political Economy.—XVI. On Innovations in the English Enguage.—XVII. Letters from Spain.—XVIII. On the German Peasanty.—XIX. Humbold's Traveis.—XXI. Sonnet from Felicaia.—XXI. On the Manners of the Abyssiniaus.—XXII. Original Correspondence.

Printed for Henry Colburn and Co. Conduit-street; Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; and John Cumming, Dublin.

STOPPED, on a suspicious Person, offering them for sale, who says he found them in Dublin, A PACKET of LETTERS, several Amorous, some Political, and others of a Serious cast, addressed to and from Persons of the first Distinction, which will be returned to the owner, on pr ducing proof, on application to Mr. Johnston, 98, Cheapside, London.

17 If not claimed in a few days, the different Letters will be specified in our next Paper.

BLAGDON, SOMERSETSHIRE.-TO BE LET, a handsome BLAGDON, SOMERSETSHIRE.—TO BE LET, a handsome and truly comfortable DWRLLING HOUSE, very recently neatly furnished, &c. comprising a dining and drawing room, a spacious chinapantry, &c. twe kitchens, a dairy, laundry, and suitable offices, with both sorts of water, seven bed chambers, a study, with three large dressing rooms adjoining; a double Coach House, two Stables, two Kitchen Gardens, and Picasure Ground, eight Acres of Land, and more if wanted, and also a large Orchard.

These Premises are situated at Blaydon, at a small distance from the new Bath Turnpike Road, and are eleverables from the Howells, seventeen from Bath, ten from Wells, and twelve from a fashionable watering place.

The situation of Blagdon is truly healthy and highly interesting, the roads very good, and the neighbourhood rarely to be equalled.—Further yarticulars may be known by applying at the Office of Mr. Whitley, of Wrington, near Bristol. Letters to be tree of postage.

Wrington, 26th August, 1821.

Wrington, 26th August, 1821.

SAFE INVESTMENT!— HENRIETTA-STRRET, BRUNS-WICK-SQUARE!—TO ZE SOLD, in this desirable Street, a complete FAMILY HOUSE of Eleven Rosum, Let on Lease, about Ten Years unexpired, to an unexceptionable Tenant (who has expended from £300 to £500 on the Premises) at £84 per anum. He also insures. Lowest Price, £800, Purchaser, of course, to pay for Assignment. Ground Rent £25, and Original Lease about 85 years unexpired.

Note—The Tenant has resided eleven years in the House, which can be viewed only by his permission. Carlts will not be given except to those Applicants who leave their Address, to be obtained of Mr. Rayner, No. 10, Henus Terrace, White Styles, Chelsea. Letters paid. Principals only treated with. It is repeated (to save trouble) the lowest price is mentioned.

North Deven Caille, New Leicester Sheep, and Suffolk Pusch Horse

treated with. It is repeated (to save trouble) the lowest price is mentioned.

North Devon Cattle, New Leicester Sheep, and Suffolk Puzeh Horse.

Steck.

M.R. CHILDE'S ANNUAL SALE will commence at the FARM.

YARD, KINLET, near BENDLEY, on MONDAY, the 1st of Oct.

1921, at Ten o'Clock, when there will be SOLD powards of PORTY HEAD of CATTLE, of the pure North Devon Breed; consisting of in-calf cowa and Heifers, stituted to most valuable Bulls, and Bullocks that are well adapted to feed or to work; in addition to which, there will be a few very lat Cows, and some that are barren and its a torward state, and voing Bulls either Sold or be Let during the essuing somes. Near a HUNDRED CHOICE EWES and THEAVES, that are descended from very superior Sheep of Mr. Buckley, of Normanios Hill, from whom Mr. Childe has regularly hired Rams the last thirty vears; and a like number of SHEAR HOG WETHERS, in a good state for the butcher, or to put to turnips; and several capital SUFFOLK MARES, that are stinted to Mr. Childe's Punch Stallion; and some very excellent and powerful and perfectly sound GELDINGS, from the best Stock in the County of Suffolk.

To CAPITALISTS, AGRICULTURISTS, and OTHERS.—EDMONTON MIDDLESEX.

Very eligible and truly desirable Estates, with an excellent Residence, adapted for the accommodation of a Gentleman's Family of respectability, and 165 Aeres of Land, only seven miles from town, with immediate possession.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

very eligible and truly desirable Estates, with an excellent Restatence, adapted for the accommodation of a Gentleman's Family of respectability, and 165 Aeres of Land, only seven miles from town, with immediate possession.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

By R. PEARE,

At the Mart, on Monday, September 17, at Twelve (without reserve) by order of the Executors of the late John Whitbread, Esc.

THAT highly esteemed and valumble PROPERTY, known as NIGHTINGALE HALL FARM, equal to Freehold, being Capyhold of Inheritance, subject only to a quit rent of £5, 13s. per annum, and a fine certain of £25, 19s. 10d. very desirably situated at MARSH SIDE, in the Parish of EDMONTON, a fine part of the County of Middlesex, about seven miles from London, and bounded on the east side by the navigable river Lea; consisting of a capital House o handsome elevation, embracing many interesting and picturesque views of the Essex hills and surrounding country, and at for the immediate occapancy of a Family of respectability, being in perfect order and a most substantial state of repair; with attached and detached Offices of every description; excellent Garden, laid out with much taste, and planted with the choicest fruit trees: Fish Pond, neat Fore Court, superior Farm Yard, surrounded by numerous well-arranged Buildings, including two spacious Barns, Smith's Shop, Wheeher's Shop, Cattle and Cart Sheda; Stabling for sixteen horses, with Hay and Straw Lofts over; Granary, Potatoe washing Shod, and Figeries; a Rick Yard, an extensive Potatoe House, and 159 Acres 2 Roods of Arable, Pasture, and Mursh Land, lying very complete in a Ring Fence, with good roads in all directions, and bounded on the east side by the Javeigable river Lea. To the Capitalist, the Agriculturist, or any Gentleman requiring Property, either for investment or basiness, this Estate particularly deserves attention, the well-known system of agriculture pursued by the Javeigable river Lea. To the Capitalist, the Agriculturist, or any Gentleman requiring Property, either for inv

By Mr. PARNELL, On the Premises, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, and following Day, at Twelve each day.

ALL the genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Captain ALL the genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Captain Bradburne, at Woodlands Park, near Bagshot, Sirrey, the late residence of Lady Fraser; and the small but highly valuable collection of Paintings, chiefly of the Old School, including specimens by Griffier, Abraham, Stork, D. Tenniers, Vanblomen, Vanderdoer, Hobbima, with a few sporting pictures by Elmer, Ward, &c. and the celebrated Painting by Moreland, "The Boy burning Furze," three capital fowling-pieces by Mortimer, Sykes, &c. The Farmiture comprises is prime seasoned beds and suitable bedding, handsome four post, tent, and other bedsteads: excellent manogany wardrobe and bookcases, double and single chests of drawers, cheval and toliet glasses, with the neural description of well manufactured exampler furnity re, drawing and dining room suites, consisting of a noble set of patent dining tables, two sideboards, morine French wisdow vertains, two brilliant pier glasses, mahogany library, Pembroke, eard, sofa, and occasional tables; mahogany and japanned chairs and sofas, Frassels and Kild terminster carpets, kitchen recuisities; dairy and brewing nieusils, and miscellaneous articles.—To be viewed on Tuesday previous and mornings of sale, when catalogues may be had on the Premises; at the Auction Mark; and of Mr. Parnell, Kingston, Surrey, and 2, Weilingtonstreet, Stramb.

THREE £30,000 MONEY! — CARROLL, the Contractor, having published the Scheme at full length in all the Town and Country Papers, has now only to recapitulate the chief points of the Lottery, which are THREE PRIZES of £30,000! THIRTY OTHER CAPITALST NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE! EVERY PRIZE STERLING MONEY! EVERY TICKET DRAWN SINGLY! NO STOCK PRIZES INO CLASSES! DRAWING BEGINS 30th OCTOBER!

The public approbation already expressed renders it unnecessary for the Contractor to offer any observations on the acknowledged merits of this Scheme. Pickets and Shares are so ling at CARROLL'S FOITUNATE OFFICES, No. 19, CORNHILL, and No. 25, OXFORD-STREEF, where he sold the last £30,000 Prize ever drawn; also, No. 46, a Prize of £21,000, and many other Capitals, is the Lottery just ended.

Bish has sold more than half of all the £30,000 Prizes that have ever been drawn!—Of course he anticipates similar good fortune in the disposal of the £30,000 Prizes in the present Lottery, which he begs strongly to recommend to his best Friends the Public.—There are Three of £30,000, and 6,711 other Prizes, all Moosy!—Not Two Blanks to a Prize!—Ne Classes!—No Stock Prizes!—Every Ticket drawn singly, and £30,000 Money for the very first-drawn Prize First Day, 30th OCTOBER, (next-Month).

Montey for the very first-drawn Prize First Day, 30th OCTOBES, (next-Month.)

Tickets and Shares are selling at BISH'S Offices, 4. Cornhill, and 9. Charing Cross, where he sold, last Lottery, Prizes of £21,000, £20,006 £21,000, and 16 other Capitals.

D'F The Prices of Stocks are affixed, hourly, against BISH'S Office, in Cornhill, by which the Public can see the fluctuations.

ONE HUNDRED BEAVER HATS.—ROBERT LLOYD, of 92, Newgate-street, original maker, and inventor of upwards of 100 different shaped GENTLENEN'S BEAVER HATS, which for beauty, quality, and taste, are unrivalted in Great Britain. The process of manufacture is new, and so decidedly superior to the old, that although the price is only 25s. they will wear longer than any two of those initiation Benver Hats commonly charged a guinea; another great advantage is, that is so unequalled a variety of forms, the weaver can choose what heat becomes his person. Sik Hats, with double edges, 18s, each, a most incomparable article.

N. B.—A fourth Edition of Lloyd's Trealise on Hats, price 1s.

PARA fourth Edition of Lloyd's Trealise on Hais, pulce is.

THE NEW CHINTZ FURNITURE and MORKEN WARE—HOUSE, No. 124, Oxford Street, nearly opposite Hanever Square, has been established in consequence of the recest extraordinary reduction in the Prices of manufactured Articles for the express purpose of retailing to Families in suitable, mantities for the express purpose of retailing to Families in suitable, mantities for the express purpose of retailing to Families in suitable, mantities for the express purpose of retailing to Pennitte Chinty Furnitures, Morkens, Merino Damarks, &c. &c. Without wishing to delude the Public by misrepresentations, the Proprietors, MILES and EDWARDS, (from the corner of Great Turnstile, Holborn,) have only to request the favour of impection, and they feel condition the appropriate of the superiority of their Patterns, and the immensa reduction in the Prices, will ensure them the support of those Families to whom a Saving of full one-third in the furnishing of their houses is a consideration.

CUNS, by the most exteened London Makers.—Mesus, KENT, AVERY, and VINCENT, No. 63, Bond-street, corner of Brock-street, Hanover-square, beg to acquaint Noblemen and Sportsmen, they have now for SALE, the best and most extensive STGCK of Double and Single Barrelled GUNS in the Kingdom; among which are about 100 of Joseph and John Manton's, and a proportionable Assortment of all the other approved Makers, viz. Wm. Smith, Purdy, Moore, Stevens, Wiktuson, Morthmer, Egg., Forsyth, Nock, Clark, &c.: the whole of which are warranted, and if mut approved, may be exchanged within twelve months. Also Travelling, Helster, and Poeket Pistols, from 14s. a pair upwards. The greatest price given for all kinds of Fire Arms, Swords, &c.

BELL'S NEW COMMERCIAL REGISTER & PRICE CURRENT, is now fairly and ully before the Public, and he flatters himself it
may be considered as the most perfect and beautiful specimen of type graphy
and commercial arrangements that has ever been presented to public observation; a reference to the last Number, being the Fifth, price Is, published
yesterday, will justive the most approving and applauding observations that
can be pronounced. It cannot but be gratifying to every person of business
to contemplate the great advantages that may be-derived from a regular
weekly perusal of it. If in reference merely to, the articles in which the
reader is partisularly concerned. It may be had of all the Newsmen.

#### SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, SEPT. 1.

CROWN-OFFICE, September I, 1821.

Member returned to serve in this present "aritament.—University of Oxford.—Richard Heber, Esq. Master of Arts, of Brasen Nose College, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Scott, now Baron Stowell, one of the Peers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant.
Clackmananshire Militia.—J. W. Yonng, Esq. to be Captain.
Yeomany Cavalry.—J. Tait, Gentt. to be Second Lieut., vice Stein.—W. Geddes, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Tait.
Commissions in the Derbyshire Yeomanny Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.
Cornet R. C. Pole to be Lieut., vice Balgny.—J. Gell, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Pole.—The Rev. W. Sitzvell to be Chaplain, vice Wilmot.
Commission in the Northern Regiment of Northumberland Local Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.
H. Collingwood, Esq. to be Lieut. Colonel.

H. Collingwood, Esq. to be Lieut. Colonel.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 29, W. Miles, Oxford street, linen-draper.—Sept. 22, T. Houlbrooke. High Holborn, linen-draper.—Oct. 8, J. Dorrington, Manchesler, wine and spilit-dealer.—Sept. 26, H. Reynolds, Ormskirk, Lancaster, liquor merchant.—Sept. 27, W. A. D. Fotherincham, Plymouth-dock, coal-merchant.—Sept. 28, J. Gilbert, Plymouth-dock, butcher.—Sept. 24, T. Whitney and H. Whitney, Maccleslied, manufacturers.—Sept. 26, W. Holmes, North Shields, master-mariner.—Nov. 3, H. Dowsland, younger, and T. R. Davison, Old Broadstreet, insurance brokers. Sept. 22, J. Imbrie, Bucklersbury, Warehousemax.—Sept. 24, F. Hutchings, Gloucester, widow, cheesefactor,—Sept. 22, J. Mac-Master, Norfolk-street, New-road, master-mariner.

#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 7.

2d Beg. of Drag. Guards.—Capt. C. Chitty, from half pay 39th Post, to be

2d Beg of Drag. Gnords.—Capt. C. Chitty, from half pay 33th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Rose.

10th Reg. of Light Dragoens.—Cornet and Lieut. Lord J. Bentinek to be Lieut. vice Drummond.

Coldstream Heg. of Foot Gnards.—Lieut. H. St. J. Mildmay to be Lieut. Coldstream Heg. of Foot Gnards.—Lieut. H. St. J. Mildmay has been completed by the Brigan and Lieut. Coldstream Heg. of Foot—Lieut. H. E. Hill to be Capt. vice Gualy.—Ensign R. S. Vicars to be Lieut. vice Hill.—W. J. Fraser, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Vicars.—79th Ditto—Lieut. A. Cameron to be Paymaster, vice M'Arthur. 2d West India Reg.—Hosp. Ass. M. Ritchieto he Ass. Surg. vice Relly.

Hospital Staff.—Ass. Surg. D. Dockard to be Surg. to the Forces.—Hosp.

Ass. J. Christie to be Hosp. Ass. to the Forces, vice Moir.

Brevet.—Col. W. Chabot to be Major-Gen. in the Army.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 4.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Miof the Arillery, on the Madras Establishment, to be a Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. coint Major W. Merricos, to be a Companion of the

WORRALL, S. and POPE, A. Bristol, bankers.
WARREN J. Bristol, bankers.

BANKRUPTS.

WARREN, J. Bridgewater, Somerset, tanber.

ELPHICK, W. West Ham, Sussex, farmer.

SAWDEN, B. S. Bridfington Quay, Yorkshire, corn-facter.

BAYNES, C. Weston Point, Cheshire, inneceper.

COOPER, J. Newport, Isle of Wight, victualler.

YELL, J. and YELL, J. the younger, Woodham-Ferris, Essex, jobbersEGIJING, J. T. Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, victualler.

EYBE, F. and SCHMAECK, A. of Bury-court, Saint Mary Axe, mex-

ants.
ALEXANDER, G. Aldermanbury, linen and wooilen-lyares.
NELSON, J. Kendail, Westmoreland, coru-dealer.
MARSHALL, J. Nine-Elms, Battersea, tanner.
GIBSON, J. South-street, Finebury-square; merchant.



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TURSDAY'S GAZETTE

TURSDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTEERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. and T. Peacock, and W. Bampton, Sulisbury Square, so far as relates to T. Peacock, and G. Lea, Windle, Lancastare, nail-manufacturera.—Loader and Atkinson, Ludyate Hill, uphoisterers.—J. and W. H. Blackburn, Bradford, printers.—Prit and Goater, Duke Street, Manchaster Square, watch smakers.—Praser and Anderson, Lime Street, Manchaster Square, watch smakers.—Fraser and Anderson, Lime Street, and Cristic, Rigin, straw-hat-makers.—Norms and Booth, Roddish Nills, Lancashire, bleachers.—Jenkins and Butt, Tewkesbury, malteiers,—W. and W. G. Cowley, and J. S. Poantney, Bristol, scholeasle-stationers.—W. and W. G. Cowley, and J. S. Poantney, Bristol, scholeasle-stationers.—J. Hopewell, Dean Street, Soho, and W. Jones, Gloucester Place, New Read, wholesale-grocers.

BENNRT, J. Marham, miller.

BODDY, W. Hillingdon, farmer.

CLOUTMAN, Curtain Road, carpenter.

WILLIAMS, R. Liangeini, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

CROWDEN, R. Knightsbridge, boot and shoe-maker.

DAVIS, T. Great Barr, Staffordshire, malster.

DRIVBR, S. Henaster, soap-manufacturer.

GOUNDRY, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bacon-dealer.

HAR'T, J. and M'ALPIN, J. Carlisle, hosiers.

KNOWLES, J. and WALKER, H. Balford, machine-makers.

LANGLBY, J. O. H. Bristol, porter-seller.

RAWLINS, J. Whitchaven, grocer.

STAFFORD, T. Bath, jeweller.

WOODWARD, J. and SHENTON, J. Birmingham, spirit-merchants.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 28, J. Hughes and R. Challea, Storrington, common-brewers.—Sept. 28, C. F. Woolcot, High Holborn, window glass-cutter.—Sept. 26, R. Padeller, Wotton under-Edue, common-brewer.—Sept. 26, R. and G. H. Findley, Admy's Court, Old Bryad Street, sike, manufacturer.—Sept. 28, R. Day, Crooked Lane, oil-broker.—Sept. 28, J. Howett, St. Martin's Lane, builder.—Sept. 29, J. Smith, Coln, St. Aldwyns, Gloucestershire, tallow-chandler.—Sept. 29, J. Pitt, Cirencester, woolstapler.—Sept. 26, R. W. Bution, Marthorough, builder.—Oct. 1, W. Haynes, Lowestoff, fish-merchant.—Sept. 27, M. Burnett, Lisle Street, cabinet-maker.—Sept. 27,

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 2.—Previous to quitting Paris, the Duke of Wel-

PARIS, SEPT. 2.—Previous to dufting rars, the Duke of Wellington had a grand conference with the Baron de Vincent and M. Pozzo di Borgo, the Austrian and Russian Ministers.

It has been erroneously stated, that the Prince de Talleyrand was about to return to Paris; his Excellency continues to reside at Valencay, and is not expected at Paris. His private Secretary

uitted the capital on Friday to join the Prince.

SEPT. 4.—It is reported that His Majesty the King of England, on his route to Hanover, will pass a few days in Paris, under the title of the Duke of Brunswick.—Journal de Paris.

It is said that the King of England, on his journey by way of Paris, will be lodged in the Palace de l'Elysee.—Constitutionnel. A rumour prevailed at Gren-ble, on the 28th ult. that the King of Sardinia had been assassinated. The Government of Savoy has put forth a contradiction to this false report.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.— The King of England will reside, on his visit here, at the Palace of Prince Nicholas Esternazy, in the suburh Meine-Hille, where great preparations have been made for his Majesty's reception. The Princes of the Germanic Confedera-tion will send Ministers here to compliment His Majesty in the name of their respective Sovereigns. His Majesty is expected here

about the latter end of October. NOREMBURG, Aug. 27.—According to intelligence from Semlin, by the way of Vienna, serious movements have been manifested in Servia, the inhabitants being prepared for a general insurrection at the first shot fired between the Russians and Turks.—It is said that in case of a war between Russians and Turks.—It is said that in case of a war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, a Prussio-Bayanamy is to assemble on the banks of the Elbe, and an Austro-Bayanamy on the right bank of the Rhine, in order to maintain tranquillity in the interior of Germany and in Italy.

tain tranquillity in the interior of Germany and in Italy.

Franksont, Aug. 26.— It is said, that the King of England,
when on his Continental journey, will visit Berlin.

A second Russian army, of 180,000 mea, is now forming on the
banks of the Dwina. A third, which will consist of 150,000 men,
will stao-be on foot here in the course of two months. All these
troops will be abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions.
BRUNASSON, Aug. 25.— Yesterday was performed here the
funeral ceremony of the entrance and depositing of the body of the
late Queen of England, with all the solemaity and attachment to
the House of their Princes which characterises the brave Brunswickers.—The Royal corpse, the conveyance of which from Engwickers.—The Royal corpse, the conveyance of which from England by way of Stadt, Celle, &c. had been directed by Sir George Nayler, and Mr. Calvert, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, was received at Steinhoft, about a league from this city. Eight post-houses and three postillions were sent to that place. These brought the body, which was accompanied by a detachment of Brunswick Hussars to the White Horse, a short English mile from the city; and four postillions with torches rode beside it. At the White Horse, the funeral car, with eight horses from the Prince's stables was ready to receive the body, and convey it to the vault in the Barg Church. The citizens of Brunswick, however, would not allow of this, and drow the car to the church themselves. The houses and gardens before the gates, and the streets through which the procession passed were illuminated. The funeral car was surrounded by a great number of wax tapers. Immediately behind it followed several hundred merchants and citizens with torches. Behind the tape of the stringer of the street of the Ramilie. hind the train of the citizens followed the carriages of the English. and the train of the citizens followed the carriages of the kinglen, Austin, &c. and several carriages belonging to persons of this city, attached to the House of Brunswick. A signal was given by sky-rockets for tolling of the bells of all the churches in the city, which continued from half-past eleven to half-past twelve o'clock, when the processions to the city when the processions are continued from the city of the continued from the city of t terminated. There were certainly 20,000 persons who followed the Boyal Corpae, and the greatest tranquillity and order prevailed during the whole of the funeral solemnity.—The church was hung with black, and sixty young Ladies, all dressed in white with black are transported by the corpus and accompanied it with way (sparse). sashes, received the corpse, and accompanied it, with wax-tapers, to the vault. The Rev. Mr. Wolfe delivered an excellent discourse.

Letters from Lishon of the 22d ult. state, that at a general review e Portuguese troops, under the order m of Gene the military Commandant of the city of Lisbon, in the square of Terreiro do Paco, in the presence of the King, who was at one of the windows of the Palace, the King being in conversation with several persons of rank, accidentally turned his back to the troops e square. Gen. Sepulvida observed to several of the officers, that the King had placed himself in that position, in order to shew his contempt and disgust of the army. This became the signal for a general oppoor throughout every regiment under review, which wociferated from every side,—"Fora, fora" (off, off). This exclamation was addressed to the King; the King assured the troops that nothing was farther from his intentions than that of being guilty of what was attributed to him. This declaration had the effect of subduing the anger of the troops.

MADRID, Ave. 23 .- During the last three days we have been in a continual state of commotion and alarm. On the 20th inst. at nine in the evening, an assemblage in front of the prison, in which are southed several of the Royal Body Guards, who dispersed the populace on their offering insults to the King about a month ago, began singing the popular obnoxious Trage is Perro. As their

continuity assailed, and the conduct became near violent, terfered, upon which is said the opulace refused to e now struck by the soldiers, but not in a manher to burt any one much. The news of the affray soon reached the Club de la Fontana; from whence 400 persons proceeded to reinferce their confederates, and more daring outrages were committed. The Political Chief endeavoured to allay the ferment by blaming the soldiers, and almost flattering the real authors of the tamult. General Murillo was assailed with the most anseemly invectives, and the most desperate among the crowd endeavoured to arrest his progress. With his cane in his hand, he forced his way through the dense and clamorous crowd, and compelled them to disperse. From thence they proceeded in groups to the Club de la Fontana. Notorious orators falsely declared, that Morillo, with his drawn sabre, had grievously wounded many citizens. Cries of "Death to Morillo," "the head of Morillo," followed these inflammatory speeches. Next day crowds assembled in the streets. Cries for the heads of Morillo and the Ministers were re-echoed in ery quarter. The Political Chief issued a notification that the every quarter. The Political Chief issued a notification that the Minister of War had accepted the resignation of General Morillo; whose functions would be executed, par interim, by General Montemayor. This had the effect of calming the violent spirit which had been manifested by the populace. The Minister of the Ultra-Marine possessions set off express to the King at St. Ildusonsa, to inform his Majesty of what had transpired. On the 22d, much agitation prevailed. The trial of Morillo was vehemently demanded. General Morillo issued a proclamation on the night of the 21st, in which he denomous the mulicipant senersions which designing in which he denounces the malignant aspersions which designing men had cast upon his reputation, by falsely representing that he had used his sabre against the assembled people. The Journal de Paris adds, in a postscript, dated ten o'clock, on the evening of the 23d—"The King's answer is just arrived. His Majesty will not accept the resignation of General Morillo, but orders that he shall be tried by a Court Martial. This answer is not yet known by the public. An immense populace occupy the streets. An explosion is expected."

CONSTANTINGPLE, Aug. 7.—Baron Strogonoff still remains in the port wind bound; and as northerly winds frequently prevail at this season for weeks together, it is not improbable that he may be detained till the return of the messengers sent off to Petersburgh, when he refused to accept the answer to the Russian note. Government, it is said, in their anxiety to preserve peace, have since again tendered their reply, but Baron Strogonoff refuses to depart from the letter of his instructions. We are tolerably tranquil here. some Greeks have been put to death, but they are clearly within

the guilty exception made in the Russian note.

A letter from Barbadoes, dated July 15, states, that much damage to the sugar crops has arisen from an universal drought, which lasted from October to the date of the letter; every pond and three-fourths

of the wells in the island were dried up. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, JUNE 23.—An Address has been pre ented to Major-General Sir R. S. Donkin, K.C.B. Governor, from the settlers at Bathurst, expressive of their gratitude for the liberal manner in which Government had provided for their necessities, and for the attentions of his Excellency to their wants, by issuing rations after their crops had failed by blight.

Bombay couriers have been received to the 28th of March. They contain a dispatch to Lieut.-General Sir C. Colville, G.C.B. Commander in Chief, from Major-General L. Smith, C.B. giving the details of an action, in which a division of the army, under Major-General's orders, succeeded in repulsing the enemy under the command of Beni Boo Ali. The principal loss fell on the right brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Warren, of the 65th Regt. Upwards of 200 of the enemy were left dead on the field; his total loss is estimated at 500. The number of prisoners taken is 236 hearing arms among whom are the two principal Chiefs; and 1000 families; the among whom are the two principal ciners, and 1000 faithlies; the tribe is effectually put down. Our loss, in killed, is 29, wounded, 173. Assistant-Surgeon Gordon was killed. The officers wounded are—65th Regt. Lieutenants Madden, (severely); Cuppage, (slightly); Ensign Malkern, (slightly): 7th Regt. Captain Stewart, (se-

verely); Lieutenant and Adjutant Thurnam, (slightly). An armament had been detached to the Arabian Gulph, to obtain reparation and satisfaction for the gross indignities offered to the British Representative at Mocha. Captain Bruce having been unable obtain satisfaction. Captain Lumley in the Topaze, on the 3d December, made arrangements for bombarding the town of Mocha. On the morning of the 4th the action commenced, and was kept up without intermission for five hours, when a fing of truce having been sent off, two hours were allowed for determining on our demands. No answer having been returned, the bombard-ment recommenced: the boats of the squadron were at the same time manned and armed, under the command of Lieut. W. Moriarty, of the Topaze, for the purpose of occupying the north fort, spiking the guns, and blowing it up. The boats rowed to the attack under a heavy and destructive fire: after a gallant effort to obtain the object of their enterprise, the British were compelled to retreat, the gate-way having been barriended. Our loss on this occasion was most way naving seen barrierated. Our loss on this occasion was most severe, all the officers being killed or wounded. Among the former, we lament to number Lieut. B. G. Atkinson, of the Royal Marines; Mr. C. P. Gill, Master's Mate; and Messrs. Burnett and Seymour, Midshipmen: among the latter, Lieuts. Moriarty and Wright; Mr. Martin, the Boatswain; Messrs. Ward and Stephens, Midshipmen; the Boatswain's Mate, the Coxswain, a Quarter-master, and ten seamen of the Topage. Four seamen of the Company's cruizer were killed. Second Lieut. J. Wilson, of the Murine, and Lieut. Jacob, of the Artillery, severely wounded, with five seamen.

The enemy sent, for several days, flags of truce, and evinced a

desire to evade any treaty, until the attack, after some further de-lays, was recommenced, when, on the 6th of January, the submission of Hajee Futteh, the offending Dolah, was received in the most formal and public manner. A large proportion of the Officers of the Topaze, the commanders of our cruisers, the Council, principal officers, and merchants of Mocha being present, Hajee Futteh was unconditionally delivered up to be dealt with as the British thought proper. A treaty was concluded on the 15th of January. It provides for the Residency guard being maintained for the future; for the Resident's being at full liberty to ride on horseback at his pleasure, to have free ingress and egress to all the gutes of Mocha, and of that of Shaik Shadeley in particular, from which Europeans have for years been excluded, and to enjoy the same liberty and freedom as our other Residencies; ground to be allowed for a co-metry; and those protected by the British fing to be free from insults; the anchorage duty of G. C. 400 on British ships abolished, and the import and export duty fixed at 2½ per Cent. There is an article also providing for the security of the British and Asiatio

The precise day for Egham races is fixed in the Racing Calendar for Sept. 18. By the enclosure act of the parish, if these races at any time cease, Runney-mead is subject to enclosure.

THE ARMY.—The following reductions are ordered to be made in the Army from the 25th of August last:—The 18th Hussurs and 19th Lancers to be disbanded. Two Troops to be reduced in each of the other Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons (except the 4th and 16th, which are ordered to the East Indies); the Officers liable to reduction to be placed on half-pay on the 25th of October Two Companies to be reduced in each Battalion of Foot Guards. Each Regiment of the Line (excepting those in the East Indies) to be reduced to Eight Companies, and the Officers liable to reduction to be placed on half-pay on the 25th October next, if at home; and if abroad, from two months after landing in England.

THE KING.

14630

A splendid Fete was given on Thursday, at the Retuna, b Dublin, by the Knights of St. Patrick, to the King. The Royal Throne was erected opposite to the Orchestra; it was festooned with erimson and a profusion of gold; the canopy of blue relet, surmounted by a Crown. Over His Majesty's chair were the Royal Arms, supported on the wings of an eagle, carved. The cornices and windows round the room were tastefully festooned with artificial flowers and laurel branches, and the windows were illuminated with variegated lamps set in the form of a star, each encircing a small transparency of the crest of a newly-installed Knight—having underneath the initial letter of each Noble Lord's title. The two windows on either side of the Throne had in them the letters G. R. and the transparencies represented the Rose, Shamrock, and Thiste. The banners of all the Knights were hung round the room, and had The banners of all the Knights were nung round the room, and had an imposing effect. The centre of the floor was chalked with the Royal Arms, surrounded by a wreath, uniting alternately the badge of the Order of St. Patrick and Irish hurp; without the wreath, were the arms in full of the several Knights, the floor was figured with shaurrocks. The supper-rooms and ball-rooms were tastefully decorated. Between twelve and one o'clock, the company sat down to supper. At the Royal table, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant presided, surrounded by the Prince and Princess Esterhazy, Prince Lobkowitz, Prince Lardaria, Duke of Leinster, Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham, Lady E. Conyngham, the Marquisses of Headfort and Graham, Lords Sidmouth, Mount-Charles, His Majesty entered the room at Ten o'clock, dressed in a Field-Marshal's uniform, and looked in excellent bealth. The company were in full Court dresses, with the exception of the Knights and their Esquires; the Knights wore a scarlet uniform, with their ribbands. The Esquires acted as stewards. His Majest with their ribbands. The Esquires retired at half past eleven o'clock.

On Friday, His Majesty visited the Plain of Kildare; he left the Park about half past eight, in a travelling carriage, with four hones, the postitions in white and gold jackets, with servants and outriers in scarlet and gold. His Majesty was accompanied by the Marquis of Conyugham and Sir B. Bloomfield. At the Park gate, the County of Dublin gentlemen, headed by the High Sheriff, followed his Majesty's carriage, increasing in numbers as they passed on. His Majesty changed horses at Liscar, where a triumphal arch was erected across the road, covered with leurel and festoons of blue and pink silk, a gilt crown surmounting the centre, with banners of various colours. "God save the King" was sung amid the shout and cheers of the assembled multitude. The High Sheriff and the principal gentlemen of the county of Kildare were in waiting to receive the King, and accompanied him to the Curragh. His Majesty arrived at the Stand House at twelve o'clock, attended by a merous assemblage of the gentlemen and Yeomen of the Counties Dublin and Kildare, and was received on his arrival by the Duke of Leinster, and the Stewards and Gentlemen of the Turf Club, by whom His Majesty was conducted to the handsome apartment which had been added to the Stand-House, with which, and the arrangements for the occasion, His Majesty appeared highly pleased.

Unfortunately for the splendour of the scene, the rain fell at an early hour in the morning, and continued without intermission, until half past twelve, when it ceased, and the first ruce commenced. The challenge of the Royal Stakes by Mr. Battersby's Hollymount, and Mr. Kirwan's Aladdin, was won in a beautiful style by Hollymount, terminating, at five o'clock, the sports for the day. His Majesty frequently presented himself at the windows, and in the baljesty frequently presented himself at the windows, and in the balcony, in the front of the Stand-House, and acknowledged with is
accustomed grace and benignity, the applicate and blessings of the
very numerous assemblage of his subjects in front of the StandHouse. The interior of the building was graced by a great number of lovely and distinguished females. After partaking of a magnificent collation at three o'clock, His Majesty departed, appareatly highly gratified with the amusements of the day.

On Monday, His Majesty embarked from Dunleary; at the Upper
end of the King's-road, and at the outer pier of the harbour an
elegant pavilion bad been erected; it was supported by five pillars.

elegant pavilion bad been erected; it was supported by five pillars, encircled with ever-greens and foldings of crimson drapery round the top; at each corner, a small pillar was raised, from which four white flags floated, one exhibited the shamrock, another the rose, the third the thistle, and the fourth the three emblems united. The pavilion was surmounted by the British Crown, richly gilt; over the floor was spread blue cloth, and over that a rich carpet; the descent to the water's edge was also covered with carpeting to match. At the extremity of the pier the Boyal flag was boisted. The 23d Fusileers took their station at either side of the road. At wenty minutes before seven, the King arrived at Dunleary, preceded by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Sidmouth, and the Earl of Meath. His Majesty's carriage was preceded by a troop of Lancers; the carriage was surrounded by the officers of his staff; hats and hand-kerchiefs waved in every direction, and the shouts of the immense multitude were re-echoed from the distant hills. His Majesty, on alighting, was received by the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor, and the rest of the distinguished characters present; a Royal salute was fired from the vessels in the harbour. On entering the pavilion, His Majesty bowed most graciously; he was dressed in the Windsor Uniform, with white trowsers, and round hat, and remained uncovered, the band performing God save the King. His Majesty was in excellent health and spirits. An Address was presented to His Majesty, from the inhabitants of Dublin, and Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by ten other gentlemen, presented a laurel crows. The King was pleased to express himself in the most affecting manner to those present.—" Gentlemen," said His Majesty, "I approached your shores with pleasure; I now quit them with regret; May God Almighty bless you all, ustil we again meet."—His Majesty then proceeded to the water's edge, surrounded by his Household, the Nobility, and a great number of the middle classes.— The King's boat, which was painted green, had been waiting in the harbour for three hours, under the pavilion; the rowers were dressed in blue uniforms, turned up with scarlet, their oars were painted green, and richly gilt. When His Majerty entered the boat, and during his passage to the vessel, the band played Patrick's Day. On reaching the yacht, His Mujesty remained on deck some time, waving his hat to the assembled multitude on the beach, who rem the air with their shouts. At night-fail, the boats crowded round the Royal yacht, which was brilliantly illuminated.

The following Address of the Inhabitants of Dublin, was pre-sented to the King by the Lord Mayor at the head of a deputation

at the moment of his embarkation :

"To His Majesty George the Fourth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, the Inhabitants of the City of Dublin, assembled on an occasion, with one exception, the most interesting which has ever occurred to the Irish people, beg leave to approach your Majesty with feelings of respect, gratitude and love, to which no language can do justice—feelings arising from a consciousness, that your Majesty's paternal solicitude to promote and cherish the spirit of true Christian charity amongst all classes of your Majesty's Irish subjects, has, in a few short weeks, accom-plished more for their welfare and happiness than had been effected in the six preceding centuries.

"Your Majesty came amongst us; at your approach discord ceased, and every prejudice fled. Your Majesty has vanquished every bad passion, and united six millions of a grateful people in a boad of brotherly love to one another, and of affectionate attachment to your Majesty's Person and Throne.

"We know and feel that we have faithfully described the happy



effects produced by your Majesty's presence and kindness amongst your Irish subjects; and we confidently predict, that the victory which your Majesty has thus obtained over the dissensions and prejudices of ages, will be deemed the most important ever achieved by any British King, and will contribute more materially than any event in the British annals to the strength of the empire, and the prosperity of all your Majesty's subjects.

Confident that such will be the fruits of your Majesty's labours for the welfare of our country, we have determined to erect an appropriate structure, to express these our feelings, and to convey to posterity a just impression of the glorious and bloodless victory tained by your Majesty over every bad passion; a victory much ented by our Majesty, the Laurel Crown, now most respectfully presented to your Majesty, (and intended, with all humility, to be replaced by one of Emeralds,) than any of those blood stained triumphs which have heretofore been honoured with the wreath of the con-

queror.

"Fully impressed with the great and lasting benefits conferred
"Fully impressed with the great and lasting benefits conferred mpon us by your Majesty's gracious visit, we cannot witness your Majesty's departure from amongst us without feelings of the deepest regret—feelings which could not admit of consolation were it not for the hope, fondly entertained, that your Majesty will confer a like honour on your affectionate and grateful people of Ireland as frequently as shall be consistent with the necessity for the Royal presence in other parts of your Majesty's Empire."

In consequence of contrary winds the Royal squadron remained outside the harbour of Dunleary the whole of Tuesday; the wind increased till it blew a storm; the vessels taking shelter within the pier. On Wednesday morning, the wind having shifted from the southward to about N. W. and by W. His Majesty's yacitt, which was to the windward of the other vessels, on signal being made, steered easterly. Sir William Curtis was in his yacht, and steered close to the ship; but, in consequence of the wind shifting, the whole, centrary to every expectation, returned to Dunleary at five O'clock; after having been at sea seven hours. When the barge which conveyed His Majesty to the Royal George quitted the slip, Sir R. Steele, Mr. E. Moore, of Derry, Mr. Cooke, of the Royal Navy, and another gentleman, plunged into the sea and swam to the Royal barge, with one arm enthusiastically extended to the King; His Mujesty graciously shook them by the hand, saying,
"For God's sake, gentlemen, take care of yourselves!" They
reached the shore in safety, but with much difficulty.
A letter from Portsmouth, dated on Thursday morning says, the

Royal Squadron is hourly expected this evening; the usual preparations at the Sally Port for the disembarkation of His Majesty were made. In the course of this morning a guard of bonour will march to the water side. His Majesty, it is said, will return to town immediately, and return to honour the Portsmouth Regatta

with his presence.

THE KING.—We were yesterday evening (Thursday the 6th inst. favoured with the sight of a letter from Holyhend, dated on the 5th, which says:—"Since writing the above, I have been as far as Spencer's (the Hotel), and am informed that his Majesty and the Royal Squadron are in sight, bound to Helphead; we shall, therefore, be honoured with a sight of the King." On Tuesday night there was a tremendous gale of wind; and one of the King's borses was killed by the tremendous heaving of the vessel. We are told that a small fishing-boat was run down and sunk by the Royal the crew of which escaped by holding to the rigging. Lo Sidmouth immediately ordered a very handsome sum of money for the poor fellows, by command of his Majesty, and directions were given to build a new boat. This is a royally noble treat of bene-

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

volence.—Chester Chronicle.

THE NEW COMMISSION AGAINST HOWARD AND GIBBS .- Yesterday, the Commissioners, held their first meeting under the New

Mr. Shaw, the petitioning creditor under the present Commis-ion, claimed to prove, on a bill of Exchange for 20001. accepted by the bankrunts

Mr. Rose submitted to the Commissioners, that there did not appear, on the face of Mr. Shaw's deposition, any due consideration given to Howard and Gibbs for this bill. It appeared that the 2000l. for which this acceptance was given, was advanced for the use of the Marquis of Worcester, and not for the bankrupts.

Mr. Montague considered there was no weight in the objection of his friend Mr. Rose, but there was one circumstance which he considered it but fair Mr. Shaw should be apprized of. Mr. Shaw was aware there was at present 9001. in the hands of the Sheriff. which might ultimately be applied in payment of so much of this 2000l. If, however, Mr. Shaw now proved for 2000l. he must not be surprised if hereafter the general body of the creditors should claim this 9001.

ners holding Mr. Shaw's claim for 20001, good The Commis he proved for that sum.

Various creditors then came in with their claims, and debts to the

amount of 80001, were proved.

Mr. Grimstone's demand against the Bankrupts' estate, of 36,000L is to be privately enquired into before the Commissioners on Monday! and Mr. Carrol's debt of 18,000L will undergo public

investigation at the next meeting of the Commissioners on Tu The Bankrupt's surrendered in the usual form, and received their protection, and the Commissioners adjourned to Tuesday.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON HONEY .- The Inquest was resumed on Monday, at the Hop-pole, in the Edgware-road.

Joseph Sowersby, a private in the Life Guards was examined; was on duty at Cumberland-gate on the 14th, but could not tell the name of the trumpeter who formed part of the detachment. Witness was wounded on that occasion, had the blade-bone of his shoulder broken on that day, by a stone or brickbat; has been in the hospital ever since; did not see Lieut. Gore have pistols on the 14th, there had been no firing before he was wounded, many soldiers were struck besides himself.

Idenh Pitaman confirmed the previous witness, and added that he was beside the Corporal who rode up to Lieut. Gore, and tenered his cloak, which the Lieut. refused.

Robert Jones, extra musician in the First Life Guards, was on duty under Captain Oakes on the 14th at Kensington, and afterwards at Cumberland-gate; did not lend any one a pistol; had but one which was not loaded; saw many brickbats thrown; the attack commenced at Kensington, and continued to Cumberland-gate when it became thicker so as to endanger the limbs and lives of the

soldiers. Had been eleven years in the regiment.
William Bishop, trumpeter to the First Life Guards, was stationed at Cumberland-gate on the 14th; had pistols but no amnu-nition; had no conversation with Lieut. Gore, it was his duty to ride behind the Lieutemant; saw stones thrown and heard the mob calling out "Butchers! Bloodsuckers!" and such names as those; cleared the people away from the gates with the backs and flats of the swords; did not fire his pistol during the day. Daniel French was called, but proved nothing material.

During the examination, a person named Crowther, appeared a Amicus Curiæ; but some gentlemen present and the Jury particularly objected to him, and wished to get from this person for whom he did appear. Mr. Crowther refused to state, but it was charged that he said he had been desired to attend by Sheriff Walthman.— Adjourned till Wednesday.

TOn Wednesday the Inquest was resumed.—A mun named Cartis,

was examined, but he proved nothing.

Lieut, Gore was present in order that the witnesses might iden

tify him.

William King stated, that Lieut. Gore was the gendeman he sum at the Horse Guards on Sunday, the 19th of August, and whom he afterwards saw in the parlour of the New Inn, and to whom he had alluded in his former examinations. He was the man who pre-sented the pistol; the contents of which he did not know whether they were meant for Honey or himself; but when he fired Honey fell.

During this examination, Lieut. Gore stood up in front of the witness and looked stendily at him.)

William Spratt said, that no person had been with him since be was examined. He met with a Bow-street officer, who wanted to fish him a liftle, but could not catch any; — (looking at Lieut. Gore,) that is the gentleman to whom I alluded in my former examination; he is one of the two I saw at the inspection, it was the other gentleman whose cheeks were painted. I was kept a prisoner at the barracks; I was starved almost to death on that occasion; I was without food from eight o'clock in the morning until ten at night; I saw the Jury shoved out; and

-You have no business with that. Samuel Green-I was examined last Friday. In that examination I alluded to a gentleman whom I saw come in at the door of the New Inn, and who I said was the person who shot Richard Honey, that (pointing to Lieut. Gore) is the man to whom I alluded, and who shot Richard Honey with a pistol in my presence.

Witness, as he retired, said, he understood he was to be trans

ported, and, if so, he hoped it would be to a better place than this. Brook Page examined by the Foreman-I have been examined before; I was in attendance on Friday last, but was not called for. I did not attend at the barracks on the day of the inspection. said in the course of my examination that I could not at that time swear to the gentleman who fired the pistol; but, since that time, I have recognised within myself, and I think I can. I can't say I should now know him in coloured clothes, but if he were on horse-back and dressed as he was then, I think I should know him.

Mr. Browne—It is a serious thing to swear to a man, Mr. Page. Witness—It is, Sir. I have had so conversation touching this

inquest since last Friday,
Foreman—Look round the room, and without confusing yourself tell us if you can see the man who shot Richard Honey.

Witness-(after looking some time round the room, pointed to Lieutenant Gore, who was seated,) and said, I think that is the gentleman; I don't say I could swear to him in these clothes, but I think that is the gentleman.

By Mr. Blaikie—That gentleman came into this house to-day

I saw no person point to him, and say that is the man. I saw the gentleman also on last Friday, coming from Cumberland-street towards the New Inn; I was alone then; I thought to myself that that was the gentleman whom I had seen on horseback; I do not say he is the man who shot at Honey, but he whom I saw fire the pistol; I did not see Honey fall; I saw no other officer there but this gentleman, when I saw him fire.

Mr. Adolphus here rend witness's former evidence, in which he said, "from the dirt and the crowd, and the wet, I do not think I should know him: I think I should, but I am not sure."

The Foreman objected to Mr. Adolphus's reading any questions

from his or another person's notes.

The Coroner decided that the mode of questioning was regular. Examination continued :- Witness. I did say, that from the dir and the crowd, and the wet and dire, that I did not think I should know the officer.

A warm discussion here took place between Mr. Adolphus an several of the Jurors, on the propriety of continuing this examination.

After considerable altercation between Mr. Adolphus and the Jury, the question was again put, and the witness replied, I believe I did my that I was taking oure of myself as well as I could, and that it was hardly possible, being pushed about by the people, to take the marks of one man; I did not go to the inspection on the 21st of August.

W. D. Jones was then called and examined.—I have been exc mined as to the identity of Lieutenant Gore; I cannot speak to the identity of any one; if I saw the officer that fired, I could identify him-Being asked to look round the room, witness said he did not see the officer who fired.

The Coroner—Lieutenant Gore, he so good as to stand up.
Witness—That is not the gentleman that I saw fire. The officer
whom I saw I knew very well, and therefore I did not take so much
notice of him; he had red whiskers rather; they were between red

and sundy.

By Mr. Blaikie.—I came of my own accord to-day, but I was summoned yesterday; I had no idea, except from rumour, of the purpose for which I was to attend; I have had no conversation today with any person relative to my coming bers.

A Juror-Did you write the laster in John Bull?-The witness said he had no objection to answer the question; but the question was overruled.

Lieut. Gore was next examined by a Juror (Mr. Blaikie).-- I kno Lieut, Hall; he was onduty on the 14th; his detachment was in Oxford-street, but he did not see Lieut. Hall in Oxford-street, to the best of his recollection. I should think I was not at the Horse Guards on the 19th, that being the Sunday after the Queen's funeral, and by going to Church, and other circumstances, I think I should recol-lect it if I was. If I were there in my uniform on duty, it would appear by the orderly book. I was present on the day of inspec-tion, and inspected among the rest. Neither I, nor any other per son to my knowledge, used paint on that occasion. I think th mark an insult to the regiment.

The Foreman-You had no pistols on the 14th, Lieut. Gore? decline answering that question; it has been put to me so often.

The Foreman desired that the witness's answer to his last ques tion as to the pistols might be taken down .- Lieut. Gore said, he had stated his reasons for declining to asswer. He had already stated, and he now again stated, that he had no pistols.

By a Juror-I saw Capt. Oakes in Oxford-street. His whole de I cannot say how long he halted. I did tachment was balting. not hear him give any orders. Did not see Capt. Oakes nor Lieut. Storey fire.

Bartholomew Croney was next called, and denosed as follows: I saw the officer draw his pistol, and fire at Richard Honey; if I were to see the officer I saw on that day, I think I should know him, but I cannot say positively; the two officers close to Sr R. Baker I should know from all the world.

Being desired to look at Lieut. Gore, he said, I do not know that gentleman.

The Coroner Then you know that is not the gentleman, ar, you know the officer that fired at Honey?-Witness-I thin' I never saw that gentleman before.

George Avis, one of the Bow-street patrole, was with the procession on the 14th. At the time it turned towards the Park there were Life Guards and Oxford Blues with it. At the time the mob was hissing und groaning, and calling out, "the deer?" and Piccadilly Butchers!" I do not know that any about the processing that the processing th I do not know that any distinction was made between the Oxford Blues and the others. The mob was very thick at Grosvenou-gate; there was a west quantity of stones thrown, which I saw hit the Life Guant smen on their caps and bound off; at that time the soldiers has done nothing in his sight offensive; the soldiers at Grosvenor- ate did not move from their

ranks or do any thing in return, in my hearing or sight. At Cumberland gate Mr. White, the Magistrate of Queen-vivare, was at the head of the hearse. When the hearte got into the centre of the road there were four or five men attempted to turn the horses! down Oxford-street. At that time the melv began to throw stones at us in all directions. Ms. White, with the antistance of the Life Guards, two or three of them, turned the horses' heads again towards Tylauragate. After the lapse of two or three minutes they proceeded on; stones and brickbats at that time were thrown more furious than ever. The mob broke some flag paving stones that lay at the corner of Cumberland-street; I saw them break them. A genteel man dressed in black, with an umbrella in his hand, brought one of them, threw it, and knocked a Life Geordsman off his horse. The horse ran alongside to Tyburn-gate, and the man got up to follow. The mob cried out some to murder him, others said let the b-go. I was hit a violent blow on the back part of my head with either a brick-bat or stone, which left the mark in my hat; when I recovered myself (I was stunned for the moment) I pre ceeded towards Tyburn-gate; after that I did not see any of the mob with stones; before that I took stones out of two or three peoples' hands, and begged them to be quiet. The military sode about and struck the people with the flat part of their swords they had been pelted some time. - Were their lives in danger ?- I suppose they were; they were cut about their heads and temples brickbats and stones, and bleeding. The soldiers were cruelly After I proceeded (after my blow) towards Tyburn-gate beard firing.

By Mr. Spicer.—We found the mob too strong for us, and them we called in the aid of the suldiers.

By Mr. Blaikie .- I was the only man that opened the gate after it was pushed to first.

By Mr. Gall .- I did not see a man shot, but I beaudthat one was bot: I did not see any offices fire.

The Inquest was adjourned till Friday. On Friday the Inquest was resumed.

Michael Bowman, a surgeon, was in the Hyde Park Hotel on the day of the funeral, saw the soldiers at Cumberland-gate pelted by mob with dirt and other things; the soldiers went in at the gate holding their swords over their heads; there appeared great confusion at the gate; they soon returned, pelted by the mob with brick-bats and stones, many of the bricks were brought from the wall of the Park; witness thought the lives of the soldiers were endangered who rode down towards Quebec-street after the mobamidst a shower of stones and bricks; one man on the wall was very active, and a trumpeter, with some difficulty, forced his borse on the foot pavement, and struck him with the flat part of his sword. when the trumpeter turned his horse the man again pelted him. He afterwards saw the man who was shot carried by the window The soldiers, though continually polted, shewed the greatest forbearance.

In answer to questions from Jurors the witness said, the number of bricks thrown was very great; there were twenty stones flying at a time round the officers' heads; thought the lives of the subtiers in imminent danger; saw an officer a good deal pelted, he believed it was Lieut. Gore.

A long altercation here took place between the Jury and Mr. Adolphus respecting the witness's testimony; the furmer contending that he had not proved the commencement of the aftray; the latter on the contrary.

Rrown—I deny that.

Mr. Adolphus-I dare say you do; and I dare say you will deny

it by your verdict. The Jury here cried "Shame!" and Mr. Blakie warmly observed. wondered that the Jurors should notice any thing that fell from

Mr. Adolphus.

Mr. Green—We are not going to be insulted by a brow-best-

ing, bullying Old Bailey Counsel.

Mr. Adolphus (ironically) these are Gentlemen of the Jury! but when they have ceased to be a Jury we all know what they are,
The Coroner proposed to the Jury to adjourn until their heat had

a little subsided; but they did not take the hind Richard Buckle Teast was present at the Hotel on the day in question; he confirmed the testimony of the last witness, as to the

attack on the soldiery. John Lloyd was at the window of Lord Begot's house, nearly

facing Cumberland-gate, and saw a most forious attack with ston upon the soldiers; saw a soldier and his loose down.

Michael Lambton Este, Surgeon of the 1st Life Guards, was in

attendance at the Hospital on the day of the 14th, and received the soldiers as they came in; thirty-seven were brought in who ind been wounded, the greater number had received contusions on the head, neck, body and legs, such as would be inflicted by stones and brickbats; there were five who had broken bones, one a broken check bone, one a shoulder blade broken, one a collier bone broken, one an ancie bone broken, another a shia bone injured and an arm bone also injured; thirty-six of these men were brought in from the riot at Cumberland-gate! the other man who had his collar bone broken was assailed on that evening at Westminster; none of the men who were fractured have yet left the Hospital.

Samuel Bloxam, Veterinary Surgeon of the First Life Guards, inspected the horses on duty that day; many of the horses were hurt when they returned; two privates horses are still unfit for duty; many were cut with flints; one horse had the artury under the ja d about three parts of an inch; Lieut. Hall's horse is unfit for duty from a wound on the book.

Edward Felham Branton, Captain in the Boyal Navy, resides at No. 4, Park-lane; when the funeral came up the Park, a great crowd came up Purk-lune; about filteen or twenty of them set up a horrid yell, calling out—" You have muchesed our Queen, you - Piccadilly butchers!"-at the same time a volley of were thrown at the Life Guards, who rode by the side of the funeral, as well as at the Corporal's Guard at the gate, who were drawn from that position.

Colonel Cavendish was then examined; attended at the inspec tion of the Life Guards, on the 21st of August, by sundry witne A person named Spratt inspected, the troops; he went down the the lines, and on coming to the end, requested he might. return, that he might see  $c_i$  man, who he believed had shot Honey. He was suffered to go down the line again; he stopped at the second officer on his left hand, whose name is Walrond, a Sub-Liceatenant, and then passed on; he fixed his eyes next on an efficer named Locke; he did not stop at Lieutenant Gore to the best of his recollection. Lieutepants Walroad and Locke have very fresh complexions; he should be ashamed of his regiment if they painted.— Lieuvenant Gore was on the church parade, and marched them off to the riding-socool, where divine service was performed; neither Lieutenant Cox nor Lieutenant Hall are like Lieutenant Gore, who is rather sallow.

Adjutant Emans confirmed the Colonel's testimony in respect of Spratt passing Lieut. Gore without making an observation.

Lieut. William Locke denied that he had used any colour to induce persons at the inspection to mistake him for Lieut. Gore. Since the inspection, witness had been very ill in consequence of having been struck by a brickbat last Sunday week; has been twice blooded, which might account for his scerning less high conplexioned than usual.

Lieut. Bethell Walrond also denied that he had altered his com-

plexion by art or otherwise, on the day of inspection.

Licut. Hall was introduced to show the dischallarity in appear-

ance with Lieut. Gore. The Inquest adjourned till Tuesday,

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W.'s communication is very valuable; we have long had the Scottch Whios in our eye, and we shall be obliged to him for the assistance he promises in showing them up.

A JOHN BULL must be joking when he couples Magna Charta with the radical attribute; as far as the introduction of the forner he is really right.

Our thanks are due to OLD BOOTS.

The Address to the Sovenuign Mon has talent, but it might mot be taken as it is meant.

AMICUS CURIM has our thanks for his correction. that " flags were not hoisted half-mast high in the River," was made in this Puper by the omission of a line following in the MS. copy, which was "as far as the eye could reach," and which our correspondent on that occasion will remember was the expression intended to have been ridiculed, because we know, in the Pool, the ope cannot reach more than two or three hundred yards. We are, wever, not less obliged for the friendly remark.—With respect to our justification in the other case, he must be aware, that as we have suffered a verdiet against us, our justification cannot be pub-Nobed till our affidavits in mitigation of punishment have been before the Court.—As for the third part of his letter, we refer him to this day's Paper, to show that we are coming to it in time.

We have received no less than three paradies upon Cunning-

ham's clegy—all so good, that, in justice to their authors, as we cannot insert them all, we insert none—this is

"Being cruel only to be kind."

Publicola and the Rabbits shall be taken care of. We kepe we satisfy Mr. SECRETARY TRUEMAN.

T.'s lotter is received, and the verse of the paredy at the be-ginning and that at the end are so good, that we wish he would complete it, and send it us for our next Number. We should feel greatly obliged to our correspondent about the

"Tennu," if he could furnish us with a copy of his first letter, containing the facts, which has been unfortunately mislaid.

W. W.'s account of the fund raising for HUMPTY DUMPTY to

come to hand; if it were opened on the score of his having been a great fool, we have no doubt but that a vast number of people wald subscribe.

Hints from Wrexham are received.

NAPOLEON'S Will is inadmissible—we "war not with the dead" without strong provocation, and with a view of doing good.

J. D. B. is requested to fulfil his kind promise as early this weel

posible.

We do not see the object of the farther exposure of the persons Q. G. G. alludes to.

We have received a paredy complete from a correspondent T. but which takes a bad line; it is (odd enough to my) a paredy on the same poem of which our other friend T. has, in his letter, given us the first and last verses only.

We are not aware of having received the letters " a subscriber of seventeen weeks" mentions.

TRISTE-LIGNUM, and others, when Humpty Dumpty comes

We have received no less than seven long letters upon the sub-ject of the conduct of the parochial Churchwarden of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, all sharp, well written, and to the purpose; it grieres us that the object, Mn. John Henny Skelton, is not more worthy the trouble bestowed on his exposure: but we must decline inserting the communications, because we do not think, that although Mr. SKELTON be a member of the dirty-shirt Committee, and a leader of the Caralcade at the QURRN's funeral, the conduct of a mere simple Taylor's draper is suffi-ciently interesting for our readers. As to his authority for giving the order about the mourning without application to other persons, we can give no opinion; and as to the question, whether the Parish are liable for the black cloth with which he has hung his pero, we are equally incompetent to decide. We southude he is not allowed to furnish the materials himself.

One of our correspondents on this subject vindicates Dn. RANDOLPH from all participation in the affair, and we are ready to admit the disavowal. We cannot go any farther; and refer our friend, "who occupies a conspicuous place in the Church," to a Sermon preached by the Rev. Doctor at BRISTOL

on the Comonation day, for our reasons.

The "Eppicient Placeman" to the Eaul of Liverpool seems intemperate to a heart like LORD LIVERPOOL'S. No appeal, founded in truth and justice, can be made in vain; and see do not think the tone of our correspondent's letter to be viceable either to himself or the cause he advoc

Muss to a "cuto lad," but he never has been in the habit of con-ducting a periodical paper—if he had, he would not have found fault with the omission of a single letter in a dozen columns of original matter.

Dacies, Tives, Paston, Juvenis, H. P.
Julia, from St. George's Fields, writes exactly in the style we
isuld expect from the vicinity of Caroline Street.

The poem beginning
"Does Alderman Wood know the value of tears? "Can be prize them as much as his own ass's ears?"

to good—but the point is too grees.
We will make enquiries about the Rev. Mr. M'Guinn and his sermons—he is not Rector.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.
On Menday, Sept. 10, will be performed the Tragedy of Venice Preserved;
Belvidera by a young Lady, her fourth appearance; with other Entertainments.—On Tuesday, the Marriage of Figure, the Actress of All-Work, Bombastes Furioso, and other Entertainments, for the Benefit of Mr. Tayleure.—
Wednesday, Venice Preserved; Belvidera by a young Lady, her fifth appearance, with other Entertainments.—Thursday, Fontainbleau, with other Entertainments.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE SATURDAY.

Since this day week there has been scarcely any political act of importance which could possibly have any influence in rising the prices of the public securities, or causing a depression of them, yet there have not been wanting those whose interest it is to effect the latter, and who have resorted to various expedients for that purpose; reports have found their way into the market with an intent to throw a doubt upon the authenticity of the news from Russia and Turkey, but it could not be found whence they emanated, and, of course, they could not produce the desired effect, and the probability still is, that the Funds will yet advance much higher. The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be more wourable, and the confidence the fundholders now place in the stability of the prices of all the public securities is as great as ever was remembered. Consols opened yesterday morning at 754 for Money, and 76 for the Account. The fluctuation during the day did not exceed # per Cent. and they left off at the same prices at which they commenced. Several Stocks are shut for the present;

and during the next week several more will close, of which the following is a list, as well as of the time of opening:-

Bank Stock	huts. Sept. 4. opens. Oct. 16
Reduced	
4 per Cents	4 24
Long Annuities	
84 per Cents	11 23
	19Nov. 2
Frish 5 per Cents	15Oct. 20
Reduced Ann	
Consols 75# # #	Rxchequer Bills 845
Dit Acct 78	India Bonds 64
4 per Cents	Omnium

The letters from the continent give favourable accounts of the progress of the Funds. he French 5 per Cents. have risen since onr last, and were on Wednesday at 85 ft. 49 cents, and the Exchange at 1 month 25 fr. 60 cents, and 3 mo. 25 fr. 40 cents. The Neapolitan 5 per Cent. Bonds continue steady at 68#; Prussian Bonds 831, and the following Stocks at the prices annexed:

FRENCH FUNDS 5 per et. Div. 22 Sept. Recon. Div. 22 Marca 85-40 | Bank Sh Div. | July | 1545 | 99-80 | Ex. Lond. | 120.25 60 8mo.25-40

RUSSIAN. nscrip. ......82 | 5 per Cent. Metallics .... 78 Exchange .. II 11-163—Met. .. 3 1 6 per Cent. Inscrip. AUSTRIAN. 5 per Cent. Metallics .. 734-Exchange .. 10 4

SPANISH. 5 per Cent. . . . . . **56**] . - Exchange . . . . 4 8 NAPLES. 5 per Cent.....654 69—Exchange....440 25 55 AMERICAN.

. 102 6 per Cent. 1815 ... 103} 3 6 per Cent. 1612 ... 98 103 1813 ... 991 100 5 per Cent. . . . 101 3 per Cent. . . . . 70 1814...101 to 1 Bank Shares, £22 17s. 6d.

PRUSSIAN. 5 pr Cpt. Bonds, £100, 831 Ditto HOLLAND. Ditto, £250 to £1000

2½ per Cent..... Bank Shares ..... Columbian Bonds. . 401 to4 11

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

HIS MAJESTY has left Ireland after a visit of the greatest importance to the interests of his people; never was a measure adopted by a Monarch more indicative of the excellence of HEAD and HEART, than that of visiting the Sister country, suggested and acted upon by the King.

We have endeavoured to give our readers details of the entertainments and proceedings, during HIS MAJESTY'S stay in Dublin; but all description must fall short of the reality—the enthusiasm of his people can only be measured by the avowed feelings of the King himself; to do justice to which, we think it our duty to publish the following letter, written on HIS MAJESTY's departure, to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant:-

" Dublin-castle, Sept. 3, 1821.

" My Lord,-The time of the King's departure from Ireland being arrived, I am commanded by His Majesty to express his entire approbation of the manner in which all persons acting in civil and military situations in the city of Dublin and its neighbourhood have performed their several duties during the period of His Majesty's residence in this part of the kingdom. His Majesty is pleased to consider, that to your Excellency his acknowledgments are particularly due. He is conscious how much he owes to your Excellency's attentions and arrangements; and His Majesty gladly avails himself of this occasion of declaring the high sense which he entertains of the ability, temper, and firmness with which your Excellency has uniformly administered the great trust which he has placed in your

"I am further commanded to state, that the testimonies of dutiful and affectionate attachment which His Majesty has received from all classes and descriptions of his Irish subjects, have made the deepest impression on his mind; and that he looks forward to the period when he shall revisit them with the strongest feelings of satisfaction. His Majesty trusts that, in the mean time, not only the spirit of loyal union, which now so generally exists, will remain unabated and unimpaired; but that every cause of irritation will be avoided and discountenanced; mutual forbearance and goodwill observed and encouraged; and a security be thus afforded for the continuance of that concord amongst themselves, which is not less essential to His Majesty's happiness than to their own, and which it has been the chief object of His Majesty during dence in this country to cherish and promote.

" His Majesty well knows the generosity and warmth of heart which distinguish the character of his faithful people in Ireland, and he teaves them with a heart full of affection towards them, and with a confident and gratifying persuasion, that this parting admonition and injunction of their Sovereign will not be given in vain. I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard, my Lord, your Excellency's most obedient and faithful servant,

" SIDMOUTH.

" His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

DISGUSTED and sickened as we are with the barefaced HUMBUG of the two Coreners' Juries, and ridiculous as these proceedings must appear to every one acquainted with the parties concerned, yet we have, in distant parts, friends who

may feel seriously interested in them; and, therefore, think it worth while to call the attention of our friends to the extraordinary and flagrant partiality displayed in their conduct; and more particularly by the Foreman of Honey's Jury.

A more shameful abandonment of the impartial duty of Jurors, for the purpose of gratifying political prejudice, it may be fearlessly asserted, was never before exhibited, even in the county of Middlesex.

The whole report of their proceedings is so full of instances of gross violation of duty, that it would be useless to particularise; but, on one or two occasions, they really seem, in their intemperate eagerness to have nothing as evidence but what may tell against the Life Guards, to have wholly lost sight of the common rules of prudence and discretion. To what else are we to attribute the motions made (and, by the bye, this is the first time we ever heard of gentlemen of a Jury making and seconding motions) by the members of one of these Inquests, to expunge the evidence of the REV. MR. HUGHES; and by the Foreman of the other to expunge the evidence of THOMAS RUTHERPOLD from the minutes, for no other reason that can be discovered, than that their evidence made against the cause which the Juries have adopted as their own? Really these propositions are so monstrous that we had some difficulty in bringing ourselves to believe that they could in sober moments have been made.

To what motive also, we would ask, but the auxiety to prevent the production of any thing in favour of the soldiers and against the mob, are we to attribute the reception given by these gentlemen of the Jury to MR. ADOLPHUS, and the discovery they seem at last to have made, that a Coroner's Inquest is not a proceeding between parties, and that no one but themselves ought to be permitted to interfere in it?

Why, if this be their opinion, have they with so much cheerfulness allowed MR. WAITHMAN to call witnesses, to examine, to cross-examine, and to make comments? Can any earthly reason be assigned why a meddling Linen-draper should be permitted to act as an advocate, and a barrister be excluded? It seems the Gentlemen of the Jury have a reason for this; and they tell us, that MR. WAITHMAN appears there on behalf of the friends of the deceased, deputed by them to further the ends of justice. But they surely forget, that, in a proceeding where there are no parties, the friends of the deceased can have no more right to take a part, either in person or by deputy, than any other individuals.

The truth is, that these gentlemen, and their Sheriff-advocate, are in this point right in their law, whatever they may be in their application of it; for, as we have just now observed, a Coroner's Inquest is not a proceeding between parties, and the friends of the deceased are, fif the eye of the law, no more injured by his death, and no more interested in bringing the offenders to punishment than any other subject of the King.

It is the injury to the King's peace, by the death of his subject, that the Coroner and Jury have to inquire into, and the right of examining witnesses in this inquiry does certainly belong to the Coroner and Jury alone; and the Coroner, there can be no doubt, (not the Jury be it observed) may in his discretion refuse to allow the interference of any individual

But, in this case, the interference of an individual for the express and avowed purpose of establishing the guilt of muder upon a particular class of persons, has been allowed by the Coroner, and most gladly acquiesced in by the Juy. This interference has made this Inquest an affair between parties; and a reluctance to allow the persons charged with so serious an offence the same opportunities of defeading themselves as are cheerfully conceded to the person seeking to affect their lives, is not only a violation of the impartiality of Jurons, but an outrage on the commonest feelings of lamanity and justice.

VERY much has been said, and not very little done, about the plate intended for her late Majesty's coffin; and really till lately, we had no idea of the grounds upon which it has been made a matter of such importance.

It is, say the Queen's partizans, the dying declaration of the Queen, and should have been recorded. If, as they vould have it, and as the law of this country teaches, declarations in articulo mortis be valid, we must observe, that we never heard of one more vague or less satisfactory than that in question.

No person can be a judge of an injury done to himself, for every man (and certainly every woman) who is d in ever so trifling or oppos they have received an injury: rely upon it, THISTLE-WOOD, when he was hanged for murder and treason, thought himself injured; CARLILE and HUNT will at this moment say they are injured; injury is, therefore matter of opinion, and in the case of the late QUBEN, the question whether she was injured or not was the question upon which the country was divided; and, most assuredly, that question is not likely to be set at rest by the declaration of her MAJESTY upon her coffin.

There was a word, indeed, which it seems did not come to her MAJESTY in articulo mortis; but which, had she been able conscientiously to have ordered it to have been placed on her coffin, might indeed have changed our opi nions. It would have been a positive and solemn denish of all charges against her, made in the hour of death-th word, we mean, is INNOCENT!



Had this been substituted for INJURED, we should have seen the confidence her Majesty felt, in herself-the purity, the strength, the clearness of her conscience; and, we should have said, strong as appearances have been against her, she must after all have been free from positive guilt, for almost in the presence of her Maker she asserts her

But, no!--She declared herself the "injured" Queen, and that was all. If she were innocent, and had said so, it would have followed that she had indeed been injured; but we are sorry that in taking the case per contra, we cannot admit, that, her having been, in her own view of the thing, INJURED, affords us the slightest presumption of her having been INNOCENT.

NOTHING gives us more pleasure than when justice permits us to praise. We have, in the performance of a self-imposed duty, had occasion to speak harshly of many of the late Queen's followers, and amongst others—the LADY ANNE HAMILTON; but it is with pleasure we feel called upon to acknowledge the proper and feeling conduct of her Ladyship throughout the task of following her mistress to the grave on the continent.

We pointedly praise this behaviour in the LADY ANNE, as it afforded the most striking contrast to that of other persons on the same occasion, those even who are indebted for every thing they possess to the bounty of the late Queen seemed careless and griefless, while others where zeal for her Majesty, during her life-time, has been the most marked, evinced symptoms (if not of levity) at least of indifference; but LADY ANNE alone preserved that mien of devotion and affection towards the departed, which she feared not to maintain during her life.

The truth is, that LADY ANNE has in her heart the high feeling of high blood, and the disappointment of being left almost unnoticed in the Queen's Will, has not had that effect upon her which it so visibly produced upon the meaner minds by which she was surrounded.

We should of her Majesty's domestic servants notice also, the respectful and unaffected sorrow of MR. HIERO-NYMUS, during the progress of the funeral.

In the beginning of this week the TIMES, in its leading article, asserted that there was only one Life Guardsman disabled from attending duty on the day after the Queen's funeral. In the TIMES report of the Friday's Inquest, Mr. M. L. Este, Surgeon to the Life Guards, gives the following statement:-" This latter case of the collarbone must be left out of the list-it has nothing to do with enquiry.-There are 36 cases applicable to this enquiry.-None of them so wounded were able to attend duty the next day. The whole 36 were on the sick list. Those who reseived fractures are now in the hospital."

## TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN-I have so much regard for your character and consistency, that I cannot avoid writing to you, in hopes of checking you when you appear to be falling into a system which you yourself have very pointedly and properly censured.

You have all along professed (and hitherto have fulfilled your promises) never to meddle with any Lady who had not voluntarily distinguished herself in the cause of the late Queen, and whose name had not been previously printed and published in the radical papers, as having countenanced her Majesty's conduct by visiting her.

Why, then, let me ask you, at this period, have you, for the first time, shewn symptoms of forgetfulness of this pledge? Why, in speaking of the return of the Mourners, or the conduct of DR. LUSHINGTON, (the most extraordinary conduct ever heard of,)-why, I ask, do you speak of the Bride?

MISS CARR never visited the Queen. MISS CARR is of a most amiable and respectable family; her conduct through life has been exemplary, and her manners are unexceptionable. Surely, then, however much she may be to be pitied under the very extraordinary circumstances of her marriage, she is not to be blamed; and I do trust that you will not confound inevitable obedience to the will of a husband with the voluntary hardihood of independent political ladies.

I sincerely lament the distressing position in which Mrs. LUSHINGTON has been placed, and am free to admit the force of an objection which you may probably make against the delicacy of a young lady, who would consent to a marriage at such a moment. There are strong reasons in her favour, and it may be satisfactory to you to know, that, notwith-standing the embarrassing novelty of her situation on the Continent, she never forgot what was due to herself, and actually refused to go in the same coach with MRS. WILDE!

I mention this trait to separate in your mind the active votary of a had cause from the innocent victim to professional duty; and remain, dear Bull, yours, AMICUS. Hampstead, Sept. 4, 1831.

## IRRECONCILABLE TRUTHS.

WE have long been in the habit of detecting and exposing falsehoods, and of setting right misrepresentations; but we have now found out a new object for our attention. The examination of TRUTHS, admitted and acknowledged, but which to Us appear irreconcilable—we do not profess to deny, but merely to scrutinize them.

In his letter to LORD BATHURST, MR. WAITHMAN says, " immediately, several of the soldiers rushed at me with their "swords drawn, and one actually toaded his carbine, and di-"reeted it towards me; but was, as I have been informed, "kneeked down by one of the constables."

It happens, that at the moment alluded to, no soldier had

his sword drawn; that the Corporal only had a carbine, which was not loaded, and the Corporal had no cartridge in his possession!—it seems odd too, that if the Sheriff saw the carbine pointed at him, he should have required the information of other persons, to have found out that the soldier aiming was knocked down.

Most of the clear-sighted witnesses upon Honey, were of opinion, that LIEUT. GORE fired at the deceased; and it turns out, that Lieutenant Gore had no pistols; some of the cooler persons swear, that somebody else fired at him-and this somebody else was twen'y miles from London at the

A number of witnesses swear that the soldiers cut at the people wantonly, fired AT them, loaded and re-loaded, and fired again; and that the people were quiet and orderly.

Independently of the little tricks of tearing down walls and railings, pulling up the pavement, digging trenches, making barricudoes, and throwing stones, bricks, and mud, it will be observed, that this peaceable multitude wounded thirty-se of the soldiers, who, although they fired over and ever again, AT (what the *Times* calls) "the dense multitude," and cut at them wantonly and unmercifully, out of two hundred thousand people, wounded two, who were shot, and that with their merciless sabres they hurt nobody; nor did they do any injury, except to one man's hat, which hat, strange to say, did not exhibit the wounds it displayed before the Coroner's Jury, on its first return home.—We cannot reconcile all this.

HUMPTY-DUMPTY, in his letter to Dr. LUSHINGTON, complains (as well he may)—of ill-usage and indignity, in having been omitted, in the list of those who had a right to attend the remains of her Majesty; for he says, "I opened and answered all her letters," &c.

Anybody wishing to have been understood by her late Majesty, would of course have written to her in French or German. How HUMPTY DUMPTY could have undertaken (however willing to be doing) to answer that which he certainly could not read, we leave it to longer heads than ours

The Morning Chronicle, and many other papers, and many other people, say, that DR. LUSHINGTON is an amiable man,

and a good man—a man of high feeling and great delicacy.

We know nothing of this gentleman, and are bound to believe favourably of everybody, till we know to the contrary; but still we cannot reconcile the fact of his leaving the Queen's death-bed for the Hymeneal Altar, with the amia-

bility, feeling, and delicacy which are attributed to him.

These are of that class of TRUTHS which puzzle us, and which we shall occasionally submit, as being well worth the consideration of our readers; and we think our country friends will find no inconsiderable amusement in trying to account for the extraordinary things which now happen every day, and which we are told are not more strange than

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

#### LINES

WRITTEN IN THE COUNTRY, UPON SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH'S LAW AND DR. LUSHINGTON'S ORATORY,

> It happen'd on a summer's eve, Just at the time of swallows, A certain Scot, by special leave, Propos'd a measure to reprieve All forgers from the gallows!

'Twas wonder'd what old latent grudge Him to this course should draw; And why a lawyer and a judge, Who rose by making law a fudge, Should now make fudge a law

Some funcied (but they look too far) That he this way harangued, Because, when pleading at the Bar, He found that all his clients more Indubitably hanged!

But I believe that I can say What this new zeal had kindled-If forgers could get clear away, He thought, no doubt, that so must they, Poor things, who only swindled!

And mark, I pray, with what parade Of justice and of truth, This bill, this liberal bill was made, To guard from fraud the nation's trade, And save from crime its youth!

Should a wretch forge a one-pound note, He swings on gallows tree!
But if ten thousand be has got,
By forging checks, wills, or what not,
The knave shall go Scot-free!

Oh, giorious law! divinely penn'd To stay a nation's ruin ! Which makes the crime and guilt depend, Not on the fact, nor on the and But on the mede of doing.

As if-(allow me to expound)t brawls and strife. Should say, with wisdom most profes Tis murder, with a fork to wound, But trespass, with a knife!

So Londonderry answers-Nay! The laws I will not vary! And the responsive Commons say Indignant—14 LEGES ANGLES - NOLDMUS MUTARI."

But the great Doctor Lushington-A rotten boro' Member-Was so enraged at what was done. He swore he'd keep them all in town, Debating till September.

And so he might—as I will teach-And that without his party—
He only needs to make a speech—
Then count the House—twill never reach To any thing like forty!

FITZ-GERALD.

#### ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

A NUMBROUS meeting of the Livery of all parties assembled on Thursday last, for the purpose of considering the claims of ALDERMAN WAITEMAN upon the City to be elected (out of his turn) Lord Mayor on Michaelmas day, when after a good deal of conversation it was agreed upon that he should be sent for and undergo a kind of examination. The Sheriff, anxious to do any thing likely to advance his great end, and desirous to comply with the wishes of so numerous a body of electors, obeyed the summons, and entered the room amidst much mixed applause and disapprobation.

It was agreed that his friends should put certain questions to him, and that upon his answers his opponents should es-examine him; with the greatest urbanity and good humour he acceeded to the arrangement, and took his place at a table which had been previously prepared.

We are restrained from affixing to the questions the names of those who proposed them, so that it will appear in the report more like a dialogue than an examination by various

Q. You are Sheriff of Middlesex, MR. WAITHMAN?

A. I am.

Q. And an Alderman À. I am.

Q. And a linen-draper?

Yes.

Q. You wish to be Lord Mayor next year? A. That is my present intention.

Q. You were once in Parliament, I believe?

Q. How comes it that you are not in Parliament now?

A. I really cannot say.

Q. On what are your pretensions to the Mayoralty founded? A. On my general conduct as a man and a tradesman, my rinciples as a son, a husband and a friend, my love of liberty, the purity of election, Magna Charta, and the Trial by Jury, my constant attention to the duties of my present office, my zeal for the rights of the people, my abhorrence of despotism, my hatred of military government, all the acts of my political life, and, above all, my esteem for injured

Q. Have you any other qualifications?
A. Some few more which I could not recapitulate without appearing vain.

Q. Has any gentleman a wish to ask MR. WAITHMAN any questions ?-A. Several. The members of the meeting proceeded to cross-examine

the Candidate.

Q. You said you were a linea-draper, I believe?
A. Yes; I think I did; in fact, I did say so.

Q. A wholesale merchant, I conclude?

A. No; not exactly; a retail dealer.

Q. What, am I to understand that you are the retail linendraper, who sells contraband goods in Fleel-street

A. I am the ROBERT WAITHMAN who sells shawls and Bandanas.

Q. You buy them too, I believe, sometimes? A. If I did not, I could not sell them.

Q. I am not quite so sure of that, Sir.—(A langh).—Pray

do you recollect two shawls which were sold by MESSERS. JOHN COOPER AND Co. of BOND-STREET, for ninety-five guineas to a man, for which he gave a draft that was not paid; and do you recollect buying the shawls of this strange man the same evening, and paying him the next morning fifty guiness for them; and do you not recollect that the matter was referred to arbitration, and that you were obliged to give the shawls back to Musars. Coopen AND Co.?—A. I do not recollect any thing about it; when did it take place?

Q. Don't you remember-in the year 1808?

I cannot charge my memory with any thing so far back. Q. Really! Pray now, who was MR. GROUCH, of Fleetmarket?—A. I don't know. Q. De you know who MR. SHAW, of Holborn-bridge was,

or MR. HANSWORD, of Newgate-street, or MR. REID A. I beg to decline answering this question, as it might

lead to unnecessary discussions. Q. Were not all these advertizing, ticketting, limen-drapers?

A. They might have been. Q. Come-no shuffling; were not all these names used by

you? A. I cannot say.

Q. Do you know Counsellor ALLRY?
A. I have seen him occasionally at the Old Bailey. Q. Do you think he was employed in that Court in the year 1809?

A. How should I remember!

Q. Why you might; for he described the mercantile connexion I have just alluded to, as "an abominable plot to cheet and impose upon the public?"

A. Lawyers say any thing, Sir.
Q. So they do, Mr. WAITHMAN—they are very disagreeable people—you remember LORD KENYON, I suppose

A. I cannot distinctly say that I do, or do not. Q. Do you remember his Lordship observing, that after what "he had heard you swear, in the case of STAMFORD v. "BRISTOW, you were not a man upon whose testimony he " would choose to pin his faith?"

A. He might have said so; but it was very ungentlemanly conduct if he did.

Q. If he did-look at this paper, Sir?

A. I see—it is the Morning Chronicle for July 12, 1798.

Q. Alluding to the very trial I have just spoken of, you say, in that paper—" I pledge myself shortly to lay before the public a true and correct statement of the case, by which "it will appear, to the most perfect conviction of every im-"partial person, that not the slightest imputation can be "fixed on any part of my couduct; but that, on the con-"trary, I have acted as every honest, conscientious man must have done under similar circumstances. I am under the "painful necessity of withholding this vindication of my " conduct, POR THE PRESENT; it not being get determined "whether an application will not be made to the Court for a new trial."—Do you remember those words?—A. Yes, I de. Q. Can you write?—A. I can.

Q. (ould you write at that period?—A. I believe I could. Q. Is that your signature?—A. It is.



Q. You see the date of this is July 12, 1798—how many years have elapsed since?

A. I cannot calculate exactly, unless I am allowed pen and ink; but I should say about three or four-and-twenty years. Q. And it is not yet determined, whether a new trial will

be applied for? A. I should think it must be; but I cannot positively say. Q. Why have you not published a vindication of yourself, having so long promised it?

A. I decline answering that question.

Q. Do you ever read JOHN BULL?

A. Always.

Q. Did you see a report of two trials in last Sunday's Paper?

A. No; I do not think I did; I only look at the advertisements and list of bankrupts.

Q. Did you know the MR. BIRCH mentioned in that

Paper ?

A. I knew a Mr. BIRCH, and opposed his discharge in the Insolvent Court.

Q. You got him to sign a Warrant of Attorney without his knowing what it was, I believe.

A. He was old enough to have known what it was. Q. You thought he behaved ill, I suppose, when you acted

upon that instrument? A. Certainly I did.

Q. And you bought his stock yourself at £1611 on Monday, which had been valued at £2300 on Saturday A. Yes. Why might not I buy a bargain as well as any body else?

Q. Certainly not; and it would be no difficult thing to sell you one, I should think;—but you arrested him for the deficiency upon the sale?

A. All this came out in the Debtors' Court, Sir.

Q. Ah! but now, Mr. Sheriff, while MR. BIRCH was in prison did you call upon him and condole with him? A. Yes, I did call upon him.

Q. And condole?

I do not understand the word-condole.

Q. Why, did you do as ALDERMAN WOOD did with the QUBEN?

A. I do not at all understand what you mean now, nor do I know what MR. WOOL did with the QUBEN?
Q. Psha!-Well then, did MR. BIRCH ever accept bills

for you.

A. Yes, he did. Q. What are called Kites—eh?—you have heard of flying kites in the city?

A. I never did.-

Q. —Of accommodation acceptances?
A. I have heard of such things certainly.

Q. Well then, did you, after you had sent BIRCH to prison as an Insolvent call upon him in confinement, and ask him to accept two bills for you?

A. 1 do not exactly remember; I might and I might not. Q. You have drawn bills on MR. PATTEN ?—A. I have.

Q. And on Mr. Reeves, a tailor, on Ludgate-hill?

COMMITTEE-We are quite satisfied on this head, MR.

Q. We are sorry to press upon you, MR. WAITHMAN, as to your public zeal to which you have alluded, but you have distinguished yourself very much of late with the mob; -did you see any thing like a disposition to riot on the day of the Queen's funeral?

A. Certainly not. I saw a good many stones thrown, and mud, and flints, and brick-bats, but only at the soldiers;—to be sure, the people had ripped up the pavements, and stopped up the streets with waggons, but in a very orderly

Q. And you did not feel it a part of your duty, as sheriff,

to attempt to disperse them?

A. I know very little of the duties of sheriff, thank Gon!

Q. What! do you thank God for your ignorance?

Q. Then, as the old story goes, you have a great deal to be thankful for.—Pray, whom did you mean by WE when you wrote to the LORD MAYOR on the day of the funeral? A. All persons of equal importance with sheriffs speak in the plural, besides which, all our letters from the shop are couched in the same terms.

Q. What is that thing in your hand-your measure-your

yard-stick?

A. (angrily) No, Sir, it is my wand of office.

Q. Was it with that, you struck at a soldier on the Sunday when the rioters were buried?

A. I shall not answer that question. I was there in a civil

Q. May be so; knocking down soldiers, however, does not seem very like civil conduct?

A. My life was endangered, and I took the best means I could of defending myself.

Q. Your life endangered-Oh !- from your not being able

to ride, I suppose? A. No, Sir, from a soldier's having levelled a very large-

mouthed gun at me.

Q. Was it loaded? A. I de not know-it might have been.

Q. You saw him load it, didn't you?
A. I have said so in another place.

Q. And do you suppose, if he had loaded it with ball, that it was held in such a direction that the wound would have been mortal if it had hit you?

A. (smiling) That would have depended upon what part it touched.

Q. Well, then, if it had hit you on the head would it have killed you?

A. I am sure I cannot say—probably not.
Q. Do you mean to tell us that you thought yourself in dauger?

A. Yes, I think I must have been in some danger.

Q. Were you put into actual bodily fear?

A. Most certainly. Q. Do you know any thing of the Juries who are sitting on the bodies of the rioters?

A. Nothing. Q. Who summoned them?

A. The proper officers, I suppose.

Q. And you did not interfere at all. Are they all from one parish?—A. How should I know?

Q. Do not you know Mr. Brown, of the Gloucester Coffee House, in Park-lane?

A. I have, of course, seen him.

[Here, upon a suggestion, that from an illegality in the formation of the Juries, the whole of the inquest would necessarily be gone over again; the questions relative to this part of the Sheriff's conduct were deferred till next week.]: Q. Were you acquainted with her late Majesty?

A. Not intimately; she once came to see me in Fleetstreet, and I and my wife and daughters were at a party she gave, to establish her character, about three or four months

Q. Did she deal with you?

Oh dear, no.

Q. Then she had no business at your house?

A. Certainly not.

Q. You are an opulent man? A. I am, Sir.

Q. And have been for many years?

A. I have, Sir.

Q. Do you remember your father?
A. I cannot say that I do or do not.

Q. Perhaps you remember your mother?

A. I have some recollection of her.

Q. Pray, where did she die, MR. WAITHMAN?

A. In her bed, Sir.

Q. No-but in her own house, or in yours?

MR. WAITHMAN declined answering this question, and growing Flynnish, requested permission to order in a rumpsteak and pickled walnuts, which was over-ruled, as a great indecency; but, as it was nearly dinner-time, the Committee adjourned till next Thursday.—On quitting the house, the Sheriff was loudly cheered by the populace, who drew him home to Fleet-street.

(To be continued in our next.)

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-Having seen, in the 17th Number of JOHN BULL, the REV. WHITLOCK GANDY vindicated from the charge of allowing a white flag to wave on the tower of his Church at Kingston-on-Thames, in honour of the acquittal (falsely so called) of her late Majesty, I am desirous of ascertaining, through the medium of your truly enlightened and enlightening Paper, how it comes to pass, that in the Chapel at STONE-HOUSE in Devonshire (where he has been officiating for the last month) the desk, pulpit, organ, &c. are made to evince, by their funereal garb, that respect which was so anxiously disavowed for the Rev. Gentleman on the occasion before alluded to .- I am, Sir, An Inhabitant of Stonehouse,

AND ADMIRER OF CONSISTENCY.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN,-I wish to be informed, through the medium of your Paper, if it is usual for Charity Schools to obey the order for Court mourning, as the children of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, Schools are all trimmed off with crape, &c. to the great disgust of many of the subscribers, some of whom, it is to be feared. may withdraw their aid to the charity; as they do not approve of money, intended for a far different use, being expended in useless adornments, or to shew the spirit of party; as no more could have been done had the order for mourning been general. I am, dear John, your constant reader, A SUBSCRIBER TO THE SCHOOL.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I send you a copy of a communication which was made to the Editor of the Hampshire Chronicle, and inserted in that journal on the 20th ult.

(COPY.)—"On Thursday a select number of Gentlemen dined at the Coffee-house, Farnham, to manifest the lust token of respect to the late lamented Queen. The day was spent with that propriety and decorum which the solemnity of the circumstance seemed to demand. Instead of noisy and riotous mirth, which usually perto demand. Instead of noisy and riotous mirth, which usually pervades public meetings, the present occasion was marked by better feeling and more rational conduct. 'The immortal Memory of Caroline of Brunswick,' was drunk with solemn silence. In the evening, the Gentlemen composing the Band paraded the streets, and played several solemn and appropriate airs. The Cumberland Society of Ringers rang a muffled peal; and the day passed off in a sedate and quiet manner, much to the credit of every individual.'
Without troubling you. Sir. with any remarks on the

Without troubling you, Sir, with any remarks on the vague and indeterminate application of the epithet gentleman, in modern times, I subjoin you a list of the select number of gentlemen who dined at the Coffee House on Thursday

Mr. Boniface, formerly Cook in the Military College at Farnham. James Bennett, Turner.

Charles Bennett, Journeyman Turner.
George Dew, Journeyman Carpenter.
William Barnes, Coach-maker.
Henry Earl, Journeyman Cabinet-maker.
Duniel Edwards, Journeyman Tinker. — Faigent, Journeyman Potter. William Lindsey, Journeyman Painter. Thomas Matthews, Journeyman Shoemaker. James Martin, Journeyman Carpenter. George Pearcy, Journeyman Bricklayer. William Scarlett, Journeyman Plumber. William Stedman, Journeyman Tailor. John Wherrerd, Farmer's Servant. William Wherrerd, Farmer's Servant.

This, Sir, is a select number from a party denominated the "Gentlemen Patriots," who certainly were worthy to rank amongst the most faithful and dutiful subjects of HER Majesty the Queen. These gentlemen patriots, being exceedingly incensed at the insult offered to her Majesty, by the King's refusal to associate her with himself on the day of the Coronation, or to fix a time for her Coronation on a subsequent day, had it in contemplation to crown a Caroline as proxy for their beloved and persecuted Queen. When the Queen's illness was announced, and said Queen. When the Queen's illness was announced, and to be encreasing, on the Saturday preceding the day of her to be encreasing, on the Saturday preceding the day of her to be encreasing, on the Saturday preceding the day of her to be encreasing. death, one of these gentlemen patriots exclaimed—"D-n her! I hope she will live till after Monday." This Monday was to have been the day of Coronation, and, of course, a day of feasting.

Thus, Sir, is exhibited a specimen of the feeling of these gentlemen patriots before and after their beloved and persecuted, and lamented Queen's death .- I am, Sir, your most A CONSTANT READER. obedient servant.

TO JOHN BULL.

" My name is CROWTHER."

Coroner's Inquest, Monday, Sept. 3. MR. EDITOR—I do not wish to intrude myself upon the columns of your deserving Journal, but as the extraordinary proceedings of the Jury (now sitting to enquire the came of Honey's decease) have awakened in the minds of all British feeling subjects a peculiar degree of disgust, I have ventured to send you a circumstance someway connected with them. I allude to a lame person of the name of Crowther.

I presume, he would never have dared to come before the I presume, he would never have dared to come before the Coroner and Jury last Monday, and represent himself as a Member of the honourable profession of the law, without he were actually in practice. But, Sir, he had first the impudence to assert that he was a barrister—next, that he appeared there in a peculiar capacity, viz. "for neither party." When he was rather hard pressed by Mr. Blaikie, he confessed "he came as amiens curia;" and, lastly, said he was a solicitor, concerned for the nearest relatives of the deceased.

Surely the profession, of which I have the honour of being a member, is not to be slurred more than it already is by the admission of (I am sorry to say) too many improper characters; and, therefore, to use Mr. C.'s phrase, as amicur curia, I beg leave to ask him, whether he is one of the Crowthers, of Wednesbury, Stafford?-If he is not, I trust his Majesty's Commissioners of the Stamp-Office will proceed against him, for practising either as a solicitor, attorney, no. tary-public, proctor, agent, or procurator, without a certificate, and which, according to the Act of 55 Geo. III. c. 90. subject him to a penalty of 501.

His name cannot be found either amongst the Barristers or London Attornies in the Law List; and, therefore, I do trust this may be the means of some enquiry being also pursued by the Law Association upon the subject.—I remain, Sir, your much obliged, H. M. M.

A Member of Lincoln's Inn.

THEATRE, HAYMARKET.

A TRAGEDY at this Theatre (unless, indeed, it were Tox THUMB, or Chrononotonthologos) is a rarity. Every thing associated in the mind with the little Haymarket is mirthful; and moreover, there is a prejudice (wherein founded, we know not) against crying in hot weather; this, however, must be getting out of fashion, since the Winter Theatres conti-nue to present their scenes of killing woe, even through the dog-days.

An exception to a general rule should never be made without a good reason, and it requires a very good reason in-deed to break through the system of playing broad farces at the Haymarket for the sake of introducing long, heavy trage-dies. We must allow, that the manager had a fair excuse for the innovation in the person of a debutante, who made her

appearance in Belvidera.

We would have wished some other tragedy had been selected for the occasion; for there are parts of VENICE PRE-SERVED calculated to excite the noisy clamour of the Gods, which inevitably mars the general effect of the performance; indeed, we think such excitation as the speeches of JAFFIER and Pierre are apt to produce, had better, on other accounts, be avoided—all traitors, murderers, and Radicals, talk the same principles, though perhaps not in the same words, and the final annihilation of the conspirators and plot in the play, do not seem to us qualification sufficiently strong for the traitorous language uttered in the course of it. This-TLE WOOD and DESPARD were hanged for their treasons it is true, but we should doubt the policy of having suffered either of those persons to have given a course of lectures upon rebellion previous to their execution.

MR. CONWAY (as they call him) was by no means successful in JAFFIER, but the contortions and distortions of his face were highly entertaining; to us, indeed, they gave considerable pleasure, as associated with youthful recollections We are old enough to remember some three or four and thirty years ago, the figure of a stone eater, at Merlin's Mu-seum, into whose mouth pebbles were thrown, which it began immediately to masticate, during the operation, its eyes rolled about and turned up, its great jaws worked, and its great ears stuck out, and it made the most ludicrous appearance imaginable. The chief charm to us, in Mr. Conway's acting, on Wednesday, was derived from his striking results. blance to the great, staring, twisting, grinning head in the exhibition, frightful as we thought it at the time.

MR. CONWAY is too tall for an actor—at all events for the Haymarket, and certainly for JAFFIER, if the debutante is to play BELVIDERA, or TERRY, PIERRE, for, while standing with his wife and friend, it appeared as if JAFFIER had been plotting against LILLIPUT, or PIERRE and BELVIDERA had been betrayed into Brobdignag.

TERRY played PIERRE for the first time, and played it pretty well; there is in Terry's tragedy a sort of innate sners himself, as if he felt a contempt for the humbug of his art. We are sorry to see this—no man can be excellent in any pursuit in which his whole heart and mind are not engaged; and one might as well expect a man married to a woman be never had seen, to be a happy husband, as an actor to be great, who is not enamoured of his profession.

Pleased are we, indeed, to be able to give a most favourable

account of the Lady (whose name a correspondent tells us is BRUDENELL,) who appeared in BELVIDERA, a more interesting person we have seldom seen upon the stage; her countenance is indescribably sweet, her features good, and her hair decidedly the most beautiful we ever beheld.

Having to play most of her scenes with the Gog JAFFIBE, her figure appeared somewhat petite; but in ordinary society her height would be just that, which blends grace with lighmes, and symmetry with delicacy—her voice is good, but some what monotonous—her soft and endearing scenes were really beautifully acted; and where she failed in the more boisterous parts, it seemed to arise from a want of practical skill in pitching the tone in which she spoke—her scream was discordant; but she is young to the stage, and

"If to her share some trifling errors fall,
"Look in her face and you'll forget them all."

She was most flatteringly received throughout, and the play announced for the next night with unanimous applause.



We cannot conclude these observations without remarking the splendour and elegance of the dresses of this piece, which do great credit to the taste and liberality of the management. We are surprised, that in such concerns as Theatres, parsimony ever should creep in; a few pounds laid out in matters of taste are most advantageously disbursed; and really, while the SURREY THEATRE, and other minor places of amusement, make the shew they do, it requires a skilful and liberal hand to surpass, or even to equal them, in the particular of costume or scenic decoration.

By a mere accident we enjoyed more amusement on Wednesday than we had bargained for. A fair friend, who accompanied us to the theatre, wished (there is no accounting for taste) to have a book of the play to read during the performance, the which seems to us to destroy all the illusion one wishes to cherish, and answers no purpose, that we can see, but catching the actors out in any mistakes they may happen to make. The young lady desired it, however, and we purchased a copy as we passed to the playhouse.

On our return home we discovered, prefixed to OTWAY's play, some remarks, which are so perfectly absurd, so illustriously ridiculous, that we cannot choose, after having laughed heartily at them ourselves, but select a few of them for the amusement of our readers.

The author of the prefatory remarks, whoever he may be tells us, that there is not a passage in VENICE PRESERVED, on "which the memory loves to dwell, not one that be-"comes, as it were, a part of our habitual thinking: yet " many such passages may be found in the neglected FORD "and WEBSTER, and not a few in DECKER; nay, (says " the anonymous oracle) the whole tone of the play is pro-" saic," &c. &c. and so he proceeds to run down OTWAY, and quotes a dry military command given to DURAND as a specimen of the general style of the tragedy of VENICE PRESERVED.

But with this we do not quarrel, because the Cockney School (of which, whoever he be, this preface writer is one) all have a cant about writers whom they call neglected and beautiful—and DECKER, and WEBSTER, and FORD are the most bewitching fellows that ever wrote;—as a matter of taste, if THEY like those obscure personages better than OTWAY, DRYDEN, BEN JONSON, or BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, let them enjoy their opinions, which, as nobody is likely to adopt, nobody can have any right to interfere with.

But this preface writer, after declaring his contempt for OTWAY's pathos, and telling us that " his language is worse than nothing, says this :-

"And here we are tempted to give one short extract from WEB STER; it is exquisitely beautiful, and will serve to show we have not spaken at randon. First, however, we should premise that the subject leading to the lines is briefly this:—the Duckess of Matfy subject learning to the lines is then the second of heavy marries her steward, and her brothers, in revenge, by several horrid schemes, endsavour to break her heart; finding all the efforts to this end ineffectual, they cause her to be strangled by their agent Bosola—the deed is done—Perdinand enters."

And now mark what the man quotes, to beat OTWAY out of the field.

" Bos. She is what you would have her. Fix your eye here.

Fer. Constantly.

" Bos. Do you not weep?

Other sins only speak, murder shricks out: The element of water moistens the earth, blood flies upwards, and bedews the heavens.

"Fer. Cover her face; mine eyes danzle -she died young!!!
Bos. I think not so; her infelicity

Seem'd to have years too many! "Fer. She and I were twins; And should I die this instant, I had lived

Mer time to a minute!!!!"

And then he adds—
"This is indeed pathos and the sublime of poesy: how exquisitely beautiful the reluctance of Bosola to name his deed; he can not say she is dead.—' She is what you would have her?—
How touching the relenting speeches of Ferdinand.—' She died
young?—and his remark that they were twins. For our own
PARTS, WE DO NOT ENVY THOSE WHO can read this extract with dry eyes, if indeed it be possible to any one; language so simple yet at the same time so poetical and energetic, is NO WHERE TO BE FOUND BUT IN FORD, and that immortal genius which leaves behind it all human efforts at a hopeless distance.

Here we arrived, as we thought, at the climax of absurdity nor could we conceive what on earth a man who could spell three words upon paper meant by such outrageous nonsense. The next paragraph satisfied us: the mysterious Cockney is evidently a disappointed playwright. He says-

"But WEBSTER lived in a happy period; there were neithe newspapers nor Scotch critics, who damn every attempt at strong writing by the name of German and melo-dramatic horrors."

Is not this beyond all measure comical? A literary mana preface-writer, telling us gravely that it was a happy period when there were neither newspapers nor Scotch critics

We know nothing of the Sage in disguise, who puts forth this farrago of absurdity, but we would stake our existence that he is some genuine sprig of the real Cocknies, who, at some period "concentrated all his ability," tact, and learning in adapting a raw head and bloody-bones melo-drame from the German, which, from the just animadversion of the daily papers. and the general contempt into which the whole race of Cockayne have been brought by BLACKWOOD, ground, and by its fall, deprived its ingenious adapter of the three pounds sixteen and three-pence three-farthings, which the liberality of the acting manager of Drury Lane had awarded, as the value of his piece, should it have sucoeeded; and to this awkward accident does OTWAY stand indebted for the censure he meets with, and WEBSTER for having a quotation made from his works that would disgrace even the writers for SADLER'S WELLS or the LYCBUM.

The MARRIAGE of FIGARO was produced at the Hav market on Friday, and most excellently performed. Jones and DECAMP were very efficient in ALMAVIVA and FIGARO. We never saw the PAGE better played in any theatre; and MISS CAREW acted and sang in the COUNTESS particularly well; MISS CORRI executed her music very prettily.

We are inclined to think our observations upon the band of this theatre have had their effect, and we are glad if they have, for it always gives us pain to censure, and when we do, it is with the hope of being ultimately useful both to the public and the proprietors.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

We observe, with pleasure, that a subscription has been entered into for the wounded Life Guards; and we have no doubt that the spirit of loyalty which pervades all the respectable classes of life will furnish a sum, which, however serviceable in itself to the gallant fellows, who are suffering from the lawless outrages of the mob, will be still more satisfactory to their feelings, as a tribute of esteem and affection for their noble conduct and exemplary for-

THE KING'S VISIT TO HANOVER .- We understand that it is finally determined that the King, immediately on his return from Ireland, will proceed to visit his German dominions. In the King's absence from his British possessions, a Commission of Lords Justices will be appointed, according to the precedents established in former with the appointment according to the precedents estainated in former reigns, to exercise the functions of Royalty here. The seal to be used by the Commission is said to be now preparing.

His Majesty, it is understood, will certainly visit Scotland next year, and hold his Court at Holyrood House for three or four weeks.

A letter from Piymouth, dated the 30th ult., states that a notifi-cation has been made to the Commander-in-Chief, and the Commissioner of the Dock-yard there, that his Majesty will visit that

port on the 9th or 10th of September. The Marquis of Londonderry arrived on the 25th ult. at his sent Mount Stewart; the houses on the Noble Lord's extensive estate were illuminated—these formed an amphitheatre of 15 miles.

The Duke of York arrived in town from Brighton on Thursday afternoon.

Lord Sidmouth arrived in town on Friday.

Major-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B. is about to quit Ceylon for England, on account of ill-health.

The sum total subscribed up to the 30th ult. in Dublin, towards the Palace or Monument to be erected in commemoration of his Majesty's landing in Ireland, is 7,8691. Irish money, which is about equal to 72001. English money.

The Bank of England has refused to take all silver coins which have holes punched through them, or which are otherwise mutilated the Government being determined to keep up the intrinsic value of the coinage.

BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA .- His Majesty's Royal Scots Regiment 2d battalion, is quartered at Trichinipoly, Madras Establishment.
The 45th Regiment is now quartered in Kandy, Ceylon, and the 83d and 16th Regiments are quartered at Colombo. The 1st Ceylon Regiment is now stationed at Kandy, and the 2d at Colombo. It is reported that the 2d Ceylon Regiment, now stationed at Colomb Ceylon, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Smelt. will relieve His Majesty's 73d Regiment at Trincomalee.

A reduction in the Royal 10th Hussars, stationed at Brighton took place there on Saturday se'nnight.—The number reduced was eventy-five.

SITTINGS BEFORE MICHAELMAS TERM, 1821 .- Seals, Rebearings, Appeals, and Petitions, before the Lord Chancellor:—Thursday, Nov. 1, First Seal.—Friday, Nov. 2, Rehearings and Appeals.
—Saturday, Nov. 3, Second Seal.—Monday, Nov. 5, Petitions.—Seals, Piens, Demurrers, and Petitions, before the Vice-Chancellor:—Thursday, Nov. 1, First Seal—Motions.—Friday, Nov. 2, Pleas and Denurrers.—Saturday, Nov. 3, Second Seal—Motions.—Monday, Nov. 5, Petitions. Monday, Nov. 5, Petitions.

A stage-coach has been established between Sydney and Para-

matta, the first known in the colony of Botany Bay.

His Majesty's ship Creele, Commodere Sir T. Hardy, arrived at Valparaiso, 16th May, in 13 days from Limu.

The East India Company's ship Kent, outward bound, was in lat. 20. 43. S., long. 33. I. W. on the 18th April, all well.

The accounts from all parts of the country state, that, generally speaking, the harvest has been well got in.

It must afford to every friend of his country real satisfaction to

learn, that in most of our principal manufacturing places, great activity prevails at the present moment.

Passengers by the various coaches that arrived in London on Friday, report the tempest on Thursday night to have been most awiul and terrific; it appears to have been at its greatest beight be-tween one and two o'clock in the morning. The thunder was so loud, and the lightning so strong, that the inhabitants on almost all the roads had quitted their beds. A tremendous fire was seen from Hockliffe and Dunstable.

The Suffolk Pitt Club held their First Anniversary on Tuesday the 21st ult. at Ipswich, in a building erected for the purpose in Northgate-street, which was profusely decorated with wreaths of flowers, evergreens, &c. and illuminated with variegated lamps. The tables were placed in three rows, with two divisions in each row, forming nine tables, at the top and bottom of which a Vice-President sat. The President's chair was placed at the centre table, the back of it formed a shield, on which was inscribed, in letters of silver, on light blue silk, "The Suffolk Pitt Club, instituted 1821," and tastefully decorated with blue and silver drapery; a variety of appropriate decorations and emblems were disposed in different parts room. T. S. Gooch, Esq. M. P. was in the chair. About 400 gentlemen were present. A variety of toasts were given. Among the rest—"The immortal memory of the Right Hon. William Pitt," which was drank standing, in silence.—"The House of Brunswick and may they never forget the principles which seated them on the The Protestant Ascendancy."-Throne of England."—" Majesty's Ministers."- " May the principles of Mr. Pitt ever have an influence on the councils of Great Britain." Captain of the age, the Illustrious Duke of Wellington, to whom the country could never repay its debt of gratitude."

A private letter from Boulogne, dated Aug. 29, has the following -Mr. Webster Wedderburn's proces was tried here this day, when, after a deliberate examination of all the witnesses, himself, and the servant (who has been long perfectly well), the Procureur du Roi pronounced Mr. Wedderburn's conduct perfectly justifiable, and that he had wounded the servant in his own defence, he having, by his own deposition, made the assault upon his master. The tri-bunal adjudged, therefore, 16 francs amende, and the costs to be paid mutually between the parties. Mr.W. was most ably defended by M. Bedouin, Advocate at Boulogne.

ADVERTISEMENT.] - A discovery has lately been introduced, which bids fair to supersede the necessity of a dentist. HUBSON'S Botanie Tooth Pewder is a certain remedy and preventive for all disorders of the mouth. It not merely cleanses and beautifies the teeth, but preserves them from decay to the latest period of life. It makes the teeth white, fastens such as are loose, prevents those decayed growing worse, removes the tartar, and cures the scurry in the gume, leaving them firm and of a healthy reduces. It is an antidote for gum-boils, swelled face, and that excruciating pain the teoth-ache; and so certain and undeviating is its effects th never was an instance of any person who regularly used it ever having the teeth-ache, or a tooth decay; and though so powerful an antiseptick, it is entirely free of acid, and so innocent that the contents of a box may be taken by an infant.—The following Agents are appointed—Mr. Atkinson (wholesame agent) 14 Gerrard-street, Soho-square; Sanger, 130, Oxford-street; Gattie and rarra-surer, sono-square; sanger, 150, Uxtord-street; Gatue and Pierce, 57, Bond-street; Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Taite, 41, Cornhill; Nix, Royal Exchange; Barclay's, Fleet Market; Dicey, Bow Church-yard; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler's, Cheapside, and most Medicine Vendens and Perfumers. Price 2s. 8d. a box.

#### POLICE.

Bow-street,-Joshua Boggas charged Mesers. T. and W. Hill, pawnbrokers, Upper Ratbbone-Place, with taking more than legal interest for a piedge. On the 20th Dec. 1619, he pledged a black cont, trowners, and waistcoat for 31. 10s.; in March last he sent a person named Winter to pay the interest, when Mr. Hill charged 17s. 10d., purporting to be the interest for the time stated. It appears, however, that the real interest amounted only to 13s. 14d and that the difference, 4s. 84d., was an overcharge made by the idants, who were convicted in the penalty of 51, and costs.

Mansion-House, - On Tuesday, J. Gaffeld, the silveramith, charged some time since with forging the Hall marks, was fully committed for trial. It was stated that the crime of forging the Hall and duty marks had of late encreused to so enormous an extent that the drawbacks exceeded the receipts at the Hall.

An enquiry took place on Wednesday before R. Birnie, Esq. in

consequence of a warrant granted by that Magistrate on a com-plaint against Count Bertrand. The warrant had been granted to search the Count's residence for a bust of Bonaparte, which it was alleged belonged to a Dr. Burton, but which the Count withheld. Count Bertrand said that the bust was the property of the family of the deceased, to whom he was executor, and he thought he should not be authorized in giving it up. The Magistrate swore the Count to the truth of this statement, and then said it was a case out of his jurisdiction, and dismissed the complaint.

HATTON-GARDEN .- On Thursday, Wm. Farr, the keeper of a coffee-shop in Leather-lane, was convicted on two informations of keeping his shop open, and serving ten or coffee after 12 o'clock, in the penalty of 51, for the first, and 71. for the second offence, which not being able to pay, he was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment. for the first, and two months for the second offence.

#### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Annovan.-Miss ---, teacher at a boarding-school, has ab--, a married man, agent to a house in London, in the wine trade. She is an interesting girl, of good connexions in this neighbourhood, and about eighteen years of age; while her inamorato is a dull, heavy sort of man, approaching to thirty. They are about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, it is

stated, to establish themselves as new settlers.

BATH.—The Herald Paper of this city states; we are informed that the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has removed the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan from the Curacy of Frome, by the revocation

BRIGHTON.—A singular instance of sudden death occurred here on Monday. Mr. Sprole, a gentleman of fortune, arrived on Sunday last, and on Monday morning, he went to Mahomeds, on the west cliff, and ordered a shower bath, when he was ready, the bath

was, in the usual manner, discharged upon him, when, shocking to relate, he fell instantly dead. His death is supposed to have been produced by the shock being too severe for a frame already much debilitated, or from apoplexy. The Coroner's verdict was—Died by the Fisitation of God. FOLKSTONE .- A serious affray took place in the night of the

st inst. at Apple Bay, near Birchington, between a large party of smugglers and a party of the coast blockade, in which Mr. Kerr, an officer of the latter, was dangerously wounded from a shot, and several of the smugglers were much cut.

They succeeded, however, in working the whole of the cargo of the boat, with the exception of one or two tubs.

CANTERBURY.—Thursday being the Anniversary of the King's

School Feast, an impressive sermon was preached at the Cathedral by the Rev. Mr. Plater, jun. in which he set forth the advantage of a public classical education, and stated that the immortal Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was educated in that foundation; as were the present Lord Chief Justice of England, and the Bishop of Peterborough. After the service, the Very Reversed the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Marlow, the Stewards, and many ladies and gentlemen, proceeded to the school, to hear the speechs with very great correctness. Mr. Jackson Delmar obtained by his merit the two prizes of the Lord Chief Justice.

DUNDER.—On Sunday morning, about three o'clock, the mail coach, when returning from hence, passed over the body of a man, named George Mullins, who was lying on the road, near Kintauns,

and killed him on the spot.

The activity of the Authorities in this town, in the course of reek, made an old weman speak after sixteen years' silence. She old "dumb fortunes" (a commodity not within the jurisdiction of the Guildry, it should seem, either for price of freedom, or for booth utset), and in this way picked up a living by pleasing female credulity. She was committed on a Justice of Peace's warrant; and after 24 hours' fasting and obstinacy, she was fain to exclaim, "Oh, Maister Watson, gi'e me a drink."

DUBLIN.- A disgraceful outrage took place at Donnybrook-fair on Sunday night week, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a number of daring ruffians entered one of the tents, and called for some drink. After they had finished the drink, they all started up from their seats, and drawing from under their coats staves, bludgeons, and other formidable weapons, extinguished the lights, and then attacked other forminable weapons, exhausts the results, and the actavely the company in the most brutal manner, several of whom were dreadfully wounded. They knocked down both the proprietor's wife and his assistants, afterwards destroyed the glass, delph, &c. teok the cocks out of the casks, let the liquor flow about, and robbed the till of upwards of ten pounds in money.

DOVER .- Last week, John Francis, John Standley, James Toms. Thomas Wilson, and John Ellis, were convicted before the Mayor, for playing at Cricket, in the parish of Charlton, on the Sabbath, in the penalty of 3s. 4d. each, which was paid in Court by the three first: the other two, Wilson, and Ellis, in default of distress, will be placed in the stocks for three hours, agreeably to the act of

EDINBURGH.-On Thursday, his Excellency Prince Nicho Esterhazy and suite, accompanied by the Lord Provost and Dr. Hope, visited the Register Office, Parliament House, the Libraries of the Advocates and Writers to the Signet, the College, Heriot's, Watson's, and Merchant's Maiden Hospitals, with all of which his Excellency appeared (as he expressed) to feel the highest gratification. The freedom of the city was presented by the Lord Provost in a neat speech, to which his Excellency made an appropriate reply, which he concluded by observing, that he should represent to the Emperor on his return, the flattering reception he had met with in

GLASGOW .- The Hunterian Museum in this city, was some time ago presented by Lady Keith with a gold sovereign of the reign of n Elizabeth, two antique coins found in a temple in the plain of Marathon, in Greece; two antique coins found in the Temple of Juno, at Athens; and three ancient coins from the Temple of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens.

GLOUCESTER.—On Saturday se'nnight, in front of the County gaol, Joseph Ford, aged 28, and John Badcock, aged 22, for horse-stealing, and John Baker, aged 16, for housebreaking and robbery, at Pamington, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law, before an immense concourse of spectators.

GRENOCK.—Sir Gregor M'Gregor, whose name is so intimately associated with the transactions of the war between the colonies of Spain and the mother country, arrived here on Friday last from Belfast, in the Eclipse steam-boat. His stay in town, we believe,



-The Bishou of Oxford laid the foundation-s new Lunatic Asylum in this city with much ceremony on Monday se'nnight, in the presence of the Pro Vice Chancellor, the President of Trisity College, the Provost of Oriel College, the Provist and a number of other gentlemen of the University address; House College, the Provist of the University address; House College, the Provision of the University address; House College, the College of the Colleg

in. The Glasgow will instantly refit for Ceylon. Sir Edward Paget and family have been waiting some time at Cowes, to embark in the Glasgow.

#### ASSIZES.

Sungwenter.—The King v. J. Williamson, Esq. Tills was a crimball information against the defendant, Mayor of Chester in the year 1819-20, & the question to try was, whether he had not us Mayor acted corruptly in the election for Member of Parliament for that The Mayor, according to the constitution of that city, was not the returning officer, the Sheriffs were; but his office, as chief magistrate, invested him with considerable influence in the election. candidates were the Right Hon. Richard Grosvenor, commonly oulled Lord Viscount Belgrave, Thomas Grosvenor, Esq., Sir John Grey Egerton, Bart., and Edward Venatics Townshend, Esq. It appeared that the defendant was attached to what was termed the appeared that we detended was structed to want was termed the Grosvenor interest.—Mr. T. Dicas stated, that he went to the defeadant's house on the 21st March, 1820, for the purpose of asking him when he would admit the 44 persons who had tendered at the poll? he said he would not admit them without notice, and that after he had notice, he would take all the time he could; he would not admit them during his time. Asked if he meant during the time of his Mayoralty? when he again repeated, he would take all the time he could. In a few days afterwards delivered him a list of the 44 names, and gave him notice of an intended application to the King's Beneh, if he refused giving them their freedom within a month, for each individual.—A great number of witnesses were called to prove the charge of his not admitting these persons to their freedom; they had, however, subsequently been admitted.— The Jury found him Guilty.—As soon as the Foremen had delivered the verdict, Sir William Garrow moved towards the Jury, and aid, "A very proper rerdict."

Carlisle.—Thompson v. Blamire.—This was an action for a

breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff was the daughter of a farmer at Darline; the defendant the son of a gentleman of good property, at Succe House. He had been in the habit of visiting the plaintiff, who is about 24 years old, the same age as the defendant; he had promised her marriage about six years previous to the action, but subsequently married a Miss Oliver. Some of his letters were a strange mixture of love, and fondness for horses. His letters, of which many were read, were in this style: -"My derivest Sarah, I have embraced the earliest opportunity of writing a few lines. I don't like Newcastle so well as I did. I should be much happier with you, my dear Sarah."
(There were two or three other objects alluded to in the letter; one was an object always of a great deal of attention with him, namely, his horse. "I am afraid it will be Saturday night before I will get hence, as the horse does not run for the cap, but for the maiden plate on Friday. I wish I was back to you again, my deur Sarah, as there are none on earth I love but you. I remain, dearest Sarah, your affectionate lover, E. Blamico."— The Jury taking the whole of these epistles into consideration, and the testimony as to the promise, gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 100l. damages.

W.lson (spinster) v. Birrell .- A similar action to the foregoing. A verdict for 2001, was taken, with consent of all parties, and the case not gone into

Renuick v. Matthews.—An action for erim. con., brought by a barber against an old gentleman. In this case a verdict was taken by consent for 40s, for the loss of the society of the plaintiff's wife.

Scotsmen v. Harriman.-This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage, brought by a traveller to a lace-dealer, against a young widow with a good firture. The fair defendant required a switchment of the property, provious to emering on the marriage; this the swain refused to accede to, and the Learned of opinion that as he did not finish the contract he was not entitled to recover, and so the plaintiff was nonseited.

#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MUBDER AND ROBBERY AT HIGHGATE .- Berrett and his wife vers examined on Thursday, before Dr. Owen and Mr. Beville at Highgate; the former on suspicion of having murdered the gardeper of Mr. Hall; and the latter for robbing the family of Ruthschild, with whom she had formerly Hved as dairy-maid. The property which was found at their lodgings, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild, consisted of bed furniture, decembers, tumblers and wine glusses, silver plate, obtan, knives and forks; wearing apparel, table linen, valuable trinkets, &c. a box was also proed which was found at the prisoners' lodging, containing a crow bar, a screw driver, and two tremendous banamers. The property was identified as being part Mr. Rollschild's, and part belonging to the servants. The femule prisoner was fully committed for trial, and the man was remanded

The neighbourhood of Highgate, for some time past, has been infested by a most notorious set of thieres, who have committed the most during depredations with impunity. Mr. Gowran's house has been repeatedly beset by robbers, whose during acts became at length so audicious, that he was arged to pursue some mode of intimidation, but not wishing to take the life of an individual, he recommended his servants merely to put some powder in the pistols to highten the thieres. One of his servants did so, and on beholding a thef urmed with a bindgeon he let the pistol off; the thier, apparently unblarmed, rushed on his servant and beat him ereffully over the shins until he disabled irun, and he escaped; similar attacks had recently been made.

Monday hight a pick-pocket was brought into the watch-house of \$\mathbb{B}\_{1}\$. Separation Without, in Cow-cross; whilst Mr. Coleman, a tailor, who was constable of the night, was entering the charge in the charge book, one of the light-ingered gentry, who accompanied the charge into the watch-home, picked his pocket of his watch, and deputted before his loss was discovered.

		SHIP N	EWS.		
Arrived	Malls	Due	Arrived	Maŭs	Due
	Publin	—		.Maita	
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Lisboh

DERL, Sept. 7. Wind 19. W. Selled, 46e Pyrennees, Clark, for Jamaica.

Argived and saited for the river, the Lord Crassious, Aiken, from Jamaica.

Remain, the Roslyn Cas'le, from liew Brunswick: Royal Charlotte, from
Hallfax: London, from Quibbe; Isa'elld, from the Cape; Hambletonian,

from Sierra Leone: Neptune, from Trieste; Importer, from Gibraltar; and

several others, names unknown.

HARWICH, Sept.7. Agrived H. M. ship Wys.-from the Elbe, and the Prince of Orange packet, with a spail, from Holland.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept.7. Wind S. W. Sailed, the Regulus transport,

FORTSHOUTH, Sept. I. wind to the Downs.

GOWES, Sept. 7. Arrived and sailed again, the Mary, Arckeoll, from London to N. S. Wales. Also arrived, the Hazurd, Claxton, from Guernsey, leaky. The George Symes, Bushby, from London, for Quelec, struck on Canier Point, near Pointsierry, 32 inst, and sustained so much damage that the zargo must be distanced.

The Carlotton, Clark, from Terceira, arrived at Faval the 21st July, and in the 2d Aug. was driven on shere, and could re, be got off without much damaged.

A-BARGAIN -CHELEBA. A-BARGAIN! CHELSBA. TO THE AST, ON LEASE, or A SOLD, an extremely desirable HOUSE of sight Rooms (including Kitchens) built and finished in the most ambatantial and decorative manner, under the Proprietor's Surveyor, who reay he referred to. A Garden behind, and a Grove in front; free from dust, and will supplied with water; a short distance from the Parls, and in a respectation english bearbood. Coaches every hour to all parts of Town.—It will be sold a burgain, and part of the Purchase may remain, urlet on Lease reasonably. Ast physics. Figures Terrace, White Styles, Chelsea, near the College.

FOR THE TEETH .- A DENTIFRICE, which, although it ANTIFRICE, which, although it has not the absurd pretensions of "generating enamel," or "converting the gums to cosal," will be found to possess every requisite that can reasonably be expected. These articles are perfectly innocent in their composition, and pleasant in their application, being the result of many years actual practice.—Also a TINCTURE that is warranted to afford relief in all cases, and is most will permanently remove the TOOTH ACHE.—Prepared by J. GRAY, Surgeon and Dunist, No. 25, Clottle Burlington-street, London, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6. each bottle of Tincture, and 3s. each box of Dentifrice. May also be had of Mr. Johnston, 68, Corabilit; Mr. Suuxder, 95, St. Jasseo'estreet, Brighton; at Mr. Williams's Library, Cheltenham; and of Mrs. Gosid, 4, Milsom-street, Bath, &c. &c. &c.

PRICE and GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, patronised by His PRICE and GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, patronised by His Majesty and the Royal Family, gives attength and a beautiful glossy appearance to the Hair; imparts to it the most delightful perfume, and prevents its falling off or turning grey to extreme old age. Hair dressed with this celebrated Oil soon becomes soft, curly, bright, and luxuriant in its growth; and hair that has I een injured, made harsh, and turning grey, will be restored, by a few applications, to its natural colour, brilliancy, and reauty.—Sold by the sole Proprietors, and only Importers, PRICE and GOSNELL, Perfumers to His Majesty, No. 12, Three Kings-court, Lombard-street, London, in bottles at 3s. 6d.; 10s. 6d.; and 21s. each, bearing their signature on the label in red ink.

CAUCION.—Mewers PRICE and GOSNELL her to cauthon the Nobility and Gentra aparious Macassar Oil, injurious to the hair, imposed upon the public by hair-dressers (falsely styling themselves importers) who are equally incompetent to ascertain the danger of what they extol, as they are to discover what might be useful.—Ask for Price and Gosnell's Macassar Oil.

FRENCH PERFUMERY.—JEAN DEVEREAUX'S KSPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEPLEURS, possesses all the lamby fragrance of the freshest flowers; its aromatic, cephalic, and nervine virtues, are instantly diffused through the most spacious a artiments, while the fragrance of its seen revives every person around.—Sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 5s. at the Depot for French Perfumery, 23, Lombard-street, London; where is to be had JEAN DEVEREAUN'S MONTPELLIER SOAP for rendering the complexion delicately amonth, clear, and even; imparting a wirlying grateful perfume, and giving to the skin a most delicutus feel and fuxurious brilliancy. Price 2s. 6d. per packet.—Sold retail at 68, Cornhill; No. 9, Regent-street, Pall Mall; 129, Oxford-street; 50, St. James's-street; 22. Hatton Garden, and wholesale by Price and Gosuell, Perfumers to His Majesty.

L'y A gratutions sample (on a handker-hief) of Jean Devercaux's celebrated Haprit de Lavande aux stillefteurs, will be presented to any Lady or Gortleman, which will prove its pleasing and refreshing properties, by applying to any of his Agents, or at his Depot, No. 23, Lombard-street, London.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

CHANGE of RESIDENCE induces the Patence to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that in consequence of the countericits under the same name, he has confined the sale to such respectable houses (only) who deal in genuine articles. The PATENT VIOLET SOAP having a decided preference, both as a washing and sharing Soap, for its elemanisty, as oftening, and balsanic properties on the skis, that it was in consequence of these inestimable qualities His Mujesty granted his Letter Patent. It should invariably be asked for as "Sall's Patent Violet Soap." It is sold in squares at 9s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. and in boxes containing twelve squares, at 25s. or twelve small, at 15s.; the shariy cakes, at 2s. 6d. each, or in boxes, 4s. 6d. which are re-filled, at 2s. 6d. and it is ferwarded to all parts of town or country, warran-red to mrive safe, by addressing a line by post to the Patentee. Observe his name and signature is on the satisfe of the wrapper.—J. B. HALL, No. 28, Hadlow-street, Burton Crescent, London.

PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP. PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP.—The Chamber Lamp, increasing in interest as the days shorten, the Patentes is induced to present this to the Public as a source of com our superior to any in this country, or perhaps the world. It embraces brilliancy, perfect vafe;;, and certainty for any length of time required, will bear any motion, ican be regulated to burn the loancest or shortest-nicht, disappearing in the morning without smoke or smell. The same principle applies, and the iLamp's equally portable, on elegant pedestals, for the dining table, sideboard, study, mantle-lice, &c.; and also for the Class Greeius Hangling Lamp for the hall, conservatory, passages, staircase, drawing-room lustres, &c. chagantly simple and much admired. It is a most essential acquisition in all linese Lamps, that they will burn the whole evening without trimming, requiring to be replenished with cotton only once in two or three months, and so simple that a child can turn them. The annual expense of light burning serry night in the year, proportionate with candles, is, for the chamber as above described, 10s.; for the kitchess, equal to a canale eight to the pound, 12s.; parlour or mould sixes, 15s.; and to fours, 17s.; suppose a dome lamp for the dining table, equal to lour mould fours, 60s.; or hall, three mould sixes, 45s. Thus the degrees of light, more or less, can be regulated at plassage autical to the occasion. By this statement Gont-emen may ascertain the great saving in proportion to their establishment, bearing in mind, that these Lamps burn as sweet as wax.—Sold for the Patentee, by Thomas Pearce and Co. No. 28s, facing the front of St. Clement's Church, Strand; who, to secure the reputation of this invention from the effects of adulterated sill, are bound to sell some but pray and genuine Spermacest. Letters addressed, post paid, from any part of the Kingdom, will meet with prompt attention.

attention.

A GENTLEMAN residing in Bedford-square called on the PRINCE, and declared to him that his RUSSIA OL has twice restored his hair from getting quite baid. The Proprietor does not puhish any person's name in the Newspapers, but any respectable person calling spon the Proprietor may be made acquainted with the name of the Gentleman; and even Medic al Gentleman; and the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any Oil for the Hair, and will do, he cases of Baldness and weak Hair, what can possibly be done. Thousands of Lailies and tentlemen have a good Head of Hair by using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil. But some Ladies being persuaded to use other Oils, they soon found the difference, as their Hair began to fall off, or getting grey. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil is the best Oil for dressing, preserving, and prometting the growth offiair, and if used constantly, not a Hair will fall off or turn grey; clears the Scarf, and keeps the Head and Hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months, will restore tite Hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roofs are remaining, which has been proved by hundreds.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil, at 4s, the should bottle; or a bottle, containing the quantity of nearly five small ones, at 11s, which is a great saving; and observe "Prince" on the wrapper and seals of each bottle; without, it is not gesuine, and camea answer the purpose.

Sold whelvesule, retail, and for experitation, by the sele Proprietor, A. Prince, (£5' removed to No. 9, Peland-street, Uxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond-street; and by nost principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

Proved by Affidavit, before the Lord Mayor of London, that A. Prince is the original Proprietor of the Russia Oil; therefore if any Perfumers, and cannot answer the purpose.

15' Ludies and Gestlemen will be particular, as there are unprincipled to the content of the purpose.

cannot answer the purpose.

5 T Ludies and Gentlemen will be particular, as there are unprincipled persons in town and country who sell counterfeits, and say they are genuine.

THE only Article that REALLY PREVENTS the HAIR FALLING OFF, or TURNING GREY, produces a luminant Growth on the baidest places, and beautiful downing Curls, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

The Original and Genuine, which for many years has been universally admired, and is acknowledged the best and obeapest article for producing a beautiful Head of Hair, and produces WHIGKERS, EYE. BROWS, &c. As pre-eximent virtues have gained it the patronage of Rayalty and the Nobility, and is attested by an immense multitude of witnesses. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.: 10s. 6d.; and One Guinea per Bottle.

Also, ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE.—By merely wetting the Halw with this Preparation, the Proprietors warrant to produce immediately a perfect change in RED or GREY HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE. BROWS, &c. to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, imitating the exact natural colour. Washing makes this Dye the more durable. Ladies or Gentlemen may dye their Hair with éase and secresy. Price 4s.; 7s. 6d.; and 10s 6d. Wheleslee Petral and for Exercitation by the Sole Proprietors. A

10s 6d.
Sold, Wholeslac, Retail, and for Exportation, by the Sole Proprietors, A. Sold, Wholeslac, Retail, and for Exportation, by the Sole Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, corner of Kirby-street, the first turning on the right in Hatton-garden, Holbern, London; and by appointment, by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders throughout Europe.
A. ROWLAND and SON respectfully caution the Public against apurieus Articles. Under their Names impostors have signed their imitations, A. Rowlandson, which deception renders it necessary to observe the true aignuture, A. ROWLAND and SON, in Red Ink, wrote en each Bottle.

HALL'S sublime TURKISH FASTE, TAGE OF THE POWDER.—The above elegant preparates, which universally approved by Ladies of the fiver rands and universally approved by Ladies of the fiver rands and universally approved by Ladies of the property of the proper

or Cashirr, and was nated to arrive the.

N. B. Observe the above are only to be had of the second to be a seco

### LONDON MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, SEPT. T.

The advance in the price of Flour on Monday occas sale for Wheat; hence but little of that day's arrival remained unsold at the close of the market. This morning we had a fix supply from Suffolk, and the weather being unfavourable, the sales were brisk, at an advance of from 2s. ro 3s. per quarter for the bearings, with a readier safe for the inferior descriptions. Barley and Beans command rather better prices; and having a very short supply of Oats this week, the trade is about 1s. per quarter deare. In other articles we have no variation to notice.

RETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on beard Ship, as under. 

AGGREGATE AVERAGES, AUG. 25.
Wheat, 55s 11d—Rye, 31 5d—Barley, 26s 1d—Oats 26s 16d—Balley, 26s 2d—Os 0d.

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER! S s. d.
Portugal Gold, in Coine 9 0 p.ex.
Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 101 —
New Doubleons 9 0 0 — New Dellars 4 10 34 New Dollars . , • 4 10 Silver in Bara Stand • 4 11 New Louis, each . • • •

, our ministra	
Cork	
Bahia	TIM
Rio laneiro	49
	Maita 45 Palermo 116
Leghorn47	Genos
Seville35	Gibraltar 3
	Barcelona . 35
	— — Esa, fo Cadiz 3
NGEFRIDAY, Se	pt.7.
	Trieste

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM SEPTEMBER 3, то SEPTEMBER 6, Inches

NEW WU The better qualities of Plantation Sugars have been a request at the full prices of last week, but Browns have sustained a depreciation of 1s. per cwt.; Foreign descriptions still continue on the decline; White Havannahs 40s. to 42s. and Brazils 33s. to 35s.—Refined Goods burely support their previous currency.—The public sales of Coffee have been extensive, and the demand equily 50; the value of this article may be considered the same as at the date of our last exposition, -Our Cotton market has remained in a state of inactivity, without any alteration in its value being produced; our advices from Liverpool, however, notice a decline of 1 pr lb. in Brazils, and all other sorts are offering freely. - Tallows have been an object of speculative attention; on Thursday then were no sellers of Yellow Candle at 46s. per cwt.; since then they have become more accessible, and are disposed to accept this

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Pres.	٠,
Bank Stock		237	_	-	-	غنا
3 per-Cent, Reduced		761			-	Œ
3 per Cent. Consols		7.91	73	757	738	78
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5 per Cont. Navy	Holiday.	109	10%	100	-100}	1200
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India Bonds		64 p	_	61 9	100	T
Exchequer Bills, 2d	1	3 P	tp.	49	49	1 5
Ditto, 24d		-			14-14	25
Oinnium	1		-	- 4		60

price.—Rums have attracted more notice, and command as at-

vance of 1d. per gailon.

#### BIRTHS.

At Constantinople, Aug. 5, Lady Strangford, of a son. On Saturday se might, at Bexley Heath, Kent, the lady of the Cetton, of a daughter. In Tuesday last, at Carlton Hall, Northamptonshire. Lady Palmer, at

On Thursday last, at Boyle Farin, the Lady Mary Stanley, of a daughtt,

MARRIAGES.

On Thesday last, at St. James's, Westerbaster, by the Rev. Edward Ripton, Charles Terry, Esq. Jun. of Bedford-row, to Susanna, eldest daughter of Philip Cooper, Esq. of Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

On Thursday, the 16th ult. at Lausanne, Raiph Smyth, Esq. to Georgians, eldest surviving daughter of the late Hou. John Thomas Carel and of Lody Caroline (arel.

Caroline Capel.

As Heuley on Thanses, George Newman, Bsq. Captaba in the Royal Bada Millitia, to Miss Ellis, daughter of the late htev. W.m. Ellis, of Carerneid. On Tuesday, at St. James's Church, George Hole, Raq. grandson of the late Dr. Home, Bishop of Norwich, to Miss Jame Crew, youngest daughter of R. H. Crew, Hsq. Secretary to the Hon. Board of Ordanese.

At Dunnichen, Forfarshire, N. B., on the 27th ult. the Barl of Kinter, is Louisa, youngest daughter of Francis Hawkins, Esq.

At Menlough Castle, county Galway, Capt. T. A. Mullina, of the Jik Publeers, grandson to the Right Hon. Lord Ventry, to Elizabeth Theodore, daughter of Sir John Blake, Bart.

On Thursday, the 6th, a few hours after giving birth to a substitute Bridget, the wife of James Hugo Greenwell, Ezq. of Bentinek-street, fluschester-square, in the 25th year of her age.

At Englefield Green, in her 87th year, Mrs. Torin, widow of the late Benjamin Torin, Esq.

Sunday last, at his house at Battersea-rise, Richard Budd, H. D. age? 75.

On Wednesday, the Kev. George Cope, D. D. Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral of Hereford, in the 66th year of his age.

At Estadores, on the 12th July last, Mrs. Camming, relies of the comming, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General of that latent On Sunday last, at Horistey-low, Islington, Mrs. Susannak Gausta, lake of Lambeth Marsh, in the 64th year of her age:

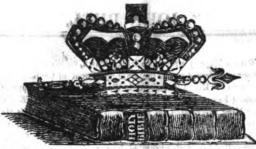
LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WERTER, No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, she only Communications to the Eristor, (post paid) ere requisely

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" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 40.

# SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC -THE CORONATION

THE OVERTURE, with the favourite AIRS in the GRAND CORONATION, as performed with unbounded applause at the Theatre Reyal, Drury-Lane, composed and arranged for the Piane Forte, by T. Cooke, price 3s.—Published and sold by Chappell, and Co. Music Sellers to His Majesty, No. 50, New Bond-street.

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FROM the PACKET of L dvertised in our Paper last Sunday, as stepped on a suspicious Person, only three have been claimed; the others, being of a curious nature, coming from persons of the first distinction, several of which are amorous, some political, others serious, have been deemed worthy, we understand, of being put into verse by the celebrated Author of "The Post Bag," and will be published aniform, on Saturday next, under the title of THE DUBLIN MAIL; or, INTER-CEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

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Vision of Judgment.—X. Tomline's Life of Pitt.—XI. James's Essays on
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#### SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, SEPT. 8.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 7.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 7.

2d Reg. of Brag. Guards.—Capt. 6. Chit:y, from helf-pay 30th Feot, to be Paymaster, vice Rose.

10th Reg. of Light Dragoons.—Cornet and Light. Lord J. Bentinck to be Lieut. vice Drummond.

Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards.—Lieut. H. St. J. Mildmay to be Lieut. vice Middinary.—Ass. Surg. S. Gilder to be Ass. Surg. vice Worrell.

56th Reg. of Foot—Lieut. H. E. Hill to be Capt. vice Gualy.—Ensign R. S. Vicars to be Lieut. vice Hill.—W. J. Fraser, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Vicars. 79th Ditto—Lieut. A. Cameron to be Paymaster, vice M'Arthur.

2d West. India Reg.—Hosp. Ass. M. Ritchiette be Ass. Surg. vice Kelly.

Hospital Staft.—Ass. Surg. D. Dockard to be Surg. to the Forces.—Happ.

Ass. J. Christer to be Hosp. Ass. is the Forces vice Mol.

Brevet.—Col. W. Chabot to be Major-Gen, in the Army.

WHITEHALL, SEPT-4.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Majer W. Morrison. of the Artillery, on the Madras Establishment, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Sept. 29. J. Millingen, Castle-street, Houndsditch, jeweller.—Sept. 29. J. Kenworthy. Saddleworth, York, dyer.—Oct. 9, T. Clarkson, Kingsbury, Warwick, dealer in coals.—Oct. 13, J. Heginbotton, Ashton-under-Line, roper.—Sept. 29. W. Massam, Ryball, Rutland, miller.—Oct. 4, R. Ralph and W. King, Ipswith, maltsters.—Oct. 2, G. Massor, Chard, Somerset, elsthier.—Sept. 18, M. B. Schlesinger, Church-court, Clement's lane, Lombard-street, indige-merchant.—Oct. 11, S. Waddington, Brighouse, Hallfax, corn-facter.—Oct. 1, T. Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Gateshead, Durham, cabinet-maker.

ERRTFIFICATES—Sept. 29.

T. Douglas, Dover, master-mariner.—E. Bristow, younger, Lloyd's Coffeenouse and Iver, Buckingham, insurance-broker.—G. Glever, Lower East

T. Douglas, Dover, master-mariner.—R. Bristow, younger, Lloyd's Coffee-house and Iver, Buckingham, insurance-broker.—G. Glover, Lower East Smithfield, oil and colourman.—G. Bradbury, Hadley, Wellington, malister.—R. H. Salmon, Alfred Place, Bedford square, horse-dealer.—P. Smith, elder, and P. Smith, younger, and W. Smith, Burnden, near Bolton, Lancashire, masslin-manufacturers.—R. Offer, Bathwick, Somerset, plasterer.—T. Cox, Crediton, Devon, inn-keeper.

#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

AGAR, M. Walbrook, eilman.

HILLARY, T. P. Little Tower-street, wine-merchant.

REID, A. Pimilee, earpenter.

SMALPAGE, J. Leeds, woolien-draper.

RYDER, A. Commercial-Sale-Rooms, cotton-merchant.

MAWDSLEY, H. Ormskirk, Lancashire, plumber and glazier.

DAWSON, J. Penrith, coach-maker.

NORFOLK, H. Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, worsted-maker.

RROWN, C. Dundes, merchant.

WRIGHT, D. Well-street, Wellelose-square, corn-dealer.

CORBYN, J. J. Pilgrim's-Hatch, Essex, and of Freeman's-court, Corn-dill, master-mariner.

S. BILL, Hill Top, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, timber merhant.

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAYS GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hayden and Read Chritenkam, lodging-house-keepers.—Moore and Blandy, Liverpoel, glass-bottle-manufacturers.—Barlow and Reeve, Olympic, Theatre,—Surith, Parkinson, and Direw, Loud, gascers.—Nama and Jampic, Gld Change, warchousemen.—Birdsall end Sharpe, Liverpool, druggists.—Provser and Roach, Gloucester, timber sacrehants.—Harrison, Whitworts, and Harrison, Manchester, corn-dealers.—Hey and Rowe, Newington, wood larners.—Eackney and. Washington, Congleton, sitk-throwsters.—Otterell and Fowler, Bristol, corn and flour-factors.—Terry, Alexander, and Scott, Gibraltse, commission-merchants.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

HUYBENS, C. W. Castle Street, Leicester Square, picture-dealer.

WELSH, W. Liverpool, drysalter.

DEEPING, G. Lincoln, iclinoucor.

DIXON, W. Birmingham, linen-draper.

DEEPING, G. Lincoln, iclinoucor.

DIXON, W. High Street, Portsmouth, tailor.

GOODWIN, J. Bristol, coal-merchant.

OLIVA, T. C. Liverpool, merchant.

PARR, W. Great Russell Breet, failor.

STEAD, T. Thrum Hall, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner.

TUNSTALL, H. Liverpool, provision-dealer.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 3, J. Matthews, Penzance, sull-maker.—J. Clayton, jun. Leeds, Verkshire, woolstapler—October 4, W. Hayses, Stoutbridge, currier,—October 2, W. H. and C. Barnard, Liverpool, merchants.—October 9, R. Bealey, Cockey Moor, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.—Oct. 9c. E. Spiencer, Billifer Lanemerchant.—Nov. 3, J. Nailer, Jeffrey's-square, merchant.—Oct. 2C. Ellis, Birmingham, plater.—Oct. 3, L. Frost, Liverpool, timber-merchant.—Oct. 29, J. and J. Aspimall, Liverpool, wine-merchant.—Oct. 4, J. Saunderson and T. Maaters, Sutton, Bedford, corn-factors.

CERTIFICATES—Oct.8.

T. Medd, Staple Inn-buildings, draper.—J. Massie, Derby, mercer.—J. Beck, Newcaste-upon-Tyne, grocer.—W. Windeatt, Tavistock, fellmonger.—J. Walsh, Barbican, victualler.—W. C. Laugharne, St. Mary-Axe, merchant.—A. Areber, Great Chapel Street, Soho, baker.—P. Atkluson, Rathbone Place, haberdasher.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 8.—The young Dukes of Brunswick will not admit to their presence any of the English who have put on mourning for the late Queen Caroline, their aunt.

A private letter from Paris, dated Sept. 7, says:-" The apartments of the Palace Elysée are fitting up in a style to render them worthy to receive the King of England, at the time when it is boped this Monarch will come to Paris, after having visited his Hanoverian dominions. It is a remark singular enough, that the arst of the Sovereigns of Great Britain who has renounced his right to take, on his Coronation, titles which recall an ancient Sovereignty, should also be the first to visit France."

An article from Brussells, dated the 7th inst. says, "the King of England is expected in this capital on the 18th of this month. He will occupy Lord Clancarty's Hotel."

VIENNA, Sept. 1 .- By the latest accounts from Constantinople of the 10th of August, it appears that news had been received there from the Morea and Livadia, which state that the Imperial troops had succeeded in driving the Insurgents from some districts of these

PROVINCES, and in restoring transpillity there.

Frankfort, Sert. 3.—The King of England is expected to arrive here from the 20th to the 24th of this month. It is asserted, that he will make excursions from this town to Homburg to see his sister, the Landgravine, and to Ludwigsbourg, to visit his other sister, the Queen Downger of Wurtemburg. Preparations are making at Darmstadt, for the passage of His Majesty.

SEPT. 4:—It is affirmed that the Emperor Alexander, faithful to

SEPT. 4:—It is affirmed that the Emperor Alexander, maintai to the principle which forms the basis of the Holy Alliance, will take no decisive step without the previous consent of his high Allies; it was on this account that General Schowaloff was sent to Berlin, and other personages were sent en mission to Paris, Vienna, and even London, although England is no party to the Holy Alliance. Russia, it is said, will not act decisively, until answers from the different Courts shall have reached St. Petersburgh. At this time the Emperor may have received the answer of the Porte, and have learned the arrival of the Baron de Strogonoff at Odessa.

AUSSIVENE ATT OF THE DEFORM THE STORY OF THE COURSE OF VIENNE, which arrived to-day, has brought the important news that the two Russian armies, commanded by Generals Sacken and Wittgenstein, have been in full movement since the arrival of an extraordinary estafette from St.

A letter from Dresden says, a new sect of fanatics has sprung up there, some of whom have carried their enthusiasm to such a height, as to commit assassination and suicide. One woman lately killed her servant, by way of qualifying herself for heaven!

MADRID, Aug. 29.—A disagreeable occurrence took place this

evening in the street of Jacometsean. Don Ignacio Ordobas, Col.
of Engineers and officer of the War Department, just returned from
the Escurial, had a dispute in his habitation with the porter, respecting the payment of his labour. The persons in the street saw
the porter come out with his arm wounded, and complaining that Col. Ordobas had ill-used him with his sabre. The neighbours, immediately declared themselves in favour of the wounded man, and began loudly to demand that this crime should be punished when troops came up. At last Gen. Quiroga addressed the people, and took Ordobas by the arm, conducting him with others of his friends to the quarter of the street of Fuencarral, between two guards of infantry. The people, as on all similar occasions, as supposed guilty, behaved with the greatest propriety, and dispersed quietly.

ODESSA, Aug. 14.—M. the Baron de Strogoneff arrived here last night: his departure met with no obstacle whatever; on the connight; his departure met with no obstacle whatever; on the contrary, every possible facility was afforded him, and he was treated with great regard. There is already a very considerable Russian army on the frontiers of Turkey, which daily receives reinforcements. Count de Wittgenstein fraquently exercises these troops in sham fights.—The Emperor is expected in this quarter, and we are in hopes that he will visit this port. The Turks again permit vessels leden with court to easy fraction to this countries. sels laden with corn to pass freely to their respective destinations.

On the 29th of August, a conrier arrived from St. Petersburgh with dispatches of the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander is hourly expected at Odesa, from whence he will proceed to the head-quarters of Count de Wittgenstein. Commercial letters an-

nounce that a deputation of Greeks is on its way to Odessa, to request the Emperar to accept the protectorate of Greece.

By the Confiance Sleop of War, arrived at Portsmouth from Jamaica, whence she sailed 30th July, we have received Papers of the 28th of that month. A great deal of dry weather had been experienced in the island, and much distress was anticipated by the inhabitants, if some prompt measures were not taken by the Government to provide against a searcity of the crops; in consequence addresses were about to be presented to His Grace the Governor upon the subject. These Papers confirm the re-occupation of Coro by the Royalists, the battle of Carabola (which was decided in favor of the Insurgents,) and the retiring of the two opposing Chiefs, near Porto Cabello. The Insurgent flotilla of gun boats, which have been for some time stationed off Carthagena, have at length succeeded in cutting out the Spanish vessels in that harbour, although under the heavy fire of the Spanish batteries. Bocachica is also in the hands of the Insurgents.

Extraot of a private letter from Bahia, dated July 12 :- "Bahia is in a disturbed state, I am sorry to say, and much fear another month will produce a great alteration. The fort was a few days since attempted to be blown up, and there are near 2,000 barrels of powder in it. The only regiment of European troops here has Meen kept under arms the last six days.—The distance between the Brazilians and the Europeans is the occasion of the ferment.

On his Majesty's return to King's Town, on Wednesday evening, ed up, in the state apartment of the Royal George yacht, to the King and the Lords in Waiting. 'Admiral Keppel, Commodore Paget, &c. had the honour also of dining with His Majesty. The King afterwards sat on his sofa on deck, where His Majesty was entertained by his Marine band. They performed several favourite pieces of music. St. Patrick's Day and Garryowen were called for, and applauded by the King most heartily. His Majesty retired to repose at his usual early hour. His Majesty has been frequently detained for days by contrary winds off the Isle of Wight and other parts of the English coast, on similar excursions. It is not His Majesty's custom to disembark after a formal departure. On Thursday, a great number of the nobility and gentry of Dublin were seen at the new pier, and the several boats freighted with beauty and fashion gave an interest and animation to the scene. His Majesty remained on deck for the most part of the day, and amused himself with some success by fishing. His Majesty sat for a considerable time on a sofa, on deck, that he might gratify the numerous parties of ladies and gentlemen who crowded in boats about the yacht, by shewing himself. The day was uncommonly fine.

On Friday, about ten minutes after two o'clock, the Royal squadron got under weigh, and having cleared King's Town, stood out to sea; the guns at the battery fired a Royal salute. His Majesty remained on deck, and with his usual condescension, bowed most gracefully, took off his travelling bonnet, and saluting in a particularly affectionate manner, the immense crowds, that had assembled on the shores, and cheering the Royal squadron. Telescopes were to be seen from almost every house along the line of road from Merrion to Dunleary, all bearing on one point, and those who carried them, from the frequent applications made for "a look," seemed but to hold them probano publico. As the evening advanced, the Royal squadron appeared to be making their way in fine style, right in the direction of Holyhead, and at that twilight hour, whilst they were yet discernable to the admiring and anxious spectators, "distinct, but distant;" the effect produced by their "gullant bearing" was fine beyond description.

On Sunday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the fleet was descried by telescopes several miles at sea, off Milford Haven; at 11 it was seen

scopes several miles at sea, off Millord Haven; at 11 it was seen approaching the harbour, and at half-past twelve the Royal Yacht came to anchor opposite the Nelson Hotel, where thousands of spectators had assembled to view the pleasing sight.

At six o'clock on Tuesday, His Majesty left Millord Haven, and in the course of the day the Royal squadron was observed to the westward of St. Anne's Lights. As the wind had set in obstinately from the westward, varying between W. N. W. and W. S. W. it was supposed that the King would relinquish his design of resultance. was supposed that the King would relinquish his design of weather-ing the land's-end, and disembark somewhere in the Bristol Channel. The Royal squadron were driven back to Milford Haven, on Wednesday; in consequence of the gale which was blowing, they came to anchor that evening in the harbour. Next morning the King landed and proceeded for town.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday the Duke of York held a Levee at the Horse Gua when Sir Hudson Lowe was presented to the Commander-in-Chief, on his return from St. Helena.

The Duke of Manchester, Governor of Jamaica, and Sir J. Keene Governor of St. Lucie, have come home in the Tarter frigate. The subscription for the Life Guards who suffered injuries on the

14th ult. amounts to between 3 and 4001.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains an order from the Lord Cham-

berlain's office for a change of mourning on Thursday last, and on Sunday, the 27th inst. the Court to go out of mourning. Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were then stationed, viz.:—For BENGAL AND CHINA—Duchess of Athall, Captain Daniell; New Ship, Captain Hunter; and Balcarras, Captain Cameron. For Maddas and China—Thomas Couts, Captain Majoribanks, and New Ship, Capt. K. Smith. For Bombay and China—Castle Huntly, Captain Drumnond; Berwickshire, Captain Sheppard; Buckinghamshire, Captain Adams; Duke of York, Capt. Campbell; and Dunira, Capt. Hamilton. For Bencoolen and China —Thames, Captain Haviside. For St. Hellena, Bombay, and China—New Ship, Capt. Walker; and Orwell, Capt. Saunders. For China—Direct—Lady Melville, Capt. J. Stewart; Marquis of Huntly, Capt. D. M'Leod; London, Capt. J. B. Sotheby; and Canning, Capt. W. Patterson.

A dingraps. Was sign at the Marcial Hamiltonian Capt.

A dinner was given at the Mansion House on Monday to the Corporation, at which the Lord Mayor proposed the hearths of the Magistrates of the City of London; Mr. Alderman Magnay and Mr. Alderman Heygrate both expressed their intentions of starting for the Civic Chair. On the breakter of the Civic Chair. for the Civic Chair. On the healths of the Sheriffs being given, Mr. Waithman said, it would be no vexation to him if he was no for the Civic Chair raised one step higher!

COURTS OF CONSERVANCY .- The Lord Mayor held a Court of Conservancy at the Town-hall, Southwark, last week, when he received the report of the Jury appointed to examine the present state of the river Thames, particularly with respect to the gas establishment in the Middlesex district. The Jury were so fortunate as to come on the spot at the precise time that the gas water was running into the river, which it contaminated to a visible extent of at least 30 yards from the stream. They bottled some of it for experiment, and had found it poisonous to a serious degree. The report further stated, that the Jury had caused the bed of the river close to Vauxhall-bridge to be dragged, when they found the rubbish brought up strongly impregnated with the residuum discharged from the gas -The Lord Mayor ordered prosecutions against the parties offending.

Alderman Wood and the Rev. J. Page Wood, his son, landed at Deal on Wednesday evening from Calais.

Mr. Woodney, Lieutenant Clapperton, of the Royal Navy, and Lieutenant Denman, of the Military Service, who are about to proceed into the interior of Africa, to determine the course and ermination of the River Niger. They go first to Tripoli, and thence, under the protection of the

Bey, to Tombuctoo.
The Liverpool packet, Waterloo, while on her passage to Dublin last week, sprung a leak. The vessel was full of passengers. At one time there was five feet water in the hold, but by extraordinary exertions of the passengers she was canbled to reach Liverpool.

There were six of his Majesty's horses on board, one of them a remarkably fine animal, and a great favourite of his Majesty: this horse, and two others, were drowned in the hold. Two of his Majesty's carriages were on deck, and it was suggested to heave them overboard. This was opposed by Captain Maxwell and Majer Slater, and with such effect, that the idea was abandoned. His Mujesty's coachman wept bitterly for the King's favourite horse.
"I care not for the carriages," said he, "we can build carriages, but we cannot build such a horse."

Richard Birnie, Esq. is appointed Chief Magistrate at Bow-street in the room of Sir Robert Baker resigned. This gentleman has resigned in consequence of an intimation from Lord Sidmouth conveyed officially, with the usual sanction and responsibility, of the Executive Administration.

A puncter observed, on hearing of the illuminations at Brosswick on the night of the Queen's funeral, that it did not appear at all strange to him, since the patron of the Cathedral was Saint Blaire. A second and more moderate quibbler differed from his friend, and said, that if the Brunswickers did feel so-row for her Majeny's death, they had sufficient philosophy about them to make light of it.

A smart contest took place yesterday se'nnight, at Ipswich, for the office of High Steward of that Borough, in the room of the late Barriof Dysart, when Sir R. Harland was elected. The number were, for that gentleman, 401; and, for the Duke of Wellington,

The wife of the late Emperor Christophe, and her two daughter, arrived in the Downs on Friday in the Missionary, from Port-au-

On Friday the Grand Jury found a true bill against some persons for assaulting one of the Life Guardamen, a tall/good-looking sun, and for abusing him, by calling him, among other opposition names, a " Picoadilly butcher," &co. &co.

In consequence of a law passed very recently, no mare, one landed in France, under whatever circumstances; can be reimbarked. A similar law has long been in force respecting entire horses and

WELCH PROBITY .- On Saturday se'nnight, the Assizes for Merioneth terminated at Dolgelly: there was neither prisoner as cause! and on Wednesday the Commission was opened at Carons. then, where there was not one prisoner for trial, either for the county or borough.

An unlucky mistake occurred at Kerry Head on the eren Friday se'nuight. His Majesty's sloop of war Redwing fell in with the Harriet revenue cruiser, Capt. Tandy, and supposing a to be a smuggler, fired several shots into her, and continued to do so for a considerable time; it was not until the boats of the Redwing was preparing to board the Harriet, that the mistake was discreted.

One of the crew was killed. The firing was beard distinctly for a considerable time off the Ballyhiege shore, and upwards of forty

shots were fired, accompanied by repeated cheers from each reset.

Singular Fact.—On Monday last, two persons of the name of Reynolds (but in no way related) were interred at Cheshunt, under somewhat remarkable circumstances. The gentleman, Mr. John Reynolds, near 90 years of age, was formerly a brewer at Che but had lived some years at Margnie; the lady, who was the wife of Mr. Wm. Reynolds, attorney, of Chesbunt, having gone to Margne for the benefit of her health, took up her residence in the hour the old gentleman, and they both died so nearly together, that their remains were conveyed to their respective families at Obesbunt, and

to the same church-yard on the same day.

Court or Common Council.—On Tuesday, a Court was held to receive the Report of the Committee on the occasion of addresses. sing the King on his Coronation. It recommended humbly to request His Majesty to bonour the Corporation with his presence of Lord Mayor's day to dinner.—Mr. Oldham, as Sub-Chairman of the Committee, talked of the loyalty of the Corporation. He had no doubt that although the Corporation would not go to the lengths of expression which had been gone to in the sister country, yet that they would display a greater solidity of feeling (if he might use the expression) which would be equal in amount, and do honour to them in the estimation of the country at large. He would say, that the City of London had never been more honoured in its Lord Major than at present; he wished that they should have a gentleman of fortune, of good sense, and of conciliatory habits, to serve the effice for the ensuing year, in short, he wished a second Theore!—The Report was agreed to. The next business was a Vote of Thanks to Sheriff Waithman for his conduct at the funeral of Honey and Francis, which was proposed by Mr. Favell, who, in the bulst was opposed by Mr. T. N. Williams, on the ground that due notice had one of privilege, and Mr. Favell proceeded.] He contented that from the bold and able manner in which the Sheriff had send, one at the risk of his life, on that occasion, for the preservation of the peace, he well deserved the thanks of the Court. He then moved a Resolution to that effect, adding, "they could not but express their abhorrence at the gross violation of the public peace by several of the Life Guards; and that the coolness and courage displayed by Mr. Sheriff Waithman, on that occasion, deserred the thanks of the Court and his fellow-citizens."—Mr. Sheriff Waithman entend into a statement of his proceedings on that day, and said the on-duct of the soldiers in the frent of the barracks and provided people, by appearing at the windows, and mooking them. Some by pretending to cry, and others by pretending to about at them, A brick was wantonly thrown amongst the people from the birracks. One of the soldiers laid hold of his horse in a manner and under circumstances which left him no alternative but to strike at the man. The Sheriff then stated that he had received a lette, which complained that he was not at the barracks door at about nine o'clock at night to assist Mr. Conant. "The Sheriff of Losdon," exclaimed the Speaker, "to assist a hired Police Magistrate!"
The Sheriff considered the subsequent conduct of the Government as a systematic and deliberate plun to subvert the liberties of the people. It had been asked why he was not present to quell the not at Cumberland-gate. Now he declared he knew nothing of the riot there at the time, and merely heard the firing of the pistobi but what could the Sheriffs have done with the soldiers? He west to attend the funeral, and not to quell a riot!—Sheriff Williams complained that in the account of the funeral of the Queen, no me tice had been taken of his having been in readiness to assist in pa serving the peace. He also complained that his colleague had not given him timely notice of his intentions on that occasion. On the night previous he said on parting—"I may be there is no private, but not in my public capacity." At about eight or nine o'clock at night, a letter came from him, stating, that he should be athirds at night, a letter came from him, stating, that he should be athirds Park corner, in his official capacity, at about sevon o'clock. This letter, as if of no importance, was put in the ordinary letter-wa, and was not received until nine o'clock on the following morning: but he (Mr. Sheriff Williams) immediately set off up the City road, as the most likely direction, and was upon duty the whole of the day.—Mr. Oldham did take upon himself to say, that however the Sheriff might deserve the approbation of the country for his couder on the funeral of Honey, yet his conduct on the inquest deserved and would meet with general reprobation .- A long and stormy discussion followed, when Mr. T. N. Williams moved as access of, that the matter should be referred for inquiry to the Gue Expences' Committee.—The Sheriff was called into Court by his friends, when Mr. Oldham repeated what he had said as to the Sheriff's conduct on the inquest, &c .- Mr. Sheriff Waithman replied, that no man could have done his duty who had not acted as he had done under such circumstances.—On a division, the number were :- For the original motion, 55- For the amendment, 25.-Sheriff Waithman returned thanks, and observed, that notwith-standing the time which he had devoted to the service of the Corpo-ration, this was the first mark of their approbation which he had ever received.

MUNDER AT HIGHGATE .- On Tuesday a further examination of Barrett and his wife was gone into before the Rev. Dr. Owen, at Highgate. The prisoners were the sume dresses as on the former examination. Mrs. Barrett seemed much altered, apparently from uneasiness of mind, but Barrett appeared calm and collected, and was said that Barrett had been seen, on the night of the mude, with a person on whom suspicion fell, but he has not yet been taken. He was seen in the company of a man named Connor on



the night of the murder, at a Mr. Broughton's, a publican, and he has come forward to swear to that fact. Barrett denied it, and Conner was brought forward, and sweep positively in contradiction to the statement. One thing appears to cause an impression in his favour; he appears in the same dress which he was seen to wear on the night of the murder, and no signs of blood are on them, which it seems, was likely to be caused from the nature of a desperate wound on the deceased's throat which must have spirited bleed.— He denied being at the Black Boy, on the night of the muster with George the gardener; he could not account for where he was on that night. The officers received particular instructions to inquire at what hour Barrett was at home on the night of the murder or whether he slent them at all. They were remanded on this charge, and for therobbery at Mr. Rothschild's.

FIGHT BETWEEN RANDALL AND MARTIN. - On Tuesday this battle, which had attracted much notice in the pugilistic world took place at Crawley-down, in Sussex. The match was for 300 guineas a side. The riag was made in a field, within a mile of East Grisstead, and in which Martin threw up his bat; but owing to some misunderstanding the fight was removed to Crawley down About three o'clock Randall, in a white upper tog, arm-in-arm with his backers, appeared, and with much coolness threw his hal into the ropes. Shortly afterwards Martin, accompanied by his backers, displaying their while toppers, also approached the ring and mayored the token of defiance by sending his castor into the ring. Martin was loudly applicated by the spectators. Spring and an Amateur were the seconds for Martin, and Paddington Jones and Holt officiated for Randall. The combatants on meeting each other in the ring shook hands in the most friendly manner. Current betting 21 to 1 on Randall.

Round 1. On Randall stripping every person was astonished at the very fine condition be exhibited. Martin was lighter in person than heretofore, but his condition was good. On placing themselves in their attitudes, Randall was the object of attraction all round the ring, and he stood as firm as a rock. The position of Martin was good, but he did not appear to stand so steady as his opponent. clansed in looking at each other, but the eyes of Rundall seemed almost to penetrate into the interior of his opponent. Martin smiled. Randall made a sort of feint with his left hand, which was well stopped by Martin. Randall endeavoured to put in a tremendous right handed blow, but he missed his object. Martin exerted himself to make his right and left hand tell; but Rondall, with the utmost dexterity, stopped them both. Randall planted a severe right handed hit just above the wind market, which made the Master of the Rolls bite his lips. The combatants closed on Ran-dall's decoying Martin to follow him to his favourite corner of the ring; when he fibbed Martin with his left hand in the most rapid manner, and then changed him on his arm like a baby, and repeated four or five blows on his face and neck, operating so decisively on the jugular vein, that the eyes of Martin were turned up, and he fonmed at the mouth. The claret followed, and Rundall did no leave him till he was within four inches of the ground. Martin was now so stupid that the back part of his head fell against the stake but the mischief had all been done before this period. "It's all was the cry; and the consternation of the ring was manifest Martin was picked up in a state of stupor, but remained insensible for a long period after time was called. He was carried out of the ring; but in the course of half an hour, when in bed, and attended by the Doctor, he recognised Spring, and, on opening his eyes, with the atmost astonishment inquired where he was, and if he had

under his right eye. This fight is without a parallel; it having been won in one round occupying nearly eight minutes. Although so short, yet to an amateur, the excellence of Randall was great; such a finished boxer has never been seen in the prize ring.

lost it? Randall had only a slight mark on the tip of his nose, and

PARSH AND LUBABROOK.—A smart fight of one hour and three minutes took place between the above boxers, when Parish proved the conquerer. Spring and Eales were for Parish; and Purcell and Crawley for Lushbrook.

20,000 persons were on the ground.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON HONEY .-- On Tuesday the Inquest was resumed :-- Colonel Cavendish was in attendance, but was no called.

George Gunn was examined. This man described himself as tailor, and swore that he was near the state carriage on the day of the funeral, from the hour of eight o'clock in the morning till in the evening; he sat on the front spring of the carriage; two Life Guardsmen were ordered to clear Cumberland gate: they accordingly went, and in going, knocked down several persons; then the order of "Shame!" and "Murder!" were shouted out immediately. When the gate was opened, a shower of stones and brickbuts come towards the procession from the top of Oxford-street; then he saw an officer ride up on a full gallop, and fire, and a person full; at the time the person fell, another shower of stones came from towards Tybum Tumpike; they were flying about so thick, that it was impossible to tell from what quarter they came. The Life Charismen then formed a sort of circle, and an officer gave the word of command, when they sheathed their swords, every man loading his pistol, and rode off towards Edgeware-road, with the exceptwo men and a serjeant or corporal; there were some stones flying, and the three soldiers loaded their pistols, and one of

them fired; then the cries were to go on with the procession.

Heary Charles Elisgood was re-examined, and stated that he was and saw a Life Guardsman strike a man on at Cumberland-gate, and saw a Life Guardsman strike a man on horselnek with the flat part of his sword; it was at this time that the throwing of stones commenced, which was dangerous in the extreme; a great part of the soldiers received very severe blows, more perticularly the officer, against whom the chief fury of the sold seeined to be directed. Witness particularly noticed a man with a flag, who wavel if, and seemed highly delighted that the course ession was changed; the soldiers then turned the horses heads which drew the hearse, in the direction of Tyburn Turnpike the pelting of stones at this time was very great; one soldier's helme was knocked off by a brickbat; they received many blows. witness stated some further circumstances detailed by him in his former evidence, but said, he did not see Honey shot, nor any efficer fire. Did not see any soldier turn round on his horse and fire, and had it taken place he must have seen it. The conduct of the soldiers was peaceable in the extreme; they sat still for four minutes under Lord Bagot's window. Did not see any person cut by the soldlers, who were hit frequently, and witness saw the blood trickle from their faces.

John Watts, a musician, spoke to seeing a trumpeter by the side of an officer at Cumberland-gute. (on looking at Bishop, the trumpeter, who was brought forward to be identified,) he said "that is not the man whom I took to be a trumpeter."—This concluded the examination of witnesses, and the Coroner rend over the minutes of evidence. He commenced at four o'clock, and having read over the whole of the depositions, (94 in number) drew the attention of the Jury to the discrepancy in the different witnesses' testimony, and commented on it, particularly with respect to the conduct of the soldiery, when the Jury reflected that these soldiers were called soldiery, when the Jury reflected that these soldiers were catted out, not knowing where they were going, and it was impossible to improse that they could have manice aforethought in their hearts. The next point was, whether they could, by construction of law, be charged with implied malice. He read an extract from M. Umfeville's book on the subject, to show that it was the opinion of that Coroner, that the malice required to be proved in such

cases, was that which implied a settled desire of reventre. He next quoted a definition of his imm diate predec but, observing, in addition, that the law affirmled indulgancies to beman frailty, and to that slone. A more irksome duty to soldiers could not arise, than for troops of acknowledged bravery (and the troops in question were among the bravest in the world) to be engaged in contests with their fellow countrymen unarmed. They were there in truth to preserve the peace, and for no other purpose In the present case the soldiers were attacked in the most violent manner, and they were not to stand still to be thrown at like game cocks at Shrowlide. They were justified in taking men-sures for their own defence. It was for the Jury to lay their hands on their bearts, and say whether what had been done by the soldiery had not been done in their own defence.

The Jury retired, and after some discussion, it was agreed to mee on the following day, at eleven o'clock, to return a verdict.

On Wednesday the Jury assembled at eleven o'clock, and continued in deliberation from twenty minutes to twelve until a quarter before six, when the Coroner (having left the room at the reques of the Jury) was sent for, and the Foreman informed him that the Jury had agreed to the following Verdict :- Manslaughter against the Officers and Soldiers of the First Regiment of Life Guards, who were on duty between Tyburn-gate and Park-lane, on Tussday, the 14th of August, at the time when Richard Honey was

Coroner-Is that the unanimous Verdict of the Jurors ?- Foreman

An Inquest was held on Monday in the Middlesex Hospital, or the body of John Petit, aged twenty-two. The deceased was a single man; he resided in Princes-street, near the spot where the late fire took place. On Saturday preceding, whilst he was in his apartment on the third floor, he imagined that he saw something flying in the air, and proceeding to the window he was observed by persons in the street endeavouring to catch at what he though he saw, but in consequence of over-reaching himself he was precipitated from the third floor window into the street head foremost with great violence. The Jury returned a verdict—That the deceased came to his death by accidentally fulling from a three pair of stairs wolniw.

#### MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Monday, John Ravenscroft, Hannah Ravenscroft (the wife) Hamah Ravescroft (the daughter), Danjel Ravenscroft, Nancy Woodcock, and Thomas Hopley, were indicted for conspiring together to injure John Roby in his profession of surgeon and apo carry, by spreading various false, wicked, and malicious reports that he was an impostor, and ignorant of his profession. On the examination of the prosecutor it appeared, that he had lived in Oldstreet for about a year and a half. Before that, he had been in business of Chather. siness at Chatham, and had afterwards lived at Plaistow with a gentleman of the hame of Greatorex, in the character of a companion, and had attended to his business. He had now many patients whom he attended and their families. Many respectable witnesses were called to prove the skill of the prosecutor, and his knowledge of the profession which he followed.—Catherine Collins stated that she was attended by Mr. Roby during her confinement. Two of the defendants, Hannah Ravenscroft, and Nancy Woodcock, afterwards called at her house, and told her that Mr. Roby was neither an apo the cary nor a surgeon; and added, that a printed paper would be sent from Apothecaries' Hall, showing that he was not qualified. It was further proved by the husband of Mrs. Collins, that the defendants, Daniel Ravenscroft and Thomas Hopley, had afterwards called at his house, in the absence of his wife. They advised him not to pay the prosecutor's bill, and added. If he oppresses you, you have nething to do but to go into the Marshalson Court, and one cause will decide all."—Elizabeth Davis stated, that she also had been attended professionally by Mr. Roby, and had been salled on by Hannah Ravenscroft and Nancy Woodcock. They told her that Mr. Roby was a great scoundrel and a good-for-nothing fellow; that he was just come from the country, and had never gone through any degrees. Two gentlemen afterwards called at her house, who stated they came from Apothecaries' Hall; one of those gentlemen was Mr. Ravenseroft; she did not recollect the other. They told her, that if Mr. Roby urged for the payment of his bill, she was not to pay him, for by an Act of Parliament passed in 1815 he was not entitled to it, not being qualifies for the business he professed.—Other witnesses proved that Hannah Ravenscroft said that when they (the family) returned from the Isle of Wight, the were determined to rain Mr. Roby. Nancy Woodcock also said, that nothing of this kind would have happened if Mr. Roby had not got married.—The Jury found all the defendants Guilty.

On Saturday they appeared to receive judgment, when Mr. Alley in mitigation of punishment, said, he was instructed by his client not to press for judgment, on account of the situation of one of the defendents (Mrs. Woodcock), and particularly as his client was satisfied with the verdict that had been given. They were accordingly now discharged, on recognizances in the security of 1001. each for their future good behaviour.

On Tuesday, James Thompson, was indicted for perjury, alleged to have been committed in giving evidence against the prosecutor in a case tried in this Court.—The defendant, was un upholsterer resident in Davies street, Berkeley-square; he had a female lodger named Harrington, who lived by means not at all creditable, and left his house in debt. He was recommended to employ the procutor to procure payment, and afterwards he had, in conformity with his instructions, received a part. Thompson met Miss Har-rington in the street, and learned from her that she had paid part of the debt to Mr. Burnell, the agent; but instead of preventing further payment by withdrawing the authority he had given, he brought Miss Harrington with him before the Grand Jury, and preferred a bill of indictment for having optained money on false pre-tences. On the joint evidence of those persons the bill had been found, and the present prosecutor was afterwards found guilty of an offence which might be punished by transportation.—To prove that the evidence given by Thompson upon the trial, who swore he had never said he had employed Burnell as an agent to collect money, was false, a number of witnesses were called .- Mr. Alley, desence, denied that his client had ever employed Burnell as an agent, and stated in refutation of that charge that the latter had begged forgiveness of Thompson, upon finding that the matter was assuming a disagreeable aspect.—No witnesses were called as to facts, but several were called who were questioned as to Thompson's character, which was represented by all of them as excellent. -The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

#### POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE .- Jacob and Rachael Aarons have been examined before the Lord Mayor several times, on a charge of robbing the warehouse of Mr. Lester of a large piece of woollen cloth value 301. The porter suspected that the female prisoner, on her going out, had something about her, and brought her back, when sne dropped a large piece of woollen cloth. It excited much astonishment that she should be able to secure so large a piece of goods

tons found, suspected to be stolen, the marks having been taken off. The prisoners were committed for trial.

On the standardion of the two prisoners nearly all the known re-ceivers of stelen goods in the city were about the avenues, and such ety upon the case was evinced amongst this class, a degree of soxie as induced the officers to suspect that the case has extensive manu-cations. When they searched the ledgings of the Aurous, they found a card with the address of a man named Coulston, No. 23, Old-street, St. Luke's. Forrester and Porsier immediately went there, and gained a sudden admission. The greatest confusion was excited by their appearance. They apprehenced Issue Goulston, to s belonged; they found but one piece of silk with when the premise a roller, on which the mark was unobliterated.

banc Goulston was charged with receiving the stolen property. Sarah Chittam, warehousewoman to Mr. New, of Paternosterrow, silk-manufacturer, stated, that on Thursday a man and wo-man, who appeared to be foreigners, came to the wavehouse; as piece of silk was stolen, but it was not missed until the Police officers brought home a piece, which was ascertained to be the property of the house; she was positive the silk had not been said. The parties were bound over to prosecute Goulston for the misde-

meanour of having in his persession stolen property.

HATTON GARDEN.—On Tuesday, a boy was brought to this office, who stated that he had been decoyed away from Mr. Perry > boarding-school, at Romford, by a showman, and deserted at B tle-bridge. An officer was sent to make enquiry at Romford, but found no school there kept by Mr. Perry. He then went to Shinfield, where a Mr. Perry had an academy, but he had not lost a scholar. The officer next proceeded to the Rev. Mr. Bowskill's school, at Mountnessing; Mr. B. knew nothing of the boy. The officer then returned to town, and again questioned the boy, threatening to have him confined in the House of Correction, if he did not tell the truth. He then said he bad run away from Mr. Brown's school at Ilford; this was found to be false; inquiry was likewise made at Woodford, but no owner could be found for the child. The officer again returned to town, when he found the boy had escaped from custody, and he was found on Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, strolling about Gray's Inn-lane, by the watchman. The magistrate, on his being brought before him in the morning, ordered the boy to be whipped, when he said he would tell the truth: he then said his father's name was Sheppard, that he was a master carpenter, and kept a shoe warehouse, which his mother managed, at No. 15, Prince's-place, Dog-row, Bethnal-green, and that he ran away from home on Saturday, because his mother threatened to beat him: inquiries were made at this place, but no such person was known there. In the mean time a person brought a bill into the office, offering a reward for the recovery of a boy; the description agreed with the lad in custody, and he was restored to his friends, who live in Pruin's-place.

Bow-street.-On Wednesday a man named Armstrong was charged, on his own confession, with the wilful murder of John West, a miller, residing near Maryborough, in Ireland. The prisoner was apprehended at Portsmouth. His confession, in substance, was this, that about six years ago, he, with two men, went to West's house, who was sitting at supper with his wife, seized him by the collar, and demanded 3001. which they said he had received the day before, threatening to blow his brains out. On his denying having received such a sum, the prisoner deliberately cocked his pistol, and blew his skull to pieces; the poor man fell dead over the body of his wife, who lay insensible from the effects of a blow which she received from the prisoner, in endeavorring to save her husband. Some persons approaching, they all fled, and the prisoner afterwards enlisted into the 3d Regiment of Infantry, and was soon afterwards sent to the West Indies; his guilty const was soon afterwards sent to the west indies, and guing commanding pursued him, and he made his crime known to the commanding where he remained officer, who ordered him into confinement, where he remained eleven menths, until sent over to England. He was sent over, in custody, to Dublin.

On Thursday, a person named Poole, a coal-merchant, was charged with grossly assaulting Mr. Evans, butler to the Earl of Faircouth, and a Mr. Bradfield. Poole, who is an advertising cheap coal dealer had received an order to deliver 15 chaldrons of coals Noble Earl's house. On the suggestion of Mr. Bradfield, the butler agreed to have the coals measured, and one of the sacks in the first load was found deficient in measure. Mr. Evans then sent a written notice to the vender, and to the coal-meter's office, to attend to see the other coals measured. Poole some time after arrived, and after waiting some time, as the coal-meters had not made their appearance, he ordered his men to drive away the two waggons which had not been unloaded; this was resisted by Bradfield, on which Poole knocked him down by a violent blow under the ear: he arose, but one of the men again knocked him down; and indriving out of the gates Mr. Evans was assaulted by some of the men, who repeatedly threw him down, and having forced the gate drove the waggons and coals away.—Mr. Poole was held to ball.

Union-Hall .- On Thursday afternoon an elderly woman found means to obtain admission into the pantry of the house of J. Ripley, Esq. in Clapham-read, during the absence of the servant, who unexpectedly returned, when she implored charity; he, however, seeing a silver spoon protruding under her clostles, seized it. She then called out that the servant had designs on her chastity. How-ever, he drew from her bosom nineteen silver spoons. She was ever, he drew from her bosom nineteen silver spoons. fully committed for trial by the Magistrate.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Information had been received at this Office-

a short time ago, that several Noblemen had lost some valuable dogs since the commencement of the sporting season. A gang of dog-stealers reside at Chelsea, two have been apprehended. A dog-stealers reside at the uses, two have been apprendicture. Assument the dogs stolen were two pointers, the property of the Barl of Essex; two fine setters, the property of Mr. Mellish; a brace of fine pointers, belonging to a Gentleman in Queen-square, and several others. One of the gang went into the country in the character of a sportsman, and the officers traced him to Cambridge, where they took him into custody. He sold several fine dogs his travels, and on the day he was apprehended he received 1001. for two stolen pointers! They brought him before a Magistrate, where the charge was proved, and he was committed to the House of Correction for six months. His companions are remanded.

HAZARD and Co. are CONTRACTORS for the present MONEY LOT-TERY, containing THERE THIRTY THOUSANDS, and NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRISE.

ADVERTISEMENT.] — A discovery has lately been introduced, which bids fair to supersede the necessity of a dentist. Humson's Botanie Tooth Powder is a certain nemedy and preventive for all disorders of the mouth. It not merely cleanses and beautifies the teeth, but preserves them from decay to the latest period of life. It makes the teeth white, fastens such as are loose, prevents those sayed growing worse, removes the tartar, and cures the scurvy in. antidote for guma losis, swalled face, and that excruciating pain the tooth-ache; and so certain and undeviating is its effects that there never was an instance of any person who regularly used it ever having the teeth-ache, or a tooth decay; and though se powerfu an antiseptick, it is entirely free of acid, and so innecent that the contents of a box may be taken by an infant.—The following Agents are appointed—Mr. Atkinson (wholesame agent) 44 Gerrard-street, Soho-square; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Gattle and Pierce, 57, Bond-street; Rigge, 65, Chenpside; Taite, 41, Cornhill; Nix, Royal Exchange; Barclay's, Fluet Market; Dicey, Bow Church-yard; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler's, Cheapside, and most Medicine Venders and Perfusors. Price 2s. 9d. a box.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

word our best thanks : he is wight -- needles .co MERCATOR de

We are obliged to VERITAS.

SPUTHTONIE will see we had determined on doing that which he supports, and that the fact he alludes to is on train. Our thanks are due to "An old friend of Joun Bull."

In answer to our correspondent Inquisiton, who asks what title would be borne by the heir opparent (if he had one) of his Rayal Highness the Prince or Scilly, we can only say, that we imagine, should his Royal. Highness by any divine interposition be blessed with a sam, his title would be Dunn on Gloucearum.

W. W. is not quite correct in his facts—the statement he will see to day is the true one.

Communications from Honndban are received:

W. J. N. is mistaken about the eliquetio-the step he alludes to is endinarily taken after a Cononation.

A. B. it requested to furnish us with what he promises.
FiT: shall be attended to in our next—we are much obliged to

Dn. RANDOLPH might not have prescript on the Coronation that coronation which prescribed a segmen on the Coronation.

We have received three letters from most respectable parishis ers of St. George's, Bloomebury, complaining that their Church has been put in mourning; and also from Kingsron, complain-

and seen put in mouraing; and also from Kingston, complaining of the same thing, but enouverating Min. Gandy.
We quite agree with a "Livenyman" upon the absolute nocossing of oninoing a proper spirit of loyalty at the election of
Lord Mayor—we have no doubt of its success.

STAGE-COACH CONVERSATION will come into play

We know a complaint from a correspondent in Yorkshire of the crishable nature of the paper on which BULL is printed. We can sume our friend that it is not from any paromony of ware that assava varyrumu Shishfishi Lavincov

BROWNHORN- AIATE - THANET-J. B. - QUIZ - CAROLUS-THE LECTURE ON HEADS- STUBBLE-BUBBLE, and many others Wibeen revoluted.

Accorrespondent, SPECTATOR, desires us not to loss our time by proving that the would-be patriots are all knaves, ragger, and hypocrites, but begs us to try a harder task-which is, to point out one good and respectable man amongst them. We confess our inability to comply with our friend's wishes:

DRAMATICUS on Mr. TERRY'S Pierreshil; if possible, be in-serted. It strikes us held wrong in one part of his lotter—we be-bleve Mr. TERRY is not a native of Scotland. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. CROWTHER are of importance enough

to make them at all interesting to our readers. We are obliged to our Frith-street friend for his ample information—we mean Saminquisitive; and also of our friend in Founteen of Ten. We were aware of all the facts before.

We will do what we can for our Kentish friend. Young Bull is thanked. X.B. is not forgotten, but the time

is kardly come.

PHILO-NAUTICUS in our next. \* LIN. INN will be attended to.

We have received four Letters on the same subject; one from Wongueren; one from Barn, one from Luduur, and the founth from Russ. We will attend to the complainte contained in them, which seems to have their origin in local causes. All the parties shall be exposed if the system continues. We fear Sunan SLY is now out of date.

The subject to which the "Gentleman in search of a chilling"

refens, will be bringht forward in a very serious shape next week. His are armed with most powerful documents. The Lampoon upon LORD FITZWELLERS is green middent

being witty. Canary-bird Launton is better: and the Ghost of Misse. Pranpuncaer shall esciainly appear, as well as HOLKEAN, at our earliest opportunity.

The Letter to the Bienor of Petermorough from Non-THARPTON is rendered unnecessary by an article which appears

THEM I'M TO THE PROPERTY IS PREMATURE.

"Little BROUGHAM" is premature.

If "NO ONATOR" speaks as well as he writes, we would back him against the best of the Patriots.

We thank "FLY BY NIGHT," but the attack he alludes to is,

Gav's Fable the first opportunity. Our thanks are sue to some Don for his valtable Notes: Ma. Evans may rely upon our naticing, the nuisance h alludes to

We would thank Mn. R. W. T. to favour us with the names of the Offices where he has been unable to procure BULL. We know that every artifice is resorted to in order to check its sale; but all won't do—Bull must be read.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

On Monday, Sept. 17. will be performed, Venice Preserved; Belvidera, (sixth and laxt time previous to her engagement at Dublin) by a young Ladge, with Matchimating, and Love Langhs as Lockamthin.—Tuesday, Marriage of Figure; Matchimaking, and No Belge-Weiker.—Wednesday, (by particular desire) the last New Comedy of Rise and Pail; with Matchimaking, and No Seng No Supper.—Thursday, A New Play, in three Acts, Interspersed with Songe; the principal characters by MV. Totry, Mf. Johns, ISP. Decemb. Mr. Williams; Mr. Younger, Mr. Hammond; Mrs. Belger, Mrs. Peages, Miss R. Corri, and Mrs. Chatterley.

A. Monday's Edition, containing the intest Mours, the Stock List, the London-Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by their morning's post, is published at Thrus-q'elech.

### PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The unprecedented advance in the price of Grain has tended, during the week, to depress the Finds from 1 to 1 per Cent.; the total fall has been nearly 1 per Cent. calculating from the extreme prices; a scarcity of Money was apprehended, and Stook was said in consequence to a large amount. The speculators, who at the commencement of the October Account, purchased largely, have made no attempts to support the Market, yet nearly two n of Stock was sold on Wednesday and Priday; that sold on Priday at 754 and 754 for the same party. As so ket opened yesterday an improvement of 1 per Cent. took place, and before 12 o'clock Consols for the Account were bought curzently at 75‡, and we are credibly informed that a large sum in Consols for Account were purchased privately at 76. Money Stock was yesterday extremely abundant in the Market,

been borrowed at the low rate of 3 and 3 per Cent.

The fluctuation is the Navy & per Cents has been inconsiderable baving scarcely fallen a quarter per cent. Consols opened yesterday morning at 751 for Money, and 752 for the Account, and closed at

754 for Money, and 753 for the Account.
Little business has been transacted in London in the foreign Funds in general in the course of the week. The foreign Funds have scarcely varied. Wednesday states the French δ per Cents. to be as high as 86 fr. 80 cents. Exchange on London at one month 25 fr. 60 cents., and three months at 25 fr. 4 cents. The Neapeli-

han Stock remains at 661, and the Spanish Bonds at 56. Reduced Ann.. Reduced Ann.. Consols..... 751 # 75# # Navy 5 per cent 109
Exchequer Bills ..., 821
India Bonds ..... 62 Omnium ..... 4 per Cents.....

FRENCH FUNDS 86-30 | Bunk & Div. | July | 1546-25 160-56 | Ex. Lond. Time. 25 80 8mo. 25-40 Sperct. Div. 22 Sept. con. Div. 22 Murca RUSSIAN: Siper Cent: Inserip: 5 per Cent. Metallics .. 73 Exchange .. 10 4
SPANISH...
56 — Exchange ... 5 per Cent. NAPLES. 5 per Cent. . . . . 68; 69—Exchange . . . 440 25 55 AMERICAN. 7 per Cent. . . . 102 6 per Cent. 1812 .... 98:103 1814 ... 101 to 4 | Ban PRUSSIAN. 1813 ... 99<sub>1</sub> .100

## JOHN BULL.

5 pr Cnt. Bonds, £100,

21 per Cent...... Bank Shares

831 Ditto, £250 to £1000 HQLLAND.

Columbian Bonds... 401 to 411.

### LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

We have received a communication from a correspondent, stating, that His Maskery passed through Gloucester on Friday afternoon, on his route to town; the same afternoon His Marksty reached Cheltenham, where Mr. Marshall, the Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by a deputation, presented an address to His Majnery, who received Mr. Marshall in the most gracious manner.

HIS MAJESTY was expected to arrive in town early this

THE Coroner's inquest upon the ricter Honey has concluded its labours, and the Jury have returned the only verdict for which they could by no possibility have any ground-Manslaughter.

We have often doubted between the advantages and disadvantages of a free press; but in this instance the radical papers had given so distinct and clear an account of the riot, that it was impossible for the Jury, however anxious, to bring themselves to a verdict of WILFUL MURDER. Their own principles hindered them from wholly acquitting the soldiers, and in order to trim between the facts and their feelings, they have cooked up a verdict which is neither more nor less than NONSENSE.

The TIMES, with a malignity perfectly savage, consoles his greasy-headed readers with this remark upon the occa-

" It's therefore that see feel disappointed in some degree, when treplant, or think we this, a Jury entrapped by their own-area and tenderness into a judgment which militates against a great reform in our state policy, but which saves no emprit from legal paspishment; because, sawe said before, none is in danger of his life. At the same time, let it be well borne in mind, that a bill of indictment may var be found for a crime more serious than that which the present Jury have recorded, and that a conviction, ever to the extent of manslaughter, would not be without advantage to society."

Was ever a more CANNIBAL-LIKE feeling evinced by man than pervades the paragraph? The sternest Judge who sits, gives the criminal before him, even if loaded with guilt, every possible and fair advantage; and here we have an editor of a public paper lamenting the MODERATION of a JURY, and holding out YET a hope that some blood may be shed on the occasion. Of all the PRESS-GANG in the country this OLD TIMES is the most debased, horrible, and disgusting.

Instead of canvassing the moderation of the indefatigable Jurors, we shall publish their names, that their customers may at their discretion reward the activity and talent they have severally displayed in the attainment of truth and the cause of justice.

List of Jurors on Honey. WILLIAM GREEN, (FOREMAN), Desk-maker, 170, Oxford-street. THOMAS CAPE, Glass-seller, 27, Wigmore-street. Joannu. Brickn, Wine Merchant, 9, Grny-street, Manchester-sq. Davis Harris, Saufesoller, 193, Oxford-street. Triosass Wasser, Step-shop, Blandford-street. JAMES SOPER, Shoomaker, 201, Oxford-street. JOHN CUMMING, Watchwester, 202, Oxford-street. WILLIAM MOWER, Uphelsterer, 208, Oxford-street. SAMURE LORE, Duer, 215, Oxford-street, THOMAS SILVARWOOD, Lines-dreser, 217, Oxford-street, JAMES BLAIRIE, Haberdasher, 218, Oxford-street. CHARLES BROWN, Vietualier, Park-street, Oxford-street. WILLIAM SWAN, Pishmonger, 1, Portman-street. GRORGE KIDD.

THOMAS GALL, Tollor, 31, Portmen-street. We have been favoured with the private histories of eight of the above gentlemen, but we think the parts they took during the proceedings sufficiently indicative of their principles and pretensions, without any farther recommendation of ours.

The CHRONICLE makes an allusion to HIS MAJESTY. as being accountable in his capacity of guardian to the young DUKES of BRUNSWICK, for their conduct in refusing to receive any persons in mourning for their late aunt the Oueen.

Now with reference to HIS MAJESTY'S guardianship of these Princes, since the Chronicle has touched upon it, it appears to us a very curious circumstance that in the

Will of his late Screne Highness their father, and the Succes's brother, dated May 5, 1813, His Sevene High appoints. His Reyal Brother-indaw, the Pattica Rusal of "the United Kingdom: of Great Britain and Ireland "with the gracious permission of His Royal Highness "one of the trustees and executors, to act jointly with the "other executors and trustees, named and appointed, ac-"&c." And further, in case of His Royal Highners demise during the Duke's life-time, he in like manners appoints her late Royal Highness PRINGREE CHARLOFTE SIN WALES to be one of such trustees and executors, &c. and a

It appears curious and interesting to us, because attached as His Serene Highness, the Duke, was to his sister, and under the obligation of a loan of fifteen thousand pounds from her, His Serene Highness's respect for, attacks a ment to, and confidence in HIS MAJESTY at that time" (1813,) appears to have been warm, fervent, and inshaker The persecutions of his own sister certainly had not strucks him as very violent, nor do her merits, her virtues, or her innocence seem to have been much considered by Ric Serene Highness-for her name is not mentioned in that document we allude to; nay, so studiously is she excluded from any share or participation in the management of the minority of her nephews, that her daughter, at that time venteen yeurs of uge, is named as GUARDIAN in profesence

WOOD and BROUGHAM, perhaps, can talk its with their notion of being left out of a Will is, but thousand ever deeply they may ricel the insulting contemptations have been treated with by her late Majnerr, we and inclined to believe, that the poignancy of their disappoints ment would have been materially increased what thepol stood in the relation of brothers to the deceased, and things) owing them " fifteen thousand louis or guinene," had linked de a singula mand without mentioning it.

While upon the sore subject of this fifteen the want took in or guineas, although the boud bears a date subsequent this the codicil, it may be as well to observe that her Majories: stated it to have been granted for money lent. It might he been lent after this will was made. But let we look at the

In a codicil to this will is a statement (amount) property of his Serene Highness's) of stack, purchased has the English funds by MR. HAMMERBLY, the banker, fine his Serene Highness, as follows:-mitubili 🦊

In the 4 per cents. Ditto April 15, 1812 .... 4,000 mimbe su May 12, 1812.... 2,700 z ,1aft, 510 Ditto Oct. 22, 1812. . . 2,599 and only in Ditto Ditto: 1812 .... 7,000 tos stitutogo Ditto May 6, 1818. . . 8,088 Tudy Post Ditto Memdm. (just before ong departure): profesty lating

Total 4 per cents. £80,000 and life! Here we have a document to prove, that, on the Stinger May, 1813, independently of all his other property, his secured Highness had EIGHTY THOUSAND POURDS in our fundal of

On the 16th of JUNE, 1815, his Serone Highness was no killed; and after his death; her late Majesty produced thin bond for fifteen thousand louis or guineus, dated Apatery 24, 1814—that, is to say, one: year : after chis... putchases: offill stock in our funds, which stock was his whom he did white said bond or obligation being, as her Majesty said, form MONEY LENT to him during this very period, or summet no

Upon this obligation she filed a bill in Chancus; age the executors of her brother, to compel them to pay that amount; and on the proceedings in that bill; Course MUNRUM, one of the executors, made oath on the 18th after March, 1818, that he believed the bond " nor ro anorsa 4 Duke's hand writing or style of compositions him

There the affair rested till her Majesty's death, Muds BROWSMAM having obtained extension of time to replywi upon the ground that her Majesty was greatly occupied to with other matters; but let it be remembered that motive REPLY HAS BREN GRYBS to the affidavit of one of these executors; and that no mention was made. in the Queen's Will of the instrument—the money—the Allegent DERT-or the BILL IN CHANCERY...

When this is taken into consideration, its many position not appear surprizing, that, without any tuition, them nephews of the Queen may not choose to wear mourainged for her.

IT appears that the Corporation of London have resolved to invite His MAJESTY to dinner on the next Lord Mayor's. day-" when," (adds the mover of the invitation) "I hope we may have another THORPE in the Chair."

way have another Thorpm in the Chair."

We cannot, of course, in our humble station, appreciate. the feelings of Princes; but if we were the KING, the Common Council, with Mr. THORPE at their head, might entrest and implore us to dine in GUILDHALL, and go on their knees on the 1st of October, and stay on them till the 9th of November, and then we would not give them our company,

These men talk of their loyalty to a King, whom they have personally insulted; and, by way of rendering the invitation more inviting, one of them hopes that they shall have another THORPE in the Chair—(he means WAITE-MAN)—are they really so ignorant of the common rules of decent society as not to have a faint notion of what gentlemanly conduct is, or do they mean their invitation as a freshing affront to HIS MAJESTY?

Giving them full credit, as we do, for their consum stupidity, we consider the proposition only as ridiculous; had they sense enough to see their past conduct in its proper light, it would be offensive. The KING's heart is full of kind feeling and beneficence, and there is no knowing how far, his forgiveness may go; but we must again repeat, that were we KTRGpinto GUFEDHALL we would not set our foot.

AN Evening Paper tells us, that his Screme Royal Highness PRINGE LEOPOLD of SAXE CORURS does not intend to return to this equatry for some months, and that he has, ordered the whole of his establishment to put on the deepest mourning for the late QUEEN.

We shall venture to observe, upon this, that at a time when reductions are making in every department of the State, and while Clerks, who have been living in hopes of an increase of income commensurate with increasing years and incumbrances, are about to lose a proportion of their incomes, it seems monstrous that this PRINCE should draw out of our treasury, sixty thousand pounds per annum.

If, however, this startle us, what can we say, or think on finding that his Serene Royal Highness does not consider it necessary to circulate that sum amongst Us; and that it is abstracted not only from the public coffers, but from the country altogether.

Really and seriously this is a subject well worthy the consideration of Government. The law holds that no contracts are binding, the terms and conditions of which are evidently extravagant. Had the PRINCE OF COBURG been long married, and had he lived for a length of time in the state fitting the husband of the Queen regnant, farwould it have been from us to have suggested any reduction of his income on her demiss—had the PRINCE OF COBURG a child—the heir to the throne, far would it have been from us to have wished to diminish the splendour, or dignity of the establishment of the menarch in espectancy. But, that His Serene Royal Highness, without a hald upon the country—without a claim, should receive an income so much greater than any of the Röyal brothers seems most preposeerous.

Instead of retrenching the active and inferior servants of the Government, let PRINCE COBURG's income be reduced to the scale of that of the DUKE of SUSBEX, and conrowill be saved in one year than all the Treasury reductions will have in seven.

We mention his Royal Highness the DUKE of SUSSEX, because he holds no public situation, and because, little as we admire his Royal Highness's politics, we are quite sure, that, as the Son of KING GEORGE the THIED, and the Brother of KING GEORGE THE FOURTH, his claim upon the country is at least as powerful as that of the foreign young gentleman upon whom our treasure is so profusely lavished.

Let it be observed, that if PRINCE LEOPOLD's income were reduced by the sum of 40,000l. per annum, he would the norther than the Reyal Duke just mentioned—let it be observed, that if His Screme Reyal Highness should, fortunately for the country, live forty years, he will receive from the public appeareds of Two MILLIONS of hard cash; by making the reduction we suggest, and of which we have little doubt His Screme Highness's high and liberal-mind will perceive the justice, the sum of forty thousand pounds per admim, applied to the reduction of our public debt, for the same length of time, would produce upwards of POUR MILLIONS!

Hall PRINCE-LEOPOLD, when in his own country, possessed a smagnificent revenue, a splendid income, and great establishments; and had he relinquished those when he came amongst us, he would have had a claim upon our generosity; but no: His Serene Royal Highness's income, in his bwn: country, did not amount to more than a too hundred under fiftieth part: of the sum he now receives; and swhen; in addition to his conduct about the Quency which has surprised and disgusted every reasonable person, we are told that he intends to live six or seven months in the year out of England, we no say that a fitter object for retremalment does not exist than His Serene Royal High-ness the Prince Of Saxe Comues.

Ousditte lammiers race with benefit by HearSernam Rown Hearmers's absence—we mean the RABBITS;—these poor little animals, which abound in the neighbourhood of Clarenor, have suffered much from his Serene Royal Highness's blended love of sport and economy. Rabbit-shooting is a favorite diversion with him, but there is profit as well as pleasure in the pursuit—all the rabbits he kills, his servants are obliged to est, to the evident saving of butchers' meat; if they demur, he says, "Pho, pho, dey do eat de rabbitt all de year round in my country, but de English is more size as wise."

This story we should not have inserted, but that as our crony and correspondent, Sin ROBBET GARDIEBE, K.C.B. is at hand, (and evidently very fond of writing) we are sure he will contradict us if we assert that which is not true.

Should be favour us, his letter shall be inserted GRATIS! and he may, perhaps, at the same time, satisfactorily account for the old way in which the people of KINGSTON, ESBER, and the vicinity, decypher the letters K. G. affixed, by HIS MAJESTY'S gracious kindness; to PRINCE LEOPOLD'S titles: they are supposed, by the ignorant rustics, to be abbreviations of the word KITCHEN-GARDEBER, a mistake, it is said, arising from his Highness's extensive dealings in green-greeery.

THE CHRONICLE, not liking to attack us, and wishing vastly to attack somebody, has fallen foul of the TIMES. We can understand this—the CHRONICLE of Friday had about a difficith part of the number of advertisements which graced the TIMES. The CHRONICLE thinks, that if it can run down the TIMES it may get hold of some of its advertizing customers. The notion is by no means a bad one, and, at all, events, we know, from the way in which the CHRONICLE people talk of the conduct and conductors of the TIMES, the speculation is founded upon something like principle, which, in a war between two such Papers, is very consolatory.

The Courier sontinues, with easy assurance, to steal extracts from our original articles, which it inserts; but, hating us for our success, meanly adds to such quotations the names of Papers, whose only merit is the having been beforehand with them in purloining. The Dublin Patriot copies us, and the Courier, a fortnight afterwards, copies the Dublin Patriot, rather than own his obligation in the first instance.

But sometimes the COURIER ventures to be original, and affects modesty—inserts an article which it fancies vastly accurate, and highly important, and dissensinates it, "as having copied it from a Morning Paper." We should be glad to know what Morning Paper originally contained the LIE about the DUKE OF WELLINGTON and young NBM. The Convier said it was copied from a Morning Paper. Byen though he be jeakens of its prosperity, or fearful of its rivalry, it would be better for the Convier to name the Journal to which he is obliged for the article we allude to, than sit down under the imputation of having adopted the fashion of the Times (newspaper.) and cooked it up himself.

OUR readers will perceive with pleasure, that SIR ROBERT BAKER is no longer the principal police Magistrate. To add to the mortification attendant upon a conscioueness of his misconduct, the TIMES and CHRONECE have taken to praise him: we condole with him sincerely on this last misfortune—all the rest he has richly deserved. Mr. BIRNIE sudceeds him.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR, With inexpressible pleasure I read your paragraph of Sunday last, relative to the LADY ANNE HAMILTON, being satisfied that you only did that amiable lady justice, when you spoke of her conduct in terms of commandation.

The life of LADY ANNE HAMILTON, for a period of thirty years and upwards, has been marked with many and singular acts of affection, and propriety, under trials mero severe and unforcess. then have fallen to the lot of any other Lady of her high birth and connexious.

The education of one beloved sister, and the neglect and illtreatment she received from another, when left by her only parent, who had passed into France, distracted hermind for a long period, during which time she formed a friendship with a mauried lady of one of the first families in Wales, and passed a considerable portion of her time, accompanied by her younger sister (now COUNTESS OF DUNMORE) in the society of that lady and her husband.

Upon the marriage of that sister, she was called upon to introduce the two daughters of her deceased cousin, into society, and in doing so, LADY ANNE displayed much strength of mind and steadiness of conduct; and upon the marriage of her brother, the present DUKE of HAMILTON, she retired from the world, and was only again called into action by a celebrated Viscountess, whom she had long known, and who represented to her the situation of the PRINCESS of WALES, who was most anxious to call LADY ANNE near her person, and profit by her council and advice. Her Ladyship was over persuaded, and quitted her retirement for Kensing, ton Palace.

How far she was afterwards sacrified by the junto under that roof, the trial of MR. PHIPPS, the thez Editor of the News, on the prosecution of LADY PHROBVAL, will shew.—LADY ANNE again retired to her villa in the New-road, and continued a stranger to the world, until dragged from that retirement in April, 1820, by her late Majesty, whose cornect and repeated representations and intresses led her Ladyship, (after having flown to the friends before-mentioned; for advice upon the subject, and having received from them the prediction of almost all that afterwards happened,) into a persuasion, that it was her duty, hamever contrary it might be to her inclination, to quit England, and join the suite of her late Majesty on her return to this country.

How far LADY ANNE HAMPLYON may have had cause to repent having taken the step she was thus induced to take, her ruined health and wounded mind can best illustrate; but that, such step was taken from the best of matices, and with the purest intentions, no question can anist. The privations and insults she has borne—the ingratitude she has experienced—have been sustained under the purest feelings of Christian for bearance and firmness, for the last fifteen mouths. We sulcigium can be more appropriate than that of contrasting the conduct of LADY ANNE HAMPLYON, up to the very period of quitting Brunswick, with that of others by whom she was surrounded.

Should MR. ALDERMAN WOOD place himself before the public on his return; relative to BRANDENBURGE HOUSE, the whole particulars of a CERTAIN CONSPIRACY CONCOCTED WITHIN THOSE WALLS, JUST PRIOR TO HERMAJESTY'S DECEASE, shall be transmitted to you: and believe me, Bir, faithfully, yours.

VERAX:

#### THE OLD TIMES,

THIS Paper seems to endeavour to justify our contempt for it, and our weekly exposure of its falsehood and beeches, by the insertion of every sort of wilful misrepresentation and careless assertion. The instances which have occurred during the last six days are innumerable; we shall select a few for the diversion of our readers.

#### FIRE IN GRACECHURCH-STREET.

Speaking of this event, the TIMES says, that there was, a quantity of gun-powder in the house of a MR. ALLEN; such assertion tending to injure a most respectable tradesman and alarm his neighbours. On Tuesday was find the following in the same Paper:—

"WILLIAM ALLEN and Co. present their respects to the Editor of the Times, and haning with much surprise seen in his Paper for this day, a report that some gun-powder was upon their premises, when the fice in Granechurch-street broke out, request he will be solvinging as to state that there was no foundation whatever for this report, as William Allen and Co. have not at any time received the article into their premises. And they beg further to add, that in consequence of arrangements for the last 16 years with the in-bornovy at Stratford for manufacturing and keeping there a stock of dangenous preparations, the premises in town may be considered particularly safer.

"It is hoped that those papers which have copied the original mis-statement will copy this correction.

"Plough-court, Lombard-street, 10th of 9th month, 1681,22-Times, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1821.

#### HIS GRACE THE DUES OF WELLINGTON.

On Friday se'anight, the Traus gave us a statement about the Dukn and young NET. On Wednesday we have the following:—

"The following is a convenience, from the highest authority of a statement contained in a letter received, from Pants by a mericantile house in the city, and copied into our Paper of Friday last. Our readers cannot full to be pleased with his Grace's very, clark-like stule:—

"Strathfield-Saye, Sept. ?.

"Strathfield-Say

"The whole statement in this paragraph is false; and as it reliates to the conduct of another individual as well as to myself, I have you will take the earliest opportunity of contradicting it.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient lumble servant, "WELLINGTON."

Not satisfied, however, with this exposure of their falsehood, or the absurd impertinence of their remark on his Grace's "style," on Thursday we are again treated as follows:—...

"In our question of LORD WELLINGTON's letter, in yestering's Paper, our frameriber roomment omitted the first line, which gave it the clerk-like character of which we spoke; we now give the mineble document entire:—

"Stratisfield-Saye, Sept. 9, 1821.

"Srm—I see that in the fifth column of the second page of your Paper of the 7th instant, there is a paragraph respecting myself in a supposed letter, without date, stated to be from Paris.

"The whole statement in this paragraph is false; and as it relates to the conduct of another individual as well as to myself, I beg you will take the earliest opportunity of contradicting it.— "I have the honour to be, Sir, your most abedient humble servant, "To the Editor."

"WELLINGTON."

"WELLINGTON."

"Times, Thursday, Sept. 13.

As to the "style" of a letter merely denying a falsehood, we are surprised at the fastidiousness of the Cockney paint; but we must say, the "first line, which was foolially omitted," appears to us to be the only part of his Grace's communication which is at all clerk-like.

#### BUONAPARTE.

In Tacaday's Tames, we are favoured with a long made of up article, headed "Extract of a letter from Paris," the first line of which gives an account of the writer's haveing dined with Dm. Annomanch; who is living in London. The Counses's memory having been jogged by a friend upon this glating inconsistency, we have in Thurspar's Times, the subjected little paragraph:

"By an aneraight, an article in our Paper of Tassiay, handed Bugharanys," was given in the form of a latter from Paris, It was in fact written in London, and addressed to Paris, whither it was, no believe, forwarded. The inadvertency was committed by a friend, who was kind enough to copy for us the letter in question. The public, however, may be assured that every thing mentioned in that statement is perfectly authentic."

This merely shows the nature of things called eviginal letters; which appear in the Gockney print. We believe that the Gockney does not even know how to spell the Doctor's name, which is, if we are rightly informed, Automachi; and we are the more surprised at this error, for if that be the name, a slight knowledge of the Greek tongue would have shown the Cockney that the Doctor is of a nature closely resombling his own; that is, that he is nominally a man who fights against himself!

But the negligence and stupidity of this Paper pervade a department, which one might really hope secure from their peraicious effects—we mean that of advertisements. On Wednesday we read, in the front page, the following interesting notice:—

"A DOMESTICATED LADY, who is a widow without family, is, desirous of engaging berself as confidential companion to a gentleman, and also, if wished, to superintend the domestic arrangey ments; or an unemarried gentleman would find his advantage by engaging a female whose dligence and economy would be the means of counteracting impositions so universally practised by servents." &c. &c.

The oddity of this publication startled us, and the opportunity of finding a companion to an unmarried gentleman, ready domesticated to his hand, we held to be a most

one; but judge our disappointment. writing to the lady, under the disguise of G. R. at Mn WEST'S, jeweller, 3, Ludgate-street, the TIMES of Friday comes before us, and we see the same advertisement, with a most fatal alteration, and added to it the following acknowledgment of stupidity on the part of the leading journal, which destroyed our hopes and the singularity of the affair together:-

44 As an apology for the serious mistake made in this advertisement on Wednesday last, we are sorry to say our corrector of the press mistook the word gentlewoman for gentleman.

People really should be very cautious how they advertise in such a paper.

To be sure the style in which intelligence is conveyed to us, through its classical columns, is such as perfectly warrants its flippant criticism upon the DUKE's letter. At Ipswich they are uncertain " whether it was " really intended by the independents to propose the measure " regarding making a few honorary freemen." And from HIGHGATE we are informed—" best part of the property was identified;" if by best, he means the most valuable, the cockney is wrong as to fact, and if by "best part," he means most "of the property," he is incomparably vulgar.

In the Gazette de France, a paragraph appears, stating, that the young DUKES OF BRUNSWICK have refused to receive any person into their presence who appear in mourning for their late aunt our QUEEN. The Times

"The paragraph in the Gozette de France respecting the young DURBS of BRUNSWICK is evidently a ridiculous fulsehood."

-But why? this the TIMES does not tell us-it judges the French paper by itself, and declares the paragraph to be evidently a falsehood; why, evidently?—the only particular mark of the QUEEN's attachment to her relations, was her production of the late DUKE OF BRUNS-WICK's obligation to her for 15,000l. of which we shall, we conclude, hear more in time; - when we know the result of that affair we shall be better able to judge of the feelings of the young Princes towards the departed lady, and of the falsehood of the statement which has appeared.

It is only necessary to look at the detected lies of the TIMES to appreciate all its assertions; -but we have certainly some bopes of its improvement in other respects, since it has taken to publish our "rejected communica-

The letter sigued an " Efficient Placeman," addressed to the EARL OF LIVERPOOL; was refused a place in our last number; but it was eagerly caught up by the TIMES, and makes a fine flourishing figure in its columns of Thursday. If the COCKNEY paid due attention to our " Notices to Correspondents," it might save him some humiliation, for in Sunday's BULL, he will see that we declined the article in question, of which he is so mighty proud.

#### RADICAL CLERGYMAN.

In consequence of his writing and conveying Radical addresses to the late Queen, the REV. M. MARCUS, late of Paddington Green, was dismissed from his clerical situation there, but subsequently obtained the curacy of St. Sepulchre, Northampton, where it appears that he has again incurred the displeasure of his superior by a repetition of his former conduct, during the execution of his duty in the church.

As he is appealing, by petition from the people of PAD-DINGTON to the BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH, for countenance and support, it may not be superfluous to mention the names of some of the principal petitioners, in order that his Lordship and the public may be enabled duly to appreciate the nature of the case.

Let it be premised also, that they are the identical party of cocked hat gentry who accompanied their Reverend friend to Brandenburgh House with addresses, and that the petition in question is now passing from pot-house to pot-house for signatures!!!

R. GRIBB, Publican, and Receiver of Honey's Subscriptions, Harrow-road.

GEO. UNITE, Dealer in Marine Stores, ditto.

- FORD, Dust Cart Wheelwright, ditto.

JAS. BUTLER, Carpenter, ditto.

GEO. GORTON, Bricklayer, ditto.

It is needless to give any more particulars, as enough, we think, has been said to convince every one of the merits

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to continue a year longer in as a mark of the Royal favour of the Roval Governme

When His Majesty's squadron lay at anchor on Tuesday evening, at King's Town harbour, a beautiful rainbow, of the most vivid colours, appeared elevated above the horizon, its arch encircling the Royal squadron; a poor woman who sat on the rocks, and who had been asxiously looking at the ships, fixing her eyes on that "harbinger of bright days," exclaimed, "Well, there's the first Irish rainbow he ever saw."

We understand that the King has been graciously pleased to order an additional month's pay to each of the crew of the Lightning steam-packet, which had the honour of conveying his Majesty to Ireland, and likewise the sum of 201. to Mr. Johnson, the Engineer

Lord and Ludy Hood, Lady Anne Hamilton, Mr. W. Austin, and the Earl of Yarmouth, landed on Friday at Dover, from the Rob Roy steam-packet.

THE TIMES NEWSPAPER .- A True Bill was found on Thursday, by the Grand Jury for the City of London against the Times news-paper, for a Libel contained in the speech of Mr. Waithman at the Common Hall, on Mr. J. B. Sharpe, Secretary of the Cornitational to the state of the Continued and acting the continued to the continued and the continued to the continued t

THERE was a more numerous assemblage of the Livery, at the appointed place for the examination, last Thursday, than on the preceding week, in consequence, as it is supposed, of the termination of the Coroner's Inquest; every body anxious, if possible, to analyze the claims of ALDERMAN WAITHMAN to the civic chair. Before twelve o'clock the room was crowded to excess; we cannot however, buttreturn our acknowledgments to the Committee for their politeness to the gentlemen of the public press, who were accommodated with very convenient seats near the door.

At a little before one, the Alderman made his appearance, and apologized for his apparent want of punctuality; he informed the Committee that he had been obliged to go as far. as Beaumont-street, Mary-le-bone, with some sheeting and towels for a lady to look at, and he trusted, that attention to an old customer would not weigh against him in the enlightened minds of the first deliberative body in the known world, the Common Council of the City of London!

The excuse was admitted, and the speech received with great applause. Some few persons cried out, "Well done, old HUCKABACK!—was that the lady who sold you the shawl? — "Where's BIRCH?"—"How's GROUCH?"—"Was the sheeting ticketted?"—"MORE BLACK!"—"Filthy Develue!"—indeed, some other expressions of disapprobation were heard, but the singular attention of the Committee to our personal comfort on the occasion prevents our repeating any thing which might be unpleasant to any body.

MR. WAITHMAN having taken his place, MR. DEPUTY who conducted the greater part of the first crossexamination, commenced his labours.

Q. Have you any observations to make upon your last examination?—A. I would merely say, that I do recollect the circumstances about COOPERS' shawls, and that I saw the propriety of returning them after the decision of MESSRS. MORHALL and KESTEVEN.

Q. You saw the propriety of returning them ?—A. 1 did. Q. But you withheld them, I believe?-A. I did as long as I could, because the decision of the arbitrators was not written on a stamped paper, as the Act directs.

Q. And you think there was nothing extraordinary in purchasing two shawls for fifty guineas, at night, of a stranger. A. Nothing; I am by no means particular in such cases.
Q. Did you know the shawls were worth more than fifty

guineas when you bought them?—A. I am not likely to have given more than they were worth.

Q. Had you ever seen the shawls before?—A. I cannot say. Q. Did you know that they were bought at COOPERS'?-How should I.

Q. Had you not sold one of them to COOPER a short time before, for thirty-nine pounds?-A.: Why-yes-dibelieve 1 did-but I did not recollect it at the time.

Q. Did not your young man in the shop say, "this is one of COOPERS' shawls," looking at one of those brought you for sale?—A. —He might;—I rather think he did.

Q. And as you did not pay the man who brought them to you that night, did you send no message to MESSES. COOPER upon the subject ?- I did not.

Q. Did you know the person who brought the shawls for -A. I was quite convinced he was a respectable person, which quieted my apprehensions.

Q. Oh! you had some apprehensions?—A. Why, if I had apprehended the person-Q. ---You would have done your duty, Mr. Sheriff. Do

you know who the person was?—A. I think I have heard. Q. Was it not ROBERTS, who has since been tried at the Old Bailey, and who escaped from Coldbath-fields House of Correction?—A. It might have been; but I trust this Committee will not suspect that I was personally acquainted with

Q. We have another story of a shawl, MR. WAITHMAN, for you, which I shall not bring forward to-day, in the absence of one of my friends; but which we shall call upon you to explain next week; in the mean time we shall proceed vith what you call your public life, which, perhaps, under the circumstances, is most important—Pray, Sir, do you remember the Income Tax, when it was first imposed?—A. Oh! perfectly. I remember when it was first imposed by the Tories, and doubled by the Whigs.

Q. You were in business in Fleet-street at that time.-Yes, and for many years before.

Q. In the same large house you occupy now?—A. Yes.

Q. Might I enquire what sum you returned as your income to the Commissioners of Taxes ?—A. Sixty pounds per annum. A loud laugh.)

Q. And you swore that was the amount of your yearly profits ?—A. I did. Q. What did the Commissioners do?—A. They assessed

me at eight hundred pounds!

Q. Of course you appealed?—A. No, I did not—I refused to pay it.
Q. Do you know a Mr. GEORGE?—A. It occurs to me

that I have heard the name. Q. I will assist your memory; Mr. JOSEPH GEORGE was the tax-gatherer whom you refused to pay?-A. Oh! so

he was; I recollect now. Q. Did not he tell you he must seize?—A. He did; and with a view of maintaining order and regularity, I told him to

do so at his peril. Q. What did he do? - A. He sent for two hackney coaches,

and carried off two loads of my super-supers.

Q. What did you do afterwards?—A. Why, when I found that he had actually taken my super-supers, I offered to pay the assessment; but he refused, unless I paid all the ex-

Q. And what did you do then?-A. Why-then I paid them

Q. Had you anything ever seized in your House at any other time?—A. Yes; they took a lot of Bandanas from me and for that oppression I had to pay a mitigated penalty of fifty pounds.

Q. You consider that to have been oppression:—did you

not know 1 twas contrary to law to sell those articles?-A. I am not bound to answer that question.

Q. Do you not see the policy of a law framed to protect our own manufactures ?- I never considered it in that light; | chaggined.

I know that saling contribute

trade.

Q. Netting, in the large way, about start annum, hey? (a great laugh)—You said, Mr. Walthman, that you lived in the same house you live in now when the seizure of your property for taxes took place—had you two houses, or one, in Flect-street.—A. I had one originally, but took in the premises next door.

Q. Did you pay parish dues or rates for the house so taken

in by you?—A. Not for a long time.

Q. Why then, the parish was taken in, as well as the house?—A. I do not think I was bound to tell them any thing about it.

Q. So by adding No. 103 to your own premises, one house escaped paying?—A. It certainly did; but it was at last discovered.

Q. What did you do?—A. Why, then I paid the rates; in fact I could not help it.——Q. And the arrears, I conclude, due by mistake!—A. Oh dear no.

Q. Is it true that you told the collector that he had no legal claim to the arrears, because they belonged to former churchwardens and overseers?—A. I believe I did. Q. And you would not pay them?—A. No; I would not. Q. You remember when the Talents were in office?—A. I

cannot say I know the gentlemen by that name. Q. Well, the Whigs .- A. Oh, certainly.

Q. You, I suppose, never sought for any thing from any administration?—A. Never, Sir, thank God.
Q. Come now, MR. WAITHMAN, did you not endeavour to get appointed Receiver-General for Middlesex, by the Whiss; and had you not resolved to quit, what you are dunce enough to call in the City—public life, if you had got it?—A. I do not mean to deny that, I might have solicited such a place; but I considered that I had merited some return for the great good I have done.

Q. Might we beg you to point out any thing beneficial which you have effected?—A. Yes, I saved a boy the other day from being transported, and got him introduced to Lorn FIFE, and engaged at the Opera House.

Q Ah, a poor fellow who was persecuted by the law?—A. Yes; shamefully—injured and oppressed.——Q. Has he not been in custody again?—A. I rather think he has.

Q. Has he not a sister on the stage?—A. (Confused.)—I do not know—I rather believe he may,

Q. Your nephew is also in that line, I believe ?-A. He is-

he is a mimic—and a very clever mimic too.

Q. What is his name?—A. REEVE.

Q. His father is a tailor?—A. He is—&a very good tailortoo. Q. We merely wish to know facts without any of your remarks MR. WAITHMAN, because all your answers lead to a particular point, which we shall hereafter trouble you

-do you remember COLONEL WARDLE?—A. I do. Q. Do you know 2 MR. RICHARDS?—A. I did; but I do not know him now.

Q. What have you cut him?—A. No; exactly the reverse

Q. Do you remember attending a public meeting where thanks were voted to COLONEL WARDLE, and soliciting RICHARDS to join you, and upon his answering that he could not do so consistently: do you recollect saying, "d-u consistency, what's the meaning of it, there's no con-"sistency in politics?"—A. I might have said so, but I do not think I swore.

Q. Do you recollect MRS. CLARKE?—A. Oh, yes; I recollect her because of LORD FOLKESTONE.

Q. We have nothing to do with LORD FOLKESTONE here; do you remember her?—A. I do.

Q. Did you ever read a book of her's called the "RIVAL PRINCES?"—A. I cannot distinctly say that I ever read any book in my life.

Q. I will repeat an extract or two from that work just to refresh your memory?

"As MR. WAITHMAN, the linen-draper, is a very noisy patriot, and always talking about something or other he does not very well understand, and meddling in all the affairs of his neighbours, he appears fair game for me to shoot at. If this chattering black bird were to die, the Council Chamber at Guildhall would be like a rookery deserted, where a enseless noise had too long disturbed the whole neighbourhood, while he and his black brethren were breeding mischief.

"Of Mr. WAITHMAN I know a great deal, but nothing to claim either my admiration or respect, as he is something like the common description of liberty boys, who in their own dwellings are perfect tyrants; which confirms me in opinion,

that modern patriotism and tyranny are synonymous terms.
"When I was first introduced to MR. WAITHMAN, be we very anxious for me to assail most of the high personages about the Court, and he wished me very much to attack His Majesty from HIS information; but I gave him the same answer I had given to MR. GLENNIE—that I felt no inclination to be a Republican blunderbuse, to fire out the party malice of any disp-pointed politician!—MR. WAITHMAN will understand me, I am sure. This intended attack on an aged and good Kine, I assure the public, so much disgusted me, that I have ever since considered Mr. WAITHMAN a very dirty character !-But he is a patriot, and therefore, he must be spotless, as the

times go!"
Q. What do you think of that MR. WAITHMAN?—A. It is by no means civil.

Q. Pray, MR. WAITHMAN, are you not a Frame-workknitter ?-A. 1 am.

Q. And a member of the WHIG CLUB?—A. I am. Qs Who proposed you for that honourable society?—A. SIR WILLIAM RAWLINS.

Q. What was he?—A. A broker. Q. A stock broker?-A. No, he sold tables and washhand basin stands, second-hand.

Q. Are there many other linen-drapers and FRAME-WORK-KNITTERS belonging to that Club?—A. I do not know; there are people of all sorts belonging to it, some very respectable men, I believe.

After a little deliberation the Committee here agreed to adjourn till Wednesday next, when the final examination will be gone into. MR. WAITHMAN will then retire; the Chairman will sum up, and the Committee vote such resolutions as they shall see fit.

MR. WAITHMAN bowed as he left the room, and received some slight applause; he appeared, however, a good deal (To be continued.)

#### THE OBSERVANCE OF THE QUEEN'S DECEASE AT DUNSTABLE.

SIN-On the arrival of the intelligence of the QUEEN's death, the passing bell rung out with all due solemnity; and on the day of the embarkation of her remains, one of the Churchwardens (not MR. DEAR, he was not consulted) ordered the belt to be tolled at morning, noon, and night, an hour each time, not by minute-strokes as is usual on such occasions, but, (as if determining to out-herod Herod), by incessant bolling, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants.

On the following Sunday, the desk and pulpit in the parish church were hung with black, NOT by the desire of the Minister, nor the wish of the inhabitants, but by the Churchwarden above alluded to, in conjunction with two or three individuals only; it may therefore be justly said to have been done by stealth; and as nothing of the kind was observed here for our late virtuous and venerable QUEEN CHARLOTTE, and no precedent appears in this neighbourhood, the intention of these men must have been to insult those persons who think it right to " fear God and konour the King, by carrying their spleen into the sanctuary, and fanning the dying flame of party feeling, which ought to have been prevented.

The congregation, with the exception of three or four, who were in the secret, were amazed, and some resolved not to enter the church again until the odious cloth should be removed; the circumstance, however, on the whole, occasioned but little gloom, scarcely a black coat, more than usual, was to be seen, and the females in general displayed a great variety of colours—as was noticed by strangers; some of the Sunday school girls, indeed, who had been instructed to shout Queen for ever, wore scraps of black on their straw bonnets.

These facts are stated with an intention to rescue this loyal little town from an appearance of radicalism, which a few ignorant and designing men are endeavouring to cast upon it. ANTI-RADICAL. -Yours,

Dunstable, Sept. 8, 1821.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-Permit me to offer a few observations, through the channel of your very valuable Paper, upon a subject of great national consequence—a subject indeed of vital importance to Great Britain, not only as a commercial state, but as a naval power.

I need not tell you, Sir, that all Licutenants and Masters in the Royal Navy, as well as all sworn officers in the Hon. East India Company's ships, are obliged to underge a strict examination, not only touching their skill and seamanship, but also respecting their scientific knowledge of navigation.

The propriety of such regulations on the parts of the Admiralty and of the East India Company will most readily be admitted by all; but is it not a matter of astonishment, that whilst the expediency of those regulations are universally acknowledged, the most valuable ships belonging to private merchants, should be commanded and officered by men, who are frequently totally uninformed of the first principles of nautical science.

That the generality of commanders and officers of mer-chant ships are very incorrect in their reckoning, is well known to Naval and East India Commanders; for it is by no mesns uncommon to find, upon failing in with such ships, that they are in error as much as 5 and 6 degrees of longitude! Can we then wonder at the number of valuable merchant ships which are continually lost? Or, ought we not rather to express our astonishment at the many that

what infatuation, then, can have possessed the great commercial body of the nation to have overlooked this radical defect, in the conduct of their marine, for so long a time? Are not the crews of our West Indiamen, Southseamen, &c. &c. worthy of the same care and attention, for the preservation of their lives, as those of the Royal Navy, and East India ships? And are not the ships and cargoes of sufficient consequence to their owners, to cause them to employ all due precaution for their safety? If so, why are so many valuable lives, and so much treasure, suffered to be under the charge of men, whose competence to the tank is, to say the least of it, very questionable? when, at the same time, it may so readily be reduced to a certainty, by a general resolution of the British Merchants to adopt a plan, similar to that of the East India Company, obliging every commander and chief mate, (and of large ships second mates also), to undergo an examination, and toppoduce a certificate of his abilities, as a sine qua non, inco he shall be permitted to undertake the office he is a candidate for.

The examiner should be appointed by a committee of merchants, and no certificate should be admitted, unless Snow such accredited person as would act with the strictest however and integrity on the one hand, also, justice and

impartiality on the other.

Were the plan I have now recommended to be universaily adopted among the ship-owners of this great commercial country, it is hardly necessary to say how much benefit must acrue from it, how many valuable lives would be preserved, and how much property would be saved to the merchant and underwriters.

If these remarks, Sir, should fortunately have the effect of rousing the merchant from his apparent apathy, I shall be most happy at having been the humble instrument of so cht to my country.-Sir, vours ve fully, PHILO-NAUTICUS.

. That there are some expert and able navigators among the merchant captains, I will not presume to deny; but such a man, when we do meet with him, may justly be deemed a rara avis!

#### ASSIZES.

E At the Lancaster Assizes, W. Davis and W. Drennan were charged with maliciously shooting at Wm. Wright, in the employ of Mesers. Rigby, with the intent to kill and murder him.—Mr. Raine, in stating the case to the Court, said that in November last a est racy was formed by the journeymen sawyers to compel their masters to employ them at their own prices, and by private regula these of their own they adopted means to prevent any person from infringing on those regulations; and in order to force a submission to their desires had gone the length of saying that they would murder those who disobeyed their mandates. In pursuance of this diabolical conspiracy the prisoners had attempted to deprive a man of his life for no other cause than that he followed his regular employment contrary to the illegal rules they, in conjunction with others, they

had so improperly attempted to establish. A great number of witness, to prove the guilt of the prisoners, were examined.— William Wright had been in the employ of Messrs. Rigby about two or three weeks before he was wounded. He was at work on Wednesday, 10th January, about seven in the evening, after it was dark; he had a light tied to his right heg, as is usual with sawyers, to direct them in their work; while he was at work he received a wound from a ball about two inches above the right knee, at the back of his thigh; it was fired from the division at the brook of the hoards. His brother came to his assistance, and touk him to the Haymarket Tavern, and from thence he was removed to the Infirmary. His leg was amputated about an hour and a half after.—Wm. Rooney stated, that on the night Wright was shot be was at Davis's lodgings with W. Bennett, J. Cheetham, and Drennan. They all left the house together. They went to the top of Ranelagh-street, near Lime-street, where the timber-yard was situated, and the prisoners left them going in the same direction of Lime-street. He knew a person named James Ward; he went to his house in Bolton-street, and while he was there Davis came into Ward's cellar. When Davis came in his right hand was cut and covered with blood. He asked for some water to wash it. Mrs. Ward said he should have none, and desired him to leave the place. Davis put his hand in his coat pocket and left the house. He saw a pistol at Moore's; the stock of it was split from the top downwards. He heard Dreman say to Davis, "Take care of yourself," and Davis answered, "Take care of yourself; there is no danger from me." The witness asked Dreaman if he knew whether Bennett and any thing to do with shooting that night, and he said no that the pistel that Bennett was to have fired failed, and it would not do it; but Dreaman added he had sone it himself. Several witnesses confirmed the previous testimeny. The fury found both the prisoners Guilty of shooting with an intent to maim and wound, but not to murder.

#### OLD BAILEY.

On Wednesday these Sessions commenced .- Thomas Wilson. aged \$2, was capitally indicted for stealing a tea-caddy, containing in sovereigns, gainens, and silver, 2121.19s. and three watches, a gold chain, five sents, &c.; the property of John Jacob Widmays, a publican at Whitechapel. The prosecutor stated, that on the 9th of August last the prisoner was in the tap-moon of his house, about twelve o'clock in the day. There was a ten-caddy in the bar in which witness kept his money. It contained 163 sovereigns, 6 half sovercigns, 13 guineus, 4 half-guineas, 3 seven shilling pieces, and 271. in silver, together with the watches, &c. The money had been there deposited for the purpose of paying the brewer. Witness had occasion to leave the bar about half a minute, and on his return Mrs. Widneys informed him that the prisoner was running off tewards Whitechapel; and, on his looking at the burene, saw it was open, and the tes-caddy with the money gone, as was the prisoner, who was apprehended shortly afterwards.

Thomas Conden stated, that he saw the prisoner in Church-lane,

struggling with a woman; witness advanced towards them, and the prisoner drew from under his arm the tea-caddy, when witness told Mr. Smith to secure the prisoner, while he picked up the so-vereigns and silver which were lying on the ground.

Thomas John Smith corroborated the evidence of the last witness; and a Lambeth-street effices stated, that he received the prisoner from the last witness; and, on searching him, found 21. 12\*. 6d.

part of the property.

The prisoner, in a busied speech, confessed having taken the property, and said he was unable to resist the temptation so much stoney held out; he therefore threw himself on the mercy of the Court, having served His Majesty 36 years.

Mr. Baron Grahum said it was needless for him to recapitulate

the evidence, which clearly established the fact.

The Jury immediately found the prisoner Gully—Beath. On Thursday, John Bone, aged 26, and Benj. Bone, aged 28, were put to the Bar on an indictment charging them with cutting and miniming James Austin with a sickle or reasons book, at the Robin Hood public-house, Barnet. The parties had been drinking together until they had in some measure become intoxicated, and the younger of the prisoners left the house with a sickle in his hand, without paying his reckoning. He was followed by the prosecutor, who endeavoured to take it from him, and in the scuffle the wound in question was received. Against the elder prisoner there was no charge made out by the prosecutor, and under the whole of the circumstances the Learned Judge directed an acquittal.

FRIDAY.—William Post, aged 23, and John Tipper, aged 21, were indicted for forging a bill of exchange for 261. 17s. with intent to defraud Messis. Williams and Co. of Birchin-lane. The real prospector was Mr. W. Howell, gun-maker, of Birmingham, who stated, that on the 16th of July he received a letter, containing an order for one single and one double-barrell gun; it was signed "J. Tipper." He saw the prisoners afterwards, and was told by "I. Tipper." He saw the prisoners afterwards, and was told by them that they could pay with a banker's acceptance; he accordingly sent the guns to a Mr. Sherrington's, the Two Angels and Crown in Sr. Martin's-hane.—Sherrington proved that Potis, who gave his name as Tipper, called for the guns, and passed the bill for 121. 16s.—On the 11th of August he called again, and received another box, with more guns, for which he tendered the bill for 261. 17s.—G. James presented the bill at No. 3, Birchiu-lane, and asked if that was Williams's the banker's; neither of the prisoners were acceptant at that time: the answer street to his beautiful. somers were present at that time; the answer gives to his inquiry was, that it was Williams's, but not Williams's the bankers; went into a narrow passing, on the entrance door of which there was a brass plate, with the inscription "Williams and Co." on it; also, on going up stairs, saw a lady in a small room folding lines; the premises had no appearance of being a house of business; there was also a door on the same floor, on which was written, "Attendance from ten till four;" thinks there was "Williams and Co." on it, but could not be positive; then went to Williams and Co.'s, at No. 20, Birchin-lune; shewed the bill, and being answered that the acceptance was not their's, wrote to Mr. Howeil; the prisoners were in consequence taken into custody. Mr. W. H. Burgess, partner, in the house of Messis. Williams and Co. bankers, proved the acceptance to be a forgery.

The prisoners made no defence, but called the following witness. Teasdale Cockell, of the bank ers' licensing office. Somerset-House said, that a license was taken out on the 26th February, 1921, for "Wm. Williams, John Tipper, and John Williams, all residing at Swansen, in the county of Glamorgan," to trade as bankers; no license in London was necessary, unless to issue notes payable on demand; the license endured until the 10th October following; did not know who took out the license; when the license was for, a copy of the bill to be issued was given in; it appeared by the one given in, that they referred to No. 3, Birchin-lane.

The Jury found Potts guilty, but acquitted Tipper.

SATURDAY—J. Cadman was indicted for uttering forged £5 notes. The indictment being read over to birn, he pleaded guilty. He was warned by Mr. Baron Graham of the perilous situation in which he warned by Mr. Baron cranam or the perious situation in which he stood, but he still persisted in his plea of guilty. The plea having been recorded, the prisoner (who is a young man of interesting appearance) begged leave to occupy the time of the court for a few minutes, whilst he addressed a few words to their lordships, to show why he implored mercy for himself, and his unfortunate wife. He then, whilst labouring under great agitation, and with tears streaming down his face, and the following odders to the court. ing down his face, read the following address to the court:—"My lord, having seriously considered the melancholy situation in which my misfortunes, and the crime with which I stand charged, have

placed me, I have resolved not to consume the time of the court i bearing evidence upon it, whilst my own conscience has alread) condemned me. I have therefore only to implore the nurcy of the court apon mynelf and my wife, and to beseen that we may be suffered to repair by a life of penitence and industry in another country, the wrongs I have done to society in this. I had the honor of serving His Majesty in the Royal Marines, for a period of seven years, with the approbation of my superior officers. Subsequently poverty and distress of the most urgent and intolerable nature, overwhelmed me, I had the misery of seeing a beloved and affectionate wife pining in sickness, and without the common necessaries of life-In an evil hour I embraced the only means of alleviating these misfortunes, and committed the odious crime which has reduced me to my present degraded and perilous situation. Praying that your lordships will favourably and with mercy add such recommendation of my unfortunate case as your benevolence may dictate. I plead guilty." He then bowed to the court and jury, and retired from the

John Billis, a young man of gentlemuly appearance and musners, only twenty-one years of age, was then put to the bar, charged also with utering two forged £5 notes, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

John Clark shopman to Mr. Austin, silversmith and jeweller, 136,

Oxford-street, stated that the prisoner came to his master's shop on the 3d of August last, and selected a seal, for which he was to pay thirty-two shillings, and tendered the £5 note in question in payshowing it to an assistant in the shop, they suspected it was not a good one, and they followed him, and told him he must come back and change it. After a little persuasion he came back. At the time of paying the note he gave his address:—" J. Ellis, Esq. No. 46,

ortman-square."
Mrs. A. Ewbank, housekeeper to Mr. Robinson, 6, Austin Friars, stated that on the 30th of July, prisoner called and enquired for Mr. P. T. Robinson, who was not at home. Prisoner expressed his regret, and said he had borrowed a £1 note of him, which he would leave with her. Witness sent out and got change for a £5 note for prisoner, in a £1 note, and four Sovereigns. She gave the prisoner the four sovereigns, and he went away. Witness could swear the prisoner was the person, but she could not swear to the note.

Several other witnesses identified the note now produced as being the same paid to Mr. Robinson's housekeeper .--Mr. P. T. Robin son never saw the prisoner before this transaction—the prisoner never owed him any money.—Mr. J. Lees, inspector of Bank notes, proved that both the notes now produced were forgeries.—Mr. Hawkins, of the Prerogative Office, Poctor's Commons, knew nothing dishonest of the prisoner. The prisoner's futher, a most respectable man, had turned him out of doors on account of some family quarrel, and witness had almost supported him for the last four years. Witness had known him by a different name than that to which he had pleaded.—Mr. Baron Graham summed up, and the Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

#### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ABERDEEN.—George Thorn and his wife have been lodged in gool, on suspicion of administering poison to a family of four persons, in the parish of Tongh. An investigation is at present going on; one of these unfortunate people died, the other three are in a very dangerous state.

CHESTER. Ralph Deane, committed to our Castle for a burglary, made his escape last week. This is not the first instance of this man's dexterity; about three years ago he was taken up, on suspicion of poing concerned in an extensive robbery at Mr. Bradlev's Sitk Factory. in Manchester, and placed in a strong lock-up-room. In the third story of the Chief Constable's house. In the course of the night he made a small aperture near the window, through which he crept, and let himself down into the street with the assistance a short blanket. After the lapse of a few weeks he was retaken near Manchester, and placed in gaol strongly ironed and chained to the floor, but he again escaped; subsequently he was neuteneed to two years imprisonment in the House of Correction at Knutsford for a birgiary. In the evening of the day of his libera-tion from Knutsford gaol, he committed the burglary with which be now stands charged.

On Priday se'nnight, the child of Mr. Richards, of this city, met a premature death. Mrs. Richards left the servant girl in charge of the infant, which becoming very cross and uneasy, the girl took what she supposed to be a cordial occasionally given to giri took what she supposed to be a cordial occasionally given to the child, and administered a smull portion of it. The infant became more violently affected, in which state the mother found it on her return home; and the immediately discovered that the supposed cordial was a poisonous mixture. Medical assistance was had recourse to; the infant continued to labour under excruciating agony, and about midnight died. The female who had been the cruss of the columity on being told that the mixture was a state. cause of the calamity, on being told that the mixture was poisonous, said she had taken some herself; to her also medical applications were administered, which proved more effectual than to the more tender victim of her indiscretion.

Cour .- In Bantry Bay, on Tuesday last, a bout having broke away front bernter bay, on thesesy inst, a near naving prose away front her meerings, nine men got into another boat to recover that, which had gone adrift, and having succeeded were returning, when both boats were dushed to pieces against the rocks by a breaker, and the nine men perished; none of the bodies were picked. up. Six of the men were married, and have left families.

DOVER.—Tueslay afternoon, as a lad, named Polling Newton, was holding by the iron work of the drawbridge swinging his legs over the water, he let go his hold, fell into the basin, and was drowned. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death

EDINBURGH.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night, a fire broke out in a house in the Cowgate, and in a short time the whole tenement was in a blase. On the alarm engines repaired to the spot, but their efforts to arrest the progress of the flames were unavailing. The whole tenement is one mass of ruins, and having been inhabited by a number of poor fumilies, they have nearly lost the whole of their furniture. The fire breaking out when the people were in their beds, it had attained so great a height before even those in the upper stories could be apprised of it, that one family in the fourth flat were cut off from all retreat. In this alternative they adopted the resolution of leaping into the street; the mother dropped one child, which, falling on the pavement, was killed; un-conscious of its fate, she leaped from the window, and was so much bruised, that she died in the Infirmary. A boy in attempting to escape from one of the upper stories, fell and was killed, and a child was taken out dead from a house. A man was also seriously but not dangerously hurt.

MAIDSTONE.—On Saturday morning, 8th inst. a melancholy circumstance occurred at Sellinge. A man named Hayward, lodged in the house of a small farmer, named Impett, and on the above morning, after Mrs. Impett was gone to milk ber cows, be came into a room with a gun in his hand, said to a child of Impett's, " I will go and shoot your mother." He then went to the place where the woman was engaged in milking, accosted her by saying, "I have loaded my gun, and will shoot myself." She remonstrated and entrented him not to do so, when he immediately replied, "No, I will not shoot myself, but will shoot you," and instantly discharged the contents of the gun into her side; the whole charge lodged in her body. The poor woman lingered till seven o'clock the same evening, when she expired.



#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

DREADECL FIRES.—On Sunday morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the back premises of Mesars. Southail and Fusick, near Winte Hart Court, Gracechurch-street, which comthe premises of Mr. Ryan, cheesemonger, before the first fire-engine arrived. A plentiful supply of water was procured, several engines came in rapidly, and the firemens' exertions were great; two of them were exerting themselves in removing this property from Mr. Ryan's when the house fell in, and one of them was crushed to pieces, the other just got out before the house fell, but was so multinted in consequence of part of the ruins falling on him that he died shortly after. In addition to this dreadful calamity, the Quakers' Meeting-House was consumed, and the house of Messrs. Lowe and Pewtress much damaged. The house of Messrs. Masterman & Co. the bankers, was three times on fire, but the finnes were subdied by the activity of the firemen. The house of Messis, Spooner and Co. bankers, was injured, but not materially. The firemen who perished belonged to the London Insurance Company. The thieves were actively employed.

—On Monday morning, about five o'clock, a fire books out in the lower part of the premises of Mr. Myers, a pencil manufactures, in Princes-street, Soho. In endeavouring to escape from the flames, Mr. Myers, sen. was terribly burnt, having dragged one of his son out of a room on the first floor when enveloped in flames; the son was also shockingly scorched. Mr. Myers, his son, and a young man who was a lodger, were carried to Middlesex Hospital; two of them are not expected to survive. Four persons perished on this melanchely occasion, viz.:—Mr. Myers, jun. and a man, and his two children, whose name we understand to be Jones. The poor fellow had rescued his wife and two children from the dreadful conflagration, and made a second effort to save the other two children, which cost him his life; for although he succeeded in getting safely up to the room in which they were, in the interim the stair-case took tire, and finding himself unable to descend that way, he made un effort to get towards the front window with a view of jumping out into the street; but the room was all on fire. He was observed from the street hanging by the burning rafters, with the two children claspede in his other arm; soon afterwards the floor gave way, and he was precipitated into the burning abyss

.The bodies of Perkins, the fireman, and Jackson, the assistant turneock, were on Wednesday dug out of the ruins of the late fire in Grucechurch-street. Jackson was found about four in the aftermoon; his wife was present, and gave most violent shricks on seeing They are not much mutilated. Their remains were conveyed to the bone-house of Allhallows, Lembard-street. The Corozer's inquest has been held, when the verdict of the Jury was Accidental Death.

On Wednesday night an Inquest was held at the Three Crowns Richmond-street, Soho, on the remains of Benjamin Myers, aged twenty-one years, who was burnt to death in the confingration on Monday last. The Jury returned a verdict of Accidentally burnt to death.—It was stated the following persons perioded at the fire—Mr. Barnet and his child, and a Mrs. Pole and her daughter. There were fifteen families burnt out, and all their property destroyed. Nearly 2001, has been subscribed towards relieving the unfortunate

About bulf-past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, the house of Mr. Watkins, No. 12, Windham-place, Crawford-street, Mentague square, was discovered to be on fire. The neighbours instantly ran to the door, at which they kept constantly knocking, but receiving no answer from within they broke it open. By the exertions of the firemen the flames were arrested, but not till nearly all the furniture was destroyed, and the house much damaged.

A few days since Mr. Fenton, a tradesman at Poplar, left home

with a party for pleasure, consisting of his wife and two children, and three or four friends, in a sailing-boat, which came suddenly in coulact with a sail's law er, off Woolwich, and was upset. One of the children, a fine girl agod eleven, was unfortunately drowned. The body was picked up next day off Blackwall-stairs.

On Thursday, a gentleman, one of the passengers by the Banbury coach, was missing when it arrived at the White Hart, at Southall. A search took place, when he was found lying in the yard on his back, between two conches, with his throat cut; a penknife was lying by his side covered with blood. He was carried into the house and suggical aid procured, but he expired in about ten There were no papers found about him to lead to a disminutes. covery who he was, fifteen sovereigns and a gold watch were found in his pocket.

Some thieves, on Thursday, broke into the house of Mr. Solo-mons, in Pall Mall, and plundered him of a great quantity of valuable property, among which were four gold watches, four gold musical souff hoxes, four silver ditto, some Cashmere shawls, several curious silver watches, a number of very valuable rings, &c. Mr.

Solumon has not yet ascertained the extent of his loss.

On Monday morning, at nine o'clock, Edward Lee was executed on the top of Hissemonger-lane Gaol, pursuant to his sentence. The unfortunate man was only 22 years old: he was convicted at the last Croydon Assizes, of robbing and attempting to murder Joseph Spicer, foreman to Mr. Marriatt, of Fleet-street, under circonstances of great atracity.

The five convicts left for execution at Ilchester, are all respited

during pleasure.

SHIPWRECK.—The night of Tuesday, and the morning of Wednesday were very tempestuous. One Irish vessel had a number of cattle drowned, and another had 100 pigs washed overboard from the deck, in the gale of Tuesday night. So violent a gale has seldom been known at this season of the year. A vessel was totally lost on the coast of Kirkcolm, within the district of the Port of Stranger, on the night of the 3d instant, chiled the brigantine Four Sons, with a general cargo from Liverpool, bound to St. Andrews, in New Brunswick. The crew, consisting of 18 individuals, among whom were two female passengers and a child two years old, were ail saved.

SHIP N	ews.	
" Arrived Mails Due	Arrived Mails	
1 Dublin		
. 1 Waterford	1 France.	
1 Guernsey & Jersey -	1Hambur	gh —
- Holland	Flanders	
Gottenburgh 1	Jamaica	
Liebon 1	St. Thom	1—

No account of the King has been received at Lloyd's this morning. On the 11th first. Wind at Scilly, W.S.W.; 12th, at Penzance, N.W. blowing a gale; and S.W. at Palmouth; W. fresh breeze.

DEAL; Sept. 14. Wind N.W.; Arrived and sailed for the River, the Missionary, Lement from St. Benningo; Elizabeth, Reed, 44 days from Tobago; and Came Grove, Thompson, from St. Vincent's. Came down from the River and sailed with the whole of the satward-bound, the Venus, Kijsour; for the Cape o. Good Hope.

CODE Seart to Arrived Him Maleste's ship Cycus, with Admiral Rowley. CORK, Sept. 10. Arrived His Majesty's ship Cyrus, with Admiral Bowley

and smite.

HARWICH, Sept. 14. Arrived the Vansittant packet from Helland, and Lord Dungando: from Ustahaven; each with a mail.

DOVER, Sept. 14. The Berësford, Eaton, from Newcastle, in coming for the Hersbour, struck the Fier Head, broke her anchor and cathead; and

the Hanbaur, struck the Pier Head, broke her anchor and cathead, and aprung her howeprit.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 14. Wind N.N.E. Passed by the Betsy, Donkin, from New York for Havre Sailed the British Army, Stevens; and Roslyn Castle, Hespharn, for New Brunswick; Royal Charlette, Ford, for Halifax; Ondernaming, Hakker, for Liverpool; and His Majesty's ship Glasgow, for Gowes and Ceylon.

\*FALMOUTH, Sept. 13. Wind W. Arrived the Agenoria, Harris, from \*\*Partsmouth, and Arina, Gray. from Weymouth, both for Waterford.

\*Liverpools. Sept. 43. Arrived the Casar, Fisher, from Junaica; sailed 18th Auly; on the 23d, was loarded off the Hogsties by the Buenos Ayres armed brig Mars, out four months, and had taken 16 prizes.

Parter

BURGESS ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES. Warehouse, Byrand, corner of the Savey-steps, London.—John Burgess and Son, being apprised of the samerous endeavours made by many persons beimpose a sparious article for their make, feel it insumbent upon them description of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to bathe Original, to observe the Name and Address corresponds with the above: the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will descript the mynamied, and for their detection, J. B. and Son aubmit the following onations.—some are in appearance at first sight, "The Genuine," but without any name or address:
—some "Burgess" Essence of Anchovies; —ethers—"Burgess's,"—and many mere without Address. 170

many more without Address.

John Burgess and Son having been many years howeved with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the Public, and caractry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to their purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given sack great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient. Saucer will keep good in all elimates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, Loude 2.—(The original Fish-sauceWarehouse.)

PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP.—The Chamber Lamp, increasing in interest as the days shorten, the Patents is induced to present this to the Pablic as assource of confect superior to any in this country, or perhaps the world. It embraces brilliancy, perfect safety, and certainty for any length of time-required, will bear any motion, can be regulated to burn the longest or shortest night, disappearing in the morning without smoke or smell: The same principic applies, and the Lampa equally portable, on elegants predestals, for the dainst table, sideboard, study, mantleyices, &c.; and also for the Glass Greeian Hanging Lamp for the hall, conservatory, passages, stairwase, drawing-room lustres, &c. elegantly simple and much admired. It is a most essential acquisition in all these Lamps, that they will burn the whole evening without trimming, requiring to be repleatabed with cotton only once in two or shree mentis, and so simple that a child can turn them. The annual expanse of light burning every night in the year, proportionate with candles, is, for the chamber as above described, 10s.; for the kitchea, equal to a candle eight to the pound, 12s.; parleur or mould sixes, 15s.; and toofours, 17s.; suppose a domerlamp for the diming table, equal to four mould efours, 68s.; or hall, three mould sixes, 45s. Thus the degrees of light, more or less, can be regulated at pleasure audict to the accasion. By this statement Genticemen may ascertain the great saving in proportion to their establishment, bearing in mind, that these Lamps burn as sweet as wax.—Sold for the Patentee, by Thomas Pearce and Co. No. 28s, facing the front of \$t. Clement's Clurch, Strand, who, to secure the reputation of this invention from the effects of adalterated effects of adalterated ell, are bound to sell none but pure and genuine Spermaceti. Letters addressed, post paid, from any part of the Kingdom, will meet with prompt attention. PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP.-The

TRENCH PERFUMERY,—JEAN DEVEREAUX'S ESPRIT

DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS, possesses all the balany fragrance of the freshest flowers; its aromatic, cephalic, and nervine virtues, are instantly diffused through the most spacious apartments, while the fragrance of its acons revives every person assund.—Sold in bottics, price 2s. 6d. and 5s. at the Depot for French Perfumery, 2s, Loushard-street, London; where is to be had JEAN DEVEREAUX'S MONTPELLIER, SOAP for rendering the complexion delicately smooth, clear, and even; imparting a victifying grateful perfume, and giving to the akin a most delicious feel and luxarious brilliancy. Price 2s. 6d. see packet.—Sold retail at 6s, Curnhill; No. 9, Regent-street, Pall Mali; 129, Oxford-street; 59, St. James's-street; 22. Hatton Garden, and wholesale by Price and Gossell, Perfumers to His Majesty.

\*\*Ey A gratultous sample (on a handkerchief) of Jean Deversanx's cele-

retrumers to His Majesty.

E'F A gratuitous sample (on a handkerchief) of Jean Deversant's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Milledeurs, will be presented to any Lady or tientleman, which will prove its pleasing and retreshing properties, by applying to any of his Agents, or at his Depot, No. 28, Lombard-street, London.

PRICE and GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, patronised by His PRICE and GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, patronised by His Majesty and the Reyal Family, gives atrength and a beautiful glossy appearance to the Hair; imparts to it the most delightful perfume, and prevents its failing off arturning grey to extreme old age. Hair dressed with this celebrated Oil soon-becomes soft, outly, bright, and luxuriant in its growth; and hair that has been injured, made harsh, and turning grey, will be restored, by a few applications, to its natural colour, brilliancy, and beauty.—Sold by the sole Proprietors, and only Importers, PRICE and GONNELL, Perfumers to His Majesty, No. 12, Three Kings-roomt, Lombard-street, London, in bottles at 3s. 6d.; 10s. 6d.; and 21s. each, bearing their signature on the label in red ink.

CAUTION —Messrs. PRICE and GOSNELL beg to cantion the Nobility and Gentry against a spurious Macassar (ii, injurious to the hair, imposed

and tentry against a spurious Macassar (II), injurious to the hair, imposed upon the public by hair-dreasers (faisely styling themselves importers) who are equally incompetent to ascertain the danger of what they extol, as they are to discover what unight be useful.—Ask for Price and Cosnell's Macassar (II). casear Oil.

#### The DUKE of YORK and LORD ERSKINE.

The DUKE of YORK and LORD ERSKINE.

THE above Prince has often remarked that his Lordship looks
his Lord Erskine himself when he wears his own Hair. His Lordship has used the RUSSIA OIL upwards of Twelve Years, which has always preserved his Hair; but Ladies and Gentlemen ought to be as particular as Lord Erskine, in having it from the Proprietor, or from a respectable Yender, then they will be sure to have it genuine.

Thousands of Laties and Gentlemen have a good Head of Hair hy using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil. But some Ladies being persuaded to use other Oils, they soon found the disference, as their limit began to fall off, or acting grey. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil is the best Oil for dressing, preserving, and prometing the growth of Hair, and if used constantly, not a Hair will fall off or turn grey; clears the Searf, and keeps the Head and Hair clean, and by using it requirally for a few months, will restore the Hair on the hald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which has been proved by hundreds.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil, at 4s, the small buttle; or a bottle, containing the quantity of nearly five small once, at 11s, which is a great saving; and observe "Prince' on the wrapper and seals of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and camoet answer the purpose.

Sold wholessile, retail, and for exportation, by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, [137] removed to No. 9, Poland-street, Notford-street, near the Pantheon; and by M. Smyth, Perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond'street; and by most principal Perfumerrand Medicine Venders.

Proved by Affidavit, before the Lord Mayor of Leadon, that A. Prince is the ariginal Proprietor of the Russia Oil; therefore if any Perfumer, Medicine-vender, Hair-dresser, or any one else, sells Russia Oil, that is not prince's they are imposters, as a they sell counterfeits to their customers, and cametamswer the purpose.

[57] Ladies and Goutlemen will be particular, as there are unprincipled persons intown and country who sell counterfeits to

#### For Couvelsive Fits, Beilevtie Fits, Spasmedic Compinints: &c. DR. HADLEY'S CONVULSION POWDERS .- Patronized and

sametion	ed by
Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland	Lady Catharine Walpole.
Right Hon. Lady Amherst.	Lady C. Dundas.
Right Hon, Lady Lismore.	Hen. Mrs. Bathurst.
Right Hon, Lady G. Cavendish.	Hon, Mrs. Egerton.
Ledy Caroline Lamb.	Hon, Mrs. Grev. &c.
Of all diseases incidental to the huma	

Of all diseases incidental to the human frame, none are more afflicting than Convulsion Fits, Epileptic Fits, Spanna, &c. The late Dr. Hadley, of Dreby, (the discoverer of this invaluable medicine) used it in private practice for upwards of fifty years with the most dattering success in the various complaints, as under, which is prayed by incontrevertible facts.

The powerful virtues of this Powder in a short time relieves the sufferer; and by the perseverance is its application, completely extirpates Convulsion Fits in infants and adults; since Epileptic or Falling Fits; strengthers the most weakly atomach; allays Inflammation, and removes the most violent Spannoods Affections is likewise has the happy effect of cradicating Fits which females are sufficent to during pregnancy or subsequent accountement. This Powderie a grand restorative in all cases of relaxation, debility, and washers in children and solute; if grandally atrongstices the storage, is as

anis resources a grand restorative in all cases of relaxation, debitty, and weakness, in children and adulte; it gradually strengthens the storach is-creases the appetite, promotes digestion, and in a short time restores the patient to perfect health, without confinement or alteration of diet.

# Extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Hadley:— From the Hon. Mrs. Egerton. Tatton Park, Sept. 2, 1820,

Br. Hadley,

Br. Hadley,

Bir,—I this morning received your letter; mentioning your convalsion Powder into more general notice. I have so ve yhigh an opinion of it, from the sases I have seen performed, that I think you will be deing a public service. I remain, Sir, yours, &c. B RGERTON.

From the Rt. Hon. Lady Lismore. Septender 2, 1829.

This is to certify, that I have used Hadley's Convulsion Powder in my family and many others, and approve of its efficat. Fr.A.S. LISMORE.

Frost Lady Walpole.—Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Jan. 26, 1819.

Dr. Hadley,—Sir, I shall have great pleasure in desiring you to make use. of my name when you publish the Convulsion Powder. Its great efficacy in my own family and friends, and to the poor, I have experienced for many years. I am your humble servant.

Sold in battles at 4s. 8d. Hs. and 22s. each, by apprintments fthe Proprietor, by Mr. Sanger, Medicine Warehenne, 150, Oxford-street: Messis. Barclay, and Sons, 55, Fleet-market; Messis. Nowbry and Sons, 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; Edwards, 66, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton and Co. Bow Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Evans, Long-lane; Smithfeld; Prout, 229, Strand; Stradling and Nix, Royal Exchange; Johnstone, Cornhill; and, by their appointment, by most respectable Medicine Venders in every Towa throughout the United Kingdom.—Ask for Hadley's Convulsion Pewder.

# LONDON MARKETS. EHE VIT

CORN EXCHANGE, PRIBAT, SEPT. 14. The supply of Wheat since Monday having been very n and the weather still continuing particularly unfavourable, the trad has been advancing since that day. 'What little came to had the morning, met a ready sale, at an advance of full 5s, per quarter Barloy is about 5s, per quarter dearen, and Beans quite as much Pease of both sorts also readily command an advance of about 2 per quarter. The arrival of Oats during the week having beenvey limited, the sules this morning were full 2s, per quarter higher. In other articles we have no alteration to notice.

1(25.14)	KN PRICE OF GR.	AIN, OR BOATS MAIN AS THE COLOR	
asex Red Whea	at (new)46+. 56×	. Maple	
ine		. White ditto	Ξ
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uperfino	78s. 80s	Tick Beans (now)	ä
yo	s. 32s. 34s	Old	á
ld	sss	. Feed Oats	å
erley	26s. 34s	Fine.	÷
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Pertugal Geld, in Coin © 0 p.ex. Foreign Geld in Bars 3 17 101 — New Doubleons 0 0 0 —	New Dollars
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Ditto at Sight 12 13	Madrid 36 Cadiz 3
Rotterdam	Bilbos 35 Hercelena Si
Antwerp 12 9	Seville 35 Gibraltar 1
Hamburgh 39 2	Leghorn 47 Genoa @
Altona39 3	Venice 27 60 Maits 6
	Naples 393 Palemae
Ditto 26 —	Liabon50 Oporte
Bordeaux 26 -	Rie Janeire 451
Frankfort on Main158	Babia
	Daulia A
Petersburg 3 U	Dublin
Vienna 19 25 Ess. de.	Cork

COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM SEPTEMBER 10, TO SEPTEMBER 15, INCL.

A declaration was issued on Thursday for a sale of India Coline on the 9th proximo. Various are the conjectures of the quantity of which it will be comprised; but somewhere about 20,000 bels. is the general expectation; this announcement has caused a stages. tion in the trude, which, most probably, will continue until after the above period. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been particalarly active, and all descriptions are held with more firmes, whilst Bowed Georgias, and Maranhams are 1 higher.—Talless have enjoyed considerable attention, and Yellow Candle cannot be purchased under 46s. 6d.—There is every indication of an augment currency.— We have not experienced much activity in the Plashia Sugar Market, and the great weight of the lower qualities, which the Importers evince every disposition to sell, thave afforded horse a more favourable opportunity; our quotations are, Browns & to 55s.; Middling 50s. to 62s.; Good 63s. to 70s.; Fine 72s. to -A great proportion of the sales of Coffee have been taken in and prices generally may be stated at a veduction of 2s. to 3s, pe cwt, upon Foreign, and 1s. to 2s. upon Plantation; St. Donlage 106s. to 109s.; Havananhs 103s. 6d. to 106s.; Jamaica Orinary 96s. to 100s.; Good to Fine Ordinary 101s. to 110s.; Midding 113s. to 122s.; Good and Fine Midding 123s. to 125s.; the stock of this article is 14501 casks, and with bags, which is about double the quantity at the corresponds period of last year; this, coupled with the proximity to a close of our export season, leaves very strong inferences that the present value is ultogether untenable; indeed, there is every ground for calculating, that, from the very great encouragement to cultivators, our supplies, the coming year, will be superabundent -East India Rice has advanced 3s. per cwt. occasioned entirely by speculation, on account of the late unfavourable weather; Bengal in bond, 12s. to 15s.; Patna 13s. to 19s.; Java 9s. to 12s.; Cin-lina has not been operated upon, 32s. to 34s. per cwt. duty paid.—

PRICES	of the	PUBLI	C Fun	DS.	12. 11	i)
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fred.	mild.
Bank Steck	-	-			-1.	
3 per Cent. Reduced	-	-		-"	1	Υ-
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31 per Cent Courols		864			_	_
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India Bonds	- 1	62 p	64 p	64 3	· n	<b>~8</b> 2
Exchequer Bills, 2d		2 2	3 P	3	3 9	911
Ditto, ald						l:
Omnium	_	_		_		

No alteration in the Rum Market.

BIRTSS.
On Monday, the 10th inst. at No. 26, Baker-street, the Lady of Jacks, of a daughter.

On Monday, the 10th inst. at No. 20, Haker-street, the half-stage of a daughter.
At Chaplain Road Place, on the 29th ult; the Eady of Norman Maiss.
Bas, of the Hon. Company's service, Bengal, of a son.
At Newton, Inverness-shire, on the 20th ult; the Larly of Major Land.
24th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at Crickhowel, Edward William Seymour, Esq. R.N. seems so of the Hon. Lieut-Colonel Seymour, to Charlotte Alice Wikins, Roy of Brecon.

At Walthamstow, Thomas Popham Luscombe, Esq. Deputy Commission, At Walthamstow, Thomas Popham Luscombe, Esq. Deputy Commission, At Walthamstow, Thomas Popham Luscombe, Esq. Deputy Commission, Catherine, edeat daughter of Wm. T. Robbase, Esq. of Walthamstow.

At Mary-le-Bone Church, Capt. George Digby, R. N. to Blizabeth, esq daughter of Sir John Walsh, Bart of Warfield, in the county of Berks.

On Monday, at Marwich, Captain Knocker, of His Majesty's wellPrincess Charlotte, to Augusta Ann, oldest Jaughter of Capt. Bridgs, sein Commander of His Majesty's packets.

The Rev. Richard Darch, to Isabella-Ann, davighter of the late Capta Ephinstone, R. N.

Blphinstone, R. N.
At Bath, Wm. F. Taylor, Esq. of the Royal Marines, to Hary Am, youngest daughter of the late W. Ryves, Esq. of Ryves Castle, Limeth.

DIED.

Last week, at Charlton House, near Blackheath, Catomic, and third daughter of the late Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart in the 17th year of hear near

er age. On the 4th inst. aged 17. Louisa, only daughter of the Rev. J. R. Séan. lear of Burca, in the county of Suffolk, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Majesty.

At his house, Camberwell-Grove, aged 67, Edward Griffin, Esq. many parts

erretary to the Sun Fire-office.
At his bonse in Margate, Edward Barreroft, Esq. M. D. aged 78.
On the 7th inst. in her 80th year, at Springfield Lodge, Camberwel, the sidence of her son-in-law, Arianna Margaretta, widow of the late Coled

On Monday last, at Fulham, Looisa, wife of the Rev. H. West, Rotter of

On Monday last, at a fundan, Lowest, whe of the Rev. II.

Berwick, and Yicar of Law, hton, Sussex.

Lately, at Manuingtree, Essex, aged 14, Elizabeth, the second daughter of Acton Chaplin, Esq. of Aylesbury.

On Sunday se might, at Cottage Place, Chelmoford, after a short libra, at the advanced age of 78, Lady Camilla: Robinson, mister to the Baid Chesterville.

Tankerville.
On the 6th instant, after a short but severe illness, the Rev. Vicantage On the out missis, also a solution of the Catalog Ross, D. D. aged 68.

The Rev. George Cope, D. D. Canon Residentiary of the Catalog Hereford, aged 66.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WESTER, No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLERT-STREET, with only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are recivil.

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# JOHN



" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 41.

# SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC.—KIALLMARK'S universally-admired Variations NEW MUSIC.—KIALLMARK'S universally-admired Variations on the favourite Air, "Cease your Funning," adapted for two performers on the Piano Forte, by D. Bruguier, price 3s.—Perry's Grand Coronation March, composed and arranged as a Duet for the Fiane Forte, price 2s.—Laten's celebrated "Le Retear de Windsen," arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Piano Forte, by D. Bruguier, price 5s.—The popular Air, "Tul Margine d'un Rio," an Italias Air, with Variations as a Duet for two performers on the Piano Forte, by Edw. Booth, price 2s. 6d.—Beleidleu's favourite Overture, "Du Calife de Bagdad," arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Piano Forte, by T. Goodban, price 4s.—The above Duets are particularly recommended to the notice of the Musical World, being arranged by the first Masters of the present age.—London: Published by Maybew and Co. Masic Sellers to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond street, where may be had, Hart's Fourth Set of Quadrilles, including "Georye the Fourth," Coronation Waltz, &c.

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT LIVERY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE day is now approaching on which, according to ancient custom, you will be called upon to exercise one of your most important trights in the BLECTION of LORD MAYOR for the year ensuing, when my name will be submitted to your consideration as the Senior Alderman who has not filled the Chair to serve that high office.

who has not filed the Chair to serve that high office.

On two former occasions, Gentlemen, I experienced your kind indulgence, when I felt it my date to decline appearing as a Candidate, owing to peculiar rireumstances, which although of a private nature, would have rendered it incompatible with propriety for me to have attempted the performance of those public duries which are inseparably connected with the due discharge of the Office of Chief Mayistade. The time, however, is arrived when, all personal difficul les having here successfully removed. I may honeafly renture to offer youthe services of an independent man, who experts no reward but in your approbation, and has no other object or ambition than to small that approbation by a faithful and consciontious performance of the duties, which attack to the Mayoralty.

Should I be henoured with your Suffrages on the day of Election, I beg to assure you, that it shall be my constant and earnest endeavour to support the office of the Civic Chair, and to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges of the Civic Chair, and to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges of the Civic Chair, and to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges

of the City of London.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Year obliged and faithful Servant,

CHRISTOPHER MA College-hill, 17th Sept. 1821. CHRISTOPHER MAGNAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application is intended COTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session, for leave to bring in a Bill or Bills for MAKING and MAINTAINING a TURNPIKE ROAD from PECKHAM, in the PARISH of CAMBERWELL, in the COUNTY of SURREY, to the KENT ROAD, in the same PARISH and COUNTY; and for making and maintaining all necessary Footpaths, Sewers, Drains, and Bridges thereto, particularly a Bridge over the Grand Surrey Canal, with Approaches thereto; and levving Tolls, and for lighting and watching Howver-lane and the New Road from Kennington to Camberwell, in the several Parishes of Lambeth and Camberwell, in the said County of Surrey, and other Bonds, Streets, and Places within the said County of Surrey, and other Bonds, Streets, and Places within the said County of Surrey, and other Bonds, Streets, and Places within the said County of Parliament.

6th Sept. 1821.

PECULIAR ADVANTAGES.—A select number of the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen, intended for the University, designed for the Army, or for Merchanta' Houses, enjoy superior advantages in the Pamily of an J. D. six miles west of London, for obtaining a correct acquaintance with the Greek and Latin Classics, pure and mixed Mathematics, and whatever is requisite to fit them for College; the French Language, politic Literature, Proadsword, Mapping, Horsemanship, and whatever is requisite to prepare them for the army; and the German, Datch, and Spanish Language sprinciples of Trade and Commerce, practical Arithmetic, Writing, and every other branch of Education necessary to quality them for Merchanta' Houses the principal, who for many years has been engaged in educating PUPLS for every department in life, will have room for THREE PUPLS at Alichaelmas. The plans of this establishment so successfully anite the attention of the Teacher and the diligence of the Pupil as invariably to secure, Lis improvement in every department of his education; a large Libiaary Astronomical, Pullosophical, and Chemical Apparatus: House and Grounds spacious. Twelve Courses of Lectures are given on the Sciences in the year. Prospectinace, gratis, at Mr. Oakley's, 9, Old Bond-street, and Mr. Souter's, 73, St. Pani's Church-yard.

Terms, including every expence, 60 guineas, under fourteen; and 80 guineas above that age. Parlour boarders, 100 guineas.

THEATRE ROYAL, GLASGOW.

THBATRE ROYAL, GLASGOW. TO BE LET for such a period of years as may be agreed upo

THIS ELEGANT HOUSE, with the PATENT, SCRNERY, MACHINERY, and APPURTENANCES.—As the great wish of the Proprietors is to place the establishment ou the most respectable feeting, very liberal encouragement will be given to a Manager who is likely to accomplish this object.—Apply to Messrs. C. D. Donald and J. G. Hamilton, Virginia-street, Olasz ow.

NEW THEATRE OF ANATOMY, WEBE-STREET, MAZE-POND, BOROUGH.

AR. EDWARD GRAINGER will commence his AUTUMN COURSE of LECTURES on ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY, at the above Threatre, on TUESDAY, October the 2d, 1921, at Eleren o'Clock in the Foresoon.—Three Courses are delivered in the year.

Deformation as apply at the Theatre, or to Mr. Grainger, 28, Dean-atreet, Borough.

MR. GUTHRIE will commence his LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of SURGERY, on MONDAY, the 1st of October, at Six in the Evening, in the Waiting Room of the Royal Westminster Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, 7. Maryle-Bone street, Piccadilly.—Medical Officers of the Navy, the Army, and the Ordnance will be admitted gratuitously, on presenting a recommendation from the heads of their respective departments, to Mr. Guthrie, at his house, 2. Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square, between the hours of half-past two and four.

SPANISH COMMON PRAYER,

SPANISH COMMON PRAYER,

Just published, in one very small volume, beautifully printed, price &s.

A SPANISH TRANSLATION of the BOOK of COMMON PRAYER. By the Rev. Mr. BLAUCO WHITE.—Printed for Samuel Bagster, No. 15, Paternoster-tow: where may be had, in uni orun volumes, price &s. each, Translations into Italian, German, French, Modern Greek, Greek, or Latin; or, the eight volumes in one Set, including the English, price \$1.

THE HINDOOSTANEE and PERSIAN LANGUAGES taught by a Gentleman educated at the College of Fort William, in Bengal.

Paren's and Guardians entruating Youth to this Gentleman's tuition, may rest assured that no attempt will be made to poisontheir juvenile minda with the princip es of Radicalism or Sedition.—For cards of address apply to Mr. Ginger, Buokseller, 21, College-street, Westminster.

SHIRRE'S SHAKSPEARE, No. 2.

ScHRME'S SHAKSPEARE, No. 2.

Just published;

TILUSTRATIONS of TAMING of the SHREW, being the Second Number of ILLUSTRATIONS of SHAKSPEARE, from Pictures painted expressly for this Work by RoBERT SMIRKE, Esq. R.A. aggraved is the direct style by the most eminent distortical Engravers. The Play Illustrated is published at the same line.

Mode of Publication:—I. The Work will be comprised in Thirty-seven Numbers; each Number containing Eive Illustrative Engravings, and a viguette.—II. A Number will be published every "whice Monties, at the commencement of the Work, and after a short time, every two Monties, at completed. India paper, proofs, 4 to 11. 10s.; French paper, proofs, 4 to 11. 10s.; French paper, proofs, 4 to 11. 10s.; Prench paper paper

Printed for Rodwell and Martin, New Bond-street; and sold by Colnaghi, and Co. Conkeyer wice;, and the principal Bockeelless in the United, Kingdom.

NEW LOYAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL PAPER.
On Wednesday, the 20th of September, wi Phe published, price 7d. the First

THE BURY GAZETTE; or, BURY, IPSWICH, and NOR-WICH ADVERTISER, for the Counties of Suffolk, Nor olk, Essex. Cambridge, and Hustingdon, the Isle of Ely, &c. under the conduct of Mr. HARRAL, Author of "Henry the VIIIth and George the IVth, or the Case fairly stated;"—"Anne Boleyn and Caroline of Branswick compared;"—"The Demon of the Age," &c.

If Advertisements, Orders, &c. received by T. D. Dutton, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, by the London Agents Messrs. Newton and Co. Country Newspaper Office, No. 5, Warwick square, Newgate-street; Mrs. White, Fleet-street, and the respective Agents and Postmasters throughout the United Kingdom.

Just published, price is.

Just published, price is.

MISCELLANIES in PROSE and VERSE, intended as Antidotes to the Poison of the RADICAL PRESS.—London: Printed for W. Wright, 46, Plect-street; where may be had,

2. A LETTER to the RIGHT HON. LORD BYRON.—By JOHN

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Just published, in 3 volumes, price 18a, boards,

THE REPUBLICAN'S MISTRESS, a Novel, founded upon
Facts.—Sy CHARLOTTE SMITH.

N.B. The MS. of this Work was in the possession of a Nobleman, and by
his authority is now offered to the Public.

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NATURAL HISTORY.

Just published, price 6s. Illastrated with 26 heantiful coloured Plates,

A SELECT CABINET of NATURAL HISTORY, with an
Historical Account of the Silk Worm, and an elegant Method of obtaining very exact and pleasing representations of Planti—By the late GRO.
SilAW. M. D. F. R. S. Principal Naturalist of the British Mazerm.—To
which are added, the Gardener's Calendar and Ladica Plower Garden.
London: Printed for W. Wright, 46, Pleet-street.

Lequoun: Frinten for W. Wright, 46, Fried-Arrest.

TO MAGISTRATES AND SOLICTORS.

Just published, price 8s. boards, 8

COMPENDIOUS ABSTRACT of the PUBLIC GENERAL
ACTS passed in the 2d of George IV. being the Second Sension of the Seventh Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; with No'es and Comments.—By T. W. WILLIAMS, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law.

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#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTR.

The Carette contains the prorogation of Parliament to the 29th Nov. and he clevation of Abraham Bradley King, Req. (Lord Mayor of Dublin) to the

the elevation of Abraham Bradley King, Keq. (our Mayor of Bublin) to the-dignity of Barunet.)

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 21, 1821.

1st Reg. Life Guards—Lieut. S. Cox; to be Capt. vice Manager and Sub-Lieut. Hon. W. L. L. Fitzgerald de Rous, to be Lieut. vice Cox.—F. Sydney, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. vice de Roos.
2d Reg. Drag. Guards—Lieut. St. G. Cuffe to be Capt. vice Hames.
4th Rev. Li-th Drag. Guards—Lieut. C. L. Cumberlege, from 19th Light
Drag. to be Lieut. vice Grant.

4th Rev. Licht Drag. Guards—Lieut. C. L. Cumberlege, from 19th Light Drag. to be Licht, vice Grant.
9th Ditto—Lieut. W. W., Mun'ly, to be Capt. vice Blakisten.—Cornet H. Knight, to be Lieut. Vice Huntly.—W. Eccles, Gent to be Cornet, vice Knight. 13th Ditto—Lieut. B. H. Forster, to be Lieut. vice Townshend.
15th Ditto—Lieut. A. Trotter, to be Capt. vice Perey.
19th Ditto—Lieut. A. Trotter, to be Capt. vice Perey.
19th Ditto—Lieut. A. Trotter, to be Capt. vice Perey.
19th Ditto—Lieut. B. Broadhead, to be Engler, to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Sandikand.—Lieut. B. Broadhead, to be Rus. and Lieut. vice Cumberlege.
Coldstream Reg. Foot Guards—Lieut. F. T. Buller, to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Sandikand.—Lieut. B. Broadhead, to be Rus. and Lieut. Vice Buller.
33. Reg. Foot Guards—Brav.-Maj. P. Sandikands to be Capt. of a company and Lieut. Col. vice West.—(apt. W. T. Knollys to be Adj. vice Stockdale.
34 Reg. Foot—Maj. C. W. Wall, to be Maj. vice D'Agular.
14th Ditto—Lieut. W. Alzenside, to be Capt. vice Knollys, dec.—Bns. W. Keowen, Lo be Lieut. vice Akenside.—Gent. Cadet H. O'Neill, to be Ens. vice.

Keowen.

15th Ditto—Lieut. A. Wishari, to be Capt. vice Barrow.—Eas. T. Alles, to be Lieut. vice Wishart.—T. J. Galloway, Grnt. to be Ens. vice Allen.

33d Ditto—Major J. Fogerty to be Major, vice Fane.

23th Ditto—Major J. M. Sutherland to be Major, vice Wall.

42d Ditto—Lieut. G. F. B. St. John to be Capt. vice Mackenzie.—Edsign.

G. Hogarth to be Lieut. viae St. John.—J. Byron, Gant. to be Enrign, vice. Mogarth.

G. Hogarth to be Lieut. Vine St. Joun.— Byson, Joun.

47th Ditto—Lieut. J. A. Lord Loughberough to be Lieut. vice De Burgh.

52th Ditto—Lieut. O. Hailt to be Capt. vice Anderson.—Ensign W. Blois to be Lieut. vice Hail.

61at Ditto—Major M. Fane to be Major, vice Politier.

52d Ditto,—Major M. Fane to be Lieut. vice Braham, dec.—H. Braham, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Burleigh to be Lieut. vice Braham, dec.—H. Braham, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Burleigh.

Rifle Brigade—First Lieut. G. Rochfort to be Adj. vice Rincaid.

1st Ceylon Reg.—Brev. Major T. Hayley, to be Capt. vice Dyas.

2d Ditto—Lieut M. H. Fayan to be Capt. vice Truter, dec.—Sec. Lieut. 6.

Fretz to be First Lieut. vice Fagan.—D. Meaden, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. vice Fretz.

Fretz. to be First Lieut. vice Fagan.—D. Mcanen, ven.

Fretz.

Staff.—Majur P. Wodchouse to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Nova
Scotia (with the rank of Lieut. Col. in the Army, vice Dawsen.

Barracks.—Capt. W. Goddard to be Dep. Barrack.—Master-General to the
Barracks in Nova Scotia, vice Lynn.

Brevet.—To be Majors in the Army.—Capt. J. B. Gandiner; of the let Eife.

Guards; Capt. A. C. Craufurd, of the 12th Light Draguens.

Memoranda.—The appointment of Assist.-Surg., Menzics, to be Assist.-Surg. in the 4th Light Drag. has not taken place.—The appointment of Capt. Goddard to be a Barrack. Master in Nova Scotia has nottaken place.

Commission in the 1st Royal Reg. of Tomer Hamists, Militia.

W. Elsey, Gent. to be Emign, vice Mowatt.

CROWN-OFFICE, Sept. 18, 1921.

Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.

County of Louth—The Right Hou 'T. H. Skeffington, of Oriel Temple, inthe county of Louth, in the room of the Right flow, J. Faster, now a Peer of
the United Kingdom.

Opening County, Sci. C. V. C. V.

the United Kingdom.

Queen's County-Sir C. H. Coote, of Ballyfyn, in the Queen's County, Bart, in the room of the Right Hon. W. W. Pole, now a Peer of the United Kingdom

om.

BANKRUPTS.

MEAD, T. Sandwich, victualler.

WILLIAMS, H. Plaugh-court, Loubral-street, merchank.

HAILSTONE, W. Midden-hall, Sufolk, grocer.

COLYBR, W. Midden-row, Broad-street, St. Giles's, boot and shoemaken.

ROWLEY, M. Bear-street, Leicester-square, dealer.

ARNOLD, J. H. Liambiethian, Glamorganshire, cattle-jobber.

JONES, T. St. John-kreet, West Smithfield, stationer.

HANCOCK, S. Judd-street, bardwareman.



#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 17th of September, 1821; present, the King's Most Excellent Mejesty in Council.—His Majesty in Council this day declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, was pleased to nominate the following persons to be Lords Justices for the administration of the Government during His Majesty's absence :-

ministration of the Government during His Majesty's absence:—
His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York; Charles Lord Archbishop
of Canterbury; John Rarl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor; Dudley Barl of Harrowby, Lord President; John Earl of Westmorland, Lord Privy Seal;
James Duke of Mentrose, Master of the Horse; Arthur Duke of Wellington, James Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse: Arthur Duke of Wellingson, Master-general of the Ordannee; Charles Ingoldsby Marquis of Winebster, Groem of the Stole; George James Marquis Cholmondeley, Lord Steward of His Majes'y's Household: Robert Mare nie of Londonderry, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; Henry Earl Barburst, another of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; Charles Chetwynd Talbot Barl Talbot, Lleut. General and General Governor of that part of the United Ringdom called Ireland; Robert Banks Barl of Liverpool, First Commissioner of the Admiralty; Henry Viscount Sidmouth, another of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State: William Lord Maryborough, Master of the Mint; The Right Honourable Nicholas Vansitiart, Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Right Honourable Charles Bathurst, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and the Right Honourable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of the Navy.

easter; and the Right Honourable Processes owns account to Navy.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council, that the Parliament be prorogued from Thursday the 20th day of this instant September to Thursday the 29th day of November next.

A new Great Seal for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having been prepared by His Majesty's chief engraver of seals, in pursuance of a warrant to him for that purpose, under His Majesty's royal signature; and the same having been this day presented to His Majesty, and the old Great Seal being delivered up to His Majesty by the Right Hon. Joha Barl of Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the same was defaced in His Majesty's presence; and His Majesty was thereupon pleased to deliver to his Lordship the said new Seal, and to direct that the same shall be made use of for sealing all things whatever which pass the Groat Seal.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Memorandum.—The King has been pleased to remove Major-General Sir
Robert Thomas Wilton f on His Majesty's service.

PARTNBRSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNBRSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wrigley and Haworth, Clitheroe, cotton-spinners.—A. and E. Irving, Padiham, drapers.—Abbey, Cock, and Johnson, Pancras Lane, wholesale-tra-dealers.—Rideout and Slack, Ardwick, druggists.—Tox and Sherborne, Coxley Mills, Somerestshire, mealmes.—Slater and Pope, Fetter Lane, conveyers of goods.—Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool, attornies at law.—Attenborough and Bush, Nottingham, grocers.—Heidling, Wornham, and Pears, Newgsie Street, ribband-manufacturers.—Price and Finch, Great Bridge, Staffordshire, coalmasters.—Lucos, Chance, Homer, and Coathupe, Nalisea, glass-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

CRACKLIN, J. jun. Bnfield Wash, farmer.

CONNER, C. F. Peckham, soapmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

BATLEY, J. Great Yarmouth, grocer.

BANKRU
BATLEY, J. Great Yarmouth, grocer
BAYLEY, C. Abingdon, linea-draper.
BURROWS, J. Glocester, mercer.
RMID, A. Pimlico, carpenter.
ROLFE, W. Teignmouth, builder.
WARDLE, I. Nottingham, lace-manuf manufacturer.

WARDLE, I. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.
DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 27, W. Boyd, P. Benfield, and J. Drummond, London, merchants.—
Oct. 13, R. Pewters, Bristol, shoe-maker.—Oct. 13, J. French, West Orchard, ribband-manufacturer.—Nov. 29, J. Bull, W. Banks, and G. Bryson, King Street, Cheapside, wholesale linen-drapers.—Oct. 11, J. Haugh, Carlisie, common-brewer.—Oct. 12, W. L. Lott, Llandilo, chemist.—Oct. 25, B. Hobis, Redbridge, coal-merchant.—Oct. 16, C. Fitch, Braintree, smiler.—Oct. 9, W. Pavant, Manchester, wine-merchant.—Oct. 10, J. Innes and R. Warlins, Bristol. chemists.—Oct. 11, W. H. Clarke, Lydcomb, coal-merchant.—Nov. 17, G. Meliss, Fenchurch Street.

CERTIFICATES—Oct. 9.

17, G. Melius, Fenciurch Street.
 CERTIFICATES—Oct. 9.
 P. Jordan, Whitechapel, druggist.—J. Grafton, Manchester, calico-printer.
 S. Robinson, Huddersfield, hosier.—T. Parks, Birmingham, merchant.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, FRPT. 16.—Colonel Gustafson (the Ex-King of Sweden) has for some time past occupied himself with natural philosophy He has just published, at Frankfort, a trentise, which is not sold, but distributed gratis by the illustrious Author to amateurs of the sciences. It is written in the French language, and dedicated to the Royal Academy of Sciences of Norway. The title is—' Reflections on the Phenomenon of the Aurora Borealts, and its Connexion with Diurnal Motion.'

We are informed from Vienna, that it is a topic of discussion there, at this moment, of a convention which England, it is said, has proposed to Austria, on the subject of the affairs of Turkey, and which presents great difficulties.

The Moniteur states, that a young Englishman, named Wadtington, lately arrived in Paris, has penetrated upwards of 600 leagues above the second cataract, in following the army of the Pacha of Egypt. On his arrival at Schayni, where the Pacha encamped, he discovered 35 pyramids of from 50 to 120 feet in height, but in a very ruinous state. He also saw seven or eight temples, of which one (upwards of 360 feet in length) was covered with hiereglyphics. He has seen nothing in his travels comparable to the monuments of Nubia, and he considers that province as the

eradle of the aris in Egypt.

FRENCH DERV.—The following is the amount of the French debt, on Sept. 1, 1821, (annual interest) 263,900,284 fr.; it is

composed as follows :— Pensions and Life Annuities 74,868,345 \$ 24,038,965 \$ 44,365.676 120,627,298 Untransferable Consols of various kinds Transferable Stock, including the Reconnaissances

Total Sart. 18 .- The Duke de la Chatre, First Gentleman of the King of France's Chamber, was to set off last Tuesday for Calais to compliment the King of England on his disembarkation on the

French territory, in the name of the King of France.

The heurt of Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, was depoposited on the 3d inst. in the field of the battle of Valmy, pursuant to the General's request. A monument was erected on the field by the inhabitants of St. Menchould, Valmy, Chalons, &c. A vast consourse of people attanded the ceremony. The following in-scription, said to be dictated by the Marshal binself, was placed upon the tomb: "Here lie the brave who saved France on the 20th of September of 1792. A Soldier, who had the honour to com-

and them, Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, desires that his heart should be placed in the midst of them."

It has been remarked that the English Con uls at the Russian ed the departure of Britis It is said, that a Prusso-Saxon army will assemble on the banks

of the Elbe, whilst an Austro-Bavarian army will take up its cau-to ments on the banks of the Rhine. Fifty thousand men are ussembled in the environs of Berlin for the purpose of exercise during the autump.

A letter from Lyons of the 14th states, that executions continue to take place in Turin , that of Laneri, a Lieutenant in the royal ers, was attended with the most melancholy concequen His wife, seeing herself left with three children totally unprovided for, the little property the father possessed having been conficulted died of a broken heart.

It is said the answer of the Porte to the Russian ultimatum was drawn in the Chancellery of the Reis-Effendi by a renegade, named Selim, a netive of England.

The Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople has appounced that two vessels under the Austrian flag had been plundered, and the sailors massacred near the lale of Chica. Austrian subjects have sustained similar injuries from the Turks. It uppears the protection and flag of England alone are respected.

Official information having been received at Bourdeaux, that the

vollow sever had appeared at Malaga and Xeres de la Frontera near Cadix, all vessels coming from Spain are put under quaran-tine, so as to remove all cause of feur.

Paris Papers of Wednesday were received last night. The Quotidienne contains a report of the death of Bergami, on the

authority of letters from Milan.
FRANKFORT, SEPT. 13.—Letters from the head-quarters of General Miloradovitsch, on the frontiers, announce, that the Russians were to enter into the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia on the 29th August. A private letter from the banks of the Pruth, dated the 13th August, says, that the Russian troops stationed there are in daily expectation of orders. The execution of a grand plan is in contemplation. An investigation is making of the positions between Jassy and Constantinople. The Russians are eager to advance. It is supposed, that if war takes place the first battle will

be very bloody.

SEPT. 14.—(By Express.)— The Turks have gained some advantages in Macedonia. Gen. Odysseus has retired into the moun-It is said that the Greek fleet has quitted the roads of Sulonichi, to go to some other part of the Archipelage.

At Constantinople all is at present tranquil.

At the departure of the last courier, the funds at Vienna were leclining.

STUTGARD, SEPT. 16.—It is affirmed the King has received etters from St. Petersburgh, which amounce the departure of the Emperor for the southern provinces of his vast Empire. Two of his Adjutants-General has preceded him. It is supposed the Emperor will visit first the establishments of Cossacks of the Don and others, and will thence proceed directly to the head-quarters of Count Wittgenstein and General Yermsloff.

Madrid, Sept. 2.—Valladolid has been the scene of riot and

confusion during the ballot for the conscription, similar outrages have occurred at other places. Spain is by no means tranquil. General Spinosa has received orders to adopt the most rigorous

measures to put down the spirit of disaffection.

A Spanish vessel from Barcelona, has carried aramunition and officers of various nations to the Hydriotes.

SEPT. 4.—The disappearance of Count Montezuma, a Grandee of Spain, and a descendant of the ancient Emperors of Mexico, is the topic of general conversation. It is well known that this Nobleman has been repeatedly called to the throne of Mexico by the descendants of the pure race who have a great veneration for the name he bears. The future Emperor is accompanied in his expedition by Colonel Rotalde, a celebrated Revolutionist; and it is said, has embarked at Bordeaux.—Mr. Leach, Vice-Chancellor of England, is momentarily expected in this capital; he has left London, charged with an important mission to our Government.

Riego, the once popular General, is now accused of having been implicated in a plot for the overthrow of the Constitution, and for the establishment of a republic in the place of it. Riego disclaims all views of hostility to the Constitution. The general is gone to

SEPT. 6 .- Last night, at ten o'clock, the troops were again called out to maintain tranquillity; at that hour, the Minister Bardaxina proclaimed by torch light that His Majesty would not be in bis capital until the 28th inst. at the opening of the Cortes. This communication excited loud discontent in all quarters. At the Club Fontana, they had the audacity to say, that If the King would not come to his capital voluntarily, he must be brought hither. Since the 3d inst. the troops have been constantly under arms. It is rumoured, that General Morillo has yielded to the invitation of the King, to resume the command of the armed force.

When the Minister for the Colonies presented himself before the King, to tender his own and his colleagues' resignation, the King received him in the most ungracious manner, and would no accept it.

Advices from Cadiz, Malaga, and Gibrultar to a late date have been received. The fever at Port St. Mary's is attributed to in-temperance, but in consequence of the favourable nature of the Bulletins, the alarm had entirely ceased. At Xeres only one person had died of that disorder. Cadiz was pretty healthy. The Lazaretto at Barcelona contained twenty-two patients of fever, but for the two preceding days only three persons had died.

the two preceding days only three persons had died.

The accounts from Turkey represent that all was tranquil at Constantinople. Turkish privateers are stated to commit numerous outrages on the Austrian flag in the Mediterrangan.—An article, dated Odessa, August 24, says, "There is no change here; Baron Strogonoff is performing quarantine at his lodgings. We expect every day the answer of the Court of Petersburgh to the last note from the Porte."

The next is confirmed, that the two armine of Courts is the state of the court of the confirmed.

The news is confirmed, that the two armies of Generals Yer noloff and Wittgenstein are placed on the war establishment.

Extract of a letter from Puerto Cabello, July 18:-" The armistice which Bolivar proposed, did not take place, because he demanded that the operations of our army in the kingdom of Santa manusa that the operations of our army in the kingdom of Santa Fe should be stopped, also that of our guerillas in the plains called Llamos, and particularly that of Umtia, who with 500 cavalry routed Remigio Ramos, and took from him 400 horse, with all his men, between Calaloozo and the Rao. The guerillus of Blamo have re-taken San Carlos, and afterwards took possession of Mentalva."

The plague still rages in Algiers to a considerable extent. Part of the Algerine fleet, consisting of twelve sail, had fallen in with, and been captured by the Greeks; the remainder of the fleet had received orders to proceed to its destination to join that of Turkey.

A Leeward Island Mail arrived yesterday. It has brought letters to the 16th August, which confirm the accounts of the taking of the Caraccas and Laguira by the Independents; also of the blockade of They state that the cause of the Spaniards is most Puerto Cabello. esponding.

### IMPERTAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Sept. 20.—The Earls of Westmorland, Har-rowby, and Shaftesbury sat as Lords Commissioners to prorogue the Parliament, agreeable to a commission for that purpose, issued on Mon ay last.—The Clerk Assistant to the Howe of Commons, (J. The Clerk Assistant to the House of Commons. (J. Rickman, E-q.) accompanied by the officers and attendants, appeared at the bar, when the Royal Commission was read, and the Parliament was further prorogned till the 29th of November.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, SEPT. 20.

J. Strange, a farmer, from Wiltshire, was opposed on behalf of Messrs. Warry and Co. bankers, who were creditors to the amount of 1401. The objection to the discharge of the insolvent was, that he had given an undue preference to his brother, who was a creditor, and also that he concealed some of his property.

The Court being of opinion that the limblent acted in the man-ner sta ed by Messis. Warry and Co. sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment, to be computed from the time of tiling his petition.

BURR v. HUMPHRIES.-This insolvent was opposed on the ground that he had given an accommodation bill to a person since an insolvent, he (Humphries) being at the time incapable of discharging the bill, and also that he had, subsequently to filing his petition, disposed of some of his property. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, to be computed from the time of filing his petition.

#### MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Monday, James Thompson, convicted last week of perjury, was brought up to receive sentence, when the Court sentent to be imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction.

A man named White, and several others of the same description, A man named white, and several others of the same description, were indicated by the Parish of Paddington, for keeping a house for the exhibition of unlawful games, such as dog fighting, badge baiting, monkey fighting, &c. in Harper's-fields, Edgware-road. They pleaded guilty and were allowed to go at large in their own recognizances, upon an understanding that they would not repeat the nuisance.

Duncan Menzies was indicted for assaulting, William Fernshau, a private in the Life-Guards. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but the Court thought it necessary to enquire into the circumstances of the case in order to apportion the punishment.—It appeared that the prosecutor was going to a house in Tichfield-street, when he was followed by a riotous mob, who palted him with mud, and should after him the most opprobrious names, such as "Murderer!" " Pic. cadilly burcher!" He could not identify the prisoner .- A Bow-street officer, however, saw the prisoner roll up a large ball of mud and fling it at the prosecutor.—The prisoner is an apprentice to a bras-founder. He bore a good character.—The Chairman, in condderation of his good character, and his being sensible of his error, only sentenced him to a mild punishment. It was not to be eadured, that because a man were a red cont he was to be insuled and ill-treated. Under any other circumstances he should have been punished with three years imprisonment.—He was sentened to be imprisoned three months in the House of Correction.

#### ASSIZES.

LANCASTER .- SHERIFF's COURT .- Harmett v. Cookson and others .- This was an action brought against the defendants, the others.— I this was an action brought against the internancy in proprietors of one of the coaches from Liverpool to Manichester, for carelessly driving the coach on the list of May, by which it was overturned near the new bridge, Water-street, Mauchester, and the plaintiff's wife was dreadfully hurt. She got a violent bruise of the hip, and another in the bosom; her face was also much lactated, and will be marked for life: she was confined for six webs in Manchester before she could be removed to her residence at Liverpool; and she is not yet recovered from the effects of her injuries. She was in a state of presentacy at the time.—As the defendants had permitted judgment to go by default, the only question for the Jury was, the amount of the damages to be given to be plaintiff. These they fixed at 300l. and that sum was awarded to the plaintiff.

Rex v. Blacow, Clerk.—This was an indictment for an allege!

libel on the late Queen, in a sermon preached by him in St. Mark's Church, Liverpool, on the 26th Nov. 1820. The passage on which the indictment was framed was this:

"The term 'cowardly,' which they have now laid to my charge, I think, you will do me the justice to say, does not become a service of the course of the cours

lorg to me; that feeling was never an inmate of my boson, neither when the jacobins raged around us with all their fury, nor in the present day of radical uproar and delusion. The latter, indeed, it must be allowed, have one feature about them even more bideous and disgusting than the jacobins themselves, they fell down and worshipped the Goddess of Reason, a most respectable and decent sort of being compared with that which the radicals have set up as the idol of their worship—they have elevated the Goldess of Luston the pedestal of Shame—an object of all others the most congenial to their taste, the most deserving of their homage, the most worthy of their adoration. After exhibiting her claims to their favour in two distant quarters of the globe, after compassing sa and land with her guilty paramour to gratify to the full her impure desires, and even pelluting the Holy Sepulchre itself with her presence, to which she was carried in mock Majesty astride upon as ass; she returned to this ballowed soil, so bardened in sin, so bronzed with infamy, so callous to every feeling of decency, or of shume, as to go on Sunday last clothed in the mantle of adulters to kneel down at the Attar of that God, who is 'of purer eyes that to behold iniquity,' when she ought rather to have stood barefor in the aisle, covered with a sheet as white as 'unsumed soos,' doing penance for her sins. Till this had been done, I would new have defiled my hands by placing the sacred symbols in bers; and this she would have been compelled to do in these good old day when church discipling were in its writing rices and priving. when church discipline was in its pristine vigour and activity.

The preaching and publication of the sermon was proved.—It.

Blacow addressed the Court at very great length; in the course of which he declared, that no ingenuity could pervent the evidence of the Queen's own witnesses, which had established the foul, fifty, and abominable charges against her. Every man who had a spak of loyalty, a grain of religion, a particle of affection for his country, when a howling tempest desolated the land, was bound to arrest the progress of the desolating storm. He felt it his duty to bring all the energies of the pulpit to bear against it; for the horrors which proceed the French Revolution had began to appear in the land.—

Mr. Justice Holgord, however, we are of existent the subjective. Mr. Justice Holroyd, however, was of opinion that the publication was a libel, and the Jury, after retiring a quarter of an bour, a-

The King v. Ridgeway.—This was an indictment against the defendant, a bookseller at Manchester, for a libel (the same for which Mary Ann Carlile was tried.) He was found Guilly.

YARMOUTH.—Henry Brown and John Absolon were indicted for a consultant to default.

a conspiracy to defraud a labouring man of 1001. his hard-eared savings. The prosecutor, Stephen Bowles, said, that Brown was his neighbour, and asked witness to lend him the money on morgage of his house. Brown proposed that a man named Absum, who had been engaged as a writer by several attornies, should be employed; and when every thing was ready. Brown took the production to his house, and the deeds were read over to him, as be could not read himself; and thinking they were righ, Bowles paid over the money. He subsequently found, that instead of a morigage deed, Absolon had deposited with him an old cancelled Corporation lease, and a regular bond for the sum of 100t, executed by Brown The Counsel for the prisoners contended that the prosecutor had sufficient security for his money, and therefore his clients ought not to he placed where they were. The Jury were locked up for four hours, after which they returned a verdict of Guilty, and Brown was sentenced to be imprisoned 12, and Absolon nine months

COMMITTAL OF PRISONERS BY MAGISTRATES. upon the late circuits have noticed a prevailing practice of committing prisoners to gael until the Quarter Sessions, sithough the Assizes may intervene before the sessions. The Lord Chief Justice Abbott, at Shrewsbury Assizes, liberated a man, with his wife and daughter, who had been so committed for bail; and at Stafford, Mr. Baron Garrow, in his address to the Jury, observed, there wer six persons in that calendar remaining to take their trial at the end suing Sessions. Many gentlemen among the Grand Jury mad know that this was irregu ar. The Judges upon the Circuit wee bound to deliver the gaois of every prisoner; if the present or the not atten: before the Court closed, the six prisoners would be in

RECORDER'S REPORT. - Monday the Recorder made a report to His Majesty in Council, of the prisoners capitally convioted at the last July Sessions, when Thomas Thompson, for a highway robbery; George Lee, for entering forged 5l. notes; Thomas Palmate, for cutting and maining Lieut.Gen Eden; and Sarab Fictoer, alias Mary Payne, for stealing in a dwelling-house, were oblered for execution on Tuesday morning next. Saish Fietcher has since been respited for two months.



#### POLICE.

Bow-street .- On Thursday, Wm. Berks, a bankrupt, charged with not appearing to his commission, was examined. The prisoner was a cheese-factor is Staffordsbire, and abscorded; he was supposed to have gone to the Continent, but was subsequently apprebended in London, having taken his passage for Botany Bay. ing the three first days of his confinement, he refused all kind of sustepano-, which brought on a fever and endangered his life. He was sent in custody to Stafford, the offence being committed in that

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. -- On Thursday, two abandoned women, named York and Carpenter, were charged with rioting and assault-ing the continel on duty in St. James's Park, on Wednesday night They had collected a mob of nearly 400 persons at the Green Park-gate where he was on duty, who selzed him by the belt and at-tempted to wrest his firelock from him. They were committed.

A born boy, named Compton, was charged with using seditious language and inciting the populace against the King and Govern-ment. He was ordered to find bail.

MANSION-HOUSE .- On Monday, a man mamed Farrell, in a fit of jealousy, stabbed another man named Michael Kelly. It appeared that the two men had been drinking at a public-house the whole of the day and preceding night, and came home intoxicated. Farrell's wife was in bed, the bustand fell asleep near the fireplace, which Kelly finding, approached the hed, and with the resistance the wife made, the husband awoke, and starting up beat Kelly out of the room, and kicked him down stairs; he then told her he would go and make it up with Kelly and have something to drink; he then took a sword with him which hung up in the room, with which, it was stated, he stabbed Kelly in the back; the wife was seen after her husband fled standing by the wounded man, and beloing him to lean against the wall. Mrs. Farrell was examined on the charge of not creating an alarm, so that her husband who had fled might have been secured.—She was, however, discharged. Kelly was carried to St. Thomas's Hospital; the surgeons declared his wound to be mortal; conceiving himself dying he made a depo-sition, in which he admitted that he lad gone to Farrell's bed by suistake after awaking out of his sleep, Farrell at that time being on the stairs, and stated that the latter on hearing the outery raised by the wife followed him into his own room, and stabbed him in the back. He denied that he had ever given Farrell cause for jealousy.—Kelly died in the Hospital between four and five o'clock of the same day. An inquest was held on Wednesday on the body, when several witnesses were examined.—A watchman, named Pole, who had gone to the assistance of Kelly, swore that the deceased said he was innocent of what his landlord's wife (Mrs. Farrell) said about his going to her, and that he never thought of going to her. Mrs. Farrell threw up the window and said "D—n him! it served him right, for my his band did and a limit of the served him right. bim! it served him right, for my hu-band did not do it without occasion, he wanted to come to bed to me." The deceased on this repeated his declaration that he was innocent of any such intention.—Mr. J. Chapman, a tradesman in the neighbourhood, stid, that on going into Farrell's room with other persons they found spots of blood by the side of the bed where Mrs. Farrell lay, which they traced to the door opening on the starrs, at the foot of the bed a large quantity of blood had been shed and partially wiped off; the sheets had been removed from Farrell's bed on to the bed of the eased which was in the next room, on these sheets were stains of blood; they found no traces of blood in the room of the decensed. - Mr. T. Aylwanl, Overseer of the Parish of Bishopsgate, saw the deceased in the Hospital shortly before he died, who said to the witness "Sir, I deserve all I got, or all I suffer."—The Coroner remarked upon the contradictions in the evidence and the declarations of the deceased. If the Jury believed Farrell had stabbed the decensed under an erroneous impression, they would find him Guilty of Manslaughter.—The Jury found a Verdict of Manstaughter against Sinion Farrell.

On Tuesday, Waddington, the bill sticking orator, complained that some of the City officers had torn down the following impudent and indexent plucard:—" Division has caused all the mischief we lament; union alone can retrieve it. A public meeting of the useful classes will be held on the 24th inst. at six o'clock in the evening, at Jacob's Well, Barbican, to consult upon the propriety of presenting an address of condolence to the King, upon the loss of that most noble minded and virtuous lady, Caroline, his late Consort, the uncrowned, calumniated, persecuted, and broken hearted Queen." To a Prince whose heart is corrupt it is vain to speak; but if his heart be not corrupt, truth will find an easy ingression through the understanding to it. " BOLINGBROKE."

The Lord Mayor saw no harm in the placard, but gave the orato no redress.

George Peterkin, a person about forty years of age, was charged, on Thursday, with having imposed upon about a dozen parishes in the metropolis. Peterkin bad managed matters so well amongst them, that, until very lately, no doubt was entertained of his right to apply for support. He was in the habit of duting his sime of servitude so far back as to render it a matter of great difficulty for the overseers to ascertain whether he had served or not and be has had the ingenuity to fix upon masters who have been long in their graves as the persons under whom he became entitled to his legal settlement. As soon as he had visited one overseer, and obtained relief, he walked to the next purish, and imposed upon the officers there. At length he was detected, and the overseers of the parishes which he had defrauded caused him to be apprehended and brought before a magistrate. He has been frequently punished. Peterkin is the son of a man who was possessed of considerable property in Clerkenwell. He has been fifteen years living in a state f pauperism, but he has contrived to live high, and keeps his legi almost in a state of mortification by means of tying halfpence to the wounds, by falling about the streets, and by dissipated habits. He can make his way through the streets when going for his own advantage, but when he is apprehended he always obliges the OVERSETS to hire a coach for him. He was remanded till Tuesdav.

LAMBETH-STREET.- On Monday, Philip Kelton, alias John

Smith, was charged by Mr. Wilson, one of the Overseers of New-ington Parish, with being an accomplice in robbing and attempting to murder him. About six o'clock in the evening, a fortnight ago, the prosecutor was standing conversing with two friends near Newopposite side of the street, who, as soon as the prosecutor was alone, deliberately crossed to where he stood, one knocked him down, pobled him of his watch, and ran off. He pursued the robber with a cry of stop thief; but had not gone far before he was again knocked down, and while on the ground five or six more of the gang came forward, and beat him in a dreadful manner, they then run off in different directions. The prisoner was fully committed to take his trial.

UNION-HALL.—On Tuesday, a man named Cuadicke, an undertaker, in Redcross-street, Southwark, was charged with disposing of the body of Edward Lee, executed for robbery on the 10th inst. at Horsemonger-lane prison. Cundicke was employed by the Keeper of the Prison to bury the criminals, who were exeouted. The friends of Lee were told by the undertaker that the body would be buried on Wednesday, on which day they attended, but were then told it had been gone some time. Enquiries took place but no trace of it could be found. Mr. Wulter, the Keeper of the Prison, sent for Cundicke but he refused to come, and the neighbourhood remained in a state of agitation and alarm till Saturday, when, a watch having been set round Candicke's house, shey received information it would be baried that evening; accord-

ingly between six and seven o'clock, a coffin was brought out, which Candicke said contained the remains of Lee. The process sion then moved on to Ewer-street, Burying-ground, where the friends of the criminal desired to see the body, which desire was opposed by Cundicke, on the ground of its being in a state of putrefaction. A battle then took place, which ended in the defeat of the undertaker and his party and the demolition of the coffin which was found to contain nothing but earth and saw dust!!! The undertaker was taken in custody; the officer had much difficulty in protecting him from the infuriated crowd. At length Horsemonprison afforded him a sure refuge from their attacks. A hue and cry was then raised respecting the deal body, which was at length discovered at Mr. Brookes's, the Theatre of Anatomy, in Blenheim-street, Soho, who had bought it, for four guineas, in the regular way; and not all the entreaties of the deceased's friends could induce him to give it up until be had dissected it; it was at length returned after dissection. Cuadicke said the body had been stolen from his back premises by some resurrection men; but the Magistrate beld him to bail.

GUILDHALL.-On Wednesday, a sturdy, ill-looking fellow named Michael Marney, was charged under the Vagrant Act, passes last Session, with begging; he has long infested the City, in the garb of a distressed sailor.—Smith, the street-keeper of Fleet-str. had found the fellow that morning, at his usual avocation, begging, at the corner of Bell-yard. When desired to desist, and go was his duty to look after theres and not beggars, and that he would beg, in spite of them, all over the City. When brought to the office, he was immediately recognized as an old effender in this line. He had, it appeared, been several times at the Mansion House on similar charges; and when last before the Lord Mayor, about a fortnight ago, had been clothed, to enable him to get a tuation on board some ship; he had, however, sold the clothes, and resumed his old occupation.—These facts being proved, and the fellow himself declaring he had no other way of getting his living but by begging, Alderman Brown adjudged him to be a vagmat within the meaning of the Statute, and committed him to hard labour in the House of Correction for three months.

MARY-LE-BONE.—On Tuesday, R. Smith, was committed for trial, charged with robbing Miss Watson, of Upper George-street, with whom he lived in the capacity of a butler, of plate, cat decanters, plated articles, and property of other kinds; which the prisoner had pledged at two pawnbrokers' shops, who produced them before the Magistrate.

CAUTION TO LICENSED VICTUALLERS .- An information was laid by — Wise, a common informer, against Mr. Proctor, land-lord of the Queen's Head, Paradise-street, charging him with having in his possession, and using 16 pewter pots, contrary to the statute, they not having the Exchequer mark, "W. R." surmounted by a crown, stamped on them as required. The information was hild under the 11th sec. and 15th chap, of one of the Acts of William III. entitled an Act for ascertaining the measures for retailing ale and beer. The defendant, who in this case subjected himself to a penalty of 321, was attended by a solicitor, who having discovered an informality in the information, it was quashed, upon which the informer proceeded to lay a fresh one.

#### QLD BAILEY.

MONDAY .- W. S. Barnard Turner, was indicted for forging a accept in the name of John Penn, for the sum of 10451, with intent to defraud the tiovernor and Company of the Bank of England. There was a second count in the indictment, charging him with in tending to defraud John Sparrow.—The prisoner was a clerk in the Navy Five per Cent. Office, in the Bank of England. Sir Robert holder of 10,0001. Stock in that fund, which stock was to a fictitious person named Papn. This circumstance transferred to a fictitious person named Penn. This circumstance however, was not known till May, when the Ledger was examined and it was found a leaf had been torn out, which related to the transactions of the 20th of March. Three copies of this transfer-book are kept at the Bank, which are called the primary, the duplicate, and the triplicate. Sir R. Peel was debited for the 10,0001. sold, and this fictitious person, called Penn, was credited for a similiar sum, as the purchaser. The ledger had been altered, there is a proper to the first the fi to keep Sir B. Peer's account right, by prefixing the figure I before 40001. thus making it 14,0001. The circumstances which made against the prisoner were, that out of fifteen notes received of Mr Starling, in payment for the stock, twelve were traced to the pri-soner, and on being charged with the forgery, he fled from the handof justice. The entry of the stock in the ledger had been altered from the name of Penn to Bunn.—Several clerks in the office of the 3 per Cents. proved the facts before stated.—Mr. Joseph Starling, a stock broker, purchased 10001. stock of the prisoner, on the 21st of March, which he paid the prisoner for by a check. The notes received for this check were traced through different hands, the witnesses all stating, the prisoner had paid the notes over to them.—Mr. J. Kay, the Bank Solicitor, stated a conversation which he had held with the prisoner in the presence of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Chief Accountant, relative to the forgery, in which he stated, that as to the name of J. Smith, a witness to the transfer, that person attended the Rotunda, that Penn lived at Highguie. On the Wednesday after this conversation, he saw the prisoner in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, when he said to the witness that he had been ill-advised, misled, and defrauded by a set of bad persons, and had lost a great deal of money; that the money he had received for the transfer he had paid to that rascal Penn; the witness observed, how could be say so-when he knew no such person the prisoner usude no reply .- The Collector of taxes, and two letter-carriers of Highgate, knew of no such person as Penn, at that place.—Foy, the Police Officer, stated, that he took the prisoner o the Crown, at Clerkenwell-green, whence he escaped, by letting himself out at a window in the upper part of the house.—The prisoner rend a very long defence, in which he admitted the case against him was one of suspicion, but he could not prove his complete innocence, for the man who had deluded him had fled. He had been 18 years in the service of the Bunk; that at the time of the riots in 1780, his father, Sir Barnard Turner had been instrumental in preserving tranquillity in the metropolis. He then went on to state ow he ba ed: be said gentleman, named Penn, of Righgate, wished to borrow some money of him, and on the demand for security, that person referred to a credit of 10,0001, in the Bank books. On inspecting the books, the next day, he found the statement correct, and little thought then it was a forgery, and thus was induced to become his agent. He then reasoned upon the apparent respectability of this Pena, the little cause for suspecting him, the publicity of the Bank books to all the clerks, and the means he had of tearing away all the leaves relating to this transaction. He then referred to his pecu-niary affairs, and stated, that he was above all want; for, two years since, he received 2000l, on the death of his mother, and 50001, with his wife; he then protested his innocence, and called upon the Jury, if they had a doubt of his guilt, to give him the be-nefit of that doubt — Several witnesses were examined to character. —Mr. Justice Richardson summed up; and the Jury, after retiring for one hour and a bulf, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

TUESDAY .- The prisoner was brought up to plead to three other indictments, in which the charges had been laid separately. He pleaded "not guilty."—Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet said, as the Jury had solemnly pronounced on the charges, and as the present indictments grew out of the same transactions as that of the preceding the property of his master, and was found Guilty.

day, he was instructed not to offer any evidence against the prisoner.—The Jury of course found the prisoner Not Guilty, and he was immediately discharged.

Jeremy Garfield was found Guilty of exposing to sale, a quantity

of silver spoons, having the Hall marks forged and counterleited.

William Brown, aged 16, was charged with uttering a forged 51.

Bank of England note, to Mr. Timbury, of Fetter-lane, under the pretence of being sent by a book-binder, in Bell-yard, to purchase a hammer and polishing iron. He was found Guilty.

WEDNESDAY. - Manassah Isanc Goldston was indicted for heving forged a certain written instrument for the payment of one dollar, of the Prassian Government, with intent to defenud Frederick William, King of Prussia. The indictment was founded on the 43d of the late King, for the protection of written accurities, iswilliam Newman, an engraver, in Wilegale-street, Bishopsgate-street, was called, who stated, that the prisoner, whom he had known for twenty years, came to him in the month of March, or April last, and asked him if he could engrave a Prussian ticket? On looking at it, witness saw the word "emrent," which alarmed him, but the prisoner said, "God bless me! do you think I want you to do any thing wrong?-You know me very well." then engaged to engrave the plate for 30,000 impressions; 10,000 were to be finished in a formight, which would come to about 301. They were struck off in three weeks, and the prisoner took them away at about 1000 a time, and used to call to superintend and cut the edges. He received a fresh order in August, the prisoner providing the paper is reams ready made up. —W. H. Newman, son of the former witness, D. Brown, and T. Nolan, in his employ, confirmed him in the evidence which he had given.— Richard Smitherman, foreman to Wire and Brentley, of Maidstone, proved making the paper (on which the notes were printed) by order of the pri--Augustus W. Bickhardt, inspector of the Police in Be swore the note produced was a false one. In May, several Jews were taken up in that city for forging notes, among them were two men, named Lobb and Simeon, the latter, witness brought over to this country.-Peter Simeon, the accomplice, proved that he applied to the prisoner for 5000 of these notes, saying, he had be sent by Mr. Lobb. Prisoner said, he must have some money first; and he procured a 51. note from Foy, the Police Officer, which he gave to the prisoner. Afterwards met him at Somerset House, where he gave him two 51. notes, procured in a similar manner. He had previously received two parcels of the forged Berlin notes, one for 1200, and another for 2100.-Foy confirmed this testimony; and having secured the prisoner, went to Newman's, where he found the presses at work, and many of the notes.—The prisoner, in his defence, protested that he was unconscious of the transaction being an illegal one, and said he had a wife and several children, and was in the greatest distress at the time.— The Jury found him Guilty, which subjects him to the punishment of transportation for fourteen vents.

W. Hurding was indicted for stealing, on the 5th of July, six sheep, the property of Thomas Billings; they were stolen from a field near Mill-Hill, and sold to a drover in Smithfield for 28s. per head .- The prisoner was apprehended at Winchmore-Hill, where he lived, disguised as a woman.—He was found Guilty.

John Smith was indicted for returning from transportation without lawful excuse.—The prisoner had been tried for the offence by a Jury of the City of London, and acquitted. - The question in this case was, whether he could be legally tried a second time, by in-dictment, for being found at large in the county of Middlesex.— The Learned Judge (Richardson) had some doubts; and the Jury were of epinion, the offence was one and the same, and therefore

acquitted him.
Thursday,—William Sutherlin, a Clerk in the Excise, was indicted for accepting a fulse certificate, relating to the duties of customs, with intent to defraud the King. It was the duty of the prisoner to inspect the ticken, and enter them to prevent fraud.— A person named Robert Grant. (who has absconded) in the employ of Mr. A. Grant, was entrusted to pay 3031. 19s. for some sugars, and it appeared that the prisoner, who was very intimate with Grant, had received a forged and fieldious ticket, and on that ticket granted a permit for the removal of the goods. He was found Gullty.

Wm. Whitehead, alias Segar Smart, was indicted for stealing from the person of Mr. Price, surgeon, in Cannon-street, City, a gold watch chain and two seals, on the 24th of July last. The prosecutor was walking down the Commercial-road in the evening of that day to visit a patient, when the prisoner, who obstructed his passage, made a sudden snatch at his watch chain, which he broke off from the watch, and ran down a street leading to Stepney-fields. A companion of the prisoner threw him down, and snatched his umbrella, with which he ran off in a different direction. The prisoner was secured on the Mile End side of Stepney-fields, but nothing was found upon him. On looking, on the following morning, near the place where he was taken, the prosecutor found the chain and seals under a wall.

The Common Sergeant said the case was proved as clearly as it was possible for a case to be proved; the companion of the prisoner had evidently obstructed Mr. Price, and thrown him down with a view of preventing him from pursuing the prisoner. - The Jury immediately found the prisoner Guilty.—He was sentenced to transportation for life. The prisoner had been indicted three or four times before, for similar offences, and had only been discharged from prison the same or preceding day, where he had been privately whipped, and a few hours before had been exhibiting his back in a nublic-house

FRIDAY .- W. Dutton was indicted for a burgiary in the bouse of T. E. M. Turton, Esq. on the 4th inst. The prisoner was in the service of Mr. T. and was to have left his place on the day of the robbery .- Mr. Turton stated, that on the 3d of Sept. he was informed, by a female servant, that the house had been robbed; this was about half-past six o'clock in the morning; he went down stairs, and found the cook and the prisoner in the kitchen. The prisoner pointed out the hole in the door, and said, here is the re they have broke in; they have taken the whole of the plate and my silver watch, for I broke the glass yesteriay, and left it in the pantry where the plate was kept." In the course of the morning (having no suspicion of the prisoner at that time) sleep in the house. When the officers came, the search was made, and the pieces compared with the hole. Witness had, occasion to go to a drawer in his dressing-room, in which some money was kept, and foun! that two bags were gone, one containing either 43 or 481. viz.—five 51. notes, and the rest in sovereigns; the other three guineas, and a half-sovereign, and some sovereigns, making altogether, about 101. As sowereigns were found in the prisoner's box, Gilmore, the officer, asked him where he got them, and he replied, "Worked for them, to be sure."—Gilmore asked him, "what for?" To which be answered, "for wages." The officer then found another sovereign in his pocket, of which he gave a similar account. Witness then searched a chest of drawers in the room, and found a box of phosphorus and matches, and some broken seals, &c. Witness had a box of tools in the bouse, in which there was a gimblet and a chisel. The holes made in the door, and the mark left from forcing the drawers, corresponded with the last-mentioned tools. The hox in which they were kept was

not locked.—The Jury found the prisoner Not Guilty.

The priso er was then put upon his trial on a second indictment, charged with stealing a pair of silk stockings and other apparel,



#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We will enquire as to the questions of X., and let him know. SPHINX NON ŒBIPUS will find we have noticed the jeke, in a similar way, in an earlier number of BULL.

We thank our kind correspondent from KINGSTON, but the place is not of sufficient importance to make the disolorure interesting.

If " one who fears God and honours the King" will send us, well authenticated, the name of the man and the name of the place he alludes to, we will show him up.

The congregation of Carlisle Chapel, Kennington-lane, complain that the building is hung with black, and they lay the blame upon the Rev. J. S. Sengrove. The inhabitants of Mampstoad also are indignant at a similar exhibition of woe in their Church and Chapel.

We thank Bobby Gam -he will see we have used his communieution

The letter signed Titus has (according to our system) been destroyed.

A long letter, signed PHILO ..., is very injudicious, if written with a friendly intention towards the person it alludes to. Such a letter, instead of inducing us to think or speak more favourably of the object, would (if we acted meliciously) lead us to publish such documents as would shame him, and render him more contemptible than he is; but we think we see a design to provoke us farther, and shall therefore take no notice of the communication.

We cannot insert the able letter in desence of the Rav. Ma. BLACOW; because we do not think his conduct defensible. It is no justification for outraging a Court of Justice to say, that others have done so before; and however vehement in politics Mn. Blacow may be, we confess we think that the interests of neither the Church nor State can be benefited by such a line of defence as that which the Rev. Goalleman adopted on his trial. With respect to the sentence for the alleged libel, that rests in the breast of the Court, and we cannot presume to say a word about it.

PLATE O will find he has been anticipated.

We have received F. B.'s hints-his remark upon the printing of Bull can only be considered as friendly; in an edition of nearly ELEVEN THOUSAND l'apers, which we now publish, some mecidents will necessarily occur, but every care shall be taken to render them as rare as possible.

We cannot enter into a controversy with such people as those C. D. O. writes about. As for the second part-their promisewe laugh at it.

We cannot believe S. H.'s encodote of the stage-codeh-we would thank him to authenticate it.

In answer to J. G. we can only say, we do not give WAITHMAN credit for a fiftieth part of the talent requisite to have written the letter in question.

We cannot joke with the animals Auti-Rad ridiculesmust not be tickled, they must be lashed.

We will enquire into the conduct of Mr. AMBROST. STEWARD the brower; his intimacy with Wood gives a tone to his politics askioh justifies the appeals we have received from a large proporsion of the county of Suffolk, on the subject of his being appointed High Sheriff next year. We will set about the investigation forthwith.

We wish, for a particular reason, that our valued correspondent, who wrote about Mr. BLACOW, and who sent us a short letter about Wilson yesterday, would adopt some name by which we might address him, in preference to his initials; we could explain why, but he will, we dare say, understand us.

Since the establishment of our Letter-Box in the window, our correspondents seem to think they may be later in the week than if they cout by post; they are mislaken—the earlier we hear the better.

The letter signed a "BRITISH OFFICER" is very good, and if it came from such a person as it assumes to come from, would be surviceable; the hand-writing is clerical—we do not mean that of es Glergyman.

To Auxiliaton we should say "Non Tali Auxilio," &c. &c.

We think it right to say, that we had not received G.N.W.'s friendly letter at the time our last Paper was published. We thank A.

The young ledy near Henover-square shall be looked to—we will save her if we can—she requires care and attention. "At the close of the day when the hamlet is still'

ther situation is very precarious.

We are greatly obliged to our friend T.C.C. at PARIS, and shall be more no still by a continuance of his correspondence;

we only received his letter this week, and the subject he mention ds now gone by.

CAPTAIN DEFENZY'S Enchisidion has given us much pleasure, his ingenuity is well introduced—and the good-natured way in which he treats his misfortune interests one about the man, while one is admiring the artist.

We were greatly disappointed in not hearing from Damon-ke will now understand what we meant by our letter

The Couchant Gréhound rests on our table; we thank our fair friend for her hint.

We are quite in love with BLIZABETH.

J. W. M. will see the subject has not escaped us.

Neither Hodes Ploughshars from Longparish, nor the Havikers and Pedlars in the neighbourhood, shall be forgotten. MANUIUS TORQUATUS should not censure the othersfeel alike.

J. W. is most thankfully received.

DICKY PIGTAIL -A CONSTANT READER - MARCUS - TOP, and any more, have come safe to hand.

INQUEST ON HONEY. In the List of Jurors, in our last number, the name of Thomas Walker, stay-maker, of Blundfordect, was inserted: we understand he is not the person who lious at No. 18, in that street.

Those persons who find any difficulty in procuring this Paper f: om Newsmen, are requested to state the fact, and the names of those who obstruct the vale, and the obstacle shall be removed.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The business, during the week, has been very extensive, and the fluctuations frequent and considerable, occasioned chiefly by the tate of the weather for the last formight. A wet day depresses the prices, as it tends to saine the price of Grain, throw open the

ports for foreign importation, and by these means send the metallic currency out of the country. Notwithstanding, the chief speculators on the Corn Exchange appear to aid their endeavours.

Although the joint exertions of those parties on the Corn and Stock Exchanges are used to create a fall, the Funds have maintained, upon the whole, better prices than could well have been looked for. Consols commenced yesterday morning at 76 for Money, and 764 for the Account, and closed at 764 for Money, and 76% for the Account.

The letters from the continent speak favourably of the prices of their securities; the French 5 per Conts. were, on Wednesday, ut 86 fr. 70 cents, ; the Exchange at one Month 25 fr. 45 cents.; and at three Months 25 fr. 25 cents. Spanish Bonds 562, and Neupolitan & per Cents. 69.

Reduced Ann .. Exchequer Bills .... 10001. 2 p Consols..... 76 51 61 5001. 3 5 p Dit Acct .... 4 per Cents..... India Bonds ..... 63 64 RUSSIAN. nscrip. ...... 52 | 5 per Cent. Metallics .... 78 Exchange .. 11 11-163—Met. .. 3 1 6 per Cent. Inscrip. AUSTRIAN. 5 per Cent. Metallics . . 734—Exchange . . 10 4 SPANISH. 55% i — Exchange . . . . NAPLES. 5 per Cent.... 5 per Cent. .... 69-Exchange....440 25 55 AMERICAN. 6 per Cent. 1815 ... 1023 3 5 per Cent. . . . . 101 3 per Cent. . . . . . 70 . . 102 7 per Cent. 6 per Cent. 1812 ... 98 103 1813 ... 991 190 1814 ... 101 to Bank Shares, £22 17s. 6d. PRUSSIAN. 5pr Cat. Bonds, £100, 83! Ditto, £250 to £1900 11OLLAND. Columbian Bonds. . 401 per Cent..... Bank Shares .... -

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

## JOHN BULL.

#### LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

It is soldom that such an event as the election of a LORD MAYOR troubles us; but we feel an interest in the approaching contest, because there appears to be a difference upon the subject between two most excellent and deserving

"MR. MAGNAY'S principles are known and esteemed-MR. HEYGATE has also distinguished himself for loyalty and attachment to the Constitution, and we therefore lament that any schism should exist between them.

MR. HEYGATE enters the list with MR. MAGNAY, as far as we can see, upon the ground that he, having declined the Mayoralty when he was next in rotation, has no right (at his pleasure) now to try back to his turn, and that having once waived the privilege, he cannot resume it; but MR. HEYGATE forgets, or seems to forget, that he himself waived his privilege last year, and that, upon his own ground, he has no more right to claim it than MR. MAG-

We lament this personal opposition to MR. MAGNAY, because MR. HEYGATE's former conduct appears to have been marked by the greatest delicacy towards him.

On the rotation falling upon Alderman MAGNAY last Michaelmas, that gentleman DID NOT REFUSE the office, but requested the indulgence of his fellow citizens for one year, that is, until the present election. The rotation therefore clearly fell upon the Alderman next in seniority, which was Mr. Heygate. But this gentleman, from motives of delicacy and respect towards Alderman MAGNAY, was unwilling to precede him, and also begged the indulgence of the Livery.

But it will be seen from the following letter, addressed to the Livery by MR. HEYGATE, that although, from delieacy, and for private reasons, which he explains, he waived his right for one year, he keeps his eye upon the next, when, he says, he shall still be in rotation the eligible Aldermanso that he has no notion that he forfeits his claim by merely delaying it .- The latter runs thus :-

"To the Livery of the City of London.

"GENTLEMEN-Understanding that Mr. Alderman MAGNAY, whose name is next in rotation for the Mayoralty, although he dechines offering himself in any way as a Candidate, will, in the event of the Livery being pleased to elect him, undertake the discharge of its duties, I think myself called upon to state, that from every feelspect, I am friends before that Gentleman at the approaching Election.

On the contrary, without justly incurring the charge of presum; tion on the one hand, or the other, that of shrinking, in times of political animosity, from a public duty, had it devolved upon me according to the usual course, I trust I may be permitted to say, that in consequence of the increased illness of a part of my family, which I now regret to find will render their residence at the seaside for a considerable period indispensable, the arduous and responsible office of the Mayorahy, (requiring, as it does, a constant residence in London), would thus in various ways be necessarily attended not only with much inconvenience to myself and to others, but with the impracticability of paying that degree of respect and attention so justly due to every branch of the Corporation and Livery of London.

I will only add, with much deference, that should your favourable opinion induce you to elect me as your Chief Magistrate in the year following the present, when according to my rotation I | tion mis-applied? The last we heard of was a subscrip-

shall be a candidate for that bonour, it shall be my most anxion endeavour to discharge with firmness and impartiality the duties of that office, to maintain its dignity, and to uphold the rights and franchise of my fellow-citizens.

"With every feeling of gratitude to those friends who have kindly offered me their support,

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

" With much respect, your faithful and obedient Servant, Southend, Essex, Sept. 20th, 1820. W. HEYGATE."

But it should be farther observed, that when MR. MAG. NAY distinctly stated his intention to become a candidate this year, MR. HEVGATE made no kind of opposition; but now he starts an objection, which, if valid, applies equally to himself.

It is clear that MR. HEYGATE's refusal last year must have arisen from motives of delicacy to Mr. MAGNAY; because, as the CORONATION was celebrated during the Mayoralty, a more desirable chance of obtaining that which MR. HEYGATE earnestly covets could hardly have offered itself. To be sure the chance still exists, and perhaps MR. HEYGATE, in his delicacy, miscalculated the time at which the inauguration of his Majesty would take place.

But there is another argument held by MR. HEYGATE, equally futile with that about MR. MAGNAY's right.

MR. HEYGATE alleges, that in justice to his brethren of the Court of Aldermen who have not passed the Chair, he opposes MR. MAGNAY. Now this, if it means any thing must imply that the Junior Members of the Court of Aldermen ought not, in MR. HEYGATE'S opinion, to be delayed in their progress to wards the Chair, by allowing Ma. MAGNAY to occupy it during the usual period, or in other words, Mr. Magnay having been excused for one year, ought therefore to allow all the juntor Aldermen to advance that one year, and to for the Chair before him: which is the same thing as to say, that having begged one year's indulgence, he has thereby forfeited all claim to the office until there is no other Alderman in a capacity to take it. The junior Aldermen, for whom MR. HEYGATE is so anxious, will be left, by Mr. MAGNAY's election, in exactly their present situation. By the order of date, of which he appears so fond, MR. WAITHMAN'S turn would come in 1823, and so on; according to this rule, Mr. MAGNAY should have served in 1820, MR. HEYGATE in 1821, MR. THOAP in 1822; but the two former Gentlemen having requested indulgence, ALDERMAN THORP took the year just closing, and MESSRS. MAGNAY and HEYGATE come again before the Livery upon equal terms.

Upon the whole, we confess, we never saw a man more embarrassed than Mr. HEYGATE is with his delicacy to the senior Aldermon, and his sense of justice to the junior ones; but it is pleasant to observe, that whether it be justice, or whether it be delicary, all his struggles go to seat himself as LORD MAYOR.

To be returned to the Court with a senior Alderman does MR. HEYGATE no good; therefore his delicacy give way to his love of justice, and of course secure as he is of the Chair if sent up with WAITHMAN, who is the junior, he leaus to the linen-draper.

One great advantage is—the thing is, that whether MAGNAY and HEYGATE are returned, or HEYGATE and MAGNAY, or HEYGATE and WAITHMAN, we are certain of loyal and respectable Chief Magistrates in London for two years to come; and we only lament, amiable and worthy as the parties are, there should be any discussion, even though a *permanent title* should be the prize in dispute

#### SUBSCRIPTION FOR ALDERMAN WOOD AND HIS FAMILY.

PERHAPS there never was a more seasonable subscription entered into than that, which has been set about for ALDERMAN WOOD, and never a stronger proof afforded of high respect for private character, and consideration for aggravated insult, mortification and disappointment, than is to be found in the princely contributions which swell the list.

The Right Hon. LORD NUGENT, to testify the value be puts upon the talents, virtues, and misfortunes of the Alderman, subscribes most liberally—ONE FOUND ONE!!!

Mr. J. T. BARBER BEAUMONT, and MR. MOXCK, M. F. two guincas between them.

THE CITY OF EDINBURGH collectively sends a tribute of—three pounds three shillings.

While the gay and populous BATH offers its elegant contribution of-TWO POUNDS EIGHT SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE!!!

MR. GRANT HEWLETT, and friends at Aylesbury, muster nineteen shillings; and a few more friends at Leighton Buzzard, forward EIGHT SHILLINGS AND SIRPENCE.

BURDETT, HUME, and HOBHOUSE appear as five guines subscribers; HENRY GREY BENNETT is excused, because we see by the papers he has subscribed his ONE POUND for the relief of his friend Captain Romeo; indeed, the whole of this subscription proves that however intemperate the language of a Radical may be, push him home, and it is a hard matter to induce him to give up his sovereign.

In the notice prefixed to the subscription list, is this very remarkable line.

"The Committee rejoice that no fears can be entertained " as to the right application of the Fund."

-- What does this mean? -- Was there ever a plate subscrip-



tion for Plate for the QUEEN; and we are quite sure that has not been misapplied, for it is under the management of Alderman Wood himself.

Amongst the places which have contributed to Wood's fund, we did not see Worcester, and accordingly referred to our documents in order to find a reason for the neglectful silence of that city. We laid our hands upon the following (Original) Letter from Mr. Cocks, the Secretary to the Subscription, addressed to Mr. James Page, of Worcester, and franked to that Gentleman by Joseph Hume

" NATIONAL TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO MR. ALDERMAN WOOD.

"Snn-I take the liberty to refer you to the Committee's Note of 19th June, in reply to your highly-esteemed favour of 16th of the same month, and as we have not had the pleasure of seeing you in town since that period, he Committee will esteem themselves much obliged by your transmitting the amount of your subscriptions under cover to JOREPH HUME, Esq. M.P. one of the Trustees, who will forward such remittance to the Committee.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,
"Globe Tavern, Moorgan, "JOHN COCKS, Sub-Sec.
27th July, 1821."

If JOSEPH HUME, Esq., ALDERMAN WOOD, or any of the Committee, will publish the answer MR. Cocks received to this letter, dated WORCESTER, Aug. 4, 1821, we think it will be a full set-off against any gratification MR. WOOD may receive from the contributions, the amount of which are now published.—We have a copy of the letter, but we dare not publish it from the nature of its contents; and we will tell MR. JOSEPH HUME and the Committee, that, for the very same reason, they dare not publish it; -- and let these persons recollect that the charge specifically made by " a most respectable merchant in the Borough," and mentioned in that letter, and given as a reason why the people at Worcester would not subscribe, has been allowed to stand unrefuted for two months: -this, as the letter was addressed to and received by the Secretary to MR. WOOD's friends, is, to say the least, negligent towards " an individual scho has merited and received the unbought praises of thousands of his countrymen!!!"

JOSEPH HUME will understand us—if he does not, let him refer to "letters received" by Mrs. Cocks on the fifth of last August, and he may get a new light or two.

We really wonder that these people are not ashamed of themselves.

IT will be seen, by the Gazette of Tuesday, that old LADY BAKER is not the only sufferer by the riot on the 14th of August; his Majesty has removed Major-General SIR ROBERT WILSON (and since the KING calls him so, we call him so too) from the Army.

This, as might naturally be expected, has given great umbrage to the TIMES and the radicals; and we should have been greatly surprised if it had not. It is a rare thing for these persons to have a man of so much notoriety as SIR ROBERT in their cause; and however honourable the dismissal may appear to those who hold it no honour o serve their KING, the measure, highly proper as it is, has considerably disconcerted the faction.

The ground of this Officer's removal is ordinarily reported to be as follows:—

" On the day of the Queen's funeral, at the time the procession was approaching Cumberland-gate, and after the firing by the military at the people bad commenced, Sir Robert Wilson rode up to Captain Oakes, then on duty near Cumberland-gate, and remonstrated with him on the conduct of the soldiers under his command, which he said ' was disgraceful to the regiment, and injurious to the character of the service.' Captain Oakes replied, ' Sir Robert Wilson, I know you perfectly well, but I shall enter into no diseussion with you on this point at present. I shall do my duty, and my men will do theirs.' Nothing further passed on that occasiou. On the following day, Captain Oakes submitted the occurrence to the other Officers of the regiment, in order to obtain their opinion on the course which it became him, as a man of honour, to pursue on the subject. He was willing to regard the affair as one of a personal nature, solely affecting himself, and only required their sanction to take immediately the proper measures to obtain reparation. The other officers of the regiment, however, refused to allow a transaction, which they considered to imply a general reflection on the regiment, to be adjusted on the terms of a private difference, and would not consent that Captain Oakes should take the uffuir upon himself in the manner proposed. A statement of what oo ourred at Cumberland-gate between Sir R. Wilson and Capt. Oakes was in consequence drawn up, and transmitted to the Duke of York. His Royal Highness, on receiving it, caused a private inquiry into the correctness of the facts to be instituted, and having found then established to his satisfaction, he referred the whole affair to the King, who in consequence caused his Royal pleasure to be declared -that Sir Robert Wilson should be dismissed the service."

The TIMES, (who, if it knew any thing, ought to know something about this affair) tells us that this statement is not correct, and farnishes us on Thursday with another, in which, like most bungling friends, the TIMES admits a fact much stronger than any adduced on the other side; for, in vindicating SIR ROBERT for his actual conduct, he gives us what SIR ROBERT said before he interfered with the military, which, without a doubt, tells more against him, as a military officer, than any thing which he actually did.

The TIMES says, "that SIR ROBERT, hearing a firing, expressed a desire to go up to the spot, and at least ascertain the cause of it. His friends would have detained him, considering that his presence at such a scene might, like many

"other innocent and well-meant acts, be liable to malicious construction. This, SIR R. WILSON declared to be unaworthy his regard, so long as there was a chance of saving one life, or dismading the military from the smallest exercise of violence. He therefore accosted the commanding officer," &c. &c. &c.

Now, the fact of a GENERAL "DISSUADING THE MILITARY FROM THE SMALLEST EXERCISE OF VIOLENCE," in the middle of a revolutionary riot, is one which nobody but such a blockhead as the TIMES would have adduced to prove, that removing such General from the KINES service was "not wise because it was not just."

SIR ROBERT WILSON (the TIMES says) "is in France," he, therefore, stands clearly acquitted of any share in this lame justification; but the whole affair is so deeply involved in other matters that we consider it but justice to say no more upon the subject at present.

BEFORE this, our readers will probably have seen, with pleasure and exultation, the answer of the Life Guards to the offer of reward for the insults and assaults they endured on the day of the riots upon the Queen's funeral. They refuse the proffered tribute—they accept the intention—they feel the pleasure which a testimonial so flattering to their steadiness, valour, and humanity must afford—but they decline the money.

Never, perhaps, was there a nobler strife between the people and their protectors than this: on the one hand, the anxiety of those who are unused to the stern restraints of military duty, to shew their affection and regard for the soldiers; on the other, the high feeling of gallant men, who seek no reward but honour, and the consciousness of having acted properly, are truly cheering.

The thanks of the country are due to the COURIER for having suggested this subscription; and not more for the original laudable intention, than for the animated and beautiful picture of national gratitude and chivalrous spirit which its unforeseen termination has brought before the public eye.

#### OLD TIMES.

Tempora Mutantur—we said it—we knew, that, as soon as the great figure-head of the faction was gone the Times would rat. We need not quote the Times upon itself to shew how ardently and indefatigably it has supported the Radicals—let us look at the paper of Monday.

RADICALS OF LEEDS .- " Last Tuesday, in the evening, a mesting was held at the Union Rooms, Richmond-hill, in this town, at which from three or four hundred persons attended, Mr. James Mann in the chair; when it was determined unanimously," in order to consolidate and organize the great mass of reformers in one indissoluble union, and to render their efforts irresistible, to form themselves into a branch of the great Northern Union (as recomnended by Mr. Hunt), to be denominated the " Leeds Central Committee of Radical Reformers." The members of this union are to contribute one penny a week towards raising a fund " in order to return tried friends of the people to the House of Commons at the next general election," and the subscriptions, by a general organized system, to be made as extensive as possible. In a letter from Mr. Hunt, which was rend to the meeting, it was observed, " that if the Great Northern Radical Union consisted of 100,000 members each contributing one penny a week, the radicals might, at the next election send from three to ten members of their own into the House of Commons; and even if they purchased all the sents of the boroughmongers, which might be worth while for once, a real reform in parliament would be obtained within six months. These subscriptions would amount to 21,6331. 6s. 8d. a year, enough to purchase seats for five radical members, who might be Sir Charles Wolsely, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Cobbett, Major Cartwright, and Mr. Wooler." In these views the meeting coincided, and after electing treasurer, secretary, &c. they voted thanks to Henry Hunt, Esq. for his intrepid support of the rights of the people; to Sir Charles Wolsely, for his patriotic exertions in the cause of liberty; to Major Cartwright and Mr. Cobbett, for their services to the country; and to Mr. Wooler and Mr. Carlile, for their advocacy of the cause of

"We copy the above from the Leeds Mercury of Saturday, and must say that we have received much anusement as well as surprise from the statement which it contains. We had thought that "the indissoluble union," "the irresistible efforts," and "central committees" of the Radicals, with their political nos/rums and penny subscriptions, were now as much out of date and fashien as the sect of Flagellantes, the wonders of alchemy, or the South Sea scheme. What is the purpose of this patriotic fund here recommended by Mr. Hunt? Why! to buy "all the sents of the boroughmongers for once," that the Radicals may obtain possession of them for ever. So these penny subscribers would purchase the lease of the premises in order that they might oust the landlord; and yet they suppose the latter will be such a fool as to admit there for tenants on these terms."

This is at least not complimentary to the firm of WOLSELY, WOOLER, COBBETT, CARTWRIGHT, CARLILE and Co. and shows strong symptoms of going about; but if the Times falls off in comistency it rises in style; to which visible improvement, we call the attention of our readers.

We remember when it was the fashion to laugh at the Morning Post, for a diffuseness, thought to be peculiar to itself;—and the never-to-be-sufficiently-lamented this one, or the never-to-be-adequately-regretted that one, furnished very good jokes for the witlings and parodists of the day.

But the OLD TIMES gave us, on Tuesday, a paragraph in the same style as that of the Post, but so much more forcible, so much LONGER and STRONGER, that we cannot choose but quote it.

It will be found in the middle of a long piece of nonsense, about the Treasury reductions. It alludes to a man we all love and respect, and is in itself exquisite. It runs thus:

"We must observe, that the Addresses of Parliament were wrang 
from Ministers, by the long-resisted-many-times-fruitiess-muchebused-and-reviled-and-ridiculed-but-indefatigable-and-finallysuccessful-effects at retranshment made by Mr. Hume," dec.

POST—POST—hide your diminished head!

We will extract from Thursday's paper, the opinion which the TIMES entertains of legal proceedings, in cases of libel, as it bears upon the cases in which poor Bull is entangled. He says, speaking of MR. SHARPE's bills against the TIMES, "We assure him that no rained reputation was ever recovered by a precess of law which precludes in the defendant a proof, and in the plaintiff a refutation, of the charges contained in the alleged libel. It is unfortunate that in this case the Secretary did not feel it so safe to bring an action as to prefer an indictment."

What will the Honourable Henry Grey Bennett, and our other prosecutors, say to this doctrine?

On Thursday the TIMES gives an account of a local piece at ASTLEY'S, which was most unequivocally hooted off the stage on Tuesday. The piece was called "IRISH LOYALTY," and bore upon His MAJESTY'S late visit to Ireland.

We do not know why the TIMES sets such a value upon the condemnation of this drama, which he never saw: because, putting politics out of the question, it was the most execrable trash ever produced, even at the "Amphitheatre of Arts."

But our impression of the thing was, that the disapprobation was occasioned by something better than disloyalty: -- when the audience remembered, that, into that very place the late QUEEN had been handed and lighted by ALDERMAN WOOD, and some tumblers and mountebanks in Court dresses, with every demonstration of respect and veneration, the venal change of principle which could have induced the performance of a piece in honour of His MAJESTE. richly deserved the chastisement it met with. Similar to this was the treatment of Vauxhall Gardens, on the 13th of August, when a nonsensical bill announced a fete to celebrate HIS MAJESTY's birth-day. Every body knew that, on the preceding Monday, the Gardens had been prostituted to a public masquerade under the sanction of the QUEEN, and that, that masquerade had superseded a fete on the Coronstion. The result was, that on the night when the shame layalty was exhibited, nobody went.

Should the TIMES, however, upon the important event of the failure of a piece at a puppet-show, contend seriously, that such failure is attributable to the disloyalty of the audience, we must venture to remind the TIMES, that, that audience had been attracted to the place to hear the imitations of MR. REEVE, the son of a tailor, and nephew to ALDBEMAN WAITHMAN, and were, to a certain extent, the friends of that gentleman!

#### THE OBLIGATION OF THE LATE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK TO HER LATE MAJESTY.

MANY of our readers, naturally astounded at our allusions to this document, (particularly after the statement of the Duke's property given in our last number) having called upon us to explain more fully the proceedings had upon the business in England, we, this week, without offering one word of our own, lay before the public a detail of those proceedings, which, we think, will be found strictly correct. We ought, perhaps, to apologize for recurring so frequently to the subject, but we consider its importance will prove a sufficient excuse for the apparent repetition.

HER MAJESTY, when PRINCESS OF WALES, filed a Bill in Chancery in the year 1818, stating, "That in the month of August, 1814, WILLIAM, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK OBLS, deceased, for the purpose of securing the sum of 15,000l. to the separate use of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, signed and delivered to her a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th of August, 1814, whereby he assured to her the re-payment, in the year 1816, of the sum of 15,000l. sterling, with interest in the mean time." And then the Bill stated, that, "For the same purpose the DUKE signed and delivered to her another promissory note of the same date, and for payment of the same sum, of 15,000l. French louis, in the month of August, 1816, together with interest in the mean time."

The Bill in Chancery, interrogated the Defendants (the EARL OF LIVERPOOL and COUNT MUNSTER) amongst other things, whether the promissory notes were not signed by the DUKE, and whether the sum secured by them was not still due?

In March, 1818, a motion was made by the Defendants, "That the Plaintiff might produce a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing, in the Bill mentioned to bear date the 24th day of August, 1814, whereby, it is in the Bill alleged, that WILLIAM DUKE OF BRUNSWICK, deceased, assured to the Plaintiff payment, in the month of August, 1816, of the sum of 15,000 French louis; and that the Defendants might have a fortnight's time to answer the Bill, after such instrument should have been so produced."

The Defendants' Counsel, in support of the motion, insisted that inspection of the instruments was necessary to enable them to make that answer which HER ROYAL HIGHMESS sought, and said, "supposing the Defendants should have a doubt of the authenticity of the instrument—of the signature of the Duke, for example, is it not obvious that inspection

s necessary to enable them to answer with correctness and safety? The Duke, if living, could answer from his own knowledge, but by what means can the Defendants, his executors, (no parties to the transaction) without a view of the instrument answer to its authenticity?"

Her ROYAL HIGHNESS'S Counsel contended that they were not bound to produce the note, and said that the difficulty in the way of the defendants answering was imaginary.

—The LORD CHANCELLOR, on the 10th March, 1818, required the defendants to produce a further affidavit, which was made by COUNT MUNSTER, and stated, that in the latter end of the year 1816, the plaintiff sent to one of the executors of the late DUKH of BRUNSWICK who had not proved the Will, two instruments in writing, one in the Ger-; man and the other in the French language, both dated the 24th August, 1814, and purporting to be to the same effect, and to he engagements on the part of the Duke to pay to the plaintiff, in two years, with interest, 15,000l. sterling, therein stated to be lent by the plaintiff to the DUKE: that the two instruments were deposited by the gentleman to whom they were transmitted, in the hands of bankers in London: that on the 7th February, 1818, COUNT MUNSTER attended at the banking-house, when the instruments were produced to and inspected by him, in the presence of several other gentle-men" (named in the affidavit); " that he had long been in the confidence of the Duke, and in habits of correspondence with him, and was well acquainted with the Duke's manner of writing, both in German and French; and that he had in his possession many letters of the Duke's in both languages, and that he took with him to the meeting one German and one French letter of the Duke's, for the purpose of comparing them with the two instruments: that the said written instrument in the German language appeared to the deponent, upon the comparison of the said German letter of the Duke, to be AN IMPERPECT RESEMBLANCE of the hand-writing of the latter, and that neither THE SPELLING, nor the construction of the said written instrument, were equal to the manner of the Duke, who well understood and wrote the Ger-

man language, which was his own vernacular language.

The affidavit then specified several expressions in the written instrument, which were unmeaning and absurd in the German language, and appeared to COUNT MUNSTER to be borrowed from the English idiom, and stated, "That the Christian name of the DUKE, in the signature, was mis-spelt and different from his habit of writing, and that the signature was 'Brunswick and D'Oels,' which signature the DUKE adopted during the time he was dispossessed of his dominions by the French, but NOT AFTER HIS RETURN

IN THE AUTUMN OF 1813."

The affidavit further stated, " that the written instrument in the French language appeared, upon comparison with the French letter of the Duke, to be ALSO AN IMPERFECT RESEMBLANCE OF THE HAND-WRITING OF THE LETTER, and that its construction did not appear to be equal to his manner of writing French; and that the signature was also Brunswick et D'Oels, which the DUKE was NOT in the habit of using when the instruments bear date." And Deponent further stated, that he was informed, and believed, "that the Plaintiff caused the instrument for the payment of 15,000 louis to be produced for payment in Brunswick, and, that previous to putting in his answer to the Bill, it was necessary, in order that his answer might fully meet the case, that he should have the inspection of the last-mentioned

On reading this affidavit the LORD CHANCELLOR (March 17, 1818) said, "I have read the affidavit, and it is enough to say, that it lays a sufficient ground for deciding that the defendants are entitled to a production of the instrument, be-And his Lordship on that day made an order fore answer."

DAY AFTER DAY, WEEK AFTER WEEK, MONTH AFTER MONTH ELAPSED, AND NO PROMISSORY NOTE WAS PRO-DUCED! Above FIFTEEN MONTHS passed by, and this instrument WAS NOT PRODUCED. The defendants, thinking they had waited quite long enough, on the 29th June, 1819, made a motion before the LORD CHANCELLOR, that the Bill filed by HER ROYAL HIGHNESS the Princess of Wales might be dismissed with costs. The LORD CHANCEL-LOR said, that unless he saw something to the contrary on the following day, his order on this motion must be under-stood to be, "That unless the instrument be produced before the third Seal, the Bill should stand dismissed; but with diberty to the plaintiff to apply at or before the second Seal for an extension of time." So that every indulgence was granted to her ROYAL HIGHNESS to produce the note. On the 27th July, the defendants' counsel applied for the dismissal of the Bill, no production having been made, nor any application for further time; and the counsel for the plaintiff (QUEEN CAROLINE) not having any instructions on the subject, the LORD CHANCELLOR said, "There could be no doubt that THE BILL MUST BE DISMISSED WITH COSTS!!" And it was so dismissed.

It may be necessary to remark, that the above detail refers to the Bill filed by the QUEEN against the executors of her brother. The cross-Bill, in which the QUEEN was Defendant, REMAINS UNANSWERED at this moment, although Mr. BROUGHAM, after repeated extensions of time, stated in Court, a short time after the demise of His late Majesty, that the "Queen would now come over, and of course put in her.

One syllable of comment would be superfluous.

## RETURN OF THE MOURNERS.

ALDERMAN WOOD and his Son, as every body knows having no right to be of the party, were not admitted by courtesy, but came over sociably by themselves; and after a boisterous passage, dangerous to any body else, they landed at DEAL.

The ROR ROY party (so was the packet called in which we all embarked,) left Calais yesterday week, and came over in the following order:-

My LORD HOOD and young WILSON on the seat behind DOCTOR LUSHINGTON'S carriage; in which were the Bride and Bridegroom; LADY ANNE HAMILTON and young AUSTIN paired off together, during the whele voyage; LADY HOUD chatted to everybody round her in the most interesting manner possible.

between the parties themselves, and the particular intimacy which appeared to subsist between them and their servants. LORD YARMOUTH was on board, but remained below, during the whole passage of five hours.

The Custom House Officers seized several things on our landing, amongst others some bottles of brandy belonging to a lady, who shall be nameless—the duty was paid and the bottles redeemed. This, however, was the only symptom of even a temporary loss of spirits we remarked.

We endured LADY HOOD's amiability with Christian fortitude, looked at LORD HOOD, thought of the black cook,

and parted with the greatest civility.

We started for town, so did HESSE, WILSON and MR.

LEWEN—money seemed scarce with them, for they travelled outside of the Dover coach, and when they got to Rochester, the three had only one pot of porter between them at dinner.

After our departure LADY ANNE and MR. WILLIAM AUSTIN took a walk by the sea-side, accompanied by MR. WEEKS, her late Majesty's agent at Dover. During the stroll MR. WEEKS's sister, a retail dealer in tobacco and snuff, accompanied by a friend, a very respectable bonnet-maker, accidentally met them, and had the honour of being introduced to her ladyship, and her attendant sprig of

LORD and LADY HOOD, and the more exalted personages of the party, proceeded by the stage-coach to London, so anxious were they still to stick to any thing called Carrosse-Royale, even though its name were written on its pannels.

#### CORONER'S INQUEST.

In our last number, we declined meddling with the private characters of some of the Coroner's Jury upon Honey's case, because, as we then said, their public conduct speaks for itself, and it is only with their public conduct that we have

It seemed of very little consequence to us, whether MR. GREEN, the foreman, who is a writing desk maker, had, in earlier line, sold potatoes; or whether MR. BROWN, who now keeps a pot-house, had or had not been formerly a hackney coachman; or, whether MR. BLAIKIE (the most impudent of the whole set) was, although a rigid Methodist, not so rigid a moralist as might be; or whether MR. HARRIS, the eminent snuff-seller, had dissipated his boyish days in vending lollipops; or MR. CAFE chauged his trade from cabbage-selling, in Covent-garden, to that of tea-cup-selling, in Wigmore-street. We confess we saw no good to be extracted from the long details which such disclosures about in-significant low-lived people would necessarily have forced upon our readers.

But, when any circumstance comes to our knowledge, touching the conduct of any of these Jurors, as Jurors, we consider it a duty of the highest importance to expose it to public view, in order that these mild and merciful men, who have disappointed the Old Times by their humanity, may be seen, in their public capacity, in proper colours.

The fact is this—MR. BLAIKIR, having received informa-tion, that a gentleman, resident in the Poultry, could positively identify the officer who shot HONEY, called at his house. The gentleman was from home when MR. BLAIKIE paid his visit; he wrote his address, and begged the gentleman's immediate attention on his return.

On this request, the gentleman waited upon MR. BLAIKIE, to know his business, when MR. BLAIKIE, with the greatest earnestness, told him that he understood he could identify the officer who shot HONEY.—This conversation passed before some other of the Jurymen.

We can only observe upon this, that we should think such personal interference on the part of a Juror to procure witnesses, would invalidate any verdict, in the giving of which, such Juror had any share.

The fact here stated will, if required, be proved by affidavit, and for that purpose we are in possession of the names of the parties, together with their authority for making this statement.

While upon the subject of this inquest we have another duty to perform, which is, to notice the officious and gra-tuitous interference of a Mr. Frost, the Vestry Clerk of St.

This person, when CAPTAIN EDWARD BRENTON was giving his evidence as to the rate at which the hearse was going, took upon himself to frame a question for the Jury, which a shabby looking man (apparently of his acquaintance) wrote on a slip of paper—the question was, "Did it not gallop?" this was handed to the redoubtable MR. BLAIKIE, who examined CAPTAIN BRENTON as to the fact, and the question was negatived.

MR. FROST bragged in the inquest-room that he was one of the Horse-Committee at the Queen's funeral. MR. FROST must be a very foolish follow; first, to have been of such a party; and secondly, to have told of it if he had. Mr. FROST must, we presume, have for often to whom he is indebted for the lucrative office he holds before he could have assisted in a mode of enquiry, novel in its system, and hostile to every principle of JUSTICE and LOYALTY.

We are requested, from the very best authority, to state that the parish church of St. George's, Rusomeruny, was put into mourning for Queen Caroline by the Churchwardens, without any consultation or communication with the Rector, the Ray. Dr. Williams.

We have received an account of a Sermon preached on Wednesday, the 19th inst. by the Rav. Ma. Fowks, Vicur of All Saints, in Sudbury, called a Funeral Sermon for QUEEN CARO-LINE, which is represented to us as having been one of the most in-flammatory harangues ever delivered. We are told that the preacher uttered such language against His Most Gracious MAJESTY, as we dare not repeat. In making this statement we think it necessary to observe, that we are informed that notes were taken of the Sermon; and, as persons to whom reference may be made, we mention that MR. M. RAY, of Sudbery, and MR. FORD, of Miltord, were present, as was also MR. WALFORD, of Sudbury, amongst (of course) many other persons.

We cannot but call the attention of our readers to a jocular conversation which took place between THORPS the Lord Mayor, and the Spa-fields placard-holder Waddington. His Lordship entered into a frisky discussion upon politics with the wretched creature; but however amiable his condescension might have been, as far as ing manner possible.

That, which struck us most, was the want of cerdiality reasoning went his Lordship seems to us to have had decomposited worst of it.—What an animal a Lord Mayor is, after all. reasoning went his Lordship seems to us to have had decidedly the

#### EXAMINATION OF ALDERMAN WAITHMAN. (Concluded.)

The Committee appointed for the examination of the claims of MR. WAITHMAN having re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Deputy — commenced a series of questions relative to a MR. MILES, in which it appeared that MR. WAITH MAN'S conduct towards that person was exactly similar to his behaviour in the case of MR. BIRCH, except that his personal hostility had been more violent. The case took up nearly three hours in the discussion, and ended in a reference to MR. MILES himself, who now lives at the Feathers Tavern, in Hand court, Holborn, for further inform-

The case of the shawl, sold for the benefit of a lady, which did not appear to have produced its full value, was next gone into; but as this affair is commonly in the mouths of every body who has heard the vendor's name, it is hardly worth while to trouble our readers with a repetition of it.

At the conclusion of the xamination, MR. WAITHMAN

was asked if he had any thing to say; and he made a speech in which he attempted to defend himself, by attacking every hody else; and having given a most animated description of his late campaign upon the causeway, he retired to the infinite satisfaction of every body present.

The Committee then proceeded to deliberate upon the endence and defence, and we understand that at eight o'clock they had made their final decision as to the resolutions which they should adopt; but, upon the suggestion of one of the members, that the force of such resolutions would be more strongly felt if published somewhat later, it was agreed, that on Thursday next they should be given to the world, and not before.

We lament this decision, because it will prevent our laying them before our readers till after the first day's poll. We will, however, make a point of procuring them.

#### QUEENS PLATE · SUBSCRIPTION.

#### TO ALDERMAN WOOD.

SIR,—As you are a man of business, you are no doubt an enemy to many words; so without further preface I shall state my case.

Shortly after her late Majesty's arrival, a subscription (limited to a shilling from each person) was opened under your auspices, and I believe, under your treasurership; to which I gave my hard-earned mite, for the specified purpose of providing her late Majesty with a suitable service of plate; and need I add, Sir, it was upon the persuasion (indeed by your repeated declarations) of her innocence, and of her being the victim of an unrelenting persecution, that I contributed to the fund.

Facts, which have since come to light, have given a decided turn to my opinion, and to be candid with you, I cadnot but consider you as not only having deceived me and many others, but as having been still more guilty in deluding her Majesty into her situation of disgrace and mortification, which, for your insidious advice, I am thoroughly persuaded her own common sense would have taught her to avoid. And further, I cannot divest myself of the belief, that to you Sir, as her avowed confidential adviser, she is indebted for the adoption of a conduct (nick-named magnanimous) which however suited to the merician of Billingsgate, was in every point of view, unbecoming her high dignity, and revolting to that delicacy, of which, as the head of the purest female society in the world, she ought to have given the highest example.

Under this change of opinion, which I have formed upon the maturest reflexion, and hearing that the money subscribed for the Queen's plate, is to be divided amongst her advises and visitors at Brandenburgh House, to purchase hourning rings in memory of her late Majesty, (which she unaccounably forgot in her will), I shall be glad to know whether the same be true, as I shall most decidedly object to any such application of my shilling.—I have the honour to be, Si, your humble servant, A SUBSCRIBER

Landon, Sept. 5, 1821. TO THE QUEEN'S PLATE FUND.

We thought it right to give insertion to this letter, in order to draw forth some explanation upon the subject. We have no doubt but that the money subscribed is sate and forthcoming, yet as we have received some very curious and authoris documents, from WORCESTER, NORWICE, MANCHESTER, and other places, expressive of popular feeling upon the sulject, we wish, in fairness to the Alderman, who, it appear, has had the management of the fund, to give him an o, portunity of justifying himself from charges, not either delicately or privately made against him.

We have never had any object in BULL but the attainment of truth, and the maintenance of justice; and belie-ing, as we do, in the perfect security and tangibility of the money subscribed for the Queen's plate, we think it but honest to all parties to give this opening for an official account of it, before we proceed to lay before our readers the remarks and observations which have been made by many most respectable persons upon the subject.

When meutioning in our last Paper that SIR ROBERT HARLAND, Bart. of Orwell Park, was elected High Steward of Ipswich, we ought to have added, that it was a compliment from the radicals expressive of their high estimation for his conduct in the Chair of the Fox CLUB at Bury St. Edmonds, when the Sovereign was insulted by having his health drank in silence, while that of the QUEEN was given with three times three. We are by no means surprised with such worthies as these that SIR ROBERT's merits and series are preferred to those of the DUKE of WELLINGTON. So much for Inswich !

In the fourth line of an article, inserted in Buzz of last Sunday, headed, "Rudical Clergyman" instead of "dismissal from his clerical situation there," read, " dismissed from his clerical situations in the neighbourhood." While on this subject it may not be superfluous to observe, that the rump of the Whigs, and whole isternity of Paddington Radiculs, have been in the utmost busile during the week, in consequence of what appeared in this Paper last Sunday relative to their petition to the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, in favour of the REV. M. MARCUS. The most active solicitors for signatures to this document are some of the members of the late "Queen's Committee," assisted by a young clergyman in expectancy of preferment.



#### THEATRES.

It is quite refreshing (as the Cocknies say) to see the Co vent Garden play-bills posted about to announce the commencement of the season to-morrow. The prospect of good acting, sweet singing, and an elegant commodious theatre, is cheering to the lovers of the drama; but above all, the return of Young to the London stage, is gratifying to the

MR. Young is an actor, whose inherent elegance of mind gives a high tone and character to his performance; accomplished, gentlemanly, and amiable, he brings his qualities in private life into his profession. In tragedy, now that the mighty KEMBLE is gone, where is his equal? We cannot find him.

In his pathetic delivery, there is a melting tone of sorrow, which no actor of the present day can rival. True it is, he gives us none of those sudden transitions from high to -from pompous to familiar, so much in fashion just now, and which never fail to remind us of MOORE's song, (or, rather, MILLER's jest) of the man with two voices, in the saw-pit; but his delivery is classical, without pedantry—his expression of feeling, forcible, just, and natural, without caricature—his conception clear and perfect, and his performance altogether more satisfactory than that of any other actor we have at present.

There is one part in comedy, in which MR. Young is preeminently successful-we mean Falkland, in the Rivals; and a most difficult character it is to sustain. Young's good sact, gentlemanly feeling, and knowledge of the human mind, render Falkland, in his hands, interesting and important. Let any other man play it, and we lament that the brilliancy of the play is marred by such sickening, mawkish dulness.

In alluding to MR. Young's private qualities and acquirements, we must not be understood to cast any stigma upon the rest of the theatrical world. We believe there never was a period of our history at which private respectability was so generally combined with public talent in the histrionic art, as the present one.

If we may credit the writers of their day, actors of old, generally speaking (there are always exceptions to general rules) were for the most part as idle as rehearsals would permit them to be, drunken and dissipated, profligate and licenticus, seeking pleasure and relaxation from the duties of their profession in taverns and lodgings in the purlieus of the theatre.

Now, we find amongst the actors, men of the most gentlemanly habits and pursuits; accomplished, well read, domesticated persons, who would do honour to other and more scrious parts in life. And although we hold that the public have nothing to do with the private characters of public performers (in the way of censuring their conduct), off the stage, provided they do their duty when on it; we are quite sure, that we shall not deteriorate from the effect produced by the performances of such men, as CHARLES KEMBLE, MACREADY, TERRY, JONES, MATHEWS, FAW-CETT, (and others of the same class) by holding them up to proise for their personal characters and individual respecta-

Those who are in the habit of regarding this paper as a bugbear pre-determined to find fault and abuse, are quite mistaken in its aim and object—our pleasure is to praise—but truth must be spoken; and if justice carls upon us to consure, neither Prince, nor player, shall be shielded.

Such is the trailty of human nature, that an impartial judge looking at society with a scrutinizing eye finds generally more to condemn than land; but we can assure our readers, that we feel truly gratified when we are able, (as in the pre sent case) to commend, and yet be faithful to our public duty.

On Thursday, a new play, called MATCH-BREAKING. or the PRINCE'S PRESENT, was produced at the Haymarket. Strange to say, the only part of this piece with which we are inclined to find fault, is the title; it was so clearly adopted in consequence of the success of the little drama called Matchmaking, (which, by the way, we find is not by MR. KENNBY) that it appears like an effort to gain popularity surreptitiously; and this is the more absurd, as the play now under consideration is, in every point of view, a very superior performance.

The following are the materials of the plot:—Emma of Lowendahl, the niece of the German family of De Strumberg, is hetwenty, the interest of the Certain rating of the English guard; it is necessary to obtain the consent of the Prince, and Edgar, confident of success, applies f r it. The Prince induces Edgar to present the picture of his mistress, and the Prince, struck with its beauty, demands it of the lover. The latter refuses to part with it; and the Prince retires abruptly. The engerness with which the Prince viewed the portrait, excites jentousy in her lover, increased on his receiving a letter from the Prince, declaring his intention of visiting the castle of the Baron of Strombery, in the character of visiting the easile of the Baron of Siremberg, in the character of Professor Hoffman, Eagur's nearest relation, and communiting him to assist in carrying on the delission. The De Stromberg family, not having received any encouragement of Court, have set up for patriots and philosophers. They mil incessantly at those in power, though they would willingly exchange the calm of rearchment for the busite of office. The Prince, in paying them a visit incog, has a double object in view—hirst, to try whether their boasted contempt of power would not vanish when they had a prospect of enjoying the royal favour; and next, to procure an interposted contempt of power would not wants when they and a prospect of enjoying the royal favour; and next, to procure an intervew with Emma. The supposed Projessor arrives at the moment of Agning the marriage contract; and suggests the necessity of the Prince's written consent to the marriage; but the Baroness, and the three brothers, De Stromberg, in a lofty and satirical assertion of their independence, spurn at the idea, and insist on proceeding. Edgar, who is now convinced that the Prince means to deprive him of his mistress, is anxious that the contract should be signed, although the looks of the mock Professor inform him that such a step must be ruinous to his hope of preferment. At this moment one of the *Prince's* pages is introduced, who announces, that, by the command of his master, he bears a present of a bouquet to The scene is now entirely changed. The ambition of the furnity bursts forth, philosophy is forgotten, and the cant of patriotism is heard no more. The De Strombergs are lost in astonishment; the contract with Edgar is suspended; and the independents are suddenly seized with the hope of marrying Emma to the Prince himself. The younger brother, Solomon Falleutit, is sent in search of information. The real Professor Hoffman has written against the Prince; and Solomon, little imagining whom he addresses, satrizes the Prince with as little truth as mercy, and thus places himself in the power of his sovereign. The Frince, who has in fact been struck with a passionate administra of Ranges, becomes, in the course of his visit innegative, still more

enamoured. He puts her constancy to the severest tests. He paints in vivid colours the delights of a court, and assures her that the Prince will place them at her command. She rejects the offer; and, subdued by her nobleness of mind, the Prince determines to make the lovers happy. He sends notice that he intends to make a visit to the *De Strombergs*. At this moment, by his contrivance, an officer arrives in the family to arrest the supposed *Professor* for his writings. Alarm prevails, lest so disloyal a subject should be found under their roof, and it is immediately determined that be shall be turned out of the house. None of the brothers like to undertake this task, and Solomon hits upon the happy expedient of directing Edgar to inform the mack Prafessor, that his absence would be agreeable, while the inter should be instructed to give his supposed relative notice, that the De Strombergs had cancelled the contract hat was him and Empe Pe this manners. the contract between him and Emma. By this manœuvre, Solomon hopes to set by the ears the two persons whose presence, at so critical a period, might perhaps destroy the aspiring views of his family. The Prince's arrival is announced; but when the converted family of the Strombergs should be hastening to welcome him, they are endeavouring to turn him out, in his assumed character. "Oh," exclaims the Prince, "since the presence of the Professor is so disagreeable, he shall retire;" and, marching up to the chair of state, he throws off his disguise, and appears in his real character. Having good-humouredly retorted on those who had taken gross liberties with his character, he unites the overjoyed and astenished lovers, and the viece concludes with a general amand astenished lovers, and the piece concludes with a general am-

TERRY was beyond expression good in the Prince; there was an aristocratic and dignified feeling in his acting most congenial to the character and most gratifying to the au-dience. Jones, in Baron Solomon, was irresistibly diverting, and MRS. CHATTERLY, in a new style, delighted us she is good in every thing, but we hardly expected to find her so perfect a mistress of the pathetic. DECAMP exerted himself very successfully, and the piece was received with the most unqualified applause.

MATCH-BREAKING wants nothing to make it perfectly good but to be shorn of its music. Waiting-maids are by no means novel personages on the stage, but when they do appear they should possess certain requisites which little MISS CORRI has not; and, nicely as she sings, her vocal powers are not sefficiently important to counterbalance the evident mischief her acting must do to a new play. Surely, if there must have been a waiting-maid, pretty MISS CARBW would have been more efficient.

The highest praise is due to MR. KENNEY, not only for the dramatic talent he has displayed in this excellent little play, but for his bold and successful exposure, on the stage, It does him infinite of the HUMBUG of modern patriotism. credit, for it proves that genuine loyalty is not to be impaired by associations the most fascinating and powerful; and when we see MR. KENNET back from Paris, free from political contamination, we hail his return to his native country, and his public pursuits, with cordial satisfaction.

While on the subject of the Haymarket, we would, with-out wishing to hurt the feelings of any person, suggest that stage-boxes and side-boxes are considered to be the places appropriated to the best company—they are the select places, and (particularly in the Little Theatre) frequented by persons of the first rank and consequence; it is, therefore, highly unbecoming in interior public performers (at this very theatre) and their relations, to occupy these chosen seats.
Were the indelicacy we allude to accidental, we should

not have noticed it, but night after night the same thing occurs, and the same very conspicuous family occupy nearly the same place.

As we trust this hint will have its effect, we shall say no more; indeed, we lament that persons should be so foolishly blind to their own situation as to render it necessary for us to expose them even to themselves; it will, after this, be their own fault if they force us to expose them to others.

# THE WILL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF LOND INDERRY.

The Will of the late MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY was proved in the Prerogative Court of Dublin, on the 22d ult. There being no Executor appointed, Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, were granted to the present Marquis, as Universal Legatee.

A similar grant has issued under the seal of the Prerogative Office, in Doctors' Commons; the personal property within the province of Canterbury being sworn under 60001. The Will is nearly to the following effect:-

"Having some time ago, in conjunction with my two sons, settled all my landed estates in the mode considered most advisable, I have nothing but chattel interest to dispose of; the whole of which I leave to my dear son Castlerraga, baving full confidence in his head and heart that no exertion or affectionate endeavour will be omitted by him that can any way contribute, in addition to her jointure, to the accommodution and comfort of my disconsolate and unha; py widow. I also recommend to his attention and care any worthy individuals who have been long in my service, and whose fidelity deserves my protection; and that he will do such acts of liberality and charity in my name, as he may deem necessary and proper. I have nothing more to add but that I may be privately interred. When the spirit has quitted its mortal abode, all worldly parade and ostentation should cease."

Dated the 26th of January, 1820.

The TIMEs of yesterday says, "It is a curious circumstance" that King Charl's I. slept at the Priory in Brecknock, on his way to North Wates from the Duke of Beaufort's, Aug. 6, 1642, and "that his present Movesty should sleep there also on his road to "the same Nobleman's last week."—Very curious indeed!—It is almost as extraordinary as if Mn. Jackson had dine! at the Antelope at Saliabury, on his way to Honiton, on the ninth of May, 1784, and Mr. Wilson had dired there also on the sixth of Sept 1768.-What egregious asses!

The Great St. Leger Stakes of 25gs. each (49 subscribers) w run for . Monday at Doncaster, and won by Mr. T. O. Powlett's br. c. Jack Sp:ggott, bearing five others. Gustavus, the favourite, was behind a long way, and was not placed. Mr. Powlett, it is said, has won 30,0001. by the race.

DEATH OF BERGAMI.-A letter has been received in town from Milan, which contains the following paragraph, announcing the death of Bergami. "MILAN, Wednesday Morning, Sept. 5.
"We were all much astonished to hear of the Queen's death, but

will you not likewise be surprised to hear that the femous Mr. Bergami is also dead. The Queen died on the 7th-be died on the 10th with a complaint in his bowels. I first heard it reported in this city, and had it confirmed on my visit to the Villa d'Este, on the Luke of Como. This is where the Queen lived, and it still belongs to be or at least to her exercises.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday, the King held a Privy Council, at his Palace, in Pall On Monday, the King helds Privy Council, at his Paleee, in Pall Mall, at which were present, the Lord Chancellor, the Barls of Liverpool, Westmoreland, Harrowby, and Bathurst; Viscounts Sidmouth and Melville, Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Lords Stewart and Maryborough, the Duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Londonderry. Parliament was prorogued from the 20th of September to the 20th of November. After the Council, Richard Birnie, Esq. was knighted, on being appointed Chief Magistrate of Police.

When the King arrived at Brecon, on his way to the metropolis, he was informed that four criminals had been condemned to death.

He immediately desired an interview with the Judges, (who were then holding the assizes,) which lasted for a considerable time, and the result of it was, His Majesty's most gracious respite of their

The King, it is understood, will travel, on the Continent, under the title of Earl of Dublin. His Majesty will stop for a day or two at the residence of the English Ambassador at Brussells, and thence proceed to Hanover

The King has ordered 201, to be given to the widow of Wm. Hall, a pilot, who lost his life by incautiously charging a swivel too high at Milford, while rejoicing on the arrival of His Majesty.

It was on the 31st of July that His Majesty left London, to embark at Portsmouth for Ireland. His visit has thus occupied a

ace of forty-seven days, of which twenty-four were spent in trarelling by sea and land.

The King drove through the west end of the town on Friday, in very handsome private coach, with a green body, and only one outwar in a drab livery behind. Every arrangement is making for His Majesty's leaving town to-morrow, on a visit to his Hanoverian dominions.

The King, we understand, will embark to-morrow at Ramsgate for the Continent. A communication from the Earl of Liverpoo the Mayor of that town has been made to that effect. His Majesty wishes to avoid all public honours. The Cobham squadron of Yeo-manry were to be in readiness; the right troop at Gravesend at nine, and the left troop at Rochester at ten, in order to escort His Majesty to Canterbury, where he was expected to arrive last night. The

Marquis of Londonderry attends His Majesty to the Continent On Tuesday, the Duke of York held a Levee, as Commander in

Chief, at his Office, in the Horse Guards.

Sir William Curtis, Bart. secompanied by Lieutenant Curtis, R.N. and Mr. Hall, arrived, on Friday, in his yacht, off the Isle of Wight.

MAJOR ANDRE.—A New York paper states, that the exhumation
of Major André took place at Tappau, the 10th of August.

A heap of loose stones partly surrounded and covered the grave, which, on being removed, the labourers began to dig, and at the depth of three feet, the coffin was found; the lid was broken in the centre, and had partly fallen in; the skeleton of the brave André appeared entire, without a vestige of his other remains, except some tufts of hair, and the only part of his dress was the leather string that tied it. The remains were removed into a sarcophagus, made of mahogany, the pannels covered with rich crimson velvet, edged with gold, the inside lined with black velvet, the whole supported by four gilt balls. A small peach the was growing out of the grave, which

gilt balls. A small peach tree was growing out of the grave, which is intended as a present for the King.

A meeting of Magistrates was held last week, at the Coffee House, Hammersmith, to inquire into the conduct of certain publicans, previous to granting them licences, when several of them were warned to be careful of their conduct in future.

Subscription to the Life Guands.—The following letter has been published, in reference to the subscription entered into, to testify the sense of the country towards the Life Guards, for their con-

duct during the late riots:—

"Hyde Park Barracks, 17th Sept. 1821.

"Berimental Fund assembled to "Six—The Committee of the Regimental Fund assembled this day, in consequence of an Advertisement in the New Times, respecting the appropriation of the sums subscribed for the Life Guards, when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

"Resolved, That we feel the highest sense of the testimonial of public approbation contained in the resolutions of the Committee. and that we heg to return our thanks to the Gentlemen with whom

the measure originated.

"That we have seen with pride and gratification the names of persons of high rank and of the greatest respectability in the list of subscribers, and that we duly appreciate these unequivocal marks

of approbation bestowed on our conduct generally on duty.

"That with gratitude in our hearts, we accept the tribute of praise so kindly given, but since, by this day's advertisement, it appears to be intended that the measure should bear the character of a reward to the military generally for the bare performance of a duty, we beg leave respectfully to decline any participation in the subscription, as we conceive that as soldiers we are pledged to the correct and zealous discharge of our duty, under any circumstances, without looking to any other reward than the provision which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to make for us, and the approbation of our King and Country.

"The Committee have desired me to submit the foregoing Resolu-

bation of our rang man described me to submit the foregoing resourfrom for your approval, which should they receive, they have further
to request that you will be pleased to forward them to the Secretary
of the Subscriptions.—I have the bonour to be, Sir, on behalf of the

WM. BISHOP, Q. M.

WM. BISHOP, Q. M. Committee, your most obedient servant, WM. BISHOP, Q. M.
"Treasurer to the Regimental Fund.

The Hon. Col. H. Lygon, Commanding Ist Life Guards, &c. &c."

THE ARMY .- Orders have been transmitted to New South Wales, where the 48th Regiment is stationed, to reduce that corps, at present 1000 strong, to the establishment of the rest of the Infantry. The 3d (or Buffs) have received orders of readiness for New South Wales, and are on their way to Chatham, whence, according as con-vict ships go out, they will be sent in detachments on board those

The officers and privates of the 88th Regiment have subscribed nearly 601, to the Fund for erecting a testimonial to commemorate His Majesty's visit to Ireland.

HOWARD AND GIBBS'S BANKETPTCY. - The second regular Meeting under the commission took place yesterday, when a number of elegantly dressed females attended to prove their debts.

Mr. Hitchens, a broker, claimed to prove for 4000l. the amount of four bills drawn by the Marquis of Worcester, and accepted by the bankrapts. The creditor proved for only two of these bills under the last commission, and Mr. Montague now objected to his proving for the other two without explanation. Mr. Hitchens said, at the time those bills were drawn, there were four similar ones over-due, and the Marquis was threatened with legal proceedings; to avoid which, these four bills were drawn and handed over to Mr. Hitchens, who advanced 4000l. on the bills, but could afterwards get only two of them discounted; the other two he had in his hands at the time of the bankruptcy, and proved for under the former commis-son. The two which bad been discounted by Mr. Ridgway, not being paid when they arrived at maturity, were last Wednesday returned to Mr. Hitchens, who paid Mr. Ridgway his 20001, back again.—The Commissioners desired the case should tand over to the next meeting. - Mr. Kent claimed to prove on four hills of exchange for 10001, each. The creditor was examined, and stated, that he paid the amount of these bills to Mr. Gibbs with a check on his banker, on the 6th of Oct. lest, without even deducting dis-count.—The Commissioners fixed the 13th of Oct. for choosing assignees - The meeting then adjourned.



SHIP NEWS.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived Mails Due Arrived Mails Due 1 Dublin — Matta — Mat

again.
HULL, Sept. 20. Arrived the Fame, Scourby, from Greenland, 9 fish, 360 batts. The Jane and Cato, from Greenland, are nearly up.
FORTSMOUTH, Sept. 21. Arrived, the Riga, Forster, from Havannah.

Wind W. S. W.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 20. Wind W. Sailed, the British Army, Stevens, for
St. Johns, Naw Brunswick; Catharine, Peyton, for Belfast; Stanton, Harris 757 New Orleans; and Lapwing cutter, for Milford. Put back the Hope,
Cárse, for Lisbon.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20. The Susan and Mary, from Waterford, (on shore
mear Mockbeggar) alled with water; about 30 tons of wheat have been discharged into lighters, and the vessel is kept free with both pumps. If the
weather continues moderate she will be got off next tide.

APOLOGY

APOLOGY,

THE Author of "The Post Bag," who is versifying the PACKET
of LETTERS found in DUBLIN, apologises for the Budge; not being
epen to, the Public on Saturday as promised. Some of the Letters being
written in fashlonable hands (such vile serawis!) much time was lost in
deciphering them; however, he can now with condence assert, that it will
be published on Thursday next, under the title of THE DUBLIN MAIL;
or, INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

or, INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

Just published, a New Edition, 8:0. price 4s. 6d. illustrated with a fine Engraving of a Diseased Breast, shewing the process of Cure,

OBSERVATIONS on the NATURE and CURE of GLANDULAR DISEASES, especially those denominated CANCER, and on the
too frequent use of Mercury; strongly recommended to the serious consideration of every individual; with a detail of various cases in which Cancer has
been completely removed without the use of the knife. And, in an Appendix, two Cases—1. Of Fissure of the Cranium—2. Of Preternatural Enlargement of the Heart.—By Sir CHAS. ALDIS, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Member of the Medical and
Philosophical Societies in London, Senior Surgeon of the New Finsbury
Dispensary, Surgical and Medical Inspector to the National Union Life
Association, late Surgeon for Prissners of War at the Depot, Norman-cress
Barracks, &c.

Dispensary, Surgical and Medical Inspector to the National Union Life Association, late Surgeon fer Priseners of War at the Depot, Norman-cress Barracks, &c. "Egroto dum Anima est, Spes cat."—Cicero.

London: Printed for the Author, and sold by Callow, Princes-street, Soho: Underwood, 32, Fleet-street; Anderson, 40, West Smithfield; Highley and Son, 147, Fleet-street; John Richardson, Rayal Exchange; Tarlor and Hessey, 33, Elect-street; J. Asperne, 32, Carthill; R. Jennings, No. 2, Poultry; and by J. Taylor, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road.

Poultry: and by J. Taylor, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road.

J and J. SIVEWRIGHT again return their thanks for the great Patronage shown by the Public to their Contracts Just concluded, in which they had the good fortune to share and sell No. 4,121, £25,000; 2,053, £21,000; 1,446, £4,000; 9,182, £2,400; 19,733, of £2,400; 19,023, £2,100; and many of £400, £0: and in the former Lottery al: the Pities of £30,000! They made the Capitals in last Contract, Prizes of Consols, whereby they were able to increase them one-third in Number, and also to pay the fortunate holders a profit of 4 and 5 per cent. on them more than had been allowed to Government, a rise having Laken place to that extent which appearances happly enabled them to anticipate.

J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT recommend the merits of the present Scheme containing Three Prizes of £3,000 and For Prizes of £5,000 and 6,711 other Prizes all Money—not two Blanks to a Prize, to commence Drawing 30th OCTOBER, Tickets and Shares for which are selling at their Old Offices, 37, Cornbill, 11, Holborn, 38, Haymarket, and by their Accents.

£80,000 MONEY FOR FIRST PRIZE1 30th of NEXT MONTH, (OCTOBER.)

BISH respectfully seminds his bast Friends, the Public, that

BISH respectfully seminds his bust Friends, the Public, that the State Lettery commences NEXT MONTH, and that the very first Prize drawn will receive £30,000 Money over and above whatever other Prize it will be emittled to. The Scheme contains Three Prizes of £30,000, and 6,711 other Prizes, all Sterling Money, and not Two Blanks to a Prize. There are neither Stock Prizes nor Classes, as every Ticket decides its own fate and mo other. Tickets sind Shares are selling at BISH'S Offices, 4, Obrahill, and 3, Charing Cross, London; and by his Agents in the Country.

fate and mo other. Tickets and Shares are selling at BISH'S Offices, 4. Chrahfil, and 9. Charing Cross, London; and by his Agents in the Country.

Whenever £30,000 Prizes have formed part of the Scheme, BISH'S Offices have been (if possible) more lucky than usual, as he has sold more than one-half of all the Thirty Thousands that have ever been!!! And in the very last Lettery he hold one £21,000, one £20,000, one £16,000, and Sixteen smaller Capitals.

BY The Prices of Stocks are affixed, hourly, against BISH'S Office, in Cornhill, by which the Public can see the fluctuations.

ALL MONEY!!!—Not Two Blanks to n Prize.—Three of £30,000!!!—Thirty other Capitals of £5,000, &c.—CARROLL, the Contractor, begs fleave to express the great pleasure he fee's in the universal apprebation bestowed on the present Money Scheme. The Drawing begins 30th of NEXT MONTH (OCTOBER,)—CARROLL trusts he shall bionoured with his usual portion of the public favour at his truly fortunate Offices, No. 18, Cornhill, and 29, Oxford-direct; where he sold the last £30,000 Prize ever draws, besides mismy other Capitals in the last and preceding Lotteries, including No. 46, Prize of £21,000!!!

All Business in the Public Funds carefully transacted.

DIAL WEIGHLING MACHINES.

DIAL WEIGHLING MACHINES.



MARRIOTT having obtained His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, for an isvaluable improvement in WEIGHING MACHINES, begs eave to recommend them to the Public, as the most perfect and useful article for that purpose ever constructed; for accuracy, simplicity, Expedition, and portability, it stands unrivalled, be it instantaneously shows the exact weight of may article, from One Ounce to a Toa, without the use of Weights, thereby saving time and labour. Being perfectly portal le, it may he used in any situation—its universal utility must therefore be to the minable for Domestic purposes; in Shops, Warehousen, Conch Offices, Market Houses, Barns, on Wharfa, at Races and Fairs, for Ca'tle, Corn, Hay, &c. or for loading heavy Articles; it may be attached to the chain of a Crane, and shew the weight at the time of craning; it is also peculiarly well adapted for the Foreign Markets. From its extreme situaticity, it is exarcely possible to be hiscentate; yet if it ever should be so, twere is an adjusting Borew, which will momentally correct it.

H. MARRIOTT having also made considerable improvements in his PATENT KITCHEN COOKING APPARATUS, feels a confidence in recommending it to the Public, as a most complete Article for Roasting Baking, Rolling, and Steaming, with economy in fiel, by one mederate-sized Fire, and with a constant supply of from Twelve to Twenty Gallons at Hot Water; also Warm Closets for airing Linen, keeping Dinner hot, heating Plates, Dishes, &c.; the Cooking Utensils are never boiled, and it is a positive Core for a Smokey Chinney. Kitchens fitted up with Steam Apparatus, embracing oil the late improvements: also Baths, Conservatories, Halls, Staircases, and Buildings, heated by Steam, upon a principle of perfect security, and equal diffusion of heat—An improved Patent Spring Rossting Jack, to obviate the necessity of weights or pollies.—The whole may be seen daily in use at the Patentee's Manufactory, 4f, Freet-street, London; or had of most of the respectable Ironomogners throughout Brg-land, N. E. S

PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP.—The Chamber Lamp, increasing in interest as the days shorten, the Patentee is induced to present this to the Public as a source of com ort superior to any in this cennery, or perhaps the world. It embraces brilliancy, perfect safety, and certainty for any length of time required, will bear any motion, can be regulated to burn the longest or shortest night, disappearing in the morning without smoke or smell. The same principle applies, and the Lamps equally notable, on elegant pedeatals, for the dising table, sideboard, study, annalogical, &c.; and also for the Glass Grecian Hanging Lamp for the hall, conservatory, passages, staircase, drawing-room listres, &c. elegantly simple add hand and indiced. It is a most essential acquisition in all these Lamps, that they will burn the whole evening without twisming, requiring to be repleplashed with cotton only once in two or three months, and bo simple that a child han turn them. The annual expense of light burning brery night in they year, proportionate with candles, is, for the chamber as above described, los.; for the kitchen, equal to a canadoscipt to the periad shows described, los.; for the kitchen, equal to a canadoscipt to the periad sixes, 45s. Thus the degrees of light, more or less, can be regulated at pleasure sulled to the o-casion. By this statement Gentlemen may ascertain a pleasure and co. No. 288, facing the front of St. Clement's Church, Strand: who, to secure the reputation of this invention from the effects of adulterated edi, are bound to sell more but pure and genuine Spermaceti. Letters addressed, post paid, from any part of the Hingdom, will meet with prompt attention. PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP .- The

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS.
For the SALE of IRISH LINEN by the PIECE,
At the Factor's Price, No. 4, on the South Side of Bloomsbury square four doors from the top of Southampton-street, Holborn,
THE IRISH LINEN COMPANY beg leave to announce to the Public, that the above House is their only Establishment in the Country; where they continue to supply the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public with WARRANTED GRASS-BLEACHED LINEN.
For Shirts and Cheets, of the best fabric and colour, at a price considerably lower than they can be procured through any other medium.
They also engage to return the Purchase-money should any fault appear.
Good Irish Bills and Bank of Ireland Notes taken as usual.
Country and Town orders punctually attended to by

Country and Town orders punctually attended to by
JOHN DONOVAN, 4, Bloomsbury-square, London,
JOHN DOYLE, 31, St. Mary's Alibey, Dublin,

Agents.

JOHN DOYLE, 31, St. Mary's Alibey, Dublin,

FRENCH PERFUMERY.—JEAN DEVEREAUX'S ESPRIT

DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS, possesses all the balmy fragrance of the freshest flowers; its aromatic, cephadic, and nervine virtues,
are instantly diffused through the most spacious apartments, while the
fragrance o' its scent revives every person around.—Sold in bottles, price
2s. 6d. and 5s. at the Depot for French Perfumery, 28, Lombard-street,
London; where is to be had JEAN DEVEREAUX'S MONTPELLIER
SOAP for rendering the complexion delicately smooth, clear, and even;
imparting a vivifying grateful perfume, and giving to the skin a most elicious feel and luxurious brilliancy. Price 2s. 6d. per packet.—Sold retail at
68, Cornhill; No. 9, Regent-street, Pall Mall; 129, Oxford-street; 59, St.
James's street; 22, Hatton Garden, and wholesale by Price and Gosnell.
Perfumers to Mis Majesty.

E'A gratuitous sample (on a handkerchief) of Jean Dovereaux's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, will be prevented to any Lady or
Gentleman, which will prove its pleasing and re'reshing properties, by
applying t- any of his Agents, or at his Depet, No. 28, Lombard-street,
London.

PRICE and GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, putronised by His PRICE and GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, patronised by His Majesty and the Royal Family, gives atrength and a beautiful glossy appearance to the Hair; imparts to it the most delightful perfume, and prevents its falling off or turning grey to extreme oid age. Hair dressed with this celebrated Oil soon becomes soft, curly, tright, and luxuriant in its growth; and hair that has been injured, made harsh, and turning grey, will be restored, by a few applications, to its natural colour, brilliance, and beauty.—Sold by the sole Proprietors, and only Importers, PRICES and GOSNELL, Perfumerato.His Majesty, No. 12, Three Kings-court, Lombard-street, London, in botthes at 3s. 6d.; 10s. 6d.; and 21s. each, bearing their signature on the label in red ink.

CAUTION:—Messrs. PRICE and GOSNELL beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against a spurious Macassar Oil, injurious to the hair, imposed upon the public by hair-dressers (falsely stviling themselves importers) who are equally incompetent to ascertain the danger of what they ex'ol, as they are ted discover what might be useful.—Ask for Price and Gosnell's Macassar Oil.

BURGESS's NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledgments to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same; its utility and great convenience in all climates, has recommended it to the most cistinguished foreign connexions, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation.—It is prepared by them ONLY; and for proventing disappointments to families, all-possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle heing sealed upon the cork with their firm and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genatine.

JOHN BURGESS and SON'S long established and much-esteemed ESSENES of ANCHOVIES, continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, '90f'. Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, Lendon.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

The DUKE of YORK and LORD ERSKINE

The DUKE of YORK and LORD ERSKINE.

THE above Prince has often remarked that his Lord-hip looks like Lord Erskine himself when he wears his own Hair. His Lordship has used the RUSSIA OIL upwards of Twelve Years, which has always yreserved his Hair; but Ladies and Gentlemen ought to he as particular as Lord Erskine, in having it from the Proprietor, or from a respectable Vender, then they will be sure to have it genaine.

Thousands of Ladies and Gentlemen have a good Head of Hair by using Prince's celebrated Russia Oil. But some Ladies being persuaded to use other Oils, they soon found the difference, as their Hair began to fall off, or getting grey. In short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil is the hest Oil for dressing, preserving, and promoting the growth, of Hair, and if used constantly, not a Hair will fall off or turn grey; clears the Sentf, and keeps the Head and Hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months, will-restore the Hair on the bald part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which has been proved by hundreds.

Ask for Prince's Russia Oil, at 4a, the small buttle; or a bottle, containing the quantity of nearly five small ones, at 11a, which is a great saving; and observe "Prince" on the wrapper and seals of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.

Sold wholescale, retail, and for exportation, by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, [15] removed to No. 3, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond-street; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

Proved by Affadati, vefore the Lord Mavor of London, that A. Prince is the original Proprietor of the Russia Oil; therefore if any Perfumer, Medicine-vender, Hair-dresser, or any one else, sells Russia Oil, that is not Prince's, they are Imposters, as at they sell-counterfeits to their customers, and cannot answer the purpose.

By Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as there are unprincipled persons is town and country who sell-counterfeits

THE only Article that REALLY PREVENTS the HAIR PALLING OFF, or TURNING GREY, produces a luxuriant Growth on the haldest places, and beautiful flowing Carle, is

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

The Original and Genuine, which for many years has been universally admired, and is acknowledged the best and cheepest article for producing a beautiful Head of Hair, and produces WHISKERS, EYE. BROWS, &c. Its pre-eminent virtues have gained it the patronage of Royalty and the Noblity, and is attested by an immenhe multitude of witnesses. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 19s. 8d.; and One Guinea per Bottle.

Also: ROWS. ANDEY ERSENCE OF TYPE R. By merely wetting the Hair.

As. 104. 8d.; and One Guinea per Bottle.

Also, ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE.—By merely wetting the Hair with this Preparation, the Proprietors warrant to produce immediately a perfect change in RED or GREY HAIR, WHISKEIKS, EYE-BROWS, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Biack, imitating the exact natural colour. Wassing makes this Dye the more durable. Ladies or Gentlemen may dye their Hair with ease and secresy. Price 4s.; 7s. 6d.; and los 6d.

Sold, Wholeslae, Betail, and for Exportation, by the Sole Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, corner of Kirby-street, the first turning on the right in Thatton-garden, Holborn, Lombon; and by appointment, by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders throughout Europe.

A. ROWLAND and SON respectfully caution the Public against spurious Articles. Under their Names Impostors have signed their limitations, A. Rowlandsan, which deception renders it necessary to observe the trae signature, A. ROWLAND and SON, in Red ink, wreste on each Bottle.

THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION in the Prices THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION in the Prices, and the great improvement in the Designs of the best TOWN PRINTED CHINTZ FURNITURES, MOREENS, MERINO DAMASES, &c. &c. can only be credited by inspecting a NEW STOCK, at the New Chintz Furniture and Moreon Warehouse, No. 134, X ord-street, (nearly opposite Hanover-square.) Families have an opportunity of seeing an immense Assortment, which the Proprietors (MILES and EDWARDS, from the Corner of Great Turnstile, Holborn.) have just completed, and which they are selling full ane-third lower. than Goods of the above description, manufactured last year, can possibly be afforded at.—N.B. The greatest Assortment in London of the much admired French Striper, n every shade of colouring.

OR THE TEETH .- A DENTIPRICE, which, althour has not the absurd pretensions of "gonerating cuantill," or "converting the gums to coral," will be found to possess every requisite that cas reachly be expected.—Also a "INCTURE that is warranted to affect relief all cases, and in most will permanently remove the TOOTH ACHE. The articles are perfectly innocent in their composition, and pleasant in the application, being the result of many years actual practice—Preparation J. GRAY, Surgeon and Dentist, No. 25, Old Burlington-street, London Price 28, 20, 486 da. 4, each bottle of "Incture, and 28, each box of Dentists, May alsay-leads of Mr., Johnston, 63, Cornkill; Mr. Samder, 26, 81, January, attreet, Brighton; at Mr. William's Library, Cheitenhame, and of Mrs. Call, Milsom-street, Bath, &c. &c. &c.

THY THE KINGS PATENT.

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### LONDON MARKETS.

The very considerable advance which took place in What he week occasioned an exceedingly large supply for Monday's narke, and most of the consumers being in stock, and declining purchasing, a very small proportion was then sold. Since Monday also then have been a further large arrival because the trade is almost in a step. has been a further large arrival, hence the trade is almost in a state of stagnation, and the few sales made this morning were at a decise of from 6s. 10 6s, per quarter since Monday. Barley is full 4s, per quarter lower, and Beans quite as much; Pease also must be noted from 2s. to 3s. per quarter cheaper. The Oat trade parales noted from 2s, to 3s, per quarter encaper. And of the general duliness, and is full 2s, per quarier lower. In other duliness, and is full 2s, per quarier lower.

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#### COMMERCIAL REPORT. FROM SEPTEMBER 17, TO SEPTEMBER 22, INCLUSIVE

The halders of most descriptions of produce continue fraible which has occasioned a depreciation of value.—Coffee from 5s. to 6s. lower; for the Ordinary to Good Ordinary, Jamaicas, and all other descriptions, from 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Yesterday Havannals went at 103s. for Good Ordinary, to 107s. for Fine Ordinary; a further and considerable decline is expected.—The demand for Tellow has subsided, and 45s. is the only price for Yellow Candle.-East India Rice is drooping; 10,000 bags are declared for sale next week .- Declarations are out for 16,337 bales of India Cotton on the 9th proximo, viz. 1167 Bengals, 4039 Surats, 517 Madres, and 110 Bourbons, in the face of which the market is very firm, though the transactions are limited to 300. Bengals 51 to 61, 250 Surats 62 to 8, 36. Madras 7 to 74, 150 Boweds 94, and 80 Pennams 12, all is bond.—In Liverpool sales of Cotton have been about 12,000 bales, prices somewhat better.—3000 chests of Indigo will be on sale on the 2.1 proximo; this article wears an imporing aspect.—Plantation Sugars, the low qualities from 52s. to 54s. an still in a great measure unsaleable, whilst a board of very fine Jamaicas is scarcely to be met with, the value of which is quincapricious, it might command 76 or even 77 per cwt. A a design

On 19th inst. in Albemarke-street, the Lady of John Round, En Stil born.
Tuesday, in Upper Brook-street, Lady Elizabeth Steele, of sa

MARRIAGRS.

On the 15th inst. a: Eling Cottage, Hants, the seat of Sammel Blad William Stewart, Esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Mary, and Sammel Blad William Stewart, Esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Mary, and Sammel Blad William Stewart, Esq. of Barrington Ha I, Cambridgeshire.

On Thursday last, Derby, Captain Batty, of the First or Grand of Guards, to Johanna Maria, eldest daughter of Joha Barrington tary to the Admiralty.

At Broadwater Church, Sussex, on Saturday se anight, Sir Thought of Rufford-Hall, in the county of Lancaster, Bart, to Miss Lobins 1 On Saturday se might, at Knareshorough, Lieut-Colonet Discounty of Coldstream Grards, to Emma, eldest daughter of Thomas Demonstrates.

DIED.
On the 8th inst. at Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, Isabella, Constant of I the 85th year of her age. On the 17th inst. Mary Ann, the wife of Charles March, Es. Walls

On the 17th inst. Mary Ann, the wife of Charles March, So. 3 of Street, Piccadilly.
On the 14th inst. at Reigate, Surrey, Mrs. Jean Paterson, Mrs. Jean Paterson, Esq. of East Sheen.
At Versailles, on the 9th inst. in the 69th year of his are a charles of the street of the street of hours' illness, Joan Peter Addenbrooke, Esq. formerly Major the hours' illness, Joan Peter Addenbrooke, Esq. formerly Major the Company of the Street of Major the Company of the Street of Major General Sir Hussey Vivian.

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No. 42.

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M. G. GUTHRIE will commence his LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of SURGERY, on MONDAY, the lab of clocks at Six in the Evening. In the Waiting Bases of the Parinciples and PRACTICE of SURGERY, on MONDAY, the lab of clocks at Six in the Evening. In the Waiting Bases of the Parinciples and the Research.

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Just published, price 4s. 6d. a. New Edition, Illustrated with :a.th graving of a Discased Breast, showing the process of Cure. OBSENVATIONS on the NATURE and CURAGE of CANCER, without the use of the Knife, and on the too frequent use of Mercury. By Sir CHAS. ALDIS, Member of the Heaval College of Surgeous, Surgeon to the New Finebury Disposary, See, See See, See, See Shad at Callewis, Princes-street; Selo; Underwood, 32, Floei-street; Asposne, 32, Corubbi, and of all BookADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.

APELIPHT THEATRE, STEAND.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Public are most respectfully informed, that this theatre having windergone the most ententive alteration and embellishments, the entrance passages having been ententive alteration and embellishments, the entrance passages having been ententied as a set a vold asymptometric the surgest of the evangent, and the desired and bealthigh, at a very quintderable empence, by arthur of substitute, so as to appear it a almost every respect, emirgly new. Will, RE-OPEN, for the Widtle Season, Teantier ROW, OCT. 1, 1621, with a News-Gonie Haustell, in Three Asts, entitled CAPERS AT CANTER-BURY. Capt. Somewille, Mr. Wigniob (from the Theatre Royal, English Opens). Jacob Grogram, Mr. Wilkinson; Dast, Mr. Reeley (from the Theatre B. Pitt (from the Surrey Theutre). Jenny, Mrs. Bryan (from the Theatre Royal, Bradish Ogens). After Wisch, the frantic Interiorie of HALP LY HOLR'S COUR'ESHIP. Butte de Richelles (the Rochester, of Prantes) Mr. W. Burroughs. The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with the celebrated Pantemine of THE FARRY OF THE NORTH STAR; and Mrs. Hadrey Miss. Simpson. A Spanish Believe, by Mr. St. ablis and Bradgmen, Mrs. St. ablis and Brangment all absorber. Interval, Mrs. St. ablis and Brangment and Mrs. Opper, and Bradgment, Bear, of the Theatre Royal, Haymirlet, is engaged at this Theatry, and will shortly make-her first appearance. Various Novellies are in gramations. Boors opened as six, begin a quastre-before seven. Boxes of Pr. Calcary Is.

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the above return) the Duty of the Norwich-Union stands at \$20,000-134. (b) licing an increase of \$7,000-17s; 54.

#### SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, SEPT. 42.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNEISHIPS DISSOLVED.

Day and Holmen, Tottenhams-Court-road, linen-drapers.—Aftan and/Ohit-tenden, Coleman-street, merchants.—Klist and Partny, Archive, Verfeshins, atono-marshants.—Prowne and Schafferr Corp-pation-lane, Glorkowell, engine-tumpre.—Shenton and Frithrial, Winchestyr, silk-three stars.—Pend-torton and Spencer, Birminelman, clock-makers. Graves and Kelly, Pend-dington, sightmen.—Mary, Charles, Alexander, and Edmund Lord, Rochdale, Instrumentation, and American Street, and Charles, Instrumentation, and American Street, Physics and Anderson, Street, surrect, warehousemen.—J. Hind and, Co. Nottingham, bress-domptors.

Scarfe and Lowe, Bucklagham-place, Fittings-square, bedstead-spakers.

DIVITERINDS.

Dividends.

DIVIDENDS.

Oet. N. W. Spencer, Betstol, corn-fastor.—Nov. 24, J. Hughesand R. Ghallen, Stanington, Sussex, compon-brewers—Oct. 20, J. Lee, J. S. Martlacan, and J. Wilklason, Based-street, factors.—Oct. 18, W. Strick, Strick, Novealto, S. Berisrley, Manchester, dyer.—Oct. 18, W. Efflot, West-J. Cale, Novealto, Sussex, Novealto, S. Brisrley, Manchester, dyer.—Oct. 17, W. Efflot, West-J. Cale, Novealto, S. Brisrley, Manchester, dyer.—Oct. 18, W. Efflot, West-J. Cale, Novealto, S. Brisrley, Gain-burgh, S. Brisrley, Liverposi, slopsellera.—Oct. 17, M. Brinnby, and C. Brinnby, Gain-burgh, sall-cloth-mantfacturers.—Oct. 30, W. Askey, Geford-street, tailfor—Nov. 18, S. Assattevsiy, Worosstre-street, Union-streets, Bentwark, bad. shutthfeetsper.—Oct. 18, G. Halley, Greenwich, Graper.—Oct. 13, G. Milne, Bread-street, mershant.—Oct. 30, H. Mould, Winshester, cabinet-maker.—Oct. 12, W. Nartles, Rart Budleigh, shopkeeper.—Oct. 18, T. Ashins, Larcaster, merchant.—Oct. 28, A. Brander, Badge-row, upholstores.—Oct. 23, C. Octosford, the vanging, Backingsham, collar-maker.—Oct. 30, f. A. T. Brangessians, Little Bast Cheap, marchant.—Oct. 30, Ann Johnson, Palmer's Village, brick, Jayer.—Oct. 13, J. G. Janes, Marktlaue, colla-factor.—Oct. 16, M. Smith, Livenpool, Johner.

## LAST NICHT'S GAZETTE.

CARLTON HOUSE, JULY 25, 1921.

CARLTON HINDSH, JULY 25, 1921.

The King was this day pieased to confer the hynour of Knighthand upon Henry Ankew, Ess. Major-tieneral of His Majesty's Forces, and Companion of the Most Honourande Military Order of the Bath.

The King has granted to the fillowing Regiments the permission of wasning the following words on their hadges and appointments, for their dishinguished conduct at the several battles:—
3d (or the King's Own) Light Dragoons, Vittoria, and Toulouse.—6th (or Royal American) Regiments of Foot, Rollen, Visiterh, Talavera, Pushica, Tutiouse, Ciudad Rodrigo, Madajor, Smiannanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthon, Tutiouse.

Tutilouse.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 28, 1821.

Sept. 12.—3th Reg. of Light Drags.—W. C. Smith, Gint. to be Corner, by purchase, vice Lord G. Bentlinck, promoted.

Sept. 12.—10th Ditto.—Mon. J. Corretty. to be Cornet, by purchase, who.'

Lord J. Bentinck, promoted.

14th Ditts.—Licitt. M. C. Trevillian, from the 1st Drag, Guards, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Townsessi, promoted.

by purchase, vice Townsend, promoted.
Sept. 30.—19th Ditto—W. Sheusell, Stent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice
De Lisle, who retires.

e Liste, was retires. 334 R.g. of Foot—Lieut. J. Forlong to be Capt. by purchase, viré Rist, who fires.—Busign H. Hallord, from the 43d Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase,

33d Rag. of Foot—Lieus. J. Forming to be Lapt. by purposite, it cases, when performed Bridge H. Hallord, from the 43d Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Fondeng.
43d Ditto—J. Hare, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Halford, greatheted in the 33d Foot.
913b Ditto—Quartermanter J. Manley, from the half-pay 35th Foot, to be Quartermanter, vice J. Stewart, who exchanges.
92d Ditto—Quartermanter D. Callagy, from half-pay 15th Foot, to by the performance vice R. Bryco, who acknames.

Only Diston-Questermanter B. Callagy, from half-pay 15th Peak, to be Quartermanter, vice R. Bryce, who archanges.
Commissaria.—To be Canmissaries-General—Dep.-Com.-Gens. C. Wright, G. Yohng, J. Dickens, P. Tarquand. Dirted Mith.July, 1821.
To be Dep.-Commissaries-Gen.—das..Com.-Gens. W. Brown, W. Lemisst.
A. Someyville, R. Barnay, R. Carey, J. Forbesp.P. de St. Repp., July 49, 1821.
To be Ass..Coms.-Gens.—Dep.-Ass.-Coms.-Gens. W. Brown, W. Lemisst.
To be Ass..Coms.-Gens.—Dep.-Ass.-Coms.-Liens. J. Bruce, 25th April, J. Rendall, 1st June, C. Bonomi, E. Wood, P. F. Davidsou, T. White, W. H. Priestiev, D. Resrney, G. Manvell, A. Visch., 19th July.
To be Bep.-Ass.-Coms.-Gens.—Com.-Clerks J. Bland, C. Heuvard, 1st June, H. B. Deakins, W. R. Eppes, S. Carn, R. Corlett, C. Bridgen, G. Adams, R. Ashton, G. Hazard, J. S. Browne, T. D. Knight, A. Murton, W. Stanton, J. B. Orist, J. L. Thempson, H. Laurife, J. R. Comper, C. Swain, 19th July.
To be Ass.-Coms.-Grns.—Dep. Storekesper-Gens G. Child, W. R. Goptiell, 13th Nov. 1816, Q. Gilbert, 9th May, 1817, T. A. Semersall, 13th Feb. 1838.
J. Hare, 20th Dec. 1819.
To be Dep. Ass.-Coms.-Gens.—Ass.-Storekesper-Gens. C. Morgin, P. Gilbert, K. Curagron, L. Vannulicum, J. Westbrook, G. F. Haversant, T. P. Marter, T. Fraser, 4th May, 1813, W. S. Streetcheld, J. Kirkland, 4th May, 1814.
J. Lloyd, Sth June, 1815, J. H. Dunn, 19th June, 1815, J. Cleptent, L. Black, J. Liord, Sth Dec. 1918.

BANKUPTS.

BANKY J. New Malton, Verkeling, dealer and chabrons.

BARNEY. J. New Malton, Yorkshire, dealer and chapman. RICHARDSON. J. Manchester, dealer in cotton and twist. STUART, H. Worcester, wine-merchant.

Weaver o

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#### TERSDAY'S GAZETTE

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Willebx and Titterton, Theodoldw-road, condt-builders.—E. and J. Mondall, Tosley-street, haberdanhers.—Westlake'sto Atkinson, Plympton, common-lipewers.—Wallace and Kulght, Lamby-Conduit.-street, dress-makers.—Lucas, Christic, and Heathdeid, St. Swithin's-lane, wine-merchants.—Thuson and Pelice, Little St. Phinosess Apostic, disprintmental which "M. Gray, and Baratas, Crouked-lane, wine-merchants.—Lucas Crouked-lane, wine-merchants.—Lucas Drydon's Wood-

and Baratas. Crocked-lang, whose merolasts.—Collison and Drydon; Woodstreet, allk, merobauts.

BEESTON, F. Draftiw in Hales, thereo.

GIRIO, H. Lecterator, padder.

KNOWLES, J. and WALKER, H. Salford, machine-makers.

LAVENDELL, J. Lecuinster, energer.

Dev. 180, J. Michell, sen. West Knd Cottage, Herre, dealer.—Oct. 23, T. Exp. Princessmance, Ratellife, histaway, analymerchant.—Gct. 28, H. R. Thomas. North Childs, richarder.—Oct. 24, E. Thillip, Narberth, linentraper 200t. 24, W. And H. Webb, Bristol, linen-draper.—Oct. 24, T. F. Jones Garrattonian, lineadraper.

CERTIFICATES—Oct. 35.

J. B. Showdon, Lynn, linea-draper.—J. Jagger, Kast Stonebouse, stonemann.—R. Tredway, Cheptowy, Mills Midder.—Kay, Princess square, coal-inderfinato.—J. Bass, Molbeach, brewer.—C. Copp. Ferkefey-mews, idimanter.—H. W. Smith: Bird's-buildings, Jolington, tea-dealer.—I. Holle, Repechatical, button-seller.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated in the Journal des Debute, that His Majesty, on his

plurn from Hanover, will give up his sucception, and be received in Prance as King of Great Britain.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 21st instant says:—"The affairs of Russia, Turkey, and the Greeks, must be of paramount interest, in regard to the consequences which they may produce in the while political system of Europe, when we seem little attention bestowed upon the revolutions which pursue their odious course in Engin and Portugal. Spain seems destined to experience all the phases of the Freuch Revolution. The Royal Majesty contemmed in Portugal, does not convey a more fuvourable idea of the situation Portugal, does not convey a more involvable idea of the situation of that fine country. Every thing languishes in Italy and Naples, One fact will give an idea of the present state of Picamont; the capital is described. At Turin, a town whose population is estimated at from 30 to 84,000 souls, of which aumber are computed 20,000 craftsmen, 13,000 of the latter have deposited their working his cences in the hands of the municipal authorities. The Universities of Germany and Prussia are filled with youths, whose interpresent england and process idealaction do not have the flower thin flower them. ardour and whose idealogism do not leave the Governments of shore countries wholly free from disquietude. Most of these Governments suffer views to be discerned which displease these inso-vators, and as they are feeble in their means of execution, they emvalors, and as they are leeple in their means of execution, they embodden their antagonists. Austria presents an apparent calm, but the fears which Italy excite, as well as the territory bounding the insurrectionary Greek provinces, may well arouse her from her Germanic apathy; particularly if, as is pretty certain, Austrian ships have been attacked by those of Turkey."

FRANKSORT, SEPT. 12.—It is attramed, that the Duke of Wel-lington has left Paris very little actisfied with the result of his mis-The Landgrave of Messe Homburg is negociating here a long of 40,000 floring, which are intended to defray the expences of the honour of receiving a visit from the King of England.

SEPT. 14.—M. Lamb, the British Plenipotentiary to the Diet, is

causing apartments to be proposed in his extensive hotel, for the reception of His Majesty King George IV. The King will travel snear, under the title of Count de Laneburg, to see his sister, the Queen Dowager of Wildenburg, or Louisburg. His Majesty has received invitations from Berlin and Vienna; towards the end of

October several sovereigns will meet in the latter capital.

HANOVER, SEPT. 15. Immediately after the arrival of Court Munster, a courier was disputched to Culais, to await at that post

Mussier, a courier was dispatched to Calais, to await at that post the landing of the King, and to bring the news lither with all speed. The Magistrates and Representatives of the Burgesses of Gottingen, having caused at Address to be presented to the King, on the 19th ult. His Majesty has deigned to give the following Answer: "Geomes IV. by the Gence of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Treland, &c. King of Manover, Duke of Manover, and to any honourable, learned, don't of Brunswick and Luneburg, and to our honourable, learned, dequ and faithful subjects, greeting.

"The Address which you have presented to us, preves the sincere part which you take in the general joy, which we are with affectionate emotions, animates our faithful subjects on the occasion of the visit which we have in view to make, to a country which is so dear to us. - We have received with the most heartfelt pleasure, the espessions which you have addressed to us of this joy; we reply, by these presents, with the most sincere gratitude, to which we add the assurance of our lively satisfaction in contemplating the ap-proach of that period when it will be in our power to accomplish the wish which we have long formed on this subject. We entertaintewards you the most singere good will and affection

"CEORGE. "Dublin, Aug. 24. (Signed) "To the Magistrates and Burgesses of Cottingen." Hamburgh, Sept. 21.—We have received from Caustantinople the following authentic communication, stated Aug. 25:—We are here in perfect tranquility, and wonder at the supprising instruments which we find in foreign newspapers, especially late Bavarian Journal, which hitherto has not communicated a syllable of truth respecting the affairs of Turkey. We send of massacres and sécure of horror, but we have not witnessed hiv of them. If it seemes of horror, but we have not witnessed any of those. It is true, however, that at the first discovery of the Greek cansistaty, great, and much to be lamented, severity, was exercised; but the times are prissed, and posses, security, and good order, securityly restored. We confidently hope that there will be no wer with Russia. The English Ambassadors, as well as the Austrian, French, and Prussian Ambassadors, do every thing to prevent war. The Tunks wish for peace.—These papers state, upon the authority of advices from Warsaw, that the Russian troups upon the feathers

of Moldavia have retired to their former positions.

VIENNA, Aper. 13.—The Austrian Observer of this day, contains official news from Constantinople, dated August 25th, according to which the firmers of the Porte, and the exhorations of the Patriarchs of the Greek nation have ultained the desired and

Calm is perfectly restored there. MADRID; SEPR. 13.—General Morillo has just been rejustated in the functions of Superior Governor of Madrid and Captain-General of New Castlie. This measure is a mortal blow to the Revolutionists of the Fontana d'Oro.— Catettede France.

BARCELONA, SEPT. 12 .- A fever of the most malignant kind has broken out again at Barcelona, with fresh and very alarming symptoms. All connexion with Barcelonetta had been studiously out off, and it was hoped by that precuration that the town might be saved; but it had made its appearance within the walls, with symptoms equally fatal; the panic-struck inhabitants, the manioinal authorities and military force, whose presence must be so essential in such emergencies to preserve order, are leaving the city. At Torton, on the Ebro, the fever has also made its appearance.

The state of the Lezaretto, at Barcel un, on the 4th inst. was, 10 maining sick. In the Bay of Malaga two sallors have died.

FRUDE IN SPAIN.—Extract of a letter from the Agent at Gibraltar, dated Sept. 8, to Lloyds:—" The Superb, Murdock, and the art, anter sept s, to droys: — " The Supers, and the Ausfreign, Drewett, have strived here from Malega; ordered away from thence in consequence of a man kaving died on board of each on the 2d inst. with symptoms of the yellow fever. The Superir had one man sick on board, who died last night: the Auspicious has one man sick both, I believe, will proceed to England Amoudiately."

rese. Cories the state of the second in the Form giese. Cories the second second in characters as the second temples into receptificate of anticipro the second temples into receptificate of anticipro the second temples into receptificate of anticipro the second temples into receptificate of the second on the plan of the statists burying parades at lifeton and George. The Minister of West and Marine have the signations or received in the mod Marine have the signations or received in the mod Marine have the signations or received in the form of the signations of received in the signations of the second in the signation of the second in the signation of the second in t

in fact, have been so ever since the discovery of the Greek plot. The departure of the Russian Minister is viewed with indifference, and the Turks are persuaded that his removal will be a swee persuaded that blessing he secured, we shall swe it to the unremitted exertions of Lord Strangford, whose influence here is as unbounded as it is beneficial. His Lordship has prevailed upon the Porte to grant an amnesty to such of the losur tent Greeks as still surrender within a given time. This proposal frastrongly resisted by the pione fanation part of the Divan, but I ord Strangford systematic and Strangford systemati obuiting permission for the Russian Minister Briogr most so depart. He would have been sent to the Seven Towers had 1 t not been for the ministed interference of the British Embassy. We have natomished the anisited interference of the British Embassy. We are instonished at the exaggnation stories which appear in the new supposes—mountains of dead, and diverse of blood in the streets of Pera, to suy nething of the 15th diverse virgins delivered by the Sutum's order to the hundrity of the Januaries! One of them, which appeared in the last papers, amused us much. It was said that Banesi, the Russian Court banker, in whose behalf such extraordinary efforts were pade by Baron Strogonoff, had been exec ated with unheard-of toducts; he is now alive and well at Magnesia! He was con-demied to death, but his punishment was changed to that of exile, at the intervension of Lord Grangford, who of fected, by a single word, what the Russian Minister had been end savenusing to accounplick since April.

JAMATCA.—Gourt of Assise, May. 10.— This day an action was Brought by Judah P. Levy, Esq. planter, against Dr. Wm. Graig, for a mulicides prosecution. The damages were daid at two aboutered pounds.—The Defendant was engaged by the plaintiff to attend his negrous on Carlibroo plantetion in Port Royal Mountains. While attending on said property, his attention was called to a boy named Louis, Who was sick; he attended and prescribed for him several es. "After seven or eight days the buy died, the defendant w in the hot-house book the following memoran dining-49 26th Sept 1820, Louis died to-day of a cramp in the stomach, from previous irritation of the couts of the stomach, the cause of the couts of the stomach, the cause of which to me is nown. > ... The boy was buried publicly on an adjoining peop and nothing was ever eard or mentioned about his death, which happened on the 26th September, 1920, until adjoint lapse of seven months, when the plaintiff had cause to discharge the defendant, which was on the 6th April. Two days after he undrested the following letter to the Column of Porc Boyal: - " Est -These w negro boy named Louis; about twelve years of age, poisoned on nego see indicate about twent years as age positions on Carlabase inflantation, about the beginning of Movember last, by baving amoverance of baltan-emetic administered to him by a mu-latta manaratued George, belonging to the said plantation, and died two days after the said deed of tartan-ometic was administered to The cause of his death was known to the proprietor, Mr hen. The case of us seem was known to the propersor, air. Devy, and if he, lift. Lavy, has not given you the havful information, it is to be expected, after this information, you will make the lawful infairy. It—The contequence was, the plaintiff was indicted for not givens the hawful information to the Coroner, and the imputation throws out against him was, that he leave the hey had come to his death by poises, but had allowed the master to be bushed up. At the trial, however, the defendant's conduct appeared bushed up. At the trial, however, the wereneaus, someone, that the so glaringly incorrect, as he was actuated by rankee shape, that the Jury acquisted Mr. Levy without keering his defences. Evidence was called to prove the case as above detailed. The Jory returned averdict in favour of the plaintiff, with 1050l. dam ges.

SIEREA DEONE.—Papers from this colony down to the 10th of Jurie, have been received; they contain the following dreadful commends:—In Sucher secumulation of the borrors incident to the Slave Trade, we have to notice the fate of the Spanish slaving schooner Carlota, which sunk a few days since off the Conlines, with a full complement of slaves on board. The Commedore took her down as far an Cape Coast, and after authenticating some mapers to show the illegality of her voyage, allowed her to depart. side returned, it appears, to the Gallines, and there took in 250 claves, with whom she sailed from the coast; but, dreadful to relate, before she had proceeded far she was taken unprepared by a dorando, overset and sunk, and all on board perished, with the en

Peracuse in the West Indies .- The schooner Franklin, Foster out Toinidad, was fired into on the 1st of August, off Cape St. An stonic, and arought to by a small piratical schooner; four of the pirates; armed with muskets, cutlasses, and long knives, came on beans, confined the crew, and commenced plundering. They robbed ten passengers of about 1,000 dollars, a gold watch, and other articles; broke open the captain's trunks in search of money; these were bearful the captain's clothing, bedding, and his trunks; anobed him of a apy-glass, pistols, watch, &c. and a sum of money belonging to the supercargo; robbed the mate of the greater part of his vicuring apparel, and the vessel of all the live stock on board, a castled water some provisions and prepayed a vicine a significant content. a cucked water, some provisions, and many other articles. Captain ter was severaly beaten with a cutless, and was stabled in the back with a knife, and one of the crew was stabled in the hand.—By the Perseverance we learn that a small privateer schooner, fitted out at Maracaibo, with small arms, and commanded by a Footchman, with a crew of 28 men, is annoying the coasting trade between St. Jago de Cuha and the lesward perts of this island, having recently taken three vessels, principally loaded with flour, which were reasoned.—The Frances, Drummond, was chased and plundered by a pirate on the 31st of July, off Cape Antonio. A boat, full of sugar, hailed the vessel, and jumped on deck, armed with blundesbusses, callesses, and pissels, drove all hands below, cutting and maining every one within their reach. They plandered the vessel of av thing the y could lay their hunds or of four trunks and one chest, to the value of 1000 dollars eash in dollars, doublooss and guiness, value of 800 dollars; four va-luable gold and silver watches, with chains, seals, &c. value of 500 doilars; also a writing-deak and its contents, a spy-glass, double barrelled gun, three piecols, a sword, all the see clothing, beds and bedding, one complete suit of colours, stock wises, cabin furniture and cooking utersite. —A small sloop, bound to Aux Cayes, lately fallen in with by them and robbed of 300 dollars cash.— Hirondelle was board danthe 2d, in 1st. 29. long. 62. by a privateer schooner, plundered of 2000 dollars, 30 hogsheads of rum, 30 serons of indigo, 30 tons of sugar, and all the beef and pork on board, sails, see. The pirates put the crew into a leaky boat, but they

were fortunate enough to rejoin the ship.

Wassencoven, Aug. 25.—Colonel Pereins, who had retreated to
La Guayra, with 900 men under his orders, has been obliged to surrender to Bolivar through the intervention of Rear Admiral Julien, who has answed in that quarter with a French squadren. Colonel H. embarked with his little army on board the French vessels, and was conveyed to Porto Cabello. In that port they

nd the titisis a #4 gun strp, from and consist a margum same, term, applies marine and the Pic-tippointed Vicerny of Mexico, that of the and the Pic-titudes southy the Spanish Government to treat of lease with nowly-depointed Vicen the Independents. On their nerival a negociation was set on foot The latest secounts form Pocustate, that the Chilian Commande of The last est accesses from Peru, state, that the Chillan Commander, San Mertingchaving the fir helind him a garrison of 900 invalids, each burlon of Chillan high 4000 are gaple, were landed at the Chorillan structer within two heavens. There were landed at the Chorillan tracks with luminess slaughter, arounds of 1400 at the Chillan troops, having been left dest on the choric san Martin, with the remains of his coils, except on board the vessels, whence they had disembarked. "The destruction these unknown, but it was supposed that he had, good high to thill? The prisoners who were on board the Lamerula light latter the canterns by Lood Cochrone, had rish into the significant. efter ter capture by Lood Cochrane, had risen upon the gree, and receptured and carried her into Linu.

receptured and carried her into Linu.

Krasston, July 21.—By the Delight, in armation his bear calved that Bacha Chica capitalated, to the Ladependent on the instant. A report prevailed at Santa Martha, that Carthagus ties America appears to be very unhealthy just now.

from Long Island, Baltimore, Amelig. Island, and Norfolk, are extremely calamitous. The whole of /smelia Island, is a perfect hospital, not one family being well, and in many instances not one assist another. So dreudful, indeed, is the disease, that there is not one in the disease. assist another. So dreaming march, is see an experience and the again of the again hours ending on Senday morning; and six more during the ending Monday morning.

ding Monday morning.

Early on Setudiay morning, Titus Porteous and William Sec who were convicted at a Slave Court held at Port Bayal on 9th inst; of being concerned in and miling a rebellious complies, were taken from the guol of this city; they ascended the scatch and were launched into eternity. William Stewart addressed in spectators, but we understand neither admitted nor desired being guilty of the crime for which he was to suffer. After hanging nearly an hour they were taken down, and their beads being sermed from their bodies, were stuck upon poles near the place of exern We are informed that the brother of William Stewart at tended the execution, and even assisted in laxing his heather's head

on the block.

Late accounts from Texas, give the most lamentable description Lake accounts from Texas, give the most unmonator we are province. Bands of Patriots, (as they term themselves) plungs at province. The most galaxies to oppose them. The most galaxies and destroy, and there is no force to oppose them. The not is midable of these consist of Indians. In one night, 200 fires were seen along the coast; and the writer of the account, lauling a several places, found a great number of arms, and legs—sail process. of the victims of these canibals. It appears to be a mere rendervous for pirates and outlam.

Accounts from Butavia to the 22d of May state, that, between the 30th of April and the 9th of Mny, 1,200 persons died at Samarang of the cholera morbus, out of which number 156 were Euro-At Batavia, during the same period, 250 died, of whom 101 were Europeans. Eleven vessels sailed for Bombay. Reugal, and Madras, in consequence of the great mortality caused by the disorter

#### THE KING.

On Monday, at a quarter before one o'clock, the King Tellan On Monday, at a quarter before one o'clock, the King methon panied by Sir B. Bloomfield, in his travelling carriage and for, and escorted by a party of Lancers, left his Pulace, in Pall sell, on his way to the Continent. An immense crowd its embled in the Park to witness His Majesty's departure, who halled him with the loudest acclauations; the windows of the carriage were down and to the blessings of the people, who exclaimed "God bless your Majesty—may you have a pleasant journey!" His Majesty replied, in the most gracious manner, by taking off his third lifting cap, and bowing to the assembled crowds. "He looked his dickt excelled health. On the arrival of the carriage at the Horse Granden. boulds. On the arrival of the carriage at the Horse Grands the Life Guards were drawn up, who satured Ris Miljority its the carriage passed; it then drove on at a quick parce, thill Winziver can the Marsh Gate, at Lambeth, where a crowd that for some time been waiting, when the postillions slackened their presents gi persons assembled an opportunity of testifying their loyaly which they did by the loudest shouts and expressions of pidasare and wishes for His Majesty to have a pleasant journey and safe return. At Shooter's Hill, that fine corps, the Foot Arthury, under the command of General Ramsay, were stationed. About hilf past three, the Horse Artitlery, with ten pieces of counsel, and omean tion waggons, occupied a station rather nearer: to the metropolis a short distance from the Earl Moira Tavern, the 84th required communded by Lieut. Colonel Daubeney, were stationed negative. Foot Artitlery; a party of Royal Maxines, under the command of Colonel Mears, occupied the road next to the hill. The time ertended nearly half a mile; there were about 2500 soldiers on the ground; the roads were covered with speciators, anxiously waiting the King's approach; among whom were several well-dressed la-dies and gentlemen in barouches and carriages of all description. About a quarter before two o'clock, His Majesty's carriege resthet the hill, when a simultaneous shout burst forth, and instantly a royal salute was fired from the guns of the Artiliery; the subtra-presented arms, the bands struck up "God save the King," and the colours were lowered, the Indies waving their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen their hats, as His Majesty passed, which the King re-turned in the most condescending manner. His Majesty changed horses at Durtford, where the same respects were paid, and the 16th Dragoons attended. On the road to Rochester be was met by the West Kent Militia, and a numerous train of gentlemen or horseback, and parties in carriages; the 56th regiment and the Suppers and Miners, formed a guard of honour at the Frown lin, at Rochester, where the King changed horses; the bells of the charten were rung, flags were suspended from the different stations and the streets were literally lined with people. The Corporation was in attendance. His Majesty seemed much affected and delighted with these continued proofs of affectionate attachment. On lawing Rachester, the West Kent Yeomanny fell into the rear of the Ring's carriage. At Sittingbourne, the houses displayed virticus colours; a small party of Lancers were drawn up in front of the Rose Im. where the Royal carriage changed horses. At Canterbury, the labo bitants of every house testified their loyalty's the door-ways and windows of the houses in the long main street, were professed to vered with fresh and large oak boughs, and the street covered with new gravel; various devices and banners were suspended fie windows, with—"the King," and "the King and Constitution," &c. inscribed on them. At twelve o'clock, the East Kent Yes manry, under the command of Sir Edward Kinnelhelly Block M. P. were in attendance, fully equipped, accompanied by several gentlemen on horseback, met His Majesty, on his approach y the court assembled were immense; the Corporation were in attendance. Having changed horses, His Majesty went on for Ramsgate, when His Majesty arrived about eight o'clook, amidst the endustate shouts of countless thousands collected from Margare, Broddshim, kingsgate, Sandwich, Deal, dc. The preparations for resting the royal visitor, surpassed what might have been expected from the shortness of the period when it was known that His Majesty in-tended to embark at Ramsgate. At St. Laurence's, there was an aren across the road, from one side to the other, of green bough, interspersed with variegated lamps. The church-yard wall, which forms one side of the road for some distance, lad flambeaus placed on the roat. and as the Marianana distance. on the top; and as His Majorty pursed under the arch, the bolls of



the church strück lib a merry jeel. Prom thence to Sir Willias Cartis's house, where His Majesty bonomen the worthy. Barone with his presence to dinner, was one continued blosterof illu the green triumphul arches were very numerous—shey might he said to form un entire hower, or arcade, for marly half a mile in tength; and flags were inshed together, extending from house to thouse on both sites of the way. The Pier Nihard was truly splantia. The entrance to the Pier had a brilliant Grown, with G. R. assembly of private houses. Numerous transparencies were exhibited on fronts of private houses. The entire town, indeed, formed such a blage of light as must have been seen at a great distance. The whole of the streets were covered with sen sand, some mokes deep to give a firmer facting to the horses, and to show that nothing was begieved in affording a just tribute of respect to the august watter. Sir W. Curtis's yacht, which lay in the basin, was entirely covered with lamps, and from the shrouds being illuminated from top to tottom, as well as the guinwales, the whole, at a distance, bad the appearance of an immense illuminated triangle. The 60th Regisent of Infantry (about 300 of them) accompanied. His Majesty, as well as a parry of the 9th Lancers. The Isle of Thanet Troop, commanded by Col. Garratt, were on duty, and stationed to receive this Majesty at several points between Ramsgate and Sarr. Tuesday, as early as six in the morning, all was again bustle and coistly, to witness the embarkation. The heights, and every point commanding a view of the Pier, as well as the Pier itself, was erowded with tens of thousands, all enger to witness this superbasectacle. His Majesty, in an open carriage, came from Sir W. Curtis's mansion at a little after ten, and alighted at the Pier-house from the balcony of which he presented himself to the surrounding multitude in the most gracious and condescending manner, and was greeted with repeated and uninterrupted acclumations. At a quarter efore eleven, he stepped into the royal burge, and at eleven exactly he ascended the side of the Royal George yacht, which weighed, and stood towards Caluis, with a fine wind at W.N.W. Upon the King ascending the vessel's side, the royal standard was twin up to the main-top-gallant-man with celerity, the whole of the top at squadron firing a salute, which was answered by the resches in the Downs.—The Royal squadron reached Calais about four o'clock on Tuestay, accompanied by two steam vessels, but the water in the harkow being shallow, his Majesty went on shore in due of the pilot boats, attended by the different personages of his suite. A vast number of persons were assembled. The Duke de la Charre, and Count Jumilline, the Governor of the Department, received his Majesny at the water-side. On landing, he saluted the threathled crowd, French and English, with that grace and affability so peculiar to himself. After walking some distance on the pler he ascended his carriage, and proceeded at a slow pace to Dessein's Hotel. The streets had been previously covered with fine smal, and the road was lived by the 2d regiment, one of the finest in the French service, communded by the Duc de Ceres. His Majesty dixed at Dessein's. They sut down thirteen to dinner, including the com-manding officer of the Legion, whom the King invited. The whole iguard dipel at His Majesty's expence, and 600 bottles of wine were drank. At eight o'clock, His Mujesty went to the Theatre, and and in full costume, on his left, the Duke de Chutre. On His Mejesty. entrance, the andience rose simultaneously, and the orchestra-struck up "God save the King," in which the whole audience, Econch and English, joined : it was universally encored, but the King motioned to decline the repetition, and it was not repeated.

The audience were delighted with His Majesty's affability, and he getired amidst shouts of applause. On Wednesday morning, at maght o'clock, His Majesty left Culais in a travelling carriage, in which were Lord Conynghum and Sir William Knighton, followed is snother with Lord F. Conyngham and Sir Edmund Nagle. A biffird, with servants, and a caravan for baggage, composed his suite. The women, old and young, were all enchanted with his manner, which is so very peculiar, that wherever he goes, the same feeling

a must be excited The King entered Cassel about half past two o'clock on Wed monday afternoon, and was received with the greatest demon-contrations of compact; the cavalry and infantry lined the streets, and presented arms. Admiral Winthrop and Captain M'Killop, R.N., were the only British officers present, with whom he steered into conversation with real condescension and kindness ·There was a general expression of respect from the English of all Cadi bless your. Majosty! May your Majosty enjoy a long a suit happy reign! To which the King replied, by thanks most feelingly uttered, and repeated obcisances. The Mayor and with the Authorities were present, and saluted. The Duke of Wellington and Marquis of Londonderry slept at Cassel on Monday night, and set off next morning early for Brussels. The Royal party would sleep at Lille, and would reach Brussels on Thursday.

ASSIZES.

LIMENICE. On Monday se'anight, Thomas Gallivan was inellisem miras.— Dr. Aloncay see might, Thomas Gallivan was in-dicted-for the murder of Thomas Hoskins, Esq. on the 27th of July, et. Bornahill, in the county of Limerick. Cornelius Crowley, a bey amount fourteen years old deposed, that he was with the deceased on the day of the murder and carried a bundle of his clothes i the dethe day of the nurser and carried a bundle of his ciones; the kehard orased was riding on a nulls between five and six o'clock in the
corresponding; after they passed the little bridge on the road to Newincomplete two shots were fixed; the deceased, looking round, exclaimed, "Oh God.! What's this?" and then galloped on towards relained. "Oh God.! What's this?" and then galloped on towards Rescastle; two or three more shots were then fired, and the mule receiving some of them in the shoulders, turned short round, and the mule receiving some of them in the shoulders, turned short round, and the deceased jumped off. Harmel, the sportsman, was present, and the sigged him to get up again, he did not but jumped over a redesired; the sportsman then galloped off, two fellows immediately sit should before him and fired a blunderbuss, the deceased fell on his Sace and hands; one of the fellows came behind him, stooped down in the watch and some silver from the deceased's pocket and turned a him on his face. The prisoner then asked the witness from whence he came, and he said, that the deceased had given him tenpence to nears; the hundle, which the prisoner demanded, and said to the wit-science, pointing to the deceased, "There he is over shot, and you no write, son, 131 do the same to you that I did to him."—Michael notin has known the prisoner six years, and say the bridge, and saw Gallivan fire two shots, and strike the deceased with wall his blunderbass; and in other respects confirmed the boy's tesntimeny, both as to the firing of several shots and the robbery. After Mr. Hoskins lay seemingly dead, the party danced and algorithms. Hoskins lay seemingly dead, the party danced and glanden a fif for about an hour. The party's faces were painted a gellow.—Hartuel, the sportsman, confirmed the previous part of the trowley's testimony.—T. P. Vokes, Esq. a Magistrate deposed, while the prisquer was not taken until the 7th of September; the residence did not by—Henry Ashe, son of the Rev. Mr. Ashe, and Thomas Shundhan were called to prove an alithi and they ented Thomas Shanahan were called to prove an alibi, and they stated, distributes sampanan were cause to prove an attot, and they stated, in that on the 27th of July, at the time the murder was committed the autorisoner lived with the former witness, as herdsman, hore a very of speal character, and was not off his premises, nor disguised in any usual. At five o'clock he took witness's horse on his return home, and was in his working dress. The latter witness said prisoner than at work the whole day.—The Jury after a little consultation the prisoner. reconsted the prisoner. McFarlune, Hugh Cameron, and James

Mainte, were charged with having as multed in the month of Crowder was discharged. It was proved, that is a conversation at Bath on the 20th of Oct August, 1921, threatened and memoral, in the village of Culfron, I with Reynolds, the latter admitted that he might have 501. If he , will be given at that pl 2). MBirple, were charged with having assaulted in the month of

various persons, man had been active us yousen in various persons, man, proportion nettire in broke out, in the statement of pects, and preventing thou from acting as recomed or other the insupport of the laws and Government of the reside. "It was and Government of the reside." It was and for the month of July, 1820," he had
for the crime of high treaton, in the month of July, 1820," he had
been pardoned by the Royal Proclamation on the 19th of July inst.

—George Muxwell, innkeeper, Balfron, stated, that the village was in a disturbed state in the spring of 1820; he acted on that occasion as a yeoman; saw all three prisoners near the house of Mr. Thomson, vintaer, in Balfron, between nine and ten in the morning, about six weeks ago. On the witness coming to the door, M'Fariane and M' Birnie caught him by the flap of the coat and tore it off; Cameron, and a person named M'Lintock, called out, "D-n him strike the ——." Witness observed they had better be at their work, for it would not he a lost cost. The prisoners d—d and swore they did not care, that they had folk who would swear what they (the prisoners) liked. When Mr. Thomson was putting them out, the prisoners said nothing would please them more than to get Mr. Thomson and winess to the door to give them blue eyes. Saw Mr. Thomson and winess to the door to give them blue eyes. Saw M'Farime afterwards; he began tod—n and threaten witness, and Messrs. Marshall and Finlayson, for Radical catchers, and said he would not be estimed until their houses were burnt. He said with imprecations, "What have you made by your Radical catching? we are as free as you," and added, that he would not be satisfied until he was revenged. During this address M Farlane was shaking his fist in witness's face. Supposes the conduct of the prisoners proceeded from witness tacking after Radicals.—The wife and daughter of Thomson and other witnesses confirmed this testimony, and particularly the violent conduct of M'Farlane. They were found Guitty. M'Farlane and M'Birnie, were sentenced to twelve months, and Cameron to nine months imprisonment.

CARLOW.—Donnis Nowlen and Daniel Murphy were indicated for the wills marging the set of March.

CARLOW.—Dennis Nowish and Daniel Murphy were indicted for the wilful murder of James Murphy, on the 8th of May, 1812, at Baiyelion, by giving him a mortal blow with a shovel. The deceased was an itinerant pediar. The principal witness against the prisquers was an approver named Wm. Foley, who swore, that Murphy applied to him to get him a man on whom he could depend to heat out the bearing of the decembed, a process server, and said. to heat out the brains of the deceased, a process server, and said, did he think Dennis Nowlan would be a proper person? Witness re-plied, he believes he would. Witness tetched Nowlan, and renumined in the hall while he was drinking a glass of spirits in the parlour; this happened on a holiday, and about Mass-time; wit-ness then were about half a mile up the fields from Murphy's house. On his return he found Nowlan and the deceased in the yard; on the deceased coming up to Murphy's hall door, the women inside shat the deer in his free; and Newlan gave bim a blow with a shovel. Daniel Marphy was coming out of the orchard at the time, and said it was a had job; without went into a stable and got a rope, with which Dan and marself tied up the body and put, it, into a potatoe-trench until evening; saw Edmund Murphy in the evening about six o'clock ; when the man was covered under straw, they all took their oaths to be loyal to each other and not to tell; meither of the prisoners were presented. In the evening late-winess met Edmond. Marphy action and one of she-stable, and mid the job was done and then Ness were witness not to tell either priest or minister; the same night witness and Dan; Murphy made the grave, and covered decrused up ; his clothes and little bag were buried with him.

Cross-ennuised: Witness, putting this offence out of the ques-tion, has not, to his knowledge, been ecaused of my offence, except tuking Billy, Berria's money from his mother about twenty years ugo; don't think he was fifteen years old at the time.

Q. Prny, Sir, was there not a rape swork against you?-A. There

· Q. Were you not concerned in the rebellion?-A, I wasmany an honest man was concerned in it as well as me.

G: Pray, my donest many were you evaschanged with any minor flenon—that is, with any offences except rebellion, rape, and rob-

bery !-- A. I cannot recoilect.
Q.-- Come than, I'll refresh your memory—did you ever know person of the name of Edward Curran !-- A. I did not. Q: By virtue of your eath, Sir, did he not eath you mosting a hogshood from him at one time? No; he did not; I was not stealing it—I was only rolling it out of the way one night.

Q. By virtue of your oath, Sir, were you not charged with keeping a common brothel, a house for primitives?—A.il was not. CHIEF BARON .- Did you speak of the murder to Nowlan before or after it was committed !-After, my Lord.

Wilness continued.—After Nowlan gave deceased two blows, he went off; witness retimined in the yard, and got the ropes after Nowith It went off.

Q. The murder took place on a holiday; gray were you at Mass

on that day?—A. No, I was not.

Q. Non sinon; I believe?—A. Yes, I was.
Catherine Leono lived eight or nine years as servant to Edmind Muphy; recollects seeing Foley on a holiday during that period; when the Yamily went to Mass, Foley earns to the house and told witness, if a poor old man in wreathed appeared comes to the door, not to let him in; witness and her sister, who died shortly after were the only persons in the house at the time; they said his win-dow, and saw the person described coming towardaths house; person of the name of Nowlan came up and struct him with a wea-pon like a stick; the man fell, and witness saw Nowlan and Poley tie a halter round him; when Foley returned he swore witness in the presence of Nowlan, not to tell father or mother, refest or mi-

Waiter Blackney, Esq. is a magistrate of this county; in Getober last he accompanied Foley to a spot near the church-yard of Ball-yellin, where he said he had buried a man, in whose munder he had yellin, where he said he had buried a man, in whose murder he had been concerned; they could not find him on the first day, but out the second found the skeleton; the man lay on his back, and every precaution was used in taking up the bones carefully; where the skeleton was found was about 150 yards from Murphy's house; there were different articles interred with the body; Foley said his wallet was buffed with him; part of the court was perfect, and the little box of capister which contained his combs, plus, &c.; the box resembled a cartouch-box: (the articles were here produced; some thread in the box was quite sound though upwards of sine years in the ground) a pipe was between the jaws of the skeleton; on the behind .- Several other witnesses were examined relatively to the disinterment of the remains and their state.—The prisoners made no defence: Nowlan called one witness to give him a characteri-His Lordship their recapitulated the evidence; in his opinion the proof against the prisoner Murphy would not justify a conviction; but the features of the case, with respect to Nowlan, if the Jury believed the woman's testimony, would warrant a different conclusion.

The Jary retired for a short time and returned a verdict of Not

#### POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Monday, a man named Reynolds, a Constable of Aldersgate Ward, was charged with malveration of duty, in not apprehending a man named Crowder, whom he had previously charged as one of three men who committed a barglery at a milor's; in Pore-street. Crowder was, however, apprehended, and then Reynolds denied what he had praviously sworn; so that

would say he aid not about the pract to a being person offered to go with him to apprehend Coolder, he released to act. Under these circumstances, the Sitting Alderman, discharged Reynolds from his office.

A pumber of prostitutes who had been swept out of Flort-street the preceding night, (Floet-street is in the Ward over which Mr. Aldernum Waitaman presides,) were examined before Mr. Aldernam Wood, and seat to Bridewell. Mr. Alderman Wood said, he had gone down Flent-street about eleven q'clock that night, and found it in a state beyond any thing which he had ever known before, or considered to be possible, a state which was most disgraceful! He said prompt and efficient measures ought to be taken to abate the nuisance.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET,-On Tuesday, Hannah Petbick, Mary Maria Boroi em-street.—On Tuesday, Hannah Pethick, Mary Haggerty, and Murtha Angel, were charged with being concerned in throwing a man, named Sawyer, out of the window of an inflamous house, in Charles-street, Drury-lane, on the preceding night-Sawyer had accompanied Pethick to the house, where they disagreed, and he attempted to leave the house, when some management and he was utilizated through and the window. was much braised about the head and body; he was taken to the bospital, and the prisoners were remanded for a week.

Bow-street.—Thursday morning an eccentric personage, who

has for some time been seen about the streets of the metropolis inthe habit of a Quaker, and wearing the tri-coloured cockade in his broad white hat, made his appearance at the door of this office, broad white hat, made his appearance at the door of this office, and presenting a large packet to one of the officers, desired him, in a tone of authority, to lay it instantly before the Magistrate. The Magistrate (G. R. Minshull, Esq.) having perused this singular paper, inquired for the person who brought it; and in the bext moment a young man, in the garb of a Quaker, with a broad-brimmed, peaceful-looking, drab-coloured beaver on his head, surmointed by a furious tri-coloured cockane, was brought before blm. This strange anomalous personage having placed himself very chrefully directly in front of the bench, smiled complacently upon his worship, and the following laconic colloquy ensued fortherm: Thou happistrate—Did you bring this letter?—Quaker—Thou hagistrate—What is your object in bringing it?

Quaker—Merely to let thee know what is going on in the world—and, moreover, being informed that if I came to thy office, I should be taken into custody, I was desirous to ascertain whether that information was true,—Magistrate—Then I certainly shall not

that information was true, -Magistrate-Then I certainly shall not gratify you by ordering you info custody.

Quaker—Thou wilt do as seemeth right in thy eyes. I session

then I have no inclination to occupy thy time longer than is profitable to us, and therefore I will retire whenever thou shalt signify that

to us, and therefore I will retire whenever thou shall supplement to thee.

my stay is unplement to thee.

Magistrate—Why do you wear your hat?—are you's Quaker?

Quaker—Thou sayest it—but that is not my sole mollies for wearing it. To be plain with thee, I wear it because I thuse to do so.

Can'st thee tell me of any law which compels me to take it un?

Magistrate—I'll tell you what, friend, I would serfously recom-

mend you to retire from this place as speedily as possible.

Quaker—I take thy advice—farewell.

Thus ended this comical conversation, and the eccentric stead

immediately departed in peace.

The brother of the above person attended at the office on Satarday, and stated that the Quaker is instine, that he was proprietor of an extensive farm near Ryegate, in Surrey, for some years; but that in May last his bodily health being impalted, he was confined for some time, and on his recovery it was found that Ms intellects were affected, and he was put under restraint, but recovered. Some time since he absconded from Ryegate, and his friends were unable to discover him, until they saw the account of his eccentricities in the newspapers. Mr. Squire was desirous, if he made his appearance again at the office, he should be detained. The Magistrate, as a cause for the detention of the Quaker, swore the brother to these facts. About three o'clock, the Quaker walked up Bow-street, when an officer conducted him to the presence of the Magnitrate, who detained him and at seven o'clock delivered him noto the care of his brother.

#### ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Yesterday, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation, assembly in the Guildhell, to choose the new Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The names of the following candidates having been proclaimed with the oustomary form, viz. Alderman Magney, Cox, Heygate, and Waithman, the election was declared to have fallen, by the shew of hands, on Aldermen Magney and Waithman. The Aldermen then withdrew, to consider which of the Aldermen should all the Civic Chair; and at a quarter past two returned to the Hall, stating that the choice of the Court had fallen on Alderman Magasty.

Mr. Alterman Waithman's friends did not demand a poll.

The Lord Mayor elect returned thanks, and said, he was utterly at a loss to express his thanks for the henour they had conferred upon him, in adequate language; he was aware of the important duties which, as chief magistrate, he had to perform, and would en-dearour to maintain the rights and privileges of his fellow citizens. Mr. Favell proposed a vote of thanks to the late Sheriffs and the

Lord Mayor. Mr. Alderman Waithman returned thanks, and in the course of his sech, estreed into a justification of his conduct as related to the sech, estreed into a justification of his conduct as related to the secale of bloney and Francis, and the conduct of the military on

Mr. Williams, on a vote of thanks being quantmously awarded to him, schowledged the honour dose him in a nest, concise, and sensible speech, in which this worthy individual observed, he was aware he had not been so fortunate as to give satisfaction to all his constituents, but upon entering upon the important office of theriff, it appeared to him that there were many and important duties for him to perform without his embarking into violent party politics; he had felt conscientiously that to alleviate as far as consistently with law and justice, he could do so, the miseries of imprison law and justice, he could do so, the miseries of imprisonment, whether to the unfortunate debtor or the guilty criminal, was one of them, and he had now the pleasing and satisfactory reflection to take with him in his retirement, of having succeeded in lightening the affection as for an in his new and allowing the affection as for an in his new and allowing the affection as for an in his new and allowing the affection as for an in his new and allowing the affection as for an in his new and allowing the affection as for an in his new and allowing the affection as for an in his new and allowing the affection as for an in his new and allowing the affection as for an in his new and allowing the affection as for an in his new and allowing the affection as for an in his new and allowing the affection as for an in his new and allowing the affection as for a superior and an analysis and a superior and the misery and alleviating the affliction, as far as in his power laid. of the unformate individuals who were, and had been, confined in the different prisons of the metropolis.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO FAMILIES PURESHING. Extraordinary Advantages to Families Permissing.—
The immense reduction in the prices, and the great improvement in the designs of the best town printed Chints Furnitures, Moreens, Merino Demests, &co. &co. can only be credited by inspection, at the New Chints Furniture and Moreen Warehouse, No. 184, Oxford-sizest, neight opposite Hanover-square. Families have an opportunity of seeing an entirely new Stock, just completed by Miles and Edwards (from the corner of Great Turnstile, Holbors), and which they engage to supply at full one-third lower prices than the same description of goods manufactured last year can possibly be afforded and N.B. The largest assertment in London of the much-admired Prench Stripes, in every shade of colouring.

Be interested and A.B. I so target amounted to honour in the much-admired French Stripes, in every shade of colouring.

SEFT. 27. CHALTENHAM.—Marana CATALANI gave per first concert lest might (the 28th); there were upwards of 700 people of The enthm satio applause with which she was greeted, we such a to occasion a general wish for her to give a second, which, report says, will still be more fully attended than the first. She will be at liath on the 20th of October, to preside at a grand festival that, will be given a that in the river at that in the still be given at the still b

palic article in Back of Mark in the palicies of the Paper of the Paper.

part of the Paper.

A Mu. Hamer, has sent to our office, to know if we mean any thing about his family in our test Number; because we quote a well known line, from a well known poet, in which the word Hamler occurs: (we warn the Munagers of Coront Garden how they interferowith this person's name, by playing Shekespoore's Tragedies;—for ourselves, we makenber little of him, except having bought on umbroils of this many years and, when he lived in St. Martin's aparts on an orange was property

PUBLIC FUNDS.

There has been very little fluctuation during the last week, and the husibess transacted has not been very extensive. The late reports of a bad barvest, which had such an unfavourable effect upon the price of Wheat, were for the purpose of depressing the Funds. It now appears that there is givent reason to hope for nearly if not quite an average erep; this fact has, in consequence, brought down the Wheat commercially, and the Funds resumed their former

The accounts from Russia and Turkey have been for some time plast wery vague; but on Friday accounts serived from the Continent, reported to be conclusive of the affair pending between the Russians and Turks, and it is said that the Russian army is to be withdrawn from the frontiers; these advices had the effect of raising the prices of Consols to 76#1 for Money, and 76# for the Account, which were the closing prices of that day. Yesterday was a holiday at the Stock Exchange and Bahk, being Michaelmas-day.

TRENCH PUNDS, Buer, 40 \$ pan es. Cap. 43 Sept. 40.86 | Bunh Sit / Biv. 1 July: 1548-75 Recon. Div. 22 Marca 401 | Eg. Lond. Lmc, 25-50 Smc, 25-30 #USSIAN;

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A Monday's Rdition, containing the latest News, the Stock List the Loldon Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by the norming's post, is published at Three o'clock.

# JOHN BULI.

LONDON. SEPTEMBER 30

THE KING (Gop bless him!) has left his native land, and the reception he has met with upon the opposite shore must give him now proofs of the estimation in which he is held every where,

The TIMES and CHROMELE ridiculed the enthusiastic loyalty of the (IRESH; but as the same symptoms manifested themselves every where on the road to RAMSGATE. during HIS MAJESTY's progress, perhaps those liberal journals may retract a little of their absurdity.

Our readers will see that triumphal arches were erected across the streets through which the King passed; and that the same devotion and loyalty which his appearance in the sister kingdom elicited, have been displayed by the JOHN BULLS at home.

Ir is with the greatest reluctance we are driven to speak of ourselves, because we feel that we are taking up the time of our readers, and a space in our paper, which might be much better employed; but, as we have exasperated the Cockney Times, and the drivelling CHRONICLE, we think it necessary to reply to certain points upon which we are attacked.

We should not even now, however, notice the stupid invectives of these old legitimates of the daily press, did we not hope to shew up the whole race of Whigs and Radicals by our observations upon their intemperate and unguarded nonsense.

With respect to the BEACON newspaper published in EDINBURGH, with which we are coupled by the Whigs, we seriously declare, good or bad, we have never read a line in it since the publication of its first number; we read that, and confess honestly that we thought it able, but duli, well principled, but prosy, and from that day to this, though it has been laid upon our table regularly, it so happens that we never have "set our face against it" for five minutes. We formed our epinion of it en its outset, and as we are not obliged to go to EDINBURGH for news, and as the EDINBURGH Whigs, though they make a noise in their "own romantic town," are not of the smallest importance out of it, we never thought of selecting any thing from the Begcon which could be worthy the notice of our readers; therefore, we have lost the satisfaction which we otherwise should have gained from the perusal of its columns, for since the TIMES and CHRONICLE call it infamous and nefarious, we have little doubt but that it is a remarkably able and well conducted paper.

The Chronicle of Wednesday, quotes a long article from another provincial paper called the SCOTSMAN, of which (shame be to us,) we have heard as little as we have of the BRACON. It says, that when the "infamous paper called "John' Bull, was mentioned in the House of Commons,

ministry for the lattice further as the ame charmed a little further as the ame charmed a little further as the ame charmed a little further as the ame charmed and the lattice further and the lattice further and the lattice further and then add employ to execute their dirty work," and then add khis-

"But the hacks must tolerate all this, and much runte than the They dare not rebel against those who dole out to them their degraceful means of subsistence.—And now that the whole system has been exposed, WE VENTURE TO PREDICT THAT THEY WILL EATHER HAVE A GAG PUT INTO THEIR MOUTHS, OR THAT THEY WILL BE UTTERLY ABANDONED BY THE VERY PERSONS TO WHOM THEY THOUGHT TO RECOMMEND THEMSELVES BY THEIR PROPIL GACY AND THE EXCESS OF THEIR SCURRILITY."

We reply to this provincial nonsense because the Chronicle has inserted it; and we reply (for the prediction in meant to apply to us) that patrons, we have none,—except the PUBLIC; that as for His Majesty's Ministers, LORD LONDONDERRY was quite right in disowning us; for we do not care three figs for any Minister His Majesty has, AS MINISTER—there is not one of the present adminitration from LORD LIVERPOOL downwards, who has the power to order, change, alter, amend, or control what we choose to say, We love the King-we love the Country tion—we loathe the Radicals, and we detest Hun-RUG; but as to having a GAG PUT INTO OUR MOUTHS, it will require a greater power than either my LORD LIVER. POOL, or my LORD LONDONDERRY possesson to do that; and as to being abandoned by the very persons to whom we thought to recommend ourselves by our profligacy, and the excess of our scurrility-we laugh at the notion. The persons to whom we have recommended ourselves are nearly twelve thousand subscribers, and those collected in the space of nine months-without A PATRON OR FRIEND to uphold us-without the aid of one shilling OF ANY MAN'S MONEY-without a bond FROM AN INDI-VIDUAL-and without ONE FARTHING, OR EVEN ONE SOLITARY ADVERTISEMENT FROM HIS MAJESTY'S GO-VERVMENT!-AND YET WE ARE HIREGINGS!-What a slur upon their own characters is the supposition of the Whigs, that no man can be zealous in a cause without

We here, upon the faith of our sureties ledged at the Stamp-Office, offer ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS reward to any man who will prove that we ever saw, conversed, or communicated with any member of his Majesty's Government, Administration, or Household, as to the establishment of this Paper; and we promise, upon the faith of the same sureties, another THOUSAND GUINEAS to any man who can shew that we ever received (after its establishment) the smallest acknowledgment or reward. (nay, not even a Coronation ticket), from any member of his Majesty's Administration, Household, or Government.

Let the KING's Government stand acquitted of all our proceedings—WE humble individuals are the persons upon whom blame or praise must fall as men's politics shall award the one or the other. As we have already MADE OATH (sufficient to satisfy men who believe in Gon, as we de-but not enough to convince Whige or Radicale) we hre as free as air, as independent as men can be; and if we could fancy the KING would better himself by cjeffing his present MINISTERS, we would as candidly say so, as we now declare that we think he could not.

The CHRONICLE, which ventilres upon some observations of its own, demands our more particular notice. The drivetler savs-

"Who support and patronise The Beacon and John Bell? Nonuna Dionita mins of the Church-Members of the learned and liberal Professions-Officers of high rank in the Army sai Navy-But they are Tory Nobles, Tory Digastaries of the Chiere, Tory Members of the learned and liberal Professions, and Tory

To be sure they are—we never expected to be suggested by the WHIGS. As for the BEACON, which is then will coupled with us, we really cannot say what its expectations might have been: but as for ourselves, wishing to be petronized by TORY NOBLES-TORY DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH-TORY MEMBERS of the LEARNED and LIBS-RAL PROFESSIONS and TORY OFFICERS, we are quite satisfied with the account the Chronicle gives of our success -But go we a little farther into his paragraph :---

"The merit of this literary assassination and literary persecution this exhibition of the most appalling immorality, coulded with the most odious hypocrisy, belongs to the Tories alone. We have heard of no Whig who has made the Press a vehicle for investe iuto the bosoms of families, or who has clubbed his mite to place it under shackles. The Whigs are strangers to this rancour me this meanness; they lothe equally the idea of detraction, and more especially when FRMALE REPUTATION is the subject of it, and that of attacking a disarmed enemy."

Now as to the Whigs who have " clubbed their mile to place the press under shackles," sceptical as the Chronick is upon that point, we think, unless we are mistaken, that during our short career HENRY GREY BENNETT, a Whig (we believe), sent us to NEWGATE for two months, for using the word apology instead of explanation; and LORD JERSEY, another Whig, has prosecuted us for saying that his charming Countess was going to the Continent - whither she is actually gone.

But when the Chronicle says, "We HAVE HEARD OF " NO WHIG who has made the press a vehicle for inroads

Walker received a letter store is "Manual." a cocking into thinking he had made a great disconcern of our fallibility, and middle spon us que account of the return of the incumors in the Shipler's Boul." He makes this decir remarks brown and only the Delay the Lathington and bla lash mace in their warriage in this particular "The could happoon that lash material in this particular or even and in fit, and spired " and then proceed to cost at the most unaveraged in this particular most unaveraged in the spired " and then proceed to cost at the most unaveraged in the spiral point while the proceed in the proceed to continue to the state of the proceed to the proceed the proceed to the proce who die suffet con at, but howe that it is the const who this mat first scar and, but theirs that it is the constant, and approved anatom of specials having soortieges, is at? IN think apply the lapts of profess the principles having short greater, in gringlescar to going, being . To like the Article has get themself by the explaints of force parts with the thirty obtained to the interior of an the source of the first the thirty obtained the thirty has the standard the training only to establish the thirty obtained the thirty obtained the thirty obtained and the Boart to give Fortry Clerk of the Panishand when the the three panishes are fitting grants. Had see known that this person was the thirty of the training the Total Front who became approved an the Total have been surprised at the dispersional control of the Consider of the Mineral Control of the Consider of the Consider of the Mineral Control of the Consider of the Conside

Song All And The Control of the Cont

We have discovered, registles envelore, who our post-opposited with the lave discovered, registles envelore, who our post-opposited and Palkin Conouncy it must be one of his Royal Highest's house maids who has undertoken his vindication. We know Sin Roman Gandinan's style, and his vindication. We know Sin Komun Gandinan's style, and hadly as ha writes, he really is befor than our slip-slop friend

with the thirtle real.

A friend kells us, that Woon, at Einsterdam, at a table d'hote, anish that the Queen was not quite herself when she made her will ge marks to that effect. We really care very little what he says or docs. We want he would publish Ma. Paon's letter, dalle Werthiter, Aug. 4, 1821, and then he might go, say, or do

whatever to placed.

Our frigues, who, write about Wasson are wrong. Those who stand up for his little are wrong, and those who are for abolishing his title pecanic he has been dismissed the service are wrong. The truthin that when foreign orders were rarely conferred on Britruth is, that when foreign orders were rarely conjerved on British subjects, they good the same wank here as to derivable from them in their respective countries, and thus rose Sir Robert Witten, Sir Robert Keir, Sir Edward Butler, Sir something Aptific; and so on; but spon the termination of the perinsular and continuously when testimonials of foreign acknowledgment of arguing were to be seen on every breast, it was found necessary to check the eastern of allowing titles to follow the honours, and hence "no foreign order gives a title." Had this step not been taken, we should have had more knights than days in the calendar. Upon this ground we have confended, that Wilson has no right Upon this ground we have contended, that WILSON has no right Upon this ground we have consended, that withou has no right to a time. But our friend who suggests that, allowing him the title, he has lost it because he is out of the army, to very much mistaken; he says, nobody but a military man can wear a farcign order. Sir John Carr, the meritorious maker of travels, is a knight of several orders—Sir Robert Prat (the Rector of Brentford!!!) is a Knight of St. Stantilaus—Mr. Arbuthard, of the Francis, but a Purkish order-and Sir R. K. Porter, the

The Proof of the Pudding tells us, that Sin R. Wisson has a farsign title and estate conferred upon him by patent, title-deed, and seal. His fitte, however, in that case, is certainly not that and seal. His fittle, however, in that case, is certainly not that of huightheed derivable from an order, which, is all toe differation. We one very glad to bear he has an estate, it may set the minds of the Borough people at easy about his embarrassments. Our Dublin correspondent will do us the greatest favour by sending us the poem he promises; if the style throughout equals the first for standars which he has sent as "a sample of all the root; it will be a great treat for our readers.

It mould be usedless to read to each letter senarately which we

At mould be needless to reply to each letter separately which we hape received on the subject of the Queen's subscription for plate—we have inserted one, but have no room for more. We should recommend parties who have been silly mough to contribute, to apply to the process was name been stilly mough to contribute, to apply to the processage actually received their mency, and who are of course accountable, as far as relates to themselves individually.

The Captain Heave who followed the Queen to the grave is the

Captain Messes Allies anguires about, It is wonderful to see how soon paragne forget favour and kindnesses.
We intended this week to have published a very comical tale, andled "The Chout of Miss Prendergast," and had it all ready, mben we rencived a letter from a gentleman, delad, in a gentleman bend, from a place in Ireland, which looks to us to be Muliphahallabiloughololoby, Sept. 17, 1821, warning us that some such kistory would be sent us, and that, instead of a joke, it really is a true story. This letter is signed P. Prendergasi, and, of course, we cannot violate the private sorrew of a relation, by inserting the article, which, however, is as droll as any thing very

met hastily take the measures he alfudes to. With respect to the deficiencies in sets of this Paper, an application at the Office with We beg to call the attention of the Constitutional Associa-

MION to the windows of MR. FORES, a caricature seller in Pantonstreet, Haymarket.

Wowill do all we can teloblige MR. TRUMAN,

... Mine Raypun's "Desch of the Tartles, or the Force of Sympathy," is hardly sharp mough for us—the idea is good, but we ere not quite sure of the fact.
We thank Schutzton—we had no notion till this week, when

We thank Schusaton—we had no notion till this week, when assured friends foroured us on the subject, that it was "HE who diddeth".

"Thus born Exclusinant," and others, upon, the subject of radical clerks in public offices had better send as the names of the persons to whom they allude, whose politics assuredly unfit them for official, and, perhaps, confidential situations. We will administer wholestme correction for the evil.

S. G. has been received.

Herps; as we have before hinted, is inserer.

In VACCA's epigram we do not understand who the third ROBERT

"A Militto Pamp" some affected by a sharp frost.

J. W. B. will see that in the early numbers of this Paper the plan he suggests was adopted; we find our present mode more effective. As for the hero of his letter, we only do our duty by him.

WILL JAY mover reached us, from not having paid his postage.

"John Ball's Old Friend" mill perceive that we have availed our effects of his communication, and shall always be glad to hear form him.

from him.

We really apologise to our friend A. B. F. O.—it is so soldow that gentlemen write legibly, that we are sure he will forgive us. We are very much obliged for his communication.

HAYDON, the man B. writes about, is an auctioneer in Wim-

Danon's favour has been received—it is delayed for reasons which we will give him next Sunday—but we beg him to go on; his wishes shall if possible, be compiled with as to the operations of next week. on the subject of Mr. Ambrose Steward, ure received.

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White the state were porter fuel found when the more than when the state " reputation is the subject of it," It is from a hipposition that we shall be unwilling to quote their fifth that they presume to make such bare-faced assertions—but quete we must. We have to apologise to the noble and illustrious personages libelied by them, for doing so; the necessity willeplead our excuse —It is our duty, and it must be done.

At the 59th page of the FUDGE FAMILY IN PARIS WE

and this stanza: Delights in all such lib'ral arts, Drinks largely to the house of Gurupa,

" And superintends the Corni parts."

At page 103 of the same book we find-Why then, my Lord, in Moscen success

"Price in, without reserve or stine,

The whole of B-oxi-Y's bestricous the of action 10 that won't raise him devil's inth's

But, may say the Chronicle, this is an anonymous work and we disclaim it.

Whether enonymous or not, every body knows who wrote these libers, and we shall, therefore, look at them with a careful eye. We have, in the Twopenny Post-bag, page 22; the asost indecent allusions to the conduct of a married ludge of high rank, and at page 58 we see these lines

Fair . . . M. Lestinight a concert varily gay,

...... " Given by Lady Catler-gh; My Lord loves music, and, we know,

" Has two strings always to his bow.

" In choosing songs, the R-c-T nam'd,

" Hud ' I a heart for falsehood fram'd!

"While gentle H-rtf-d begg'd and pray'd,

" Young I am, and sore afraid."

The postscript to the second letter of the same book is, from the beginning to the end, a filthy libel upon female reputation; and the third letter, giving a supposed account of a private dinner in a private family, beginning with these words :-

" We miss'd you last night at the hoary old simier's, "Who gave us, as usual, the cream of good diamers,"

neems to us to be carrying war into domestic circles as resolutely as THISTLEWOOD himself would have done it.

An Americatie, republished at page 55; is pretty much in the same taste: The conclusion of the free translation of Horace's Ode, at page 68, excels it in grossness and brutal scurrility, while the "resecour" and "meanness which the Whigs disclaim so vehensently, burst upon one in every page of a work devoted to scandal of the most shameful vature, and an unremitting attack upon the Regent of the country, from whose hands the writer had received every mark of kindness and consideration.

And all this is avowedly done by a Whig; -but, says the CHRONICLE, we never saw them. Softly and fairly, my gentle CHRONICLE-do you remember this coupletthis vile, infamous couplet ?-

"The P---- just in Bed, or about to depart for it, . W. Mis legs fall of goot and his arms full of -

There is no detrection here—no detraction in ridiculing the first subject in the land, whose shoes the Whigs have licked, and would lick again if they were suffered to do so; but above all, there is a tender regard for famale reputation, and a huly reverence for the sanctity of private funition in these lines, which is quite exemplary.

Why, says the CHRONICLE, to be sure, it is rather had and rather licentious- and rather scandalous-but we-

we Whigh loothe such personalities.

Coutle reader, turn to page 149 of the same book, and you will find these lines, preceding the complet in ques 44-The following pieces have already appeared in MY PRIMED "Mai Franc's Parks; and are here, 'by desire of several persons " of distinction,' reprinted."----J. B.

Menry body knows (as we said before) that they are by Tom Moorn; but whether they are, or are not, we here see printed and published that they are by some men who colls Mn. PERRY HIS FRIEND. And, after having put forth meh friendly communications to the world, to hear the CHROWICHE talk of the delicery of the WHIGS. and their careful abstinence from personality, PARTICULARLY when female character is concerned, is about the best joke that once pers Paper has hit apon in latter days.

But lest the Chroniole should suppose that we wish to particularise the extracts from the two works we lave above quoted, as being peculiarly striking proofs of its delicacy, mildness, and moderation, we will bring before our of its sty which are equally gratifying, as examples of the pure literature of the WHIGS, who shudder at rancour and meanness, and are so careful of female character, and so tender towards disarmod enemies!!!

In the first place, we would observe, that when the Whig-radicals speak of the late QUEEN, they talk of a systematic attack, a continued attack, and an incresant attack, having been made upon her. The attacks upon ONE noble lady, which were made by the Chronicle, in the year 1812, were, as we may shew, more systematic, certainly incommet, and assuredly of longer continuance than any made by the constitutional press upon the QUERN; and when it is recollected that, that noble lady is a tady of superior mind, qualities, and accomplishments, living honourably and happily with her husband, we think the

N CLE S, counties and store and store will lear away, the politic for mineous, meanages, foleshood, and remain 

The Christice of the 19th of March, 1812, contains a poem too long and too disgusting to be copied; it is full of the most indecent and filthy invective; we quote from it one or two couplets, to shew the elegance of Whig wit-

"Oh! to my love my rage, my thirst, impart, "And leave, oh, wolf, my betty for my boart!"

Again,-

" Where availed brings forth fraude as thick as Licu, "With pleasing semblance thou cant cloak a vice."

These we notice as specimens of style; a little farther on, speaking of the ludy we have alluded to, he says-

Who not for Love's most childish sports too old; "Whom not one couch or senree one couch can hold;

44 Hail! ever laughing, living, lovely, large,

"Thy fame shall be my muse's constant Change." Thereby holding out a threat, and expressing a deter-

mination of incremently, systematically, and continually lampooning A LADY!

In the Chronicle of March 27, 1812, a letter and poetry upon the subject of weighing women, too long and too fithy to be quoted at length, contains some chains specimens-we extract the four last lines as indicative of Whigrespect for females.

"Accordingly scarce had her most noble r-mp

" Been placed in the balance than down it came plump; "And the R-g-t exclaim'd, when he view'd them toget

"Poh! weigh'd against ----- Britannio's a feather.

Our readers will observe that the cowardly caution of leaving blanks, and inserting initials, does not in the slightest degree diminish the rancour of these attacks, al-

though it adds considerably to their meanness. In the Chronicle of March 25 is another attack upon the

same lady, equally brutal and unprincipled. On the 23d of March, 1812, we have a striking proof of Whig abstinence from making "inroads into the bosoms of private families"-let us read it.

"We seldom think it within the pale of newspaper license to no-" tice what passes in the drawing-room, of select society, nur an " incident occurred at the concept of the Counters of D. in Grosvenor-" square, last week, so comical and discreting as to be worthy of

He then goes on to tell a tittle-tattle story about a lady, and her age, and personal qualifications, the point of which, is now lost, and the thing not worth repeating; but it is evident, that though the Chronicle seldon thanks it right to invade domestic privacy, yet when there is any thing sufficiently ludicrous to deserve recording, he pockets his scruples—particularly when a WOMAN is to be ridiculed.

In the Chronicle of Feb. 6, 1812, a story is told of LORD and LADY CASTLEREAGH, by far too indelicate for us to copy-but as the thing is imaginary, and the most disgusting vulgarism, with a filthy allusion, is put into the mouth of one of the leveliest and most exemplary of women, it is necessary to mention it as another proof of the sweet consideration of Whig libellers for the most tender feelings a delicate female is supposed to peasess:

But if females are thus treated by the WHIG paper, let us see how carefully they abstain from the attacks upon disarmed enemies. MR. PERCEVAL was murdered in the Lobby of the House of Commons BY AN ASSASSIN. We pass over an epitaph published in the CHRONICLE, (and re-published in the Twopenny Post Bag, full of political invectives against him,) and come to the following paragraph, which we read in that paper of June 2, 1812, a few days after his MURDER!

"The Past has published a volume of verses upon the death of "Ma. PERCEYAL; the said rhymes are all of one character.

" Full of sighs, " Social ties !!!

" Tears that flow,

" Children's wee.

"Drooping head, " And Statesman DEAD!!!

46 And streaming tour, "Lie buried here."

These verses put us in mind of some which we once v written on spring, beginning as follows:-

"How beautiful the country does appear

"At this time of the year."

We think, as illustrative of suspect for the dead, and disarmed enemies, we need say but little on this article.

That the death of an able Tony, even by the hand of an assessin, should delight the WHIGS, we can easily fancy, and their joy at the prespect of place, opened to them by his fall, is natural to men who have never had one single thought of any thing except " loaves and fishes;"-but that a London paper-A WHIG PAPER, a DELICATE paper, an honourable paper, a CHRISTIAN paper, should have made doggrel verses out of the sorrowing tears of eleven orphan children, and ridicule the sudden dissolution by MURDER of the social ties of such a Husband and such a Father as Mr. PERCEVAL, does seem so incredibly horrid, that if the fact did not stand recorded in the columns of the MORNING CHRONICLE itself, we could not have believed it.

How dare the MORNING CHRONICLE, then, use the language it does, when speaking on the subject of scurrillity and personality-is it drivelling ?-is it doting ?or is it downright mad?

(To be continued.)

out prepart the given by the 'Out Te mind out satisfied, by the expression of their spines. His was

"While in this part of the employ, the free of min support the Bridge-street Gang, or elifebing their weekly quota of ribaldry and slander for Jonn Brut, the a old isospene sued banklook ai acitatististical sasses entered into contract to support a metalication which, from the account impigate bourd, to notriveas insamons. In specyclas two weakly, as alluded to-the Edinburgh Beacon, and its calumatous London deplicate, are nearly couval in their existence; as they are similar by their character. They both began about a year ago, on the same system—they live by the same arts—they are supported by the same set of persons. Shameless slander of the living and the dead, UNBLUSHING FARRICATION and FALSEHOOD, and outrageous attacks on private character and domestic peace, constitute the ways and means of the warrengs who condest, and the melignent gratification of the knowes who road, them."

How very angry the Cockney is.

THE OLD TIMES.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

THE old TIMES has found out, amongst other great discoveries, how to make a man independent. Our readers may, perhaps, like to be edified upon this subject; -the mode prescribed, we confess, appears an old ena; however, we give it literally as the TIMES gives it on Thursday. We say literally, because the Indicrous mistakes which occur in the paragraph, from clumsiness in printing, are too good to be lost in an extract from a Paper around at all points.

"We see with satisfaction, that a number of Sir R. Wilson's constituents have, amongst a series of unanimous resolutions, highly bonourable to that gullant officer, resolved to call a public meeting of the whole constituent body of Southwark, to consider the propriety of commencing a subscription, to indemnify Sir Robest Wilson for the means of subsistence which he has lost through the arbitrary and vindictive conduct of the King's Ministers. We hope and trust that this subscription will succeed, and in support of it we shall urge a single but powerful commout the land that their representative should be in initederation :- It is the interest of each body of electors throughpendent circumstances; and having once got a representative in whose spirit and honesty they can confide, it is well worth their while to make him independent."

The nonsense of "representatives being in Indederation." "and each body of electors being in pendent circumstances," our readers will see arises, as we before said, from awkwardness and stupidity in the mechanical part of the performance; but the notion of making a man independent of party by subscribing to maintain him and his family is purely the Cockney's own, and if it does not shew his folly, (as perhaps his friends may argue) it will teach those who have heard the old Times talk of its In-DEPENDENCE, to appreciate the word when applied by that Paper to itself.

But some good-natured people will say, "it is not fair to laugh at the awkwardness of their printers because we know what was meant." Well, good-natured people, we agree with you-" accidents will happen in the best-regulated families." But what do you say to the following paragraph which flourished in the leading journal on Monday ?-

"THE KING.—His Majesty left town on Saturday morning for Ramsgate, where, it is said, he will embark for the Continent on Monday or Tuesday. He will, in the mean time, be the guest of Sir W. Curtis. His Majesty was excerted from Gravesend to Sittingbourne by the Cobham squadron of youmanry. The Marquis of Londonderry attends his Majesty to the continent."-Times, Monday, Sept. 24.

There is nice matter of fact for us-" and the Cobham squadron escorted HIS MAJESTY from Gravesend to Sittingbourne, and LORD LONDONDERBY went with His MAJESTY."—But, le, and behold! let us look at the TIMES of Tuesday, and see what our gentle friend ways.

" Yesterdan about ane o'clock the King left Carlton Palace, in his travelling paraiage and four, preceded by two outriders, and escorted by a party of the Lancers. The windows of the carriage being down, the people had an opportunity of seeing His Majestv. and it was observed by every one that he never looked in better bealth. The carriage passed through the Horse Guards, where the Life Guards were drawn up in line, who gave a royal salute as His Majesty passed. The carriage and the Laucers then proceeded at a quick pace along Parliament-street, and over Westminster-bridge."

Instead of the KING's having gone on Saturday, he goes on Monday; instead of the Cobham squadron escorting him on the read, the Lancers did that duty, and instead of LORD LONDONDERRY'S attending HIS MAJESTY, the DUKE OF MONTROSE and SIR BENJAMIN BLOOMFIELD were with him.

So much for the accuracy of the domestic intelligence in the TIMES. Their original letters from PARIS, cooked up within a mile of Charing-cross, have something like ingenuity about them, and save, in these lowering days, the expence of foreign correspondence; but that a fact to notorious as the KING's departure from London (the schole of Sunday having intervened between the date of the bistory about the Cobham yeomanry and the publication of Monday's Paper) should be thus glaringly mis-stated, can only be accounted for by the advence of the editor who was out, we have no doubt, a-picasizing all the way on Stunday, and forgot, in the enjoyment of his pipe, his pint of ale, and his sweetheart cakes, at the Bricklayer's Arms or the Yorkshire Stingo, his graver duties of directing the minds of the British nation.

While we are quoting from the Times, we shall lay before our readers an extract which we have made with much pleasure from its columns.

Rom it, we confess, but seldom in our power to quote from it, without animadverting rather sharply upon its language, or its style, or its politics. We are happy, however, to except the following article, in which the subject of a vitiated press is uncommonly well treated, and upon the principle of which, our present laudable Constitutional Association appears to have been established.

"The candid will acquit us of all jeulousy and rivalship, when we reprobate the coarse inflammatory slanders with which some of our contemporary Prints are daily crowded. It is not by scurrilities, audacious as they are vulgar and mischievous, that the enlightened are to be detached from the high and important duties imposed on them as Freemen and Englishmen; but though their loyalty and good sense will naturally revolt at a conduct so iniquitous; though they will treat it with the contempt and abhorrence which crime excites in every well-constructed mind, there are men, desperate from fortune, and depraved in nature, who will countenance the means that promise to area down write from her pre-eminence to a level with vice, and give full licence to profligacy.

The Press is one of the weapons, and by fur the most potent, by which awarchy always attempts to exterminate law and decency. It is by far the most effectual means she can employ to vitiate the public taste, and to corrupt, degrade, and destroy the public mind. It is the characteristic of this poison to be slow and sure. It is artfully addressed to those whose powers of discrimination are not very extensive, and whose credulity is easily imposed upon. It is confined entirely to that class of men, whose daily occupations allow them little leisure to analyse arguments, and detect sophisms and falsehoods; whose unsuspicious tempers dispose them to give an easy credit to whatever they rend: whose bonest simplicity only renders them the more practicable in the hands of bad men, and whose minds, easily inflamed, know no bounds. when once the contagion has touched them. To seduce so numerous a hody of people from the sober habits of honest industry, and to engage them in revolutionary projects, the chief purposes of which are sobberies and assassinations, is a measure no less ornel to them than it is ruinous to the community, and every man who knows the full value of domestic felicity, IS BOUND TO COUN-

TERACT A MISCHIEF OF SUCH DIREFUL EXTERT AND TENDENCY.

"It is not for us to point out the means by which the herd of libellers that infest this metropolls are to be suppressed or rendered impotent.—It is not for us to dictate, sither to the Legislature, on to individuals, the measures to be adopted to check an evil whose acquired strength may be ascertained by its effrontery, and against which it behaves us to guard in time; but though it does not become us to recommend corrector remedies, in addition to what the laws have already provided, nor to recommend a rotal emission of all such papers from our Coffee and Public-bouses, whose essays and paragraphs are obviously meant, at this awful moment, to unhinge and inflame the minds of the people; yet we may be allowed to point out to the public the fatal consequences which our neighbours, the Freuch, experienced from the suplineness they showed when assailed by the innumerable libels, whose object it was to bring the Government into contempt, and them to

Our readers who are in the habit of hearing the TIMES extol Hone and Woolen, may be surprised to find such language and such opinions in that journal; but their wonder will cease when we mention, that the above article appeared in the TIMES in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven!

SKILL OF THE OLD TIMES IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE
The Old Times puts forth the following, on Thursday
which we quote for a very malicious purpose:—

BON-MOT OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—" We copy the following bon-mot of the Duke of Marlborough from the memoirs of an Officer who was in the army of his Grace at the time it was uttered:—In the end of the year 1708, before he hald siege to Ghent (called by the French Gand, a word which signifies gloves), he was left by the King of Poland, who was returning to Suxony. At their parting his Grace wished the King a good journey, and his Majesty answered the compliment by wishing his Grace a good younge to England. The Duke quickly replied, in French, Le tems fait si froid que je ne yeux pas passer la mer same gand."

Now there's a joke—but mark this, Ghent was ("called by the French Gand, a word which signifies gloves,") see the italics—how emphatically the fellow marks his own blunders. Gand, though it might have been used instead of Gant in 1708, never could have signified gloves; so that, admitting the Times to be right as to the obselve word he mis-uses in the plural, he is wrong in his termination and number. In short, he knows as little of French as he does of any thing clse.

PROFICIENCY OF THE OLD TIMES IN THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE.

Having done with the Cockney's French, we will now look at his skill in the Portuguese tongue: he says in Thursday's paper,

"There have been illuminations and other rejoicings in different parts of Portugal, in consequence of the abolition of the office of Capitan Mor, which was last occupied by Lord Beresford"

Now, it is really a pity that the Cockney, who is not of himself expected to know more of any other language than he does of his own, does not hire a notary public or some authorized translator to do foreign articles into English for

It happens that the office of Capitao Mor in Portuguese is entirely a civil one—he is the person appointed to preside over conscriptions, having also many other civil duties, and instead of there being one Capitao Mor, there were many of them, and the office has as much to do with any office held by LORD BERESFORD as that of alderman has to do with commanding the channel fleet: the fact is, that the suppression of the affice which gave so much pleasure put scores of men out of power.

It is positively abominable when a paper (which really has a circulation) is as ignorant of every thing foreign and domestic as the Old Times is.

"PUBLIC DINNER.

The Times gives an account of a public dinner which was given at PRESTON, on Thursday se unight to the MR, WILLIAMS, the Queen's defender. We have room for very little of the account which occupies nearly two columns of the Times, but our readers must have the opening paragraph:

"Two railes from Preston le was received by an immense assemblage of people, generally tradesmen and mechanics. The greatest part was arranged in regular procession, with ten flags and a band of music. The numbers were upwards of six thousand persons, A great portion of the boys and girls, who covered every rising ground and path near the road, carried branches in sign of triumph. The undulations of the road and surrounding scenery, the soothing loftness of the overling, (for the van was just about to set,) the regular array and cordial acalamations of the multiwise, were traily magnificent and affecting. The houses were taken from the carriage, and the object of the greatest enthusiasm and kindliest curiosity which we over witnessed was drawn by the people into the towa. The country resounded to the shouts of gratulation. Upon entering the town, it was one dense mass in all directions. Happy was the eye that caught a glance of Mr. Williams, and joyous the exclamation, "That is he, I know him in the." Every window was occupied, and it was literally one continued huzza, till Mr. Williams presented himself at the window of the King's Arms, thanked the people with energy and effect, disclaimed nit electroneering objects, and advised them quietly to disperse. In an instant all separated, and every thing resumed the usual appearance of quiet and business."

We have no room for the nonsense talked at the dinner,

We have no room for the nonsense talked at the dinner, nor the fulsome stuff which the tinkers and tailors doled out in their cups upon such an occasion, but we must observe, that the principal orator after dinner, was WILLIAM DUNN, "apparently a very humble mechanic,"—who returned thanks in a long and insolent speech.

The rest of the speechifying was shared between a Mr. Higgins, who said that the nation had been saved, and perfury defeated, by the eloquence and arguments of Mr. Williams—who, he it remembered, was not suffered to open his mouth in the House of Lords—and a Mr. Pilkington, who proposed Mr. Williams's health. The evening was concluded by Mr. Williams's health. The evening was concluded by Mr. Williams's health. The evening was concluded by Mr. Williams, who assured his dirty faced friends and associates that he never would accept the office of an Excisement; after which meritorious declaration, the mechanics recled to their garrets and cellars, and Mr. Williams walked off with a fine piece of plate, which they presented to him, and to which he had a double right, in as much as it is whispered at Poeston, that Mr. Williams himself parts for it?

And is the English bar sunk to this?

#### DUNSTABLE.

The following persons in DUNSTABLE, out of a population of Eighteen Hundred Inhabitants, are those who subscribed to hang the pulpit, reading-desk, &c. with black for the late Queen:

REV. MARTIN BANSON, (who was said not to have approved of it,)

THOMAS COATES,
JOHNSE JARVIS,
W. OLIVER, (Churchwarden)
G. SCRIVEN,
J. H. OLIVER,
L. RIOMARDSON,
T. BURB,
MISS BURR!!!
And MISS QUENEBOROUGH!!!

This is the DUNSTABLE COMPANY OF MOURNERS!!
It will be proposed to keep the church in mourning another month for BERGAMI; whether this will be carried remains to be seen.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,-You have fully and substantially redeemed the pledge, on which you originally demanded the confidence of the public. You have spoken plain truths; you have called things by their right names in an age of catand hypocrisy; and will, there is reasonable ground to hope, from the universal circulation of your journal, ultimately bring back to British hearts that real candour and honest tone of feeling which has been, since the period of the French revolution, gradually sapped and undermined by scepticism and treason, under the Jesuitical assumption of patriotism and liberality. It is astonishing to observe the effect this canker has produced among even well-intentioned and well-meaning persons, through the influence of a prostituted and venal press, which, having perverted the boast of Englishmen into a curse, now turns the very palladium of our liberties into an engine for their destruc-

Such persons I have heard, when speaking of your labours with general approbation, regret that you went rather too far that your language was rather too strong, that you were rather too violent! Good, innocent souls! who, inoculated with the liberal notions of the new school, (mocking every thing sacred and valuable in life or eternity,) verily believe, that men who profess universal philanthropy can e to cut their throats, and would not for the world, he a party to the inference, that professing Purists and Patriotic Reformers can possibly have ultimate views of a selfish, sanguinary, or revolutionary character! It is thus that truth—the plain truth—the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so long a stranger to British ears, becomes a stumbling block to those who have accustomed themselves to read the glib sophistries and hypocritical pretensions exhibited, in graduated doses, from the Edinburgh Review, through the Chronicle and Times down to Hone and Cobbett.

Let me not be mistaken—it is not that these libellers of all that is houset, fair, and good in society, and among the institutions of men, carry nonviction directly home to the breasts of their readers, or that they make decided converts beyond the lowest and more i norant classes of struction for their servants and dependants in a new order of society; and the contempt which should deter honest men things. They forget that whilst their very literal notions,

tromencouraging and even reading these auxiliaring dition and infidelity, is sufficied into a more difference of opinion, and the poison is, by degrees, and in daily postions, insimused into the mind which, in its self-continues, insimused into the mind which, in its self-continues, professes only to hear what can be said on a bod sides of the question.

sides of the question.

Can there be two sides to truth? Can personal incuto the sovereign—can a malignant and systematic hate displayed to the constitution—can libels on religion—the church—on the laws—on the administration of tice—can these be necessary or useful in the investigate of truth? Can truth be their object; or can it need to modes of defence?

But then they are clever—witty—they make without. Are Englishmen so degraded—so father from their high and palmy station as to find a gratification in laughing at those sacred behests for which our ancestors tolled, and shed their best blood? Do we thus treat the friends of our soul?—Do we ever again revere the man we have once contributed to make a laughing stock?—Or can be recal our reverence and respect for an object which has been presented to us either in a ludicious or an object which has been presented to us either in a ludicious or an object which has been presented to us either in a ludicious or an object which has been presented to us either in a ludicious or an object which has been presented to us either in a ludicious or an object which has been presented to us either in a ludicious or an object which has been presented to us either in a ludicious or an object which has been presented to us either in a ludicious or an object which has been presented to us either in a ludicious or an object which has been presented to us either in a ludicious or an object which has been presented to us either in a ludicious or an object.

"Oh, but;" say these seekers after truths obtained were revere the Constitution!"—So say the Edinbuth Reviewers—so says the Morning Chromeles—so says the Morning Chromeles—so says the Morning Chromeles—so says the All the Hunts, the Hunes—the days and offal of our abused press! They are all immorable men—all patriots—all liberals—all lovers of the Constitution; they only would reform it, and mould it in the different ways; and if they can get a sufficient number of indolent by-standers to laugh with them, on at them, (it matters not which) whilst they make their advances to wards the citadel, nothing remains but for each sept, to hold its distinguishing banner, and to fight it out among themselves, upon the ameking unins to which their him labours may have reduced the country.

labours may have reduced the country. This was the prescription and policy of Voltaire and his school. His disciples made admirable sport of Religion and Civil Government; Kings and Priests afforded the choicest food for merriment. Les Gens de Lettres were tickled-the Bourgeris were flattered, and the nation was laughed into a nevelution, which has swept millions from the face of the earth, and launched the laughers into a bottomless sea of bitterness and blood. If it were not furthe horrors attendant upon such a consumpation, to which fools contribute in a larger proportion than even knayed i would afford infinite amusement to observe the aristocratical sympathics of the arch demagogue, Grey, trembing and wineing under the ascendant genius of that sati-type to Manimilian, Robespierre, citizen and draper Waithmen, to uphold Hone in all his consular dignity, trampling upon the presensions, and flinging dirt (or any thing but Prayerbooks) in the face of that notable citizen and eggide Murquess, Grogoenor !

But, although such men might suffer instry, and could awaken no more commiseration in honourable minds that their great examplers. La Feyette and Egalife, we must for our own sakes, avert, if possible, this degradation from them, and in spite of their folly and knavery, save them harmles from the consequences they would entail upon themselve, in order to avoid the horrors they would at the same time bring upon ourselves and our loved country. Henry the

It is to those, Sir, who call themselves Whige (and they might with equal propriety call themselves dotterels or magpies,) that the country is indebted for the demoralistion of the lower classes, and the sanguinary and despense excesses it has engendered. The Radicals who despise them (as well they may, for their hypocrisy is as transparent to the multitude as to the more decerning,) could never have carried on their lewd, blasphemous, and seditions conspiracy, without the aid and countenance of a higher faction; and although these men would be the first victims of popular vengeance, as being the mamediate ondidates for power, and directly in the way of the real mob leaders, they still are willing to risk the anfaty of their country, the integrity of the Constitution, their fortune and their fame, for the alternative of a chance that may put them in possession of the loaves and asher-both power and profit they impute as a crime to others, by the

semblance but not the reality of a revolution.

To prove what is the end these modern White here is view, to trace the history of their generation, origin, painciples, and practice—to show what they have been, what they are, and what they are likely to be hereafter, is my object in addressing you, and through you that portion people of this country, who, by daily reading the Chronick, the Times, and such journals as dress up Hone and Cathle # 8 more decent outward costume for fashionable company, are imbibing poison with their daily food, and laugh while a mine is ready to be sprung at their very feet. 5: When they fancy they are only liberal, they accustom their minds to be lerate base principles, by encouraging libels upon good ohes, and give way drop by drop (non vi sed sape cadendo) to impressions which are intended, and calculated, to make them believe their best affections to be prejudices—their religion superstition-and their loyalty servility. Such men glide down the stream without perceiving the gulph into which it must issue. They purchase and encourage works of sedition for amusement, forgetting that they are the manuals of instruction for their servants and dependants in a new order of



MISCELLANF, OUS.

blace them about the suppleton of wishing to cut their own throats, the great mass of the wer orders, whose physical power it would perhaps be more liberal than wise to insist upon, are rooted in the conviction, (induced by the very facetious and all-powerful arguments of the Whig Radical press) that our good and gracious Monarch is a tyrant—that his Ministers are corrupt, sanguipary, and despotic-that the Legislature is wholly and our courts of judicature mere instruments in the hands of the State.

Do they find this a laughing matter? - Do they appreciate the force of public opinion?—or are they aware how easily it is brought into action, when the passions and prejudices of the multitude, find no check to their progress in the spirit, the character, or example of those against whom their whole, force is directed! Is the French Revolution completely eradicated from their recollection?-ers what is passing in Spain, Portugal, and Italy set out of their view?-Do they imagine that we have not, at home men as weak and fatuitous as La Fayette, Petion, Baille, and Clement Tonnere? as vicious, as active, and ambitious as Orleans, Mirabeau, Le Gendre, and Robespi erre? Let things be but called by their right names; let the to be seen and exposed in their train characters, and our st fety may be yet ascertained; but if the well of liberality be daterposed to screen the atrocities of Javobinisms and to gloss over a conspiracy against our religioniand our laws, by an affected allowance for men who profess only a desire o' reform; if when we see blasphemy rewarded, sedition or couraged, and insurrection against the Covernment openly defended as a popular right, we still be-Beve that veneralison for the Constitution, loyalty to the Throne, or ankierry for the peace and order of Society, are the springs from which such things emanate, we are past all remedy. Our Mindness must be judicial; and we have no Trope but in the hiercy of that Being, whose altars we have suffered to b' ritampled on with impunity; and for blaspheming whose home, some among our highest and most exalted country's ace (in rank and fortune) have dared to offer a public peculiary remuneration! Quid fucient in Sieco si sic in wirille andeant?

Bet, Sir, with your permission, I will empty, if it yet he "Serend hey power to cleanse, the Augusta depository of Whire fiftheny. From the period of the daring and unprinpled coafficer of Fox with Lord North, down to the adoption of the Queen's cause, upon which they stood cominitted by a previous opinion selemnly recorded in the annals of the country, it will be perceived, that not only has every principle of honour and consistency been abandoned by these self-drented Whigs every pledge forfeited, and the love of country sacrificed to the sordid interests of party, but that they have shamelessly prostituted their talents, and combined When infilience and purses, to serve the cause of the open ententies of England, at periods when Europe was in arms against her; that they gave encouragement to mutiny when it threatened to overwhelm us at home; and by the surrender of truth and honour have degraded themselves into the partisans of low traitors and factious mechanics, for the purpose of exciting rebellion, and thereby forcing their way to power, weakly calculating, like their Gallic archetypes, that they may be able to close the flood-gates when the torrent has spread just devastation enough to bear down their enemies. and leave the field open to their ambition. But the blockheads shall be saved in spite of themselves. Their vices have rendered them contemptible, but their folly has hitherto prevented them from being fatal to the country. Should ever power be added to their will, the death warrant of our libertles and our laws is sealed.

PAUL POTTER. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

Liverpool, September 26, 1821. 2 1 Semi-I-never was more mortified or surprised than I was at reading the "Notices to Correspondents," in your last manualber, relative to the REV. MR. BLACOW, and his conduct in ani bis late trial.

sheds Reppears to me, that if you had examined the report of eschia trial, and of the Reverend Gentleman's defence, with c your asuel acrimes, you would have perceived, that the wh gof it as far as relates to the defendant, is a fabrication.

It is said, that the devil, however plausible, is betra-this cloven foot, which peaps cut, even when, in his che intends it to be conceased. When you read it port, these words "MR. BLACOW then enlogized states gang," &cc. did you not immediately see ! ton expect an impurised account of the proc. reporter who could not keep his diaboli-

It really appears that you, my dyou are generally pretty quick mumbes 4 and having seen

hould afterwards have be to me almost miraculor We here, griever' Lying document.

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act fairly by particularly Burry

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BLACOW: and if you inserting this letter, it is and the large and a large tribute to MR.

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sentiments of a speak the sentiments of a service proportion of our population.

A. B.

A. B. the manner in which, upon the faith of a

We beg to say, in inserting this let ter, that we for med our of his BLACOW'S conduct, from the report of his finion of MR. BLACOW'S conduct, has been conjuicd in the OLD TIMES, which we believe, has been conjuict in the other papers. THE OTHER PAPELLY

PO JOHN BULL Sir, In one of the pablic papers I lately saw an account of the two beautiful pieces of sculpture, by Cibber, of Raving and Melancholy Mady fess, for which the Franch King Touis XII. is said to have offered 12,000 Louis D'ors, and which, for near 150 years adorned the two entrance pillars of the late Bethlem Hospital, in Moor-fields, having been cleaned and repaired by Mr. Bacon, of Newman-street, and put up in the ha il of the new Lunatic Asylum, in St. George'sfields, surrouncied with curtains, which are only to be drawn aside when the Governors' meetings are held. As a Citizen of London, I, cannot help deploring that those rare specimens of English excellence in the art of sculpture should be concealed within gates, doors, and curtains, which formerly attraciced line attention of natives and foreigners; and I would a aggest, through the medium of your widely circulated yournal, whether the Governors would not be acting a more fiberal and patriotic part in again placing them in some conspicuous part near the high road, (covered within a nich or dome, if requisite to protect them from the weather,) than only subject them to be seen by those who chance to be in the hall when the screens are withdrawn, or have to fee the porters for an inspection. I am, Sir, your humble servant, A CITIZEN OF LONDON.

Watling-street, Sept. 26, 1521.

#### THEATRES.

Covent Garden Theatre commenced its season on Monday, with Hamlet; the house was exceedingly full, and the com-pany (considering that every body is out of town) very respectable.

The reception which Young met with on his first appearance, convinced us that we had estimated him fairly; the public hailed his return with the most enthusiastic applause—with shouts and waving of handkerchiefs; it was some time before these boisterous marks of satisfaction had sufficiently sabrided, to admit of his proceeding with the purt-

We never saw him play better; and really after the mi-scrable mountebanking of Ma. KEAN, "the rejected of Kankees," it was delightful to see the chaste and beautiful style in which he personated the Danish hero. His solito-quies were totally free from the quackery which has of late disgusted us, and to the very last moment of the play he was e Prince. K Gin To 1

MISS FOODS was a lovely Optolia, but we think her voice hardly adequate to the performance of the musical part of the character. "We suppose at as "tall too early", for Miss S. PHENS to make her appearance; but as everacquit A TREE of any fine error we suppose she would have he objection to appear before such people as are in to an in September, and certainly a cinger should play Ophelic mean exactly such a singer as Mrss Tues, who can sing as well as any singer on the stage; and who cam act bet a half the actresses. Department Appear of great of der than

half the actresses. On Wednesday, PIZARRO was played at Bower with You've as Rolla. Pizario, in its first rule, servedly popular play, because its sentiments. but now that, by the powerful Administration of as Regent and King, they are fixed from all appearent attack, the great point of the piece this play, the *Irish Widow*, who revived, for introducing a young lady, in the character of Mrs. Brady. The dear TIMES, correct in every thing, e us, that the part of Mrs. Brady was reprelady, "her first appearance of any stay a Thursday, tells sented by a young and then, with its usual clearness and precision, talke o the aspirante, and her excellence in the the debutants, and rally known by the appellatir of Irish patois, 4 geneseveral other interesting name of brogue, and gives us

Now, if the editor of the would have seen that the caspirmite advertised as making the her first ap nor could she have he sen so adve three weeks since, sland played once W

at the Hayme rhet Theaire, A more complete arid, in the C Æizen. tre, we think wrong he failure than her deby at the latter Thea-Trish Wideray ov | /never saw the was mesmuch better, in the could make of having a in in v atente brogue of her own sbundence and beriand if the yery nature for her to get, she were wilger Irish parts in would continue to till them

ally this partious line, reminds us of a story told Miller, or William Spencer, or Sam Rogers; or some of the ways, of 7 man who being by trade a sign. ster, could only pai nt a red lion; the consequence was, ale-house in his neighbourhood was At every ann and as; at last, a man wishing to open a new ment, consulted the artist as to a signiovered with red lig have of entertain usual, recommended-a red lion; but when The painter, as he host's" taste lay between a Rose and grown, in vain: "My 4; and upon mature deliberation, he desired the and an Ang int him the latter. "Well," said the feltow, " if man to P e fixed on an angel, why an angel you shall have; " you what you may depend upon it, when it is put up, it will low low debutante—she can of ally talk that "Irish patois, generally known by the appellation of brogne," and if she chose to play Juliet, play it she might, but it would be just like Widow Brady. .d

ELLISTON is getting up a splendid piece, descriptive of the "King wisit to Ireland," which we suppose will shortly appear. We hope he will not make a practical bull, as the people at Astley's did, with the trash they produced on the occasion; for although the scene of the piece professed to be in Ireland, the trumpery and ridiculous pageantry of the stage represented His Majesty in royal robes, sitting in Westminster represented in placesty in royal rooes, studied in westumiser Hall. So flagrant a humbug as Mr. ASTLEY's ginerackery never was attempted to be foisted upon an audience, and they, with a spirit quite becoming them, hooted it from they,

ELLISTON'S piece, we are sure, will be splendidly the stage. and correctly done; and we sssure ourselves of this, from the expence and minute attention which has been devoted to his Coronation.

The Government have ordered all the telegraphs between the Admiralty and the out-ports of England to be put in perfect repair. It is conjectured this repair is for the more speedy communication of intelligence during his Maierty's absence on the Continest.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York held a Leven at the Horse Guards.

which was an merously attended. The Duke of Wellington is to me it the King at Brussels, in order to accompany His Majesty to the it amortal field of Waterloo, and to point out all the local circumst ances attending that memorable selectors.

On Tuesday, the Stat of Aug. mt, a deputation from the City of Londonderry waited upon Lord Viscount Sidmouth, at his apart-with the freedom of that anci their high amprobation of hi a public services us a fignt, Apright, their high approbation of hi and efficient Minister of the Crown.

-As his Majesty, on his way to the ANECDOTE OF THE KING thester, one of the gentlemen 'on Borne-the Royal carriage, rode to the door, and Continent, approached Roback, on coming up with which animated his bosom, by saying, gave vent to the feelings "God bless your Majes ty! may you live long to re gu over us.

I the travelling cap which he wore; and,
gracefully on his breast, sale, "I thank you, His Majesty, taking of placing his hand most Sir, from my heart."

sudor did not leave Paris, as has been stated, gnf: The u-ual etiquotte was dispensed with on th regard to his Excellency and the Hanoverian The Buglish Aml to meet his Soverei his occasion, w

Minister. ighness the Dowager Landgravine Caroline of Hesse on the 16th inst. at eight o'clock in the morning, at Homburg died the age of T&

years and six mouths. eday, the Lords Justices opened their Commission, and William Hamilton, Henry Goulburn, and Henry Hob-On Wedn hetgioggu house, Es

bas this day been received from St. Petershurgh, stating, two ships which sailed two years ag., on a voyage of examples which sailed two years ag., on a voyage of examples are south Pole, had just reterned to that port, a towards the South Pole, had just reterned to that port, are circumnavigated Sandwich Land, and discovered at the A letter plorative They part of it, three smull islamis. They have also surveyed the part of South Shetland, in lat. 69 deg. and some odd minutes nd have seen an island at some distance from it, h large cape or south Many, but on account of the ice they could not approach approach approach than 40 miles. In the Pacific Ocean, they have discount down small islands between lat. 15 and 16 deg. S. near Paleon their and the Paleonthal Laboratory.

mer Island, and the Priendly Islands.
Tuz Azziv.—The 3d regiment of Foot (or Bulls,) marched THE ARMY.—The 3d regiment of foot (or BRES,) marched through Coventry during the last week, on their route to Chatham; four whence, as convict ships go out to New South Wales, they will be seat in detachments on board those vessels.

The first division of the 22d Regiment are on their route for Ireland they are realmend at Hull be the faith Regiment, commanded:

land a they are replaced at Hull by the 66th Regiment, comin by Colonel Nicoll, just returned from St. Helena.

BARK CLERES.—It is understood, that one hundred and twenty-five Bark clerks are to be discharged in consequence of the return to specie payments. The Bark act very liberally on the occasion, all the clarks discharged will require an approximation for life in proposition of the clarks of the state of the clarks of the clark specie payments. The Dank acc very meeting, on the occasion, and the clerks dismissed will receive an anumity for life in proportion to their time and length of service, or a sum (at option) equivalent to

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the value of their annulties.

EAST INDIA House.—Tuesday, a Court of Directors was held, when Capt. P. Comerco was smorn into the command of the ship Earl of Balcarras, for China and Bengal.

Earl of Balcarras, for China and Bengal.

A Quarterly General Court was hold on Wednesday, when a rerolution was passed (after some debate) for granting a sum of 2001.

for three years to Dr. Glichrist, as Lectuger in the Hisdostance
for three years to Dr. Glichrist, as Lectuger in the Hisdostance
language, and a further sum of 1.501, for the same period, to prolanguage, and a further sum of 1.501, for the same period, to prolanguage, and a further sum of 1.501, for the same period, to prolanguage, and a further sum of 1.501, for the same period, to prolanguage and the formula of the same period, to prolanguage and the same period.

pany with hempen ropes.

The East India Company's ships Brampton, Providence The East India Company's ships Brampton, Providence, and Asia, have arrived in the Dewns. The Asia sailed from St. Helens on the 22th of July, and the Providence the 3d of August. The Lady Carrington, it is reported, was at St. Helens when the Providence left. She is reported to have sailed from St. Helens, in company with the Essex whaler, on the 9th August, and to have parted from her in lat. 5 S. long. 4 W. on the 12th Aug. It is stated she left the Moira at St. Helens.

The East India Company to chartered ship Waterlon, arrived in

The East India Company's chartered ship Waterloo, arrived in the Downs on Thorsday night, and proceeded for the river on Friday

morning.

The churtered ship Hyperion, pussed through the Downs for the

ACCIDENT AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. In erecting a scaffold river on Friday afternoon. the purpose of cleaning the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral, yesterday morning as six o'clock, eight of the workmen had incautiously assembled on one ledger, or horizontal support of the fleornousey assertion on one reager, or norizontal support of the neor-ing, for the purpose of drawing up a scaffold-pole. The accumu-lated weight occasioned the ledger to break: five men saved them-selves by hanging on the scaffolding until assistance was given them, and three others were precipitated from a height of about 40 feet. One was killed on the spot; another is not likely to recover, having broken his arm and thigh; and the third is little injured, and will

broken his arm and thigh; and the third is little injured, and will probably recover in a few days.

HOWARD AND GIRDS.—On Tuesday a meeting of the creditors of Howard and Gibbs was held at Guidhall.—Mr. Kent claimed on four bills of exchange, accepted by the brukrupts, for 1000i. each.—Mr. Gibbs was examined as to the circumstances under which these bills were passed to Kent. He stated, that on the 5th of Octlast he were to Mr. Kent. to Brighton, with a letter from Lord Al. these bills were passed to Kent. He stated, that on the 5th of Oct. last he went to Mr. Kent, to Brighton, with a letter from Lord Alvander, enclosing five bills for 1000; each, drawn by him on Howard and Gibbs, and accepted by them; the bills for ans addressed to Mr. Kent in the following terms:— "You must assolutely do the five bills immediately, as my existence depends on it. I have made five bills immediately, as my existence depends on it. I have made the bills immediately, as my existence depends on it. I have made the bills of hearty paid off, the other bills are all paid."—Mr. Kent objected to the bills, but he (Gibbs) proposed to him to give 4000; in each, to keep 5001, for discount, and settle the other 5001, with Hord Alvander, toychich Mr. Kent agreed, and gave his check on his banker ley, to which Mr. Kent agreed, and gave his check on his banker for the 4000. One of the hills was paid by Howard and Gibbs; the others were renewed.— Mr. Kent was examined at some length. He said, that filbs agreed to take 4000l. to allow 500l. towards the payment of the boad, and that he (Mr. Kent) should settle the 5001. with Lord Alvanley; but he dented that he had agreed to take the other soul, for assount, or that the term was even sentioned. His only inducement, he said, for giving money for the bills, was getting 1000l. paid on Lord Alvanley's bond.—The meeting, after some discussion, was adjourned to give time for the examination of other witnesses on this transaction. to take the other 5001. for discount, or the

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DEAL, Sept. 28. Wind S. W. Arrived and sailed for the River, the Waterho, Wi kinson, from Beneal; Hyperion, Norfer, from Bonslay; Fanny Vosse, Lister, from Operto for Hull; and Lord Cochrane, Meade, from Alleant for Riva, The latter remains.

PWLHELLY Sept. 26. The ship stranded at Hell Month is the Dorien, PWLHELLY Sept. 26. The ship stranded at Hell Month is the Dorien, PWLHELLY Sept. 26. The ship stranded at Hell Month is the Dorien, PWLHELLY Sept. 26. The ship stranded at Hell Month is the Dorien, PWHELELY Sept. 26. A latter than the series are saved; but it is foured the vessel will be lost, as she is said the error are saved; but it is foured the vessel will be lost, as she is RAVISEND, Sept. 28. Arrived the Triumph, Garrick—and Brampton, Monte, from Calcultar and Bis search, Spring, Com. Bombon.

THE ANTI-ASTIMATIC AND RESTORATIVE PILLS, NEVER
BEFORE OF BREE TO THE PUBLIC.

To all these wine are affected of 11 Asthuma, Bilitary, Obtastetions, Indigestion, less of Appetite, (alness and throbbing Pains of, the Head, Pains of the Back and Loins, habitual Sho t Ceugh, and general Debility, the effect of Goot; &c. faulty Secretions of the Efdnies, Rheumatian of long standing, & t. &c.

The Daughter of a Medical Practice will unly valided anycess, has at length been in his Practice will unly valided anycess, has at length been modered, at the solicitation of many o, "her Friends, whose health has been found so highly benefit and which is sold by Mr. Clark (only) at No. 23, Holles-attrect, Cavandish, aquare, with proper directions, in the 1 brown of pills in Boxes of it. 25. 6d.; 6a; and 35. 6d. each.—N. B. No letters will be attended to, unless post-paid.

ROYAL WEST LONDON THEATT, E. TOTTENHAM-STREET, TEROY-SQUARE.

THE Public is respectfully informed that the above Theature, said wednesday, with SCOTLAND'S PATR Characters by Mr. Huntley, (from the Surrey theatre); their first appearance

A New Bailet Dance, called the Pett Champt the Theatre Royal, Haymarkel) and Mr. Mont the Surrey theatre); their first appearance to conclude with a Farcical Entertainment, called the pett Champt to be opened at six of cheek. Performance to comm.

THEATRE RUYAL, GLASGI
THEATRE RUYAL, GLASGI
THEATRE RUYAL, GLASGI
THE RELEGANT HOUSE, with the PAT!

MACHINERY, and APPURTENANCES.—As 12 were a quarter hefore?

THEATRE RUYAL, GLASGI
THE RELEGANT HOUSE, with the PAT!

MACHINERY, and APPURTENANCES.—As 21 who is likely to with its object.—Apply to Measure, C. D. Douald at Saying, and while; but there is a case for while this search of the attention of the most accomplish this object.—Apply to Measure, C. D. Douald at Saying, and while; but there is a case for while this search of the Alles and old while; but there is a case for while this search of the Alles and the solid particular of the Patrice of the Patrice of the Patrice of th

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growth; he reston beauty,—, GOSNEL1 street, Lon signature on CAUTION and Gentry a; wpon the publi-are equally inc. are to discover

Virginia-street, Glassow.

A. NINE DAYS' WONDER.— This is an old applied to every thing that excites the attention of the Pu is a case for which this remark is not applicable; for THE after a residence at 297. Strand, for upwards of ten months, attract as much as every and indeed this in easily accounted consider, that in an adjoining Apartment to where this Annual is consider, that in an adjoining Apartment to where this Annual is Regions), a gigantic Tortoise, (400 years old, and weighing upwa weight); together with a collection of Birds and Beasts hitherto is referenced. snying, and bile; but there BONASSUS, continues to to thibited, which we hardle

Regions), a gigantic Tortoise, (400 years old, and weighing upwas weight), together with a collection of Birds and Beasts hitherto the wind weight of together with a collection of Birds and Beasts hitherto the state country.

ROYAL BRITISM URAND MENAURRIE, 257, STRAND,

IN addition to that wonder of Natural History, the BONAL the Proprietor has new to offer to the notice of the Public Two Tygers, a Tolar Bear, a gigantic Tortoise (400 years old, and weighis done Mmew, and many Birds and Beasts, whose names cannot be powered arised in as advertisement.

Admittance, is.—Servants and Children, 6d.

I. ASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemes who is the transfer in the state of the properties of a strong heard and particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC duce so keen an edge as to supersed all grinding, the celebrated MAGNETIC duce so keen an edge as to supersed all grinding, the celebrated MAGNETIC duce so keen an edge as to supersed all grinding, the celebrated MAGNETIC duce so keen an edge as to supersed all grinding, the celebrated MAGNETIC duce so keen an edge as to supersed all grinding, the celebrated MAGNETIC duce so keen an edge as to supersed all grinding, the celebrated magnetic shaving so as will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufacture, 65, Chenspide, and 52, Park-atree, Grovener-s, nurse.

DATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP.—The is induced to present this to the Public as a source of som art superior to safety, and error in the superior supersed and painty in this country, of perhaps the world. It embraces brilliancy, perfect each, be regulated so burn the longest or shortest night, disappearing is languaged to the present this to the Public as a source of som art superior to safety, and central your any lengt. Of time required, will be applied, and the study, mastlepiec, &c., and also for the Glass Greeian Hanging and present and the supersed and present and the supersed and supersed and machasimized for the disting table, sideboard, the hall, conservatory. Passayers, staircas

Pearce and Co. No. 288, name the time at a second to seed near be parted on efficients of self-in and put pure and gengine Spermaceti. Lotters additional to self-in man but pure and gengine Spermaceti. Lotters additional content of the Kingdom, will meet with prompt attention.

1. Livid Ann. Include the NBW LDT Tracet, to begin Drawing 30th the Steries Merks (NEXT MONTH). It consists of the begin Drawing 30th October Rices All the Prizes are Stering Money!—No Lattery. Three are Three Prizes of £28,000 Mency—30 other Capitals and nearly 6.700 other Rices. All the Prizes are Stering Money!—No Takets and Shares are on She at BISH'S Office.

1. Loring Cross. London; and She at BISH'S Office of Stock Prizes.—No Classes.—A very Ticket drawn sinty!

1. Loring Cross. London; and She at BISH'S Office of Prizes that have the Loring Cross. London; and Shares are on the sall his Agents in the Country.

1. Loring Cross. London; and the very depth of all the £300, £20,000. £20,000.

1. Loring Cross. London; and Loring Ry and the Country. Prizes of £21,000. £20,000. £20,000.

1. Loring Cross. Lordon; and Loring Ry and BISH'S Office, in Country to the State of the Public can see the fluctivations.

1. Loring Cross. Lordon; and the very strength of the Public Cross. Prizes of Stocks and Country Hart Countrions for the Stock of the Public Cross. Prizes of Stocks and Country Hart Cross the Public, that the Lordon Ry and Loring Ry and the Lordon Ry and Country Hart Cross the Cross of the Public Cross and Stocks. Prizes of £10,000.

1. Lordon Ry Cross of the Ry and Public Cross of the Public Cross of the Public Wisless will secure defined and the first the Ry and Country. Prizes of Cross of the Public Wisless will secure defined and the Public Cross of t

and shew the weight at the time of craning; it is also precusary to for the Foreign Markets. From its extreme simplicity, it is scarcely possible to be inaccurate; yet if it ever should be so, there is an adjusting Serew, which will momentarily correctit.

It is expected in the substitution of the substit

HALL'S sublime TURKISH PASTS, CIRCASSIAN and FACE POWDERLATE above elegistic preparations, which are no universally approved by Lagitze of the first-goods and fashion, as the most innecent and beautiful assistant to undure, by imparting to the skin that soft and incohest-good farmers, is now prepared, in the highest state of perfection; the Praspicter having lately impartial to quantity of the necessary ingredients, will prevent in fujure any possible disappealsment. One Round Note Pachages, containing two large Pots and twa Packets of the Powder, or four small Pets and four small Packets, are forwer, but to all parts of Powder. N. B. Observe the above are only to be had of the most respectable Danlers of Perfumery or Miffiners in the Country, in single, total at 10s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; and the Powder in Packets, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d., and the Powder in Packets, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. as the outside of cach.—Patent Violet Susp and Chemical Laboratory, No. 2., Hadlow-street, Burton Crescent, Lendon.—J. B., MALL:

[FOR THE TEETH.—A DENTIFRICE which although in

FOR THE TEETH.-A DENTIFRICE, which, elthough it has not the abourd pretensions of "generating enamel," or "converting the gams to coral," will be found to possess every requisite that can renembly be expected.—Also a TINCTURE that is warranted to afferd cellen in all cases, and in most will permanently remove the TOOTH ACHE. These articles are perfectly isnocent in their composition, and pleasant in their application, being the result of many years actual practice.—Prepared by J. GRAY. Surgeon and Dentist, No. 23. Old Burlington-street, London, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6. cosch buttle of Tincture, and 2s. cash box of Dentifrice. May also be had of Mr. Johnston, 6s. Cornhill; Mr. Saunder, 95, St. James'astreet, Birthon; at Mr. Williams's Library, Cheltenhaus; and of Airs. Gendd, 4. Milsom-street, Bath, &c. &c. &c.

4, Milsom-street, Bath, &c. &c. &c.

BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170, Strand, corner of the Savov-steps, London.—Joha Burgess and Son, being apprized of the amoreus endeavours scale by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it juckupent spen them to requestion to the public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address corresponds with the above: the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Sonsabasis the following cautions.—some are in appearance at first sight. "The Genuine," but without any name or address:—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies;"—sthers—" Burgess's,"—and many mere without Address.

John Burgess and Son having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the Public, and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public, and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public, and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public, and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public, and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to the Public and the Publi

Fish-sauceWarehouse.)

TRENCH PERFUMERY.—JEAN DEVERBAUX'S ESPRIT
DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS, possesses all the balmy fragrance of the freshest flowers; its aromatic, cephalic, and nervine virtuos,
are instantly diffused through the most apacious apartments, while the
fragrance of its accent revives every person around.—Sold in bottles, price
2s. 6d. and 5s. at the Depot for French Perfumery, 2s. Lamhard-street,
Landon; where is to be had JEAN DEVERBAUN'S MONTPELLIER
SOAP for rendering the complexion delicately am-oth, clear, and even;
imparting a vivilying grateful perfume, and giving to the skin a most dericious feel and luxurious brilliancy. Price 2s. 6d. per packet.—Sold retail at
68, Cershill; No. 9, Regent-street, Pall Mall; 129, Oxford-street; 59, St.
James's-street; 23, Hatton Garden, and wholesale by Price and Gosnell,
Perfumers to Mis Majesty.

23 A gratuitous sample (on a handkerchief) of Jean Devenous's celewated Haprit de Lavande aux Milleßeurs, will be presented to any Lady or
mileman, which will prove its pleasing and refreshing properties, by
hying to any of his Agente, or at his Depet, No. 25, Lembard-street,
Men.

MCE and GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, patronised by His bejecty and the Reyal Family, gives atrength and a beautiful glossy cases to the Hair; imparts to it the most delightful perfume, and prevales falling off or turning grey to extreme old age. Hair dressed with desated Oil seon becomes soft, curit, bright, and luxuriant in its and hair that has been injured, made harsh, and turning grey, will set, by a few applications, to its natural colour, brilliancy, and beld by the sofe Proprietors, and only Importers, PRICE and Gos, in hottles at 3s. &d.; 10s. &d.; 2nd 21s. each, bearing their the label in red ink.

—Mesors PRICE and GOSNELL begt to caution the Nobility bainst a spurious alocasar Oil, injurious to the hair, imposed, by hair-freezers (falsely styling, themselves importers) who impelent to ascertain the danger of what they extel, as they what might be useful.—Ask for Price and Gosnell's Mace.

IXE of YORK and LORD ERSKINE

to sole Proprietor, rd-street, near the Yew Bond-street;

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For Convenience Pita, Epileptic Pita, Spasmodic Con.

Por Convenience Pita, Epileptic Pita, Spasmodic Con.

Br. HADLEY'S CONVULSION POWDERS.

Associationed by

Valpole.

Her Grace the Ducheas of Rutland

Right Hon. Lady Admerst.

Right Hon. Lady Lismore.

Right Hon. Lady Lismore.

Right Hon. Lady Lismore.

Right Hon. Lady Carondieh.

Hon. Mrs. Begerton.

John. Mrs. Begerton.

Hon. Mrs. Gery. &c.

The Lady Caroline Lamb.

Ot all diseases incidental to the human frame, none are more affecting.

Your Convolution Fits, Epileptic Fits, Spasma, &c.

The lade Dr. Hadley, of Deray Wards of fifty years with vite most flattering success in the various commence of the inverse of this Powder in a short time relieves the sufferer; Fits in infants and adults; also Epileptic or Falling Fits; strengthenes the Spasmodic Affections. It likewise has the happy select of eradicating Fits in the National Completely extirpates Convulsion to the providence of the proposition of the National Completely extirpates the Spasmodic Affections. It likewise has the happy select of eradicating Filts which females are subject to during pregnancy or subsequent acconchangular weakness, in children and adults; it gradually strengthens the stomach, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, and in a short time restores the Extracts from letters addressed Dr. Hadley:

Br. Hadley.

Dr. Hadley.

Sir.—I this morning received your letter, mentioning your intention of bigh an opinion of it, from the Cases I have seen performed, that I think you will be doing a public service. I remain, Sir, yours, &c. E RGELITON.

This is to certify, that I have used Hadley's Convulsion Powder in my From the Rt. Hon. Lady Lismore. September 2, 1820.

This is to certify, that I have used Hadley's Convulsion Powder in my From Lady Wapole—Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Jau. 26, 1819.

Dr. Hadley.—Sir, I shall have great pleasure in desiring you te make use my own family and friends, and to the poor, I have experienced for many Soid in bottles at 4s. 6d. 11s. and 22s. each, by appointment of the Proprietor, and Sons, 95. Fleet-market; Messrs. Newty and Sons, 46. St. Paul's Church-yard; Edwards, 66, St. Paul's Church-yard; Stradling and Nix, Royal Exchange; Johnstone, Cornhill; and, throughout the United Kingdon.—Ask for Hadley's Convulsion Powder.

Month of the state of the state of the COAN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, SEPT. The supply of new Wheat since Monday has been been which the second is very tried or the process which the second is very tried or the interest in the second is very tried or the interest in the second is very tried or the interest in the second is very tried or the interest in the second is very tried or the second is very and fine out when more a readier sale, at an advantage of from, 2- to 3, per querie. Barley sells on quite as good errather better terms. In the more were on quite as good or rather better terms. In the more were on quite as good or rather better terms. In the more were on quite as good or rather better terms. In the more were on quite as good or rather better terms. In the more were on quite as good or rather better terms. In the more were on quite as good or rather better terms. In the more were on quite as good or rather better terms. In the more were determined as well PRICES OF WOLD AND SHATER

Portugal Gold, in Ceine 6 6 p. oz. Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 101 — New Doubloons . . . . . . . . . . . . Silver in Bara Stand 0 0 0 0 New Louis, each 0 0 0 COURSE OF EXCHAN OB — FRIDAY, Sept. 29.

Austerdam | 12 16 C.F | Vrieste | V

FROM SEPTEMBER 24, TO SEPTEMBER 19, INC.

A very extensive house in the German trace australiant payments to-day, which has caused much plaras.

Seldom have we wisnessed a greater panic that that the pervaded the Coffee market during the present when the coffee Seldom have we witnessed a greater panic that was was pervaded the Coffee market during the present week; heeden, apparently, of prices, the importers have brought then stocks to the hanmer, which principally consisted of the lower qualifies of himsica, and upon these a decline of 7s. to 8s., per cwiches beas submitted to: Ordinary 82s, to 88s.; Good and Fine Ordinary 82s, to 103s.; the finer sorts of Plantation have, however, been he little affected, and which is also the case with foreign; the disches nancy, however, existing balance and Jamaious is too great pancy, however, existing between these and Jamaicas is too great to admit of its continuance.—No variation in R. P. Sugars; Foreign Sugars erjoy more demand and rather better prices; Yellow Has vannahs 30s, and Brazil ditto 26s.; the sale of East India Sugar went as low as 9s, to 11s, for Soft Brown; Fine Yellows 23s, to 24s, up to 36s, 6d, for good Whites—Refined Goods are rather lowin, Very little has been done in Rums, but Brundles are in request - Very Mille has been done in Rums, but Brundles are in request and have advanced to 4s. 2d. per gallon. — The saie of East India Rice was augmented to nearly 18,000 bags; nearly all wit disposed of at a small reduction; Bengal Ordinary to Fine 1ls. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.; Paina White 16s. to 16s. 6d.; subsequently very little has been done.—By a further declaration the sale of East India Cotton is postponed to the 12th proximo; the quantity state at 19,000 bales.— The business throughout the week has been but limited. limited, at previous prices; this remark is also applicable to the Liverpool Cotton murket.

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On Monday, the 24th inst. the Lady of J. P. Lockharz, May of Tradition

square, of a son.

At Brixham, Devon, on Sunday, the 23d inst. the wife of Edward Hodge.

Esq. Purveyor to the Forces, of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the Lady of Sir Thos. D. Ackland, Bart. of a daughter.

On the 22d just. at Highbury-hill, the lady of the late Rev. H. G. Spering.

of a von. 6
On Thursday, at St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, the lady of Charles as gastus Tulk, Esq. M. P. of a son.
On Tuesday, at Copped Hall, Mrs. Henry John Conyers, of a dampher of

On Thesday, at Copped rist, here reary experience of Walthamston.

On the 26th inst. by the Rev. John Mercwether, Charles Lean, But of Fenchurch-street, merchant, to Emma Cieghorn Proctor, of Walthamston, cidest daughter of Thomas Proctor, Esq. of Stamford-hill, and grand-daughter of the late Thomas Proctor, Esq. of Benger-hall, Herts.

On Thursday, at Kensington Charch, Georga Celly Lofins, Esq. sas of General and the late Lady Elizabeth Lofins, to Catherine, widow of F.S. Schuyler, Ran.

On Thursday, at Konsington
General and the late Lady Elizabeth Lottus, to Catherine, who was a Schuyler, Esq.
Monday, at Mary-le-bone Church, J. H. Markland, Esq. of the Inner Teaple, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Francis Freeling, Esq. of the General Poet Office.

Tuesday, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. Bishop, Esq. to Emily, young daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Berkely, of Writtle, Essex.
On Wadnesday last, at Thuriow, Suffolk, Dr. Frederick Thackery, was parish.

Artery, at Mortlake, the Rev. Edw. James, Perpetual Curate of Martine, vals, eldest daughter of Frederick Reeves, Esq. of East Sheen, Spring.

DIED.

20th inst. aged 63, much and deservedly respected. Win the learning with the

at Walwerth, George Bayly, Req. late Capt. in the sear of his age.

authorick Park, Mary Anne, wife of Thos. This is

Croydon, Miss Mann, eldest daughir a e, Kent, in the outh year of her age,

Wolfaston, Req. St. John C or brother, Viscount Clines Captain George

Sixth.

On the 1 Sth inst.

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On Sundaya, the 23d inst. it

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At Greenwish, or the 27th inst.

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LOND'ON: Printed an a Published by R. T. WEAVEN, only Communications, to the Editor, (post paid) are received.

BUZZ

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 43.

October

# SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC.-KIALLMARK'S universally-admired Variations NEW MUSIC,—KIALLMARK'S universally-admired Variations on the favourite Air, "Cease your Fanning," adapted for two performers on the Piano Forte, by D. Bruguier, price 3s.—Perry's Grand Coronation March, composed and arranged as a Duet for the Fiane Forte, price 2s.—Latour's celebrated "Le Retour de Windsot," arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Piano Forte, by D. Bruguier, price 5s.—The popular Air, "Sul Margine d'un Rio," an Italiaa Air, with Variations as a Duet for two performers on the Piano Forte, by Edw. Booth, price 2s. 6d.—Boleidied's favourite Overture, "Du Calife de Bagdad," arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Piano Forte, by T. Goodban, price 4s.—The above Duets are particularly recommended to the notice of the Musical World, being arranged by the first Masters of the present age.—London: Published by Maybev and Co. Music Sellers to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, 17 'Oul Bond street, where may be had, Hart's Fourth Set of Quadrilles, including "George the Fourth," Coronation Waltz, &c. 4s.

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Night only) by Mr. Amhurst.

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Or those who may be desirous of avoiding the tedious and disagreeable
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J. COURTNEY, Hon. Sec.
All poor persous, afflicted with Diseases of the Eye, may apply for advice on the same days at half past ten o'clock, and may in general be furnished with Tickets of Admission, which have been left by different Governors of the Charity for that purpose.

DR. MERRIMAN, Physician Accoucheur to the Middlesex Hospital; and Dr. Ley, Physician Accoucheur to the Westminster Lying-in-Hospital, will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on the THEORY and PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on MONDAY NEXT, the 8th of October, at Half past Ten oclock.

Particulars may be learnt at Dr. Merriman's, No. 26, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly; at Dr. Ley's, 24, Mount-street, Perkeley-square; and at the Middlesex Hospital, where the Lectures will be given.

Just published, by John Callow, Medical Bookseller, 16, Princes-street,
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valuable parts of a subject, and to give them the exact form which is most
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Contents:—I. The New Forest Paper—II. Prospective Leiter concerning Poetry—III. Notices of old English Comedies. No. 1, Eastward, Hol—IV. Adventure in the North-West Territory—V. Selavonic Traditional Poetry—VI. Expedition against the Pirates of the Gulph of Persia, 1819-20—VII. Timburdoo and Mungo Park—VIII.—Letter from Bill Truck, inclosing "The Man-of-war's man, Chap. I.—IX. The Steam Boat, No. 7. London Adventures, Tale 11. The Effigies, Tale 12. The Broken Heart—X. On Feldberg's Denmark—NI. Way are Poets indifferent Crities?—XII. Gracious Rain,—XIII. A Mother's Dige over her Child—XIV. Morsels of Melody, Part 2.—XV. On Coplestone's Inquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Prefestination, Better 1.—XVI. Martin, the Carder, a West Meathian Tale—XVII. Familiar Epistles to Christopher North, from an Old Friend with a New Face, Letter 2. On Anastasius, by —— Lord Byron—XVIII. The Voyages and Travels of Columbus Secundus, Chap. II and 12.—XIX. Dr. Scott's Return from Paris II!—XX. Expestulation with Mr. Barker—XXI. Familiar Epistles to Christopher North, from an Old Friend with a New Face, Letter 3. On the Personalities of the Whigs and the Outer's against Maga—XXII. The late Queen—XXIII. The King Visit to Ireland—XXIV. Works preparing for Publication—XXV. Monthly List of New Publications—XXVI. Monthly Register, &c.

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TO-MORROW EVENING the Entertainments will commence with (Seventh Time) a Comic Burletta called CAPERS AT CANTER-BURY. After which BRUNO, or the SULTAN'S FAVOURITE. The whole to conclude with the Pantomine of the FAIRY of the NORTH STAR.

THREE OF £30,000 MONEY!

J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT solicil the favours of the Public at their Old and Fortunate Offices, \$7, Cornhill, 11, Holbord, and 38, Haymarket, London; where they had the satisfaction, in the very last Lottery, to share and sell No. 4421, £25,000; 2.053, £21,000; 1466, £4,000; 9,182, £2,400; 12,730, £2,400; 19,023, £2,100; besides many smaller Capitals. And they also sold in Shares all the £20,000 Prizes in one Lottery of the preceding Contract. J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT have no hesitation in recommending the Scheme of the present Lottery (which begins on TUES-DAY, 30th THIS MONTH) to the attention of their Friends and the Public;—it contains Three Prizes of £30,900! and 30 other Capitals—All Money—with not two Blanks to a Prize.—£30,000 for the first-drawn Prize. Tickets and Shares are on sa'c at their fortunate Offices, where they hope to have the pleasure of paying to the Public one or more of the £30,000, Prizes, and by their Agents.

#### SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, SEPT. 29.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Yeadon and Matthews, Sheffield, entlers.—G. Bays and Co. Great St. Amestreet, Westminster, corn-dealers.—Moserand Atkinson, King-street, Cheapside, linen-drapers.—Kettlewell and Emerson, Friday-street, warehousemen.—Abbott and Roser, Lamb's-buildings, Bunhill-row, soap-makers.—Stott and Hoyle, Rawtenstall, Forest of Rossendale, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.—S. Ashton and Brothers, Hyde, Newton; and Werneth, and Manchester, cotton-spinners.—B. Ashton and Co. Newton Bantu, and Manchester, calico-printers.—G. T. and M. Elgie, Lincoln, attornies at law.—J. Rigby and Sons, Manchester, silk and cotton-manufacturers.—Hill and Hohne, Carlisie, mercers and drapers.—R. Coates and Son, Manchester, cotton-spinners.—Hold, friars, tin and iron plate-workers,—H. and W. Bishop, Chatham, grocers.—Messrs. Bankart, and Benson, Leicester, woolstaplers,—Davis and Hooker, Bermondsey, hair-merchants.—Ball, Hamilton and Co. St. Austell, merchants.—Sugden and Woodcock, Leeds, Yorkshire, machinematers.—Byrne and Eccles, Whittle-in-le-Woods, Lancashire, coal-dealers.—Hine and Scarlett, jun. Clement's-lane, provision-dealers.—Mayhew, Price, and Styan, Chancery-lane, attornies.—Hoyle, Chatburn, and Co. calico-printers, Manchester, so far as respects W. Fathergill.—Taylor and Beavan, Newgate-street, milliners.—C. and R. Dewes and Ansel, Wentworth-street, Spital-fields, sngar-refiners.—Dann, Johnson, and Bird, New Bond-street, tea-dealers.—Budd and Jones, Nelson-place, City-road, Legloora and chip hat-pressers.—Evans and Dunn, Bristol, wool-brokers.—Letton and Sherman, Greenwich, plumber.

## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 6, 1821.

The King arrived at Brussels on Thursday the 27th of last month, in good health. His Majesty left that city on Monday morning the 1st instant, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Clancarty; and after visiting the Fields of Waterlow, slept at Sombrefthat night.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 5, 1821.

July 25.—2d Reg. Life Guards.—Ass. Surg. S. Broughton, to be Surg. rick Moore, who retires.—E. Cutler, Gent. to be Ass.—Surg. vice Broughton.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, City and County of the City of York.

E. B. Denison, Esq. to be Dep. Lieut.—R. York, Esq. to be ditto.

July 25.—24 West York Millitia.—Capt. H. Priestley to be Majer, vice Sericantson, resigned.

3d West York Millitia.—F. W. Chambers, Gent. to be Bris.

Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry—Lieut. R. L. Lee to be Capt.—Cornets J. L. Kaye, and the Hon. J. H. Cradeck, to be Lieuts.—Lord Muneaster, and R. Gilbert, Gent. to be Cornets.

Southern Reg. of Yorkshire (West Riding) Yeomanry Cavalry.—J. Wray, Gent. to be Ass.—Surg.

Craven Legion Cavalry—Lieut. T. M. Johnson to be Capt.—Cornet J. B. Hall to be Lieut.—R. Tillotson, Gent. to be ditto—J. Garth, Gent. to be Cornets.

Ensign R. Bramley to be Lieut.—Brown, Gent. Jun. to be Ensign.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Gumberland.

To be Dep. Lieuts.—R. Ferguson, Esq.—R. Fawcett, Esq.—W. Fleicher.

Clerk.

Royal Cumberland Reg. of Militia.—W. Widdup, Gent., and L. L. Wynne,

lerk. Royal Cumberland Reg. of Militia.—W. Widdup, Gent. and L. L. Wenne.

cent to be Lieuts.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieut, of the County of Westmorland.

Royal Westmorland Reg. of Militia.—T. A. Maling, Gent. to be Ensign.

Westmorland Yeomanry Cardry.—E. W. Hasell, Esq. to be Major.—G.

routbeck, Esq. to be Capt.—H. Addison, Gent to be Lieut.

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LAMBER C. B. Ardwick, new Manchester catter manufacturer.

I.AMBER'C, R. Ardwick, near Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, ROWBOTTOM, R. Oldham, machine-maker.
MOODY, S. Frome Selwood, Someraetshire, baker.
BOWER, J. Tothift-street, Westminster, grocer.
THOMPSON, J. T. Long Acre, coach-joiner.
EVANS, T. B. Strand, wine and brandy-merchant.
WELLS, S. Middleton Garden, Pentonville, fruiterer. - 1 m of E

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVEB.

Pedder, Readhead, and Hockett, Gould-square, ship-brokers.—Greenwood and Bley, Thornbury, straw bonnet-makers.—J. and H. Hodgaen, Paul edd wine-merchanta,—biilla and Baker, Asiborue, chymists.—E. and S. White, Red Llon-street, surgeons.—Ely and Downing. Hope-wharf, Wapping, wharfingers.—Godwin, Dawes, Reeve, Mills, Fortsmonth, and Rickmain, Gospert, contract-butchers.—Irish, Whittaker, and Perkins, Blackmaintest, chymiats.—T. D. and T. Cotton, Finch-lase, stock-agents.—Ballinger and Coventry, Union-street, (no trade)—Pugh and Rowsell, Bankelde, coal-merchants.—Adams and Platt, Liverpool, cart-owners.—J. R. and J. Pretty, Hilston, ironmongers.—T. and 40. Vining, Bristol, com-factors.—Thou, Smith, and Salter, Hailfax, Nova Scotia, (no trade).—Wilson, Browne, and St. Barbe, Ratcliffe-highway, brewers.—Kay and Shepherd, Bury, machine-makers.

BANKRUPTS. MBRCBR. H. Liverpool, merchant.
WARD, T. Seam, Yorkshire, maltster.
WHITEHEAD, R. Werithnell, Lancashire, corn-merchant.

WHITEHEAD, R. Werithnell, Lancashire, corn-merchant.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 29, T. Cave, Hindley, dealer.—Nov. 2, J. Blackett, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, batcher.—Nov. 3, M. Cohen, Devonshire-street, exchange-broker.—Oct. 27, W. Williams and A. Whyte, New Bond-street, hatters.—Nov. 17, B. and J. Troughton, Wood-street, silkmen.—Oct. 27, T. Garbutt, Manchester, woollen-cord-manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES—Oct. 22.

Jr Carver, Lancing, Sussex, farmer.—J. Dalton, Bury St. Edmunds, surgeon.—S. Garton, Wood-street, silk-mannfacturer.—J. Lawrance, Pimilico, wine-merchant.—J. Waddington, Reading, shoemaker.—R. Gower, St. Austell, linen-draper.—J. Drake, Lewisham, master-mariner.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARIS, SEPT. 30.—The King of England left Calais on the morning of the 26th. About five in the evening of that day, the cannon of the citadel of Lisle announced the approach of His Majesty to that city. The Marquis de Jumilhac, who had arrived an hour previously, proceeded at the head of his staff, to the Paubourg de la Barre, to accompany the King on his entrance. A trivial ac-cident procured to the inhabitants of Lisle the pleasure of having a full view of His Majesty. Near the barrier, a spring of the carriage broke, and the postillions pulled up. The carriage of Madame de Lamairie followed that of the King; this lady alighted, and had the honour of ceding it to the Monarch, who, at the instantant mense multitude preceded His Majesty, who was welcomed by the most animated acclamations, which he acknowledged in an affection. anisst animated accumiations, which he acknowledged in an affectionate manner. The King alighted at the Motel de l'Europe, where he received the principal authorities. The population of title town thronged the Rue Basse, in which the hotel is situated. In the course of the evening the garrison band played various military airs and select symphonics under the windows of the saloon.—Garatte de France. cette de France.

His Majesty, the King of England, having passed the night at Lisle, left that city on the morning of the 28th instant, for Brussals, where he would arrive the same evening. It was expected, that after having dined with the whole Court, this Monarch would go to the theeless to see the Ower of the Passed was a constant. the theatre, to see the Opers of the Bayaderes performed. To the details which have already been given relative to the stay of this Sovereign at Calais, we have to add, that on drinking the first glass of wine after dinner, at the Hotel Dessin, His Majesty gave—"Gentlemen, I drink the health of the King of France," With his last glass he toasted "The good welcome which I have resided in this town."—Every thing concurs to induce the belief that releved in this town."—Every thing concurs to induce the belief that His Majesty will visit neither Vienna nor Paris, as has been remoured.—Journal de Paris.

The King of England left Lisle on the morning of the 27th, ut half past nine o'clock, after breakfast, at which were present MM, de la Chatre and Jumilhac, the Prefect, and the Mayor. His Majesty took the route to Belgium. At the moment of his departure, M. de Jumilhac received a very benutiful snoff-box; the proprietor of the Hotel de l'Europe a draft for 6000 francs; the guard another for 500 francs; and the band one for 200 francs.—Courier Franc.

The Moniteur contains a Royal Ordinance, dated the 27th Sept.

After reciting that his Majesty has received information of the progress of the yellow fever in Catalonia and other provinces of Spain, it directs that all communication by land between Catalonia and the Department of the Bustern Pyrennees shall cease until a new order, except by the route of Perthus, and that every traveller coming from Spain shall perform quarantine at that place.

Oct. 2.—On Sunday, at noon, an attempt was made to assassinate Major-General the Baron Dujon, by the Sieur Ruault, formerly an officer in the 2d regiment of Curassiers of the Royal Guard, who was dismissed from the corps, whilst it was under the command of the Baron. He forced his way through the window into the study of the General, and stabbed him in the region of the bases the band and the shoulder. The assassin was consent

heart, the head, and the shoulder. The assassin was secured.

Letters from Perpignan of the 21st ult. state, that from Barce. long to the French frontiers there were no symptoms of contagion. The French Sanitary Cordon, however, keeps up an unceasing vigilance. The troops bivouac as if in the presence of an enemy. The Caducee, a Marseilles Journal, of the 25th ult. affirms in posi-The Caduces, a Marseilles Journal, of the 25th utr. amrins in positive terms that the yellow sever is not in the city, but alludes obscurely to a circumstance that had occurred, which, according to the explanation given by the Journal de Lyon of the 28th, was, that a man who had been employed in the Lazarette had been taken ill after his return to the City, in consequence of which he was conveyed to the Lazaretto, together with six of his comrades and all the inhabitants of the house in which he resided. It is added however that the discount with which he had been attacked added, however, that the disorder with which he had been attacked turned out not to be the yellow fever.

By a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Genov, dated the 22d ult, all vessels bound there from Fortugal, Spain (including Gibraltar), the South of France, and Balearic Islands, are to be subjected to ten days' quarantine in the Gulf of Spezzia.

An article dated Venice, the 19th ult. states, that the two Austrian Captains who were captured by a Turkish corsair, have been released by a French frigate, which has taken the corsair, and carried him into Smyrna, where he will be punished with all the

NAPLES, SEPT. 14.—The daring ravages of numerous bands of robbers call imperiously for strong and decisive measures; a correspondence on the subject has taken place between this Government and Cardinal Gaasalvi, the Minaster of the Pope, and it has been agreed that the two States (Rome and Naples) shall unite their utmost exertions to exterminate those banditti. The provinces of the kingdom have been united into four districts, to each of which has been appointed a General, with absolute authority; each of these Generals is accompanied by a Commissary of the King. The far greater port of these hands are composed of disabled troops and expatriots. The leader was a Colonel of the Constitutional Militia, who has ravaged and leid under contribution whole towns and villayer. A short time back he set fire to by night, and destroyed every thing that was consumeable on the estate of a respectable proprietor who had thought fit to refuse his black mail, and to re-

oist his regressions.

Frame very SEFT. 20.—The King of England will proceed from hence to He we Homburg, then to Sentgard, and perhaps to Darm-

. Accounts from Odesso of S. pt. 2, mention the receipt of news from Co. stantinople of the 27th Au. stating that the Turks had given some Ar. denian churches to the Gr. eks. The Greeks at Odessa complain bitt, why that the Sultan has spointed a new Pattersh in an illegal ma wher, that is without the concurrence of the great Synod (all the measures of which were put to death); that the articles found in their possession to be that Gentleman they will not recognise him; that he has leaved a pastored letter, perty. They were fully cormitted for the robbery.

which is, to fact, as an items, which file problems, the unhapped Gregory, was forced to ago. Learly, they indice that the new Patriarch is a Jew in dispuse.

SEPT. 25.—Lords Varmouth and Bolingbroke, Chumberlaine of

His Britannic Majesty, have just arrived here. The repairs and embellishments which have been made at the Hotel of the English egation, for the reception of the King, will cost upwards of 5000 florins.

HAMBURGH, SEPT. 28 .- The Russian Minister here had two Couriers within a short interval of each other; the first came from Berlin, the other from Stockholm. It is said the differences respecting the affairs of Turkey, notwithstanding the moderation of the Courts interested, not only continue, but that the negociations do not promise a pacific result. On the other hand it is affirmed that the Court of St. Petersburgh has sent a Circular to the other Powers stating, that a dispatch from the Grand Vizier by no means satisfies the just demands of the Emperor; his Majesty proposes to call together an European Congress upon this subject.

News have been received at Bremen, that the learned Profes Schweigger, of Konigsburgh, who set out a year ago on a scientific tour to the East, has been murdered near Palermo by his postillion.

ANTWERP, SEPT. 28.—Important negociations have recently taken place between the Cabinets of Petersburgh and Stockholm. It is thought their object was relative to certain stipulations in the

Treaty of Kiel, respecting the cession of Norway to Sweden, of which treaty the Emperor Alexander is the declared guarantee. AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 97.—Accounts from Batavia, of May 21, are more favourable respecting the health of the Europeans. The number of victims was less by three-fourths than before.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Many persons suppose that the King of England will come and spend a week in this capital. We have good reason to doubt the truth of this news. A courier, whom Count Munster has sent here, has given rise to various speculations The only thing certain is, that there will be a meeting on the from-

tiers between the two Sovereigns.

Intelligence from the banks of the Rhine state, that all the preparations for the King of Great Britain at Hanover are completed. His Majesty will make his solemn entry into that city about the middle of October.

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 18 .- Our Court has now put on mourning for the late Queen of England. The King and the Crown Prince are expected to return to this city the day after to morrow. The harvest proves very bad in the northern provinces of the kingdom.

COPENHAGEN, SEFT. 22.—The news of the rising of corn prices in England has caused a great activity in our corn trade. Many persons, however, fear that the prices will soon fall again.

AUGSBURG, SEFT. 24.—It is affirmed that the Russian Cabinet,

although it manifests entire satisfaction upon some points, such as the raising of the embargo and the re-establishment of the free passage of the Dardanelles, insists, in the most formal manner, upon obtaining entegorical and more precise answers relatively to several objects on which the Ottoman Note expresses itself but very superficially. The Declaration of the Russian Cabinet, which contains ample developments, has been transmitted to the Porte, through the medium of M. de Lutzow, the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinents.

TROPPAU, SEPT. 12 .- The Russian troops which were on the frontiers of Prussia have marched for the interior of the empire.

PRUTH, SEPT. 9.—Prince Ypsilanti was still at Mongatz on the 4th inst.; and the accounts intely given of his release, and conse-

4th inst.; and the accounts intely given of his release, and consequently of his departure for the Peloponnesus, are not confirmed.

Madrid, Srr, 17.—The King will return to Madrid on the 22d.

A courier extraordinary has brought an account of the death of General Arco Agnero, Commander of the province of Estremadura. He left Endajos on the 13th, with his Aide-de Camp and some friends, to hunt. His horse having started off with the bit in his teeth, the General wished to alight, but was thrown with his foot entangled in the stirrup, and was killed.

The Report on the events of the night of the 20th August is published. It states that General Morillo acted on that occasion conformably to military law, and that Lieut. Mancebo had insulted General Morillo. The Report recommends that the result of the General Morillo. The Report recommends that the result of the Inquiry should be communicated to General Morillo; and Lieut. Mancebo tried. The Minister at War, in transmitting the result of the inquiry to General Morillo, intimuted to him that his Majesty was resolved he should immediately assume the command of the province.

SEPT. 21.—The Captain-General conducts himself with great vigour, and has organised a new military police, which day and night parade the city, dispersing the populace, and even entering several public and private houses to disperse the disaffected. The Captain-General hasissued Proclamations to the Municipal Authorities, and to the citizens, expressing his determination, at all hazards, to prevent disturbance, by the signal punishment of persons disposed to act in hostility to the law.

A letter from Mount Louis, dated the 19th Sept. confirms the previous accounts, that unwards of 67.000 nassports were delivered SEPT. 21 .- The Captain-General conducts himself with great

previous accounts, that upwards of 67,000 passports were delivered before the establishment of the cordon of health. It was concealed from the inhabitants that this cordon would be formed at a very little distance from the town; as soon, however, "as it was known to them, they committed and excesses. The civil authorities had quitted the town

PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 4 .- The Baron de Stregonoff is expected here immediately. Letters from Vienna state, that he had set out for Petersburgh, after having had an interview of two hours with here immediately. General the Count de Wittgenstein. The Petersburgh Journals do not speak of the departure of the Emperor—Guzette de France.

-The St. Petersburgh Gazette states that the wet weather has done great injury to the crops in the government of Pskow, the summer core and hay being carried away by inunda-tions. The harvest of the winter corn was not begun, partly on account that it was not ripe, and on account of the contin

Extract of a letter from a young officer of His Majesty's ship Medina, at Smyrna:—"When I went on shore the other day for fresh beef I saw two poor Greeks who were just hung up over the beam of a door by the Turks (the doors here having a beam or two projecting out, thatched to keep the sun from them). These poor fellows were just slung up as I passed by, with a small cord made fast to the latch of the door, three or four Turks standing by at the time. A few days back the bodies of eight Greeks floated by our ship, and cometimes they have killed twenty in one night. Since ship, and sometimes they have killed twenty in one night. Since we have been here the Greeks have taken from the Turks a corvette and two brigs, and burnt a seventy-four and six brigs, by sending fire-ships in among them."

THE MURDER AT HIGHGATE. On Priday the final examination of Barrett and his wife took place before the Rev. Dr. Owen, at A woman, named Hopkins, stated, that on the morning of the murder of Sells, she saw Barrett about six o'clock turn down Hornsey-lane, and he stopped as if to consider which way he should go; he crossed Ashbrett's field exactly at the back of Mr. Hale's house, and near some hay stacks there was a black man sitting in a kollow; Barrett appeared as if he had left the black man and crossed a stile and proceeded to the point where she had first seen him; the black man went away. Burrett denied what the woman had sworn to be true; he never crossed the field nor stile. He went that morning to tell the deceased's son of the death of his father. The prisoners were afterwards examined as to the robbery at Mr. Rothschild's, and several witnesses proved many of the articles found in their possession to be that Gentleman's pro-

The King arrived at Brussells on the 87th tilt. at half o'clock in the evening, and on the following day His Majest dined with the King of the Netherlands at the Palace of Luck Three of the royal carriages were in readiness at half-past three o'clock, when His Majesty, who was dressed in the full uniform of a Field Marshol, took his seat, attended by Lord Chincarty and the Marquis of Conyugham, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, and some of gentlemen of His Majesty's suite, followed immediately after. The announcement that His Mujesty was to set out brought together crowd of spectators. His Majesty did not return from the Palage till past one o'clock the following morning; he was much pleased with the style in which he was received there. A company of French performers, from the principal theatre, acted a private play for the entertainment of His Mujesty, and a few select individuals received invitations to attend. In the evening His Majesty was present at the representation of the Bayaderes, at the Theater Royal. The King of the Netherlands and all the Royal Pamily, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Londonderry, a great number of illustrious strangers, as well as an immense crowd of spectators, were present, and the theatre overflowed. His Majesty et out on Monday morning at nine o'clock for Namur; he will visit the plain of Waterloo as he passes. He took the road to Hus, Liege, and Aix-la-Chapelle, to Germany. His Majesty purchasel some magnificent Brussels lace and some articles of jewellen. His Majesty's style of travelling, with the exception of an except, is more in the fashion of an English nobleman them in the spiendom of a British Monarch. The King of France had ordered relays of cavalry to escort our King through that country, but His Majesty declined that mark of respect. His Majesty's gracious case and cheerfulness, at the various places where he stops, have infatte most favourable impressions.

#### INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT. ad accept

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On Wednesday Wm. Ashton was opposed by Mr. Heath on be half of several creditors. The Insolvent had been discharged under the Insolvent Act in April, 1817, and that he had not obtained the consent of three-fourths of his creditors to present his present ped-tion, the want of which left it in the discretion of the Court whetion, the want of which left it in the discretion of the Court whether he should be heard before the expiration of five years from List discharge—Mr. Barlow stated, that in July, 1817, the Insolvent represented himself as a man of property, who was fond of agricultural pursuits, and proposed taking from him 100 acres of wasteland, which he said he would improve. Mr. Barlow was induced by those representations to let him the land, and also to sail him a quantity of birch that was growing upon it, and which Mr. E. a quantity of birch that was growing upon it, and which Mr. E. sold was well worth 1001, but as an encouragement he gave it his for 201. The Insolvent kept possession of the land a year, pail but one quarter's rent, never haid out a shifling on the property, sold the birch and every thing else that he could sell, and then ran away.—Mr. Bradberry stated, that he also had let the Insolven 100 acres of land; the lands adjoined, and Mr. Bradberry's had a large house on it, which was much out of repair. The insolven said he would put it in complete repair, and lay out 20001, aparthe property. He never haid out a shifting in improvements or remains or really any rest; but, after selling every thing, he rerepairs, nor pald any rent; but, after selling every thing, he ran away, and was found in London passing by another name.—The Court said the Insolvent's conduct did not entitle him to any favor, he must therefore obtain the consent of three-fourths of his creditors before his petition could be entertained.

John Hobbs, who had been examined on a former day, came up for final examination.—The Insolvent's discharge was opposed by his brother-in-law,——Bridle, the late guoter of Ilchester, on the ground of concealment of property, Bridle alleging that the insolvent had not accounted for his furniture.—The Insolvent, on his former examination, stated, that since he lost his situation of taskmaster of lichester prison, his wife had been obliged to dispose of his furniture for the support of herself and eight children, but le could not then say who had been the purchaser. — The case was at that time adjourned to give the Insolvent time to procure affidirly in proof of the statements he made. A number of affidavits with that view were this day read; one of which was made by the insivent's wife, in which she named the several persons to whom she had sold the furniture, amongst whom was the well known Henry Hunt, who confirmed the statement of his having purchased a part of the Insolvent's furniture, and gave him on excellent character for honesty, &c. in which he was joined by several other deponents -The Court were of opinion he was fully entitled to the benefit of the Act. He was forthwith discharged,

Joseph Strange was opposed by Messrs, Barry and Cook of behalf of his landlord and several other creditors. The institute had been a farmer and cattle-dealer at Stonehaven, in Dorsessire; being in arrear of rent, he sent his cattle and furniture to his brother's, and shut up his house. A witness who saw the insolvent re-moving his property by night, stated that he (insolvent) requested him to keep counsel; and the landlord's solicitor deposed, that him to keep counsel; and the landlord's solicitor deposed, the when he accused the insolvent of having made away with his property, he appeared very sorrowful, and cried, but did not deny it. The insolvent said he was indebted to his brother, and gave him the property in payment.—The Court said it was very evident that the insolvent had either concented his second. broperty in payment.—The contrada is property, or given an undue preference to a creditor, and in either case it was necessary that he should be visited with the consequences of his conduct. The judgment of the Court therefore was, that he should not be discharged until he should be imprisoned 18 months after the date of fling his

nution. William Humphreys was opposed. He lind been sent to prison of a 14th May, and did not file his petition till the 27th July ; the day the 14th May, and did not file his petition till the 27th July; the data after, he sold his furniture, which was valuable; and on the 4th of August he assigned the property then in his possession, which was of trifling value, to the provisional assignce of the Court, without making any mention of what he had sold. The insolvent soid be had sold his furniture to support himself in prison and to defray the expense of obtaining his discharge.—The Court animadverted on the insolvent's conduct in not truly stating all the property he was possessed of at the time of his going to prison, the whole of which should be assigned to the provisional assignee of the Court, after which the insolvent might apply to the Court to be allowed a sufficiency for his support and necessary expences. The judgment the Court was, that the insolvent should not be discharged until be should be in prison nine months from the date of filing his petition.

James Robinson, a sailor, was brought up to be heard, and was not opposed; but it appeared by his examination that he had sold his watch while in prison for his support; and, on reference to his schedule, that he had not mentioned having a watch when he was arrested.—The Court told the insolvent it was his daty to have stated in his schedule all the property of every sort that he had in his possession at the time he was arrested, and as he had not done so, be could not be discharged immediately. "I am sorry for it, Sir," said the Insolvent. "I am sorry too," said the Chief Com-Sir," said the Insolvent. "I am sorry too," suid the Chief Commissioner, "but your case is one I am bound to notice for the benefit of others; but as I believe you acted in ignorance, and were probably urged by distress, the judgment of the Court is, that you shall he discharged in two months from the data of filling you petition."



#### ASSIZES.

WATERFORD.—Michael Crosbie was indicted for the mander of James Bluett, on the mountains of Stieve Green, on the 19th of June. The evidence proved, that a number of riotous persons had collected on the mountains, and that Bluett was among the number, and was shot when the military attempted to disperse them. The Learned Judge laid down the law on the subject of rioting, and said, that if when a riotous mob, of the description they heard of, collected together, howering round, and threatening to assail a public officer in the discharge of his duty, could there be a doubt of their object? Was the Sub-Sheriff them to have retreated from such a band of invless savages? No, Geatlemen, said his Lordship, it would have degraded the two, and brought it into contempt; and his attempting to do so, would most probably have increased the audacity of, the mobi, and have led to more serious consequences. The Learned Judge them said, if the Jury believed the evidence, they should acquit the prisoner.—The Jury immediately returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Terence Abserm, John Absent, John Mansfield, Michael Lenne, and six others were traited.

and six others, were indicted at these Assizes for a riot at the lands of Grilagh, in this county, on the 19th of June last. Charles Maunsell, Sub-Sheriff of the county, was ordered to take a sufficient force on the day in question, to disperse a riotous party on the lands of Grilagh and Ballylangaden; a notice had been posted up against a house, the previous day, of the illegality of the meeting he went to the ground, he saw about 200 persons levelling a house two stories high, and sinted; saw several on horseback, and others approaching from different parts of the mountain, supposes two or three thousand; they were shouting; the house was inhabited; saw the inhabitants coming out of the house; witness several times called to the mob in the King's name to disperse; but instead of dispersing, they shouted, and con-tinued their attack on the house, and had made breaches in two angles of it; witness hastened on, with some of the Magistrates, gentlemen, and constables, round by a passable part of the glen to the mob; witness several times called on the mob, told them he was Sheriff, and commanded them in the King's name to disperse, but instead of so doing they shouted; witness attempted to take one of the mob prisoner; witness said to him in English, that he was the King's prisoner; he replied in Irish, that he did not understand him; on which witness said in Irish, "you are the King's prisoner," the man then said in Irish, "I am not by J-s," and at the same time took up his slave, in an attitude of attack on witness; all witness's efforts to disperse the mob were ineffectual; consulted with the Magistrates, and made a signal for the military to come up; and after they came up they fired over their heads; the mob then dispersed, in two bodies, in different directions; the military were sufficiently near to kill a great many, if they chose witness ordered them to be pursued, and followed the large body and took the men at the bar prisoners.—Some of the prisoners were not identified. The Jury retired, and brought in a verdict of Guilty against Michael Lenane, John Abeurn, and Terence Abeara; and acquitted the prisoners who had not been identified. The prisoners tound guilty were sentenced to solitary confinement for six months.

DUMPRIES.—The Justiciary Court was opened here the 20th

DUMPRIES.—The Justiciary Court was opened here the 20th inst. by Lord Hermand.—William Johnston was found guilty of stealing a watch from Walter Rule, whilst fast asleep in the house of Peter Telford, innkeeper, Langholm. He was sentenced to 12 mouths' improvement in Dumfries Gaol. On hearing the sentence, the prisoner impudently exclaimed—"Thank God, my Lord, it is no worse; you and I shall meet in Heaven, and then we'll see who's innocent; the watch might have been in 50 hands, and the man ought to be sworn—I say he ought to be sworn."

Robert Newsham was also found guilty of entering a room of the house at Rosshall by a ladder, on the 13th of last month, and stealing thereout notes and silver to the amount of 111. 10s. Sentence, seven years' transportation.—The prisoner hung down his head, and said not a word.—[Here Johnston again started upon his feet, and tawled aloud "It's murder, highway robbery and murder! Is there no man of war's officer in the company that will come forward and speak for a poor fellow that's been shedding his blood for his King and country! There's no instice, by G—d! Not a bit of justice here!? and suiting the action to the word, he struck the boards of the prisoners' box with great fary.]—The Judge inquired if there was no bridewell, in which he could be confined and kept at hard labour? Bailie Kerr replied in the negative, but promised to confine him in a dark cell, on bread and water.

Phillipstown, (in Ireland.)—John Buckley, James Acheson, Matthew Duffy, Michael Daly, and James Cusack, were indicted for firing the dwelling-house of Patrick Murphy, and for the murder of the same Murphy, and his sister, Mary Geraghty, on the same night. The case for the Crown was chiefly proved by two boys, of the ages of 12 and 14. Their evidence was, that between the bours of twelve and one o'clock, on the morning of the 17th of last April, the house of their uncle (Thomas Murphy) where they then were, was attacked by at least thirty or forty persons, variously armed; that three of them set fire to the house, and burnt it; that James Cusack, one of the prisoners, shot their uncle, T. Murphy; that the same man shot Mary Geraghty, mother of the younger boy, and also drove a bayonet into her eye; that another person, not the prisoner, attempted to cut her tongue out; that she died the next morning; that their grandmother died in a few days from terror and grief; she saw the transaction from outside the house, where she escaped. The younger boy identified all the prisoners as being at the murder: the elder, all but Duly.—The prisoners set up, except Acheson, each a separate alibi. Daly's alibi was proved by a respectable witness; but the other three seemed to have very little effect, being very improbable, and ill supported.—The Jury retried for, four hours, and pronounced a verdict of Guilly against Cusack, Duffy, and Buckley only.

Cusack, Duffy, and Buckley only.

INVERNASS, (Scotland.)—Donald Munro, William Munro, and Matthew Water, accused of mobbing and rioting, as also of violently cesisting and obstructing his Majesty's military officers or soldiers in the discharge and execution of their duty.—It appeared from the witnesses, that there was a market on 15th of May last, at North Don, Caitiness, to which recruiting parties of the 78th and 93d Regiments went, for the purpose of beating up for recruits. About six o'clock in the evening, the serjeants who commanded ordered the drummer to beat the long roll, to march home to Thurso, about nine miles distant. In course of forming the recruiting party. jeant Gunn waived his drawn sword, to induce the crowd to fall back. In the bustle of receding, a boy was pushed in against Gunn and fell. D. Munro said that he had no right to draw his sword and to return it to the scabbard, or else he would cleave the ser-jeant's head. The serjeant answered, that he drew his sword for the purpose of bending the line forming by the military, and that he could not therefore sheath it; on which Munro immediately struck Gunn, as did also many of the other country people; and the soldiery having come up, a general battle ensued, and lasted for some minutes.—On the part of the defendants it was sworn, that Serieant Dunn turned round to the prisoner, D. Munro, and accused him of having pushed in the boy, and on this being denied, said, "D—n you, Munro, I'll run you through the body;" and lifting to his sword, once hit him about the breast or head, and aimed a second blow at him, which was parried off by a switch that Munro held—that the people stapped in, and after this the affray became sommon to all, and the country people and military mixed up into a confused crowd, fighting against each other.—Guilty; and sentenced to three months? imprisonment in Wick jail; and the Munros to pay a fine of 301. each.

#### "LONDON SESSIONS.

On Tuesday, the London Sessions were held at Guildhall. A man named Wrny, was tried for having received a quantity of shoe-leather, the property of Mr. Miller, knowing it to have been stolen.—Mr. Miller stated, that he was extensively robbed, when his suspicions fell on a young lad in his employ, named Butler, who confessed to the robbery, and in consequence of this confession, the prisoner's lodgings were searched, and a quantity of leather found, half worked up, which was identified as the prosecutor's property. The witnesses were ordered to leave the Court.—Joseph Butler, the boy, was called into the box, when it was discovered that he had remained in Court during the trial. His evidence was, on this ground, objected to by Mr. Broderick, and the objection was allowed by the Court.—The Jury found the prisoner Not Guilty.

The prisoner was tried upon a second indictment, for receiving a quantity of leather, the property of Mr. Clow, a shoe-maker; the property could not be sufficiently identified, and the Jury acquitted the prisoner.

James Bright was convicted of having assaulted a gentleman in Smithfield, with intent to rob. The prisoner with some others, hustled the prosecutor, and statched at his writch, without success.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years in Bridewell, and to be once publicly whipped, in the most effective manner.

and to be once punital waterpoor, a table of having stolen a silk handkerchief from the pocket of some person unknown, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one year, and to be once publicly whipped.

#### POLICE.

Bow-straket.—On Tuesday, a person calling himself Benjamin Bloomfield, was charged with fraudulently obtaining from William Shirley, the sum of 2001. It appeared, that in consequence of an advertisement in the Times newspaper of the 9th of April, Mr. Shirley had an interview with Bloomfield, at No. 32, Lincoln's Innfields, respecting a place in the Custom-house, which Bloomfield, it was alledged, falsely pretended he could procure for him. After considerable negociation, Mr. Shirley was induced to give him 2001, for that purpose, and for which he took his bond; but the place was not forthcoming.—He was remanded for a further hearing.

HATTON-GARDEN.—On Monday, a young woman of very interesting appearance, with a fine child, about four years old, in her arms, was charged with stealing 901. in Bank-notes from Mr. Holgson, a baker, at Camberwell.—The prisoner had been allowed to remain in the parlour with Mr. H. She had sought relief from the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He was made acquainted with her distressed situation; but in the course of which he partook too freely of mixed liquors, fell asleep, and whilst in this situation, the prisoner's child, who was playing round him, it is said, took from his pocket, 901. in notes, which it gave to its mother. Shortly, after, Mr. H. awoke, and went away without discovering his loss. She, however, repented of her conduct, and gave herself up to justice.—The prisoner said she was a widow, and that her husband was a sugar-refiner. He died about three years ago, and she was in the greatest distress. She had a brother, a cashier, in an emineat banking-house in the city, and her father, who is still living, was a respectable clergyman in Staffordshire. She was discharged.

MARY-LE-BONE OFFICE.—On Tuesday, a youth, about 15 years of age, named Henry Jenkins, was charged with stealing several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Mrs. Salter, of Edgeware-road.—The prisoner stated, that he became one of a gang of 14 boys, the head or captain was about ten years old, who was noted for his expertness at plunder, and whenever a fresh one was admitted, he was taken under his tuition till he was quite perfect in the art. They met at a certain house about seven or eight in the morning, and then took different routes, two together; whenever they saw a gentleman's door or area-gate open, they crept slyly into the passage, and stole any thing that came to hand, and sold it immediately. The gang nightly met at their rendezvous to report the success they had met with in the course of the day, and those of the gang who were so unlucky as to meet with nothing were supported by the others. The prisoner appeared quite indifferent whilst giving the above statement. The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be remanded for a week.

Mansion-House.—On Wednesday, an information was heard against Messrs. Todd and Co. of Fore-street, under the Wool Act, for having on the 22d Sept. in the port of London, shipped a quantity of worsted yarn without having procured a license or provided that an officer should be in attendance. The forfeiture upon the yarn itself and the lags in which it was contained is 3s. a pound, besides the forfeiture of the yarn itself, the bags, &c. Mr. Todd said, the thing had been done entirely in ignorance of the Act, and pleaded guilty, and observed that the penalty was greater than the yarn was worth. The securities for the payment of the penalty were then emerged into.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—On Tuesday, Henry Kertz was charged with obtaining money under false protences.—Mr. Everest stated, that in April, he kept the Cock, in the Haymarket, St. James's, and was served with: a declaration of an ejectment, in consequence of the improvements in that place. The prisoner, who had been represented to be a clerk to an attorney, said, he had lately commenced business himself, and would defend the cause; he was consequently employed, and at different times money advanced to him, till it was discovered he was no attorney, and the present proceedings were instituted.—The prisoner cross-examined Mr. Everest estate he sums he advanced at each time. Mr. Everest could not particularize dates, but upon the whole, he was certain he had advanced him altogether 721. He produced a list of the different sums, and about 531. of it was in the prisoner's own hand-writing,—The prisoner was fully committed, and the Magistrate told him, two sureties in 501. each, would be admitted as bail for him.

UNION-HALL .- Henry Palmer, charged with fraudulently obtaining bills of exchange to the amount of 2,0001, from Sir T. Champneys, Bart, applied on Monday, to be allowed to stand out on the bail he had given to appear to the warrant, till two o'clock on Tuesday, when he undertook to comply with the Magistrate's This application was agreed to on the part of Sir T. C.'s On Tuesday. Palmer's Solicitor brought a letter from him to the Magistrate, duted from Davis's Lock-up-house, in which he stated that he was then in the custody of the Sheriffs of Middlesex, to whom the Magistrate might issue his warrant to have him kept prisoner. An officer was immediately dispatched by the Magistrate with a warrant for the detention of the defendant, addressa to the Sheriffs of Middlesex.—Sir Thomas Champneys stated, that since the publication of the examination that had taken place before the Magistrate in this business, several gentlemen in the City, extensively engaged in money transactions, whose names be mentioned, had called on him and returned him their thunks for having prosecuted the defendant.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Tuesday, Deanls Keeley was charged with flinging his son, aged 14, from the window of his lodgings in Stanhope-court, Piccadilly, on Monday evening. The poor boy, appeared lame from the effects of falling from the window, which had spraised his ancie, but was clean and healthy. He said, that when he came home, his father made him strip off his jacket, and was about to beat him, when he fled to the window to call for help, his father followed him and flung him out, into the court. He had given him no intentional offence, having been out

all day, endeavouring to earn a trifle by holding gentlemen's horsess to support himself, his father always refusing to maintain him.—

He was ordered to find bail.

On Wednesday a dancing master applied for the interference of the Magistrate to compel his wife to return to him. He described himself as living upon good terms with his wife, at an obscure viblage in Buckinghamshire. On Baturday se'nnight he accompanied her to witness an exhibition of strolling players, in a barn. The husband left his frail sib to see Pizarro, whilst he took a glass of comfort with a neighbouring farmer, and he did not return home till after the play was over. The lady, in the mean time, had become enamoured with the Bolla, and eloped with him in a neighbour's chaise cart. The husband discovered the retreat of the fugitives at Somer's Town; but the wife refused to leave Rolla, and the former sought advice how to make her. The only answer given was, by an action for Crim. Con.—"What!" said the dancing master, with emphasis, "an action against a strolling player!"

NEWMARKET PIRST OCTOBER MENTINO.—Monday—The Trial Stakes, a subscription of 10gs. each, for 3-yr-olds, 7st. 9lb.; 4-yr-olds, 8st. 9lb.; 5-yr-olds, 9st. 2lb.; 6-yr-olds and aged, 9st. 6th. D. M.

Lord Exeter's b. h. Sulina, 5 yrs old.

Mr. Udny's ch. h. Barmecide, 5 yrs old.

Mr. Wyndham's b. h. Robin Hood, 4 yrs old.

3 Mr. Vansitant's ch. c. by Comus, 3 yrs old.

4 Sir J. Shelley's b. h. Antar, 5 yrs old.

5 Mr. Bouverie's bl. h. Paralus, 4 ym old.

6 to 5 on Sultan.

The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50gs. each, with a Cup of 200gs. value, given by his Imperial Highness, for 3-yr-old colses.

1 de Grand Duke Michael Stakes of Sogs. each, with a Cup of 200gs. value, given by his Imperial Highness, for 3-yr-old colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 3lb. A. F.
Lord Grosvenor's br. f. Bittern

Mr. James's Fleur-de-lis

20 to 1 agst Bittern—7 to 1 agst Tressilian.

Twesday.—The Newmarket St. Leger Stakes of 25gs. each, for 3 yr-old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 4lb. D. I.
Lord Exeter's b. f. Augusta. I.
Lord G. H. Cavendish's b. c. by Partisan. 8
Duke of Grafton's b. c. Reginald. 3
Mr. Bouverie's b. c. Tressitian 4
Mr. James's Fleur-de-lis. 5
Mr.:Bouverie's br. c. by Blucher 6
2 to 1 agst Augusta.—3 to 1 agst Lord G. H. Cavendish's br. c.
—7 to 1 agst Reginald.
Mr. Uday's Abjer, 8st. beat his Royal Highness the Duke of

York's Banker, 8st 12th. D. I. 300gs. h. ft.—7 to 4 agst Abjer.

Weilnesday.—Lord Exeter's Athenian beat Mr. Thornhill's Sardonix, T.Y.C. 100gs.—A gold cup of 90gs. value, Ab. M. was womby Mr. Batson's Rusicrucian, beating Lord Clarendon's Mirandola, Robin Hood, Soota, and Manchester.—A subscription of 50gs. B.C. was won by Mr. Wyudham's Littlejohn, beating Mr. Batson's Luss, and Major Wilson's Rotterdam.

Thursday.—The Town Plate of 501, for 3 yr old colts, 8st. 7lb. and fillies, 8st. 3lb. D. I.
Lord Stradbroke's br. c. Incantator 1
Mr. Fox's ch. c. North Wester 2
Duke of Grafton's b. c. Titian 3
Mr. Chiffney's b. c. Cuyp 4
Mr. Greville's b. c. Frimont 5
to 1 agst Incantator—2 to 1 agst North Wester—2 to 1 agst Titian.
Sweepstakes of 15gs each, for 3 yr old colts, 8st. 7lb. fillies, 8st. 3lb.—D. M.
Mr. Villiers's Tanais 1
Mr. Udny's brother to Sir Joshua 2
Mr. Greville's b. f. by Aladdin 2
Mr. Greville's b. f. by Aladdin 3
7 to 4 agst Tanais—2 to 1 agst brother to Sir Joshua.

The Harvest.—In Sussex the wheat is entirely housed or stacked, and in a more favourable state than anticipated a few days since; in all parts of Yorkshire the corn is rapidly withdrawing from the fields, and the country has again the prospect of a continuance of plenty of wholesome food; in Cumberland the grain looks well, the harvest proceeds with rapidity; and a few days of favourable weather will bring it nearly to a close; in the hundreds of Ex-ex, incredible as it may appear, some hop growers have burnt the bines without gathering the crop, because the present prices will not remunerate them for the duty and the cost of picking; in Herefordshire the farms on hilly districts have been blessed with more favourable weather for their harvest than has been experienced in several fertile counties, where the grain was ripe early.

Valuable Information to Families.—A saving of 301, in every 1001, may be effected by Families about furnishing their houses, in consequence of the recent extraordinary reduction in the prices of the best Town Printed Chintz Furniture, Moreens, Merino, Dannasks, &c. &c. Miles and Edwards have opened the New Chintz Furniture and Moreen Warehouse, No. 134, Oxford Street, (nearly opposite Hanover Square,) with an immense stock of the most superior designs, entirely manufactured within the last six months, which they will continue selling at prices full one-third lower than any other house can offer goods of the same description manufactured last year. The much admired French Stripes in every shade of colouring.

ADVERTISEMENT.] In our first introduction to a person, there is nothing conveys to the mind a stronger impression than the Teeth. set of Teeth identifies health, cleanliness, and beauty; but to yellow, black, or carious teeth, we turn with loathing and dis-gust. To all who wish to preserve or beautify the Teeth, Hudson and Company recommend their Botanic Tooth Powder as a sure preventive for all disorders of the mouth; it not merely cleanses, whitens, and beautifies the Teeth, but preserves them from decay to the extremity of age. It fastens Teeth that are looseprevents the decayed growing worse—removes the tarter, and cures the scurvy in the Gums, leaving them firm and of a healthy reduces. It sweetens the breath, is an antidote for Gum-boils, Swelled Face, and the Tooth-ache-and the Proprietors warrant that if used regu larly a tooth will neares decay, and the Tooth ach will not be known; and though so powerful an antiseptic, it is entirely free of acid, and so innocent that a child may take the contents of a Box. Sold, price 2s, 8d, by Jas. Atkinson, (wholesale agent) 44, Gerrard street, Solio-square: Messrs. Gattie and Pierce, 57, Bond-street: Riggs, 35, Bond-street: Sanger, 159, Oxfon:-street: Johnston, 15, Greek-street: Howell and James, 9, Regent- treet: Bayley and Blew, Cockspur-street: Prout, 249, Strand; Johnston, 68, Taile, 41, Cornhill: Niz, Royal Exchange: Rigge, 65, Butler's, 4, Chenpside: Sutton's, Bow Church-yard; Edwards, 66, Newberry, 45, St. Paul's Church-yard, and most Medicine Venders and Perfumers .- Caution. As there are numerous Tooth Powders called Butanic in imitation of the above, please to ask for Hadson's Botanic Tooth Powder,

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An inhabitant of St. Burtholomew the Lass complains that the Church of that parish is still kept in mourning, by what he is pleased to call the impudence of the Churchwardens.

THOMAS's favour has been received—the lines are excellent,

but the subject has been treated in so many ways, that perhaps a serious poem would not be acceptable in this Paper; the production is well worth publication.

Jacky Calf, alias BETTY Bull, is come to hand:

We are fearful less the publication of the circumstances of Mn. M. and his wife might irritate, rather than do good; in a similar case, where LORD GROSVENOR was concerned, we offectwated the advantage without producing the evil; and we mention the subject here this week, that the FATHER may saften, and rescue his son from the miseries of a FRENCH PRISON. If this conswers the humans purpose our anonymous friend, and our Coventry correspondent, have in view, we shall be most happy—if et does not, we see no objection to publishing the appeal next Sunday. We should, of course, wish to hear if this hint has had any effect upon old Mn. M.—at present we need not say more.

The Loyal Englishwoman need not have told us that she was in a passion when she wrote; her best way will be to send us the

nes of the parties she alludes to.

Lost and Found nener was lost to us-we received both; but we do not think the person's conduct justifies the application of the word abbreviated.

SINCERITAS must not accuse us of egotism, but we are obliged

80. repel the attacks of certain persons.
A. Z. should have subscribed himself A. S. S. On the 17th day A.Z. should have subscribed himself A.S.S. On the 17th day of August, 1820, the Lord Chancellor, at the termination of Mr. Brougham's speech, said, "that only two counsel could be heard "oneither side." Mr. Druman alone spoke, with Mr. Brougham; therefore we repeat Mr. Williams was not suffered to open his mouth in the Houre of Lords. If our correspondent alludes to examinations and cross-examinations, we quite agree with him; but in such proceedings how Mr. WILLIAMS could have displayed the "eloquence and turn for argument," which his friends tha tinkers and tailors of Preston alluded lowe certainly are not tinkers and tailors of Priston alluded to, we certainly are not aware. If A.Z. alias A.S.S. means to say literally that he opened his mouth in the House of Lards, we quite egree, for we opened his mouth in the Rouse of Larus, we quite eyem, for we saw ourselves many a noble Lord open his mouth a thousand times during the long-winded harangues of Dennah and Brodeham, and very widely too, who never spoke. We would give A. Z. one hint—not to use his master's seal when he writes to us, it might get his betters into a scrape. AMICUS IGNOTUS next week.

Our correspondents this week have increased to such a number as to render it impossible for us to notice them separately; we are infinitely obliged to all of them for their favours.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Speculation during the week has been extensive; the Funds have advanced to prices nearly as high as they were before the alarm of a auvaneed to prioce iscary as right as they were before the marm of a war between Russia and Turkey. The Jews are among those who have profited by the late sudden change in the Funds. The November Account commenced on Tuesday last; but the continuation on Money Stock till the next week has been unusually large, cash having been scarce within the last few days, owing to the payments naving been scarce within the most lew unys, owing to the payments into the Exchequer. Some anxiety is manifested to know the determination of the Directors of the Bank of England relative to their discounting at 4 per cent.. and much speculation is affort upon the subject. It is supposed by many that such a measure will be resorted to ere long.

Consols opened yesterday morning at 76 1 1 for Money, and 761

Consols opened yesterday morning at 76½ 1 for Money, and 76½ for the Account, at which prices they closed in the afternoon. By letters from the continent, we perceive the Foreign Funds advance in proportion to those of our own country, in consequence of the peaceable dispositions manifested by the two nations, Russia and Turkey. The French 5 per Cents. are at 89 fr. 50 cents.; Neapolitan 5 per Cents. 73; Prussian Bonds 81½ to 52; Austrian Metallic 5 per Cents. 73; and Spanish Metallic 5 per Cents. 75; and Spanish Metallic 5 per Cents. 564. Metallic 5 per Cents. 561.

Reduced Ann	Exchequer Bills 10001. 31
Consols 771 1 1	5001. 2
Dit Aect 771	Small 5
4 per Cents	India Bonds 67 68 p
Navy 5 per cent 110 4	Omnium
FRENCH FI	UNDS, SEPT. 28.
5 per ct. Con. 22 Sept. 86-95	Bask Sh Div. 1 July 1548-7.
Recon. Div. 22 Marca 101	Ex. Lond. 1mo.25-50 3mo.25-30
	SSIAN.
6 per Cent. Inscrip.	2   5 per Cent. Metallics 78
Exchange 11	11-163—Met 3 1
AUS	TRIAN.
5 per Cent. Metallics	734-Exchange 10 4
SPA	NISH.
5 per Cent	e Evolunce
NA	PLES.
5 per Cent 69	-Exchange440 25 55
PRI	SSIAN.
5pr Cnt. Bonds, £100, 831	Ditto, £250 to £1900
HOL	LAND.
21 per Cent	Columbian Bonds 40;
Bank Shares —	

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stook List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

MANUSCRIPT SERMONS, a few Original ones, the Property of a deceased Clergyman, may be had of Mr. WRIGHT, Bookseller, No. 46, Picet-street, in Lots, consisting of FOUR, price ONE POUND.

TRULY INTERESTING MODE of IMPARTING FOREIGN LAN-GUAGES.

GUAGES.

A PROFESSOR, Author of a highly-approved French Grammar, requests leave to inform Ladies and Gentleman desirous of acquiring a speedy knowledge of Foreign Languages, that he has discovered a new and easy mode of imparting them, by which he pledges himself (or he will forfeit all claim to remuneration) to leach persons of either sex to SPEAK FRENCH or GERMAN in Three months; to read, translate, and write correctly. Twelve Lessons; a select Evening Assembly and Convergatione on the above plan: separate nights for Ladies and Gentlemen. Terms Two Guineas per quarter; Entrance Half a Guinea. The advertiser, having his own conveyance, can attend Families and Schools at some distance from London. Apply or direct, post paid, to W. 134, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.

# JOHN BULL.

#### LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

THE reception of our beloved KING upon the Continent -the marked devotion and respect paid to him during his progress, must be truly gratifying to every Englishman. Our readers will find in our ordinary intelligence the details of his journey.

It should seem that his MAJESTY has highly offended

the radicals by his excursion or should rather say, they appear disposed, if possible, to raise a question upon the constitutionality of it.

An article, which appeared in the Times of Monday, attempts to agitate—at least the subject—and in a few words speaks volumes :-

"It scarcely ever happened," (says that Paper,) " that either of the two first Sovereigns of the House of Hanover left the coast of Britain for those of Germany, without producing more or less of temporary evil by their absence. The public confusion of 1720 was so much aggravated by the departure of George I. for the Continent, that he was forced to hurry home again to save the country from destruction. So the rebellion of 1745 was encouraged and ripened by George II.'s protracted stay in Hanover; and when he came back, the civil war was already raging."

And what has this to do with GEORGE the FOURTH? Every body knows that the public confusion of 1720 was occasioned by the bursting of the SOUTH SEA BUBBLE; and every body knows that in the year 1745 a PRETENDER to the Threne was endeavouring to establish himself in SCOTLAND; that we were at war with France; that our KING was on the Continent, and that a price was actually set upon his head.

It seems, under these circumstances, not very strange that George II. should have been sent for, nor very wonderful that he should have made as much haste home as he

But where is the analogy?-We do not see it, although the TIMES does. He asks, " would George the Third have "done so?" The probability is that he would not have gone to the Continent, for he never did.

" Throughout a reign of sixty years that true-born " Englishman never crossed the threshold of his native "Isles." There might have been a good reason found for his late Majesty's national domestication in the troubled state of the Continent. GEORGE the FOURTH has given to England, after a series of the most splendid victories, a firm and honourable PEACE. To the throne of GEORGE the FOURTH have come all the Monarchs of Europe-the KINGS and EMPERORS of the carth-in kindness and in friendship. It might as well be objected to his MA-JESTY, that his late Royal Father had never received such a tribute, and that it was therefore undutiful in him to have accepted it.

But there is something truly cockney in the notion of " true born Englishman never leaving his native isles"it is the essence of cockneyism-for a true born cockney never gets out of the Bills of Mortality, and thus judging of Kings by himself, the cockney thinks it quite wicked to cross the Channel.

But one would really suppose that HIS MAJESTY had broken down some barrier of the Constitution when one reads the following: .... , ,

" It was," says the Times, " an express provision of the " Act of Settlement, 'that the KING should not go to his " foreign dominions without the consent of Parliament;'did we pause here, we might, indeed, consider HIS MA-JESTY'S conduct strange in quitting the kingdom without such consent; but we perceive immediately after, the Times adds, " and although, in subserviency to some of " the courtiers about GEO. I. who thought that it would be "a humiliation to the KING to ask the consent of Parlia-" ment, that clause of the original compact with the House " of Hanover was indiscreetly repealed in the second year " after their accession, still the sound policy of the framers " of the Act of Settlement, will stand recorded to all "future times."

So that, after all the King has by no means outstepped his prerogative since the restricting provisions of the Act have been repealed. The TIMES thinks indiscreetlywhat a slur upon the memo ry of those who sanctioned the measure.

But the alarm under which the Cockney laboure at the horrible things we are to expect under the domination of the Lords Justices, is truly ludicrous.

It is observable, in all their calculations upon the Constitution, hanging (naturally enough) is uppermost in the minds of the Radicals, and consequently, we have this sentence.

"Among the powers which the Lords Justices will have to exer cise, that of life and death, or of the remission of purishment, is one of the most important. The prerogative of mercy is taken away from the King, and transferred to hands unknown to the Constitution. In any case, therefore, where, during the administration of the Lords Justices, a sentence of death shall be enforced against a British subject, the unhappy individual (we speak without allusion to persons) may be sacrificed to the resentment of a knot of his fellow-citivens clothed with sovereign power; whereas when the K146, the common father of Englishmen, is on the spot, he, being a stranger to all vindictive feelings, because above the sphere of personal conflict and animosity, interposes the parental hand, and executes "justice in mercy."

We cannot exactly discover by this, who it is that they look upon as having his "turn come," but the absurdity of the whole thing is clear.

In the first place, when the Radicals talk of Ministers, they paint them (and fancy them, we believe,) a set of Ogres, with hoofs and horns, thirsting for blood, and sitting in council to invent new tortures and oppression. As far as the Lords Justices go, we certainly do not think so much gentleness, excellence, amiability, kindness of disposition, and goodness of heart (from the first named down to the last) can be congregated together in the persons of any other nineteen of His Majesty's subjects.

In the next place, be they wanted the trine that an " unkappy individual" (Chi a murderer, a traitor, or a Bank note forger) should be sacrificed to the resentment of a "knot of his fellow-subjects" at once knecks down the excellence of the "Trial

by Jury," for it is the glory of our constitution, and the surety of the culprit that he is put into the hands of a knot of his fellow-subjects.

But the TIMES is a Cockney, and the boundaries of his earthly cares and knowledge are Hampstond and Highgata Shooter's-hill and Richmond. When he talks of sentence of death being enforced against a "British subject," he means a "London subject." - This is quite natural, for

"London is all the world to him?" Throughout the country, (to which his mind as selden wanders as his body) the sentence of death is enforced every year against dozens of his fellow subjects, at the will and discretion of an individual judge, whe, in his own hand, has the right to order for execution, respite. or reprieve, without any reference to the KING, with " whose sovereign power he is clothed."

We sincerely feel for the nervous anxiety of the old Times upon the risque which he appears to look at with such horror; but we think we may comfort him, and we trust, since he so fully appreciates the value of the King's presence amongst us, that he will be ready to welcome HIS MAJESTY-on his return home with a hearty old English three times three.

#### THE KING.

NOBODY, who has read in the Post and Courier the account of the King's voyage from IRELAND, can have formed any idea of the imminent danger in which the Royal yacht actually was. We have heard of vessels which foundered in the same gale, of sloops of war seriously injured, and we are told that the flotilla were obliged to put back, but not an individual has thought it worth while to give us any thing like a narrative of the proceedings on board the ROYAL GEORGE.

When the yacht was endeavouring to double the Landsend, the weather was terrific; it blew a hurricane, and seemed setting in. SIR CHARLES PAGET told the KING that he would not be answerable for the consequences of persevering. HIS MAJESTY said, " PAGET, do nothing but what is right; act as you would do if I were not here."

In altering the course to run for Milford, a thick fog came on, and it was impossible to see a ship's length; the gale increased, and SIR CHARLES, naturally anxious in having a charge so precious in his care as our beloved KING, again felt it his duty to state the danger in which he thought the vessel. HIS MAJESTY received the communication with the greatest coolness, and again desired him not to think about him.

Still the weather grew worse, and while the yacht was under bare poles, or nearly so, a sea struck her wheel, and unshipped her tiller ropes; to any person acquainted with nautical matters this occurrence, in a storm, needs no remark; and SIR CHARLES felt it his duty (not able himself to quit the deck) to dispatch an officer to report the accident to the KING. "Tell PAGET," said the Monarch, "that "I am quite satisfied in having as gallant and skilful "officers, and as active a crew as Europe can produce-" for the rest we must rely upon PROVIDENCE."

Similar fortitude and presence of mind marked his Majesty's conduct in his short excursion to CALAIS: when the yacht arrived off that port, it was blowing hard, with a heavy sea running, the waves rolling in struck her on the weather side, and dashed furiously over her quarter-deck. It was reported that as his MAJESTY's barge was not arrived, and that no means of ensuring a safe landing were at hand, they must stand out to sea for the night. The KING asked if there was no French boat; a French fishing-boat was dancing before the yacht at the mement; the people offered their services. SIR EDMUND NAGLE and SIR CHARLES PAGET (both experienced naval officers) wished to deter his Majesty from going, but he called to the Frenchmen in their own language, and asked them if they could carry him safe ashore; they affirmed that they could: upon which his MAJESTY, turning with a smile to his nautical attendants, said, " Come-I am quite sure you do'nt mind a ducking;" and instantly went down the side—they of course followed.

The boat having got entangled in some ropes which were adrift, a sea completely washed the whole crew. SIR CHARLES PAGET, alarmed for the KING, was about to seize the helm, when the KING, touching his arm, said, "Be quiet, my good friend, leave the Frenchmen to ma-" nage their own boat in their own way, and I'll be bound " for them, they shall land us safe."

They however struck three times on the bar, and were very nearly swamped. The French on the shore were delighted at the calm heroism of his MAJESTY; and when he ascended the pier, his dignified, yet condescendinganimated, yet unruffled manner, won the hearts of all who saw him.

It will be seen that the Radicals were afraid of trying their strength at the election for Lord Mayor. Wood is somewhat too stale to be again set up as a candidate, and WAITHMAN declined the affair somewhat abruptly; that



trust that nothing which appeared in this paper tended to alter his intentions.

Cortain it is, the Ex-Sheriff is bitterly angry with us, and has commenced an action against us, wherein he is perfectly right,-nothing conduces more to the perfect liberty of the press than checking any thing like freedom of discussion. We never invented one single story of WAITHMAN in our lives; we have repeated anecdotes as related and authenticated by others, who, when our day of trial comes, will of course he at hand to give the whole history, of which we have only selected bits.

MR. WALTHMAN ought to know enough of this paper to know that his private character, pursuits, connexions, conduct or propensities, can in no manner or way interest us, except as they bear upon his public pretensions; and that since he has had the decency to withdraw himself from any opposition to the worthy and respectable Alderman now elected to the Chief Magistracy, and is himself out of office, we do not feel the smallest concern about him one way or another.

It is quite ridiculous, however, to hear this good man vapour about "literary assassins," and "libellers," and "ruffians;" it is so easy to talk nonsense, that every man who can chatter rapidly fancies himself an orator; and in a place where gentlemen are scarce, and intellect a rare commodity, it is a mere bagatelle to rattle out hard names. Did it ever occur to MR. WAITHMAN to support with his influence—and his purse, MR. HONE, of Ludgate Hill? and did not MR. HONE publish the " Political House that Jack Built"-" The Matrimonial Ladder"-" The Slap at Slop," and many other works of a similar nature?

Is MR. WAITHMAN prepared to defend the works we allude to, or his personal active support of them and their publisher, on the grounds that they are delicate, honourable, fair, or honest? Is he prepared to give his countenance to the system which has for several years past been incessantly pursued in those publications? Because, if he is, we really cannot perceive how or in what way we have become subject to his anger and invective.

It cannot be because we have in some degree retaliated upon the radicals, and that HE has attracted his share of our notice—he is, by his own account of hunself, too fair and candid for such petty spleen. All we can say is, that although we never have yet remarked particularly upon the productions of MR. HONE, we would not for the certainty of being as wealthy as MR. BARING (who is building a palace in Piccadilly, as a proof of the badness of the times) have suffered one line of equal scurrility with the libels of MR. HONE (supposing it to have been written on the constitutional side in politics) to have appeared in BULL.

The last production which emanated from Mr. Hone. taken either as a specimen of libel or of caricature, is unparalleled, as we believe, in the annals of invective and indecency—we mean the " SLAP AT SLOP." With respect to the hero of the piece, we know nothing of him, nor do we think that the scurrility, as it affects him, is important, further than it shews the bitterness of private malice; but that we should be called assassins and ruffians by the supporter, neighbour, and ASSOCIATE of the inventor, designer, and publisher of such things as appear in other parts of that publication, relative to the most illustrious persons-virtuous and amiable women-the most exemplary prelates—the greatest heroes—the best and most eminent of our countrymen-in which neither sex, nor age, nor personal peculiarity, nor misfortune, nor accidental deformity are spared, nor private society respected, does seem so surprizing, that if we had not seen the Alderman's speech reported into several of the papers, we could not have believed him so blind to his own situation and pursuits; and those of his creatures and satellites, as to have uttered such unmeaning trash.

MR. WAITHMAN appears to have borrowed a little of the oblivious unction which the Chronicle has been using for some weeks past, when it talks big about personality and scurrility. The orderly and decent manner in which it takes the gentle set down we gave it last Sunday softens our hearts and feelings towards it prodigiously.

Our defence (for they attacked) is and was unanswerable -it is conviction out of their own mouths: but lest they should imagine that we are silent for want of materials to go on with, we shall continue to mention articles which may be adduced in support of our vindication, to quote which we have not room.

We beg, in the first place, to call the attention of our readers to a "Character from the Persian," in the Chronicle of July 16, 1812; and a poem in that Paper of Sept. 8, of the same year. On the score of beastly indelicacy, we beg to refer to an article in the Paper of Oct. 12, in the same year, with a Latin quotation, and for a striking mark of the durability and steadiness of its principles and attachments, as well as its great caution against personalities, we insert four lines, published upon the late RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN—the wit—the patron—the favourite, and the FRIBND.—Poor SHERIDAN had ventured to be moderate in the year 1812, and we have this:-

"No, no, his fire he still retains, "Whate'er you may suppose!
"Its lustre has but left his brains,

" And settl'd in his mose."

Let us contrast these with some infamous lines, which appeared in the Chronicle of JUNE, 1816, on the death of the same person, and we shall find a striking proof of political

his whole heart and mind were set upon it, is certain. We | consistency, and of loyalty to the KING (whom the Chronicle now affects invidiously to praise) into the bargain.

In short, let any impartial person compare the productions, in verse or prose, of the Whig-radicals for the last eight or ten years, with any thing ever published, and the palm must unhesitatingly be yielded to them, not only for their excellence in sedition, blasphemy, attacks on females, personal invective, and the violation of domestic privacy, but for the invention and first adoption of the mode of warfare which characterizes their works.

We have, while on this subject, a word to say to the NEW TIMES. That Paper, of Thursday, says,-

"We do not defend JOHN BULL, for we have seen in his pages some indecent verses, and some uttacks on characters of distin-'guished virtue and piety."

And pray where has the NEW TIMES seen all this?—we are perfectly unconscious.

In our twenty-seventh number there is a parody of which the words are not exactly chaste; but when it is recollected that we were imitating MOORE, and writing of the QUEEN, that seems by no means surprising.

However, we can assure the New Times that we had many scruples as to admitting even that solitary instance of any thing like indelicacy; but, as we said in a notice prefixed to it, " Upon turning to the original, which is to be seen on the piano-forte of every young lady in the " bills of mortality, we find the parody chaste and correct " by comparison,

This might have saved us from the cut of the New Times, because indelicacy, though sung to a pretty tune, is indelicacy still; and while fathers and husbands sit to hear their wives and daughters warble forth MR. MOORE's indecencies in the evening, at the piano-forte, we caunot but sneer at the morality which would object to their reading parodies on his productions in the morning, at the break-

As for attacks on characters of distinguished virtue and piety-we deny thom. If the NEW TIMES means by characters—persons, we have made no such attacks:—if he means (as we suppose he does) that we have made attacks upon the characters of persons of distinguished virtue and piety-we still deny the charge. We have made attacks upon those who have characters FOR virtue and piety, but which virtue and piety we have no faith in; and our attacks upon such persons have been made with a view that their virtue and piety MAY be DISTIN-GUISHED from CANT, HUMBUG, and HYPOCRISY, by the meanest capacity. When we first took them in hand the distinction was almost too nice to be observable.

Thus far had we written when Friday's Chronicle came before us-and in it we beheld the following paragraph, in reply to the rash defence of us (pretty well qualified, as it is) above alluded to :- and thus it runs:

" As to the impudent assertion of this writer, by way of apologizing for the indecent verses, and 'attacks on characters of the most distinguished virtue and piety,' which he says he has seen in John Bull—that he has also seen 'ten times as many, and ten times as bad productions of the kind in The Chronicle itself.' our character, we trust, is too well known to render it necessary to reply to it. The attempt to confound the raillery which has occasionally appeared in the columns of The Chronicle with the infamous detraction, the merciless inroads into private life in JOHN BULL, can mislead no one. Our course, during a long political life, has been consistent, and, we trust, marked by honour. We may boldly say that this Journal has never been made by us the vehicle of private slander."

What the Chronicle's notion of raillery may be we really do not know; but our notion of barefaced impudence may be understood by reading this little article-written and published after we had last Sunday quoted from its columns the greatest part of the TWOPENNY-POST BAG. and a variety of filth which would have been rejected with disgust by BULL, and which is, really and truly, in every sense of the words, shameful and infamous.

THE CHRONICLE quotes from a provincial paper called the SCOTCHMAN, a letter, copied by that paper out of an old Magazine, addressed by the great EARL (as the Chronicle mis-calls him) BATHURST to DEAN SWIFT.

It begins with these words :- " I am convinced that our Constitution is gone, and we are idly struggling to maintain what in "TRUTH has long been lost."

The only possible object any body could have had in getting up and re-publishing this letter, must have been to shew that the wisest folks are often mistaken.

If our glorious Constitution had ever lost its vigour, e Gentlemen who now deplore its annihilation would most indubitably have been hanged at least thirty

Our readers will perceive there has been a meeting in Southwark to indemnify Sir Robert Wilson for having been dismissed the service, by giving him some money. The persons speaking, complained that the six acts complotely tied their tongues, and that they were unable, after the caution they had received, to express themselves with a force adequate to their feelings. A subscription was entered into. The A's and B's, and C's and D's of the Traveller, were received with great applause; and one pound subscribed in these words:—" DOWN WITH DERRY Down," excited much cheering and laughter.

We have not heard whether the subscriber is related to the late Mr. Bellingham; but, as a specimen of moderation, and sticking to the subject under discussion, we think the fact worth noticing.

In SIR ROBBET WILSON'S letter to his constituents, he claim to be the MAN OF THE PEOPLE, and labour through

makes use of an expression unintentionally, or in the hurry of writing, which is incorrect; he speaks of purchasing his brevets. Brevets are not purchaseable in our service. must therefore mean "his commission," The most impor-tant brevet he ever received, was that of Colonel, which he obtained from having been appointed Aid-de-Camp to His

The CHRONICLE and TIMES, incapable we suppose of doing any thing themselves, borrow all their original matter from provincial papers. And the former journal of Friday has a quotation from the SCOTCHMAN, in which the gallantry of SIR ROBERT WILSON is brought forward in glowing colours to show the injustice of his removal from the army.—What nonsense this is—who ever doubted SIR ROBERT WILSON'S bravery?—Every British officer is brave, and nobody will dare to deny the courage of SIR ROBERT WILSON—but what has that to do with his conduct out of the field? Where was there a braver officer than LORD COCHRANE? yet, (though his offence was of a different complexion) his valour could not hold the star on his breast nor his pendant to the mast. For our own parts, we houestly confess that we wish it had seemed fit to the government to have granted SIR ROBERT WILSON a court martial; but as we in our hearts think the actions and motives of the government pure and just, we are bound to believe there are good and weighty reasons for denying it.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-It is not because the Edinburgh Review is sinking into that contempt with which it ought to have been met from its commencement, that we should relax in our animadversions upon its malignant tendency, or in our reprobation and exposure of its false and mischievous principles. It still speaks the sentiments, in its leading articles, of the Holland House directory, although its literary and critical department defies criticism itself, in the hands of the Examiner Hunts, and the man (I forget his name) who reviews himself, and takes shillings for itinerant lectures upon Shakespeare, to illustrate his beauties through a Cockney gloss and interpretation!

Such critics are worthy the company to which they have been introduced since "the young gentlemen" who first commenced the work have been matured into statesmen, and grown grey as practical reformers. The Cockney school of poetry and criticism is a most appropriate adjunct to the new Whig commentators and expounders of the Constitution of England.

I am induced to notice this sinking work at the present moment, because in its last Number it affords an illustration of one of the leading principles which the Whigs of the French school have laboured especially to inculcate through its means—I mean the demoralization of the country, by an attempt to bring into contempt both religion and morality through their empty ribaldry upon the professors of Christianity, and upon all who adhere to the old-fashioned and sterling morality of their forefathers. This crambe repetita is, as I observed in my former letter, concocted and dispensed from their head-quarters, though the Whig opposition Chronicles, down to the Whig radical press, in doses suited to the rank and station of the various recipients.

The review of BISHOP TOMLINE'S Life of MR. PITT afforded an opportunity of calumniating a bishep, not to be lost by the Scoto-Gallican disciples of the school of Fernay, and his Lordship is therefore treated as if he had disgraced himself, and his sacred function, by speaking in terms of admiration and affection of his illustrious pupil, whose memoirs his Lordship's situation and connexion with Mr. PITT during his life-time peculiarly, nay, exclusively qualified him to undertake.

They cannot charge his Lordship with a single false statement, and are compelled to desert even poor Bos ADAIR; but he is found guilty of being the enlogist and defender of MR. PITT-that is, he, as might naturally be supposed, partakes in the general sentiment of the country, and Europe at large, respecting that most extraordinary man; which sentiment, or public opinion, be it recollected, occasioned that never-to-be-forgiven offence, the banishment of faction and sedition from the councils of the State, in the person and party of his opponent MR. Fox !-But his Lordship's real crime is the ripping up old sores, by bringing to the recollection of the country, and conveying to the knowledge of the rising generation, the attempt of these Whigs to establish an oligarchy in equal opposition to the King and the People-to overturn the balance of the Constitution, by giving ascendancy to an usurping aristocracy—and by converting the government of India into a machine for perpetuating their unconstitutional domination!

His Lordship has given, as a necessary part of his valuable work, the historical details connected with these nefarious attempts upon the Constitution; and for the first time, in a regular series, are the details of Fox Whiggiam brought forward as matter of history to the consideration of the people of England. They are led to review (not like the hired Coryphœus of the Edinburgh Lucyclopedists) the effects of disappointed ambition, which the overwhelming influence of a boy, (minister at the age of twenty-three) effected over a Constitution, the most powerful that ever threatened the existence of our liberties and of the Throne itself. They see the baffled phalanx forming again after their defeat, changing their arms and now blazoning their standard to delude the country and draw the populace to their ranks. They see the man who would have sacrificed both the people and their liberties to gratify his own hungry ambition -

would have identified with his own dictatorship, and upheld in the strength of despotism and lawless rule against the rights of the people, had not KING GEORGE THE THIRD entrenched himself within the Constitution, and rejected with indignation those who desired to violate it.

The French Revolution, its effects on this country, and the consequences which must have ensued (as they did ensue in every country but ours) had not the energies of a PITT been granted at the crisis to avert them, are here developed.

We hear the Whigs claiming the admiration of the country and the world, for the bloody tyrants who in succession triumphed over Religion and civil Government, and immolated in every fresh revolution, thousands of victims to their lust of power, their cruelty and vengeance, whilst, to allure the people of this happy and prosperous country from their allegiance to their King and Constitution, they dignified and elevated the flimsy-but atrocious efforts of French Jacobinism as the most stupendous work of human genius.

There is yet behind, the story of treason ripening against the state, and MUTINY organized in our fleets, (in the midst of a war in which our very existence as a nation was threatenad,) upheld, countenanced, and defended by these menmen whose despotism hurried them into the ranks of our enemics, and whose hardihood enabled them to display in a British Senate, the appalling exhibition of British Statesmen pleading the cause, palliating the atrocities, and even supporting the measures of a Foreign Government in hostility to the Monarch whose subjects they were, and to the country of which they were natives; and this too, I repeat, at a moment when the enemy had invoked the curse of CAR-THAGE upon our heads, and had sworn to destroy-every vestige of our NAME and LIBERTIES!

What, though the threat were vain-internal treason might have effected the ruin which their ally BONAPARTE in vain attempted to produce-treason was fomented by every act of popular delusion, which the Fox party, united with the Corresponding Societies of the Jacobins, could suggest or bring to bear upon it.

It is true, the magnitude of their crimes against their country, became the subject of our contempt rather than of our apprehension; not only because the steady and vigorous hand of a PITT was upon them, and rendered them powerless, but because the great and truly respectable portion of their own party, horror-stricken at their unnatural enmity towards the peace and happiness of the empire, and conscious of the evils which must result from a successful issue to their plots and machinations, secreted from their ranks, and openly opposed them, as a faction dangerous to the State, and hostile to the existence of the Constitution.

Is the Right Reverend historian then to be pardoned for bringing back such recollections to the public mind? Are the miserable remnants of this faction, who labour to subsist, and carry on their unprincipled intrigues against Government, by covering their nakedness with this Fox's tail, likely to bear with philosophy, a matter of fact exposition of the crimes which have leagued them in union, and stone can serve to hold them together?

Those who are too young to recollect these things, may be taught to throw off the shackles of a forced liberality, and when they compare the Radical harangues of the present junto with the open acts of hostility against every thing sacred among the institutions of their country, whilst the power and talents of the arch-heresiarch Fox were just sufficient to keep them together, as a body; they will at once see the object this rump of Whiggery has in view; and the narrow, contemptible, and selfish ends, which they are, through their popular acts, labouring to atchieve. Their maxims and their policy embrace at once a settled hatred to the Throne, and a contempt for the people. The secession of all that was truly respectable or good from the party, when it aimed at the division of the Constitution, in order to seize upon if, by the influence of an Aristocracy, is as conclusive of the criminality of the remnant faction, as the scream of the unfortunate QUEEN was of hers, on beholding the witness, whose testimony she KNEW ought to have been conclusive against her.

It is to the corruption and tyranny of our boasted press that guilt like this has escaped with impunity—that sophistry and special pleading have superseded the common principles of honesty and justice; and liberality been made a plea for the toleration and indulgence of all the worst passions of our

As an instance of the sweeping mode of confounding right with wrong—of rendering virtue and vice matters of indifference, and of the mode of estimating character in the liberal philosophy of the French and English Jacobins, I submit to you, and your readers, a short sentence from the Edinburgh Review, of the BISHOP OF WINCHES-TER'S Life of MR. PITT, premising, in the first instance, as a plain matter of fact, not denied by these pensioners of Holland House, that MR. PITT, was not a man even suspected of loose morals-that he was not given to intrigue-to adultery-to gambling, nor to any of those fashionable vices, which are equally repugnant to the good order of society, and to every notion connected with morality or religion. Whether MR. Fox were equally exempt from the follies and vices of the times, it is not to my purpose to inquire; it is sufficient to observe, that his warmest panegyrists have been compelled to be silent on this head.

It was, however, impossible to avoid some comparison of

of the one was to be made the vehicle of illustrating the paramount and pre-eminent claims of the other to public reward and estimation. This then is the process: - they first insinuate, or rather assert, (if these gentlemen may not beg the whole question, their arguments soon fall to the ground) that MR. PITT. was guilty of some unwarthy act to get possession of power; and they infer, therefore, that if money instead of power had been his object, he would have become a swindler to have attained it; that he reserved the practice of, base arts for the gratification "of his ambition alone; which proves that his estimate of the object varied, rather than scrapulousness about the means.

"Subject to this remark," (the wretched creature continues) "we must allow Mn. PITT's character to be unimpeachable-in the ordinary sense of the term." That is, according to the old notions of old fashioned moralists.— But how is this candid admission qualified?-" The correctness of his demeanour" (mark the caution of the terms) "no doubt proceeded in a GOOD DEGREE" (these are your verbal oritics, who profess to reform the diction of their southern neighbours) "from PHTSICAL TEMPERAMENT!!" "It is time" (he continues) " that he fulfilled all the private relations of life in a manner the most exemplary," (really, this condescension in his favour is almost too liberal) " and that no man was EVER MORE BELOVED IN THE CIRCLE of his friends."

But do not exult, ye Pittites, for this evidence to private character is admitted only that it may be transferred with, greater effect to MR. Fox. " For this," adds the stickler for impartiality, "may, with perfectly EQUAL truth, be affirmed of his illustrious antagonist, whom, NEVER-THELESS, it has always been the practice to contrast with this in respect of STRICT MORALITY; while the ONLY DIFFERENCE appears, pretty clearly to have arisen from NATURAL COLDNESS, aided by the EARLY AND CON-FIRMED HABITS OF AN OFFICIAL LIFE!!!"

Here, Sir, you find the scale by which the moral virtues are to be measured in the new school of philosophy! We have nothing to do but plead a warm temperament for the commission of every crime and excess that can endanger the repose or corrupt the morals of mankind; whilst he, who, by an upright and conscientious support of religious principles and sound morality, has the boldness to arraign our conduct, or impede our progress, is fitted only to excite our pity for the coldness of his temperament, or to awaken our contempt for his constitutional bigotry and narrow-mind-

Such are the principles tendered to our acceptance by the French philosophers, their wretched compurgators in the Edinburgh Review, the NEW WHIOS, and their trainbearers, the Cornerrs, Hunris, and Hones; and such is the exchange proposed for the honest virtues, plain sense, vigour, and loyalty of our ancestors, who laid the foundation of our libertles in the laws, and not in defiance of them; who displayed the love of their country in sacrificing their prejudices to her welfare, and in opposing both her foreign and domestic enemies, with all their hearts and with all their souls; who loved and supported their KING without servility, and when, in defence of their rights, they opposed his councils, carefully and constitutionally distinguished between his royal person and his minister's, and who triumphed not in scurrility against the throne, nor sought to gain by calumny that which they despaired of obtaining through

Let Britons decide upon the alternative presented to their choice—be the British Constitution, as established by our illustrious ancestors, placed in the one scale, and the product of these new principles for the last thirty years in the

" In eadem re, utilitas et turpitudo esse non potest." " PAUL POTTER. Yours,

#### SIR ROBERT PEAT.

We give the following letter a place in Burn, as desired by its writer, with the greatest pleasure:-TO JOHN BULL.

Sra,—On taking up your paper this evening, I was much surprised and mortified, on finding my name blazoned in statics, in the "Notices to your Correspondents!" I feel the sting the more severely, because from the first number of your paper, to the fortysecond, I have not only taken it in myself; but I have read it with increasing pleasure and satisfaction to the present time. I have moreover recommended it to the perusal of those whom I esteem and admire.

I will venture to say, that no periodical publication, since the origin of printing, has been productive of more real advantage, whether it has reference to "God—the King—or the People"—as that –the King much valued and independent paper.

I have been slandered by a misguided morning paper; I have

treated its slander with a silent, though, I trust, dignified contempt. But when I find that a title I have not clandestinely, but honour ably, received from perhaps one of the most amiable monarchs who ever swayed a sceptre, and which has been confirmed by the sign manual and letters patent of a still greater, and, if possible, more amiable Monarch (George the Third), I cannot resist this appeal to your justice in my vindication; and this I demand at your hands.

You have emblazoned my name in italics, as a foreign Knight, and not entitled to rank in this country; and I suppose your reason for having done so is, because I am a clergyman.

for naving done so is, because I am a corryginum.

Permit me to inform you, Sir, that my letters patent from the King of Poland, were signed four years before I was ordained, cussequently, I was at that period a layman. It was not till many years afterwards, and until a property in Poland was left to me by a relation, dependent upon my title being confirmed by the King of England, that application was made to his late Majesty to confirm my former patent by his sign manual, deo. deo. dec. which (after some scruples, I being then in Holy Orders) he most kindly

the remainder of his life to undermine that Throne which he , the moral pharacters of these two great rivals, when the life I and most genolously aid. This patent to the College of Arms hearing date on the 2d of October, 1806, which was seconded in the said College of Arms, on the 27th of the arms mouth, in the Register 1, 37... yurshant to the wavrant to the late Duke of Norfolk, Barl Marshal, &c. &c. &c. and regularly Grazetted; without which I consider that no title is confirmed or acknowledged in this

It is perfectly frue, that an order issued from Carlton House, that ssessing foreign Orders, were not in future to hold rank, de dec. on account of the numerous creations, which took place upon the termination of the Peninsular and Continental wars, when tertimonials of foreign acknowledgments were to be seen at every Yet this order was long subsequent to the date of my retent; and consequently could not affect me. 14

To be suspected, encough such a openious as the two year paper, of arrogating to myself, and assuming a title, which does not belong to me, is highly derogatory to those feelings, which I hope and trust I possess. I would rather tear the star from my breast, and the corden from my shoulders, and for ever obliterate, I think, the last remaining honour of the illustrious Stanislaus, much as I ie. nerate his character, than submit, for one moment, to bear "honors," at which I ought to "blush."

You have thus, Sir, forced from me, the sentiments I entermine of your—I had almost said—invaluable paper; justice to myelf has compelled the remainder.

Having given you references, you can easily detect any inaccess acies I may have committed in this letter. If I have stated are thing wrong, your powerful pen is at liberty to correct—to cha-tise me. If I am right, I feel no hesitation in saying, you will do me justice.—I have the bonour to be, Sir, your obedient serrou, ROBERT PEAT.

P.S. Probably you will find, on research, that knighthood was considered an universal honour. The Kings of England set their sons to France, Spain, &c. &c. &c. to receive it in preference to conferring it themselves; and the sons of the different monarch in Burupe came to England for the same purpose. This, however, was the only honour that was universal.

We should remark upon this letter, that SIR ROBERT les entirely mistaken our motive for mentioning his name is our last number. In proving that SIR ROBERT WILSON'S Orders were not affected by his removal from the army, we quoted the names of several civilians, who are in possession of, and wear foreign decorations of honour. We placed SIR ROBERT PEAT'S name in Italics, and added to it three notes of admiration, as considering his case the strongest in favour of our opinion on the subject, as not only shewing that it is not necessary to be a military man to have the privilege in question, but that even Ministers of the Church are not disqualified from bearing badges of distinction.

SIR ROBERT PEAT is in error when he thinks that we insinuated that he had assumed a title " clandestinely," or " dishonourably;" and we trust the insertion of his letter will convince him that we had no such motive. As to the calumny of a morning paper, which SIR ROBERT alludes to, we never heard of it.

#### THEATRES.

All sorts of Theatres are now open, and the clamours of the anti-monopolists of dramatic property are, we hope, happy. These places, this season, put forth one new feature—they offer us performers from the regular Theatres.

This is a new system, and like all new systems seems strange at first. MR. INCLEDON, for instance, for whose strange and in whose cause the enhightened and in whose seems.

sake, and in whose cause, the enlightened audience of Cowent Garden Theatre, some years ago, were pleased to pt.

MR. BRAHAM with penny-pieces and gallipots, has condescended to appear at a place called the WEST LONDOX

THEATRE. We are glad to find, that it is from no failure in his finances, that he has been driven to this appared thangs for the worse, but that it is morely a method of the contract of change for the worse; but that it is merely a matter of taste.

MR. WRENCH, who formerly acted with much eclal, at the regular Theatres, enlivens the fanciful audience of the SANS PAREIL; and in a drama entitled Capers at Canterbury, (which might as well be called Girkins at Gloucenter) gives infinite delight to the "guardian naiads of the Strend;" a most extraordinary droll, of the name of WILEINSON, aids and abets him in the art of laugh-raising; and we have no doubt but that if bettermost actors will dive into such concerns, the managers will reap a good harvest; pretty MRS. BAKER, from the Haymarket, is also of the party.

The proprietors of the Little Theatre seem to be of the most benevolent turn of mind: they no sooner get any thing worth having, than they make a present of it to somebody che. MRS. BRUDENELL comes out in BELVEDERA, floods the boxes with tears, and ventilates the house with the sweet sighs of sorrowing ladies; and as soon as she has got footing, up they pull her by the roots, and send her to Covent Gar

den, to play MRS. HALLER.

MISS WALPOLE, to be sure, was no mighty gift; but though some of the papers announced her as an Irish syres, they did not make so great a blunder as they have been charged with: an Irish syren is doubtless a syren that connot sing; and though we really wish the lady well, we are afraid that the same application of the national epithet may be made to her as an actress.

While talking of singers, it may be right for us to notices nighty civil note, which we have received from a gentleman who signs his name—(indeed it may be from a lady, for all we know), but what the name is, thanks to the excessive elegance of the hand, we cannot make out. MISS TREE is the subject of the communication, and we are informed by it, that for the last six months, she has been an invalid, and wholly unconnected with the business of the Theatre. The note goes on to tell us, that she is recovering fast, but that her voice is not sure (we quote literally) enough to be rentured on yet.

We are really obliged to our correspondent for the intelligence, and we are certain that our theatrical friends will join with us in wishing for the time when MISS TREE shall be restored to a profession of which she is, in every sense of the word, an ornament.

At Covent Garden, a Mr. MEADOWS has appeared as SCRUB, in Farquhar's incomparably witty, very-improperbut nevertheless-very-entertaining-play of the BEAUX STRA-TAGEM. SCRUB is an arduous character for a young beginner, but it was clear, though perhaps inadequate to the task of playing such a part, that the new-comer has much talent, and will, we have little doubt, be a truly useful performer.

His countenance is much in his favour, and to see "Make nows look cheerful," seemed to inspire the audience with a

MRS. DAVISON'S, MRS. SULLEN, is really cheerful feeling. a clever piece of acting , Jones's Archer is just what it should be, and MR. ABBOTT's bewitching carts appeared to enment advantage in AIMWELL, which he played remarkably well.

Ma. Engas is, it is said, most active in raising recruits for the next opera season at Paris, whether by beat of drum we cannot say the fife seems to be an instrument in great ocquest. There are rumours of a complete French Company for the next season in London, and some very intelligent persons are at the head of the scheme; many comical stories are told of the conditions upon which some of the principal performers are proposed to be engaged: the system appears to unite economy with novelty, but as the whole affair is only in petto, we dare not give out more.

The Old Times has got up a French letter, the subject of which is MR. KENNY's play of Match-breaking, which the writer tells us is little else than a translation from a piece of the same name in the French—if any thing were wanting to shew that MR. KENNY had no intention of appropriating the play to himself, it would be his retaining the original title; but the truth is, that there is a spirit of loyalty, and a display of right feeling pervading the whole of the performance, which is galling to the OLD TIMES—it hates that the stage should be made a means of enlightening the lower classes, or of eliciting expressions of the real sentiments of the nation, and they are so angry at the triumph of MR. KEXNY, that they cook up a letter from a Frenchman (as genuine no doubt as their last communication from PARIS), running down our writer.

We laughed a good deal at the correspondent of the Times, who dined at Paris, with Dr. Automarchi; but we laughed a good deal more when the "Frenchman," who writes the letter in question, quotes, as the original title of MR. KENNY'S play, the English title, literally—Le Present du Prince.—There is no such substantive in the French language as present; and yet the Frenchman begs the Times to excuse his Gullicisms.—Fudge!

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

It is a most unfortunate circumstance that the Editor of the late BEACON should have had the name he bears: Nimmo, in the Scots pronunciation, is about equivalent to NEMO, with the English

A Frankfort Paper states, that the Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg has invited her brother, the King of Great Britain, to visit her during his stay on the continent. In order to give him an agreeable surprise, she has purchased a small house is a village on the road, and furnished it tastefully, but after the manner of un irm. She has put up a sign, and on the approach of George IV. she in tends to take possession, and receive him in the character of the

Intended Improvements at Westminster Abbey .- The uncient marble altur, which was erected in this noble edifice in the reign of lienry III. but was taken down, in order to facilitate the Coronation Ceremony, will not be again put up. Its place will be occupied with auntier, to correspond with the rest of this ancient building. Other improvements, we are informed, are about to take

place in the interior.

THE ARMY .- The 1st Battalion of the 3d Guards, in Portsmouth Garrison; 64th Foot are on their march.—To Return to Eve-Land—From Bengal, 8th Dragoons, 17th Foot, 24th ditto, 59th ditto.—From Madras, 34th Foot, 83d ditto.—From Bombay, 17th Dragoons, 65th Foot. May be expected to arrive in England about the middle of the year 1828 .- From the West Indies, 58th Foot, 61st ditto. May be expected to arrive in January next .- To do OUT TO BENGAL TFrom Eugland, 16th Lancers, 13th Foot. To embark at Gravesend in May, 1822—From the Cape, 38th Foot-From England 44th Foot. To embark at Gravesend in May, 1822. -To Go To MADRAS-From England, 41st Foot. To embark at —То Go то MADRAS—From England, 41st Foot.—То embark at Gravesend in May, 1822—From the Cape, 54th Foot.—То Go то Вомвау—From England, 4th Light Dragoons. То embark in December next—From St. Helens, 20th Foot.

Lord Stewart recorded his opinion of the 10th Royal Hussars on

the 28th Sept: in these flattering terms:—" Lord Stewart cannot refrain from gratifying his own feelings by expressing (and recording in Regimental Orders) to Lieut. Col. Quintin, the officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates of the 10th Royal Hussars, the very high sense he entertains of their regular state of discipline and appearance, their military demeanour and perfect appointment, in the inspection which he made of them on Wednesday."

The 55th Regiment, quartered in Emiskillen, have received a route for Dublin. The first division marched on Thursday morning (the 27th att.) They are to be replaced by the gallant 88th, a di-

vision of which has arrived under the command of Capt. Robinson Ident.-Gen. Teach has been removed from the command of the Plymouth Division of Royal Murines, for having countenanced a remonstrance from the officers of that division against the restoration of Lieut.-Colonels Savage and Abernethy to the service, after they had been removed in consequence of the judgment of a Court Martial; the one altogether from the list of officers of the Royal

Marines, and the other to the permanent half-pay of the corps.
Lieux. General Sir T. Hislop, Bart. G. C. B. Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, is coming home in the Alligator, which sailed

The Barl of Dartmouth, on Tuerday se'might, laid the first stone of the new charch, to be called Christ Church, at West Bromwich. in Warwickshire, in the presence of an immense concourse of spec

NAVY .-- A Court Martial has been held on board the Queen Charlotte, (Capt. Hay, President) for the trial of Mr. R. L Ford, a supernumerary surgeon of the Salisbury, on a charge of dranken-ness, preferred against him by Capt. Wilson, of that ship. The offence imputed to him was proved. In consequence of the high Chads, of the navy, and Dr. Mortimer, of Haslar Hospital, and also on account of his long services in the navy, chiefly in the West Indies, the Court sentenced him cally to be dismissed from the Salisbury, and placed at the bottom of the list of surgeons.—The further services of the ships have been thus ordered:—Active frigate, Sir J. A. Gordon, K.C.B. to be fitted to take the Earl of Chatham, Governor of Gibraltar, to his command; the Liffey, Hon. H. Duncan, C.B. to be paid off, her period of the received the second of the command of the c of three years' service having expired; the Lee, 18, Capt. S. Blacker to join the Cork equadron. Capt. Maunde is appointed to command the Salisbury of 30 gans, which is preparing for the flag of Admiral Table, who is to command at Hallfax. In future the command on be Leeward and Windward Island stations will be entrusted to one Miniral instead of two. Sir C. Rowley, now at Jamaice, is ap-pointed to both ecummands. A reduction in the revenue cruisers is about to take place, and the individuals employed on board them, it s said, will be added to the preventive, or water-guard, which is b be augmented.

MR. J. T. PARBER BEAUMONT has subscribed fifty nds to SIR R. WILSON!!!- Am I a BEEF-EATER De1:41.

It is highly gratifying to see that Ma. WILLIAMS, Ma. WAITH-MAN's late colleague, has most carefully explained the difference of his politics from those of that Alderman. Ma. Williams has been an indefatigable and able Sheriff; he has done his duty to his brethen as became a good citizen and a good subject; and in clearly and distinctly disavowing all participation in Mr. WAITHMAN's views of "things in general," has, at the conclusion of

his career, done a duty to himself. NAVAL APPOINTMENTS .- Rent-Admiral Fahle, to the joint command of the Leeward Islands and Halifax stations .-- CAPTAINS-Arabin, to the Argus; P. B. King, to the Bathurst surveying vessel; A. Milcan, to the Beaver; Sir M. Maxwell, to the Bulwark; W. G. Martin, to the Bustard; J. E. Walcott, to the Carnation; W.m. Hendry, to the Dotrel; Wm. Simpson, to the Gamett; C.C. Parker, to the Harlequin; T. Herbert, to the learns; A. Skene, to the Impregnable; Sir R. Mends, to the Iphigenia; W. F. Owen, to the Leven; The Earl of Huntingdon, to the Median; T. J. Maling, to the Northumberland; J. Couch, to the Perseus; D. C. Clavering, to the Phensant; E. Brace, to the Ramilies; F. Marryatt, to the Rosario; Sir J. Brenton, to the Royal Charlotte yacht; C. Adams, to the Royal Sovereign yacht; W. Maude, to the Salisbury; T. Huskisson, to the Senirumis; C. Phillips, to the Spey; T. Coe, to the Tees; C. Dashwood, to the Windsor Custle.— T. Coe, to the Tees; C. Dashwood, to the Windsor Custe.—Lieuts.—J. Puckford, to the Algority; A. Arabin, and D. P. Janis, to the Argus; F. Bedwell, to the Bathurst surveying vessel; J. Walmsley, to the Beaver; E. Wavell, and C. S. Jackson, to the Bann; W. Ramssy, to the Breen; C. J. F. Newton, to the Brisk; W. Jones (c), G. Pierce, W. Morris (b), J. H. Boad, and J. W. Aldridge, to the Bulwark; C. H. Gardner, and W. G. H. Whish, to the Bustard; C. Croker, and Wm. Suover, to the Carnation; T. Dulke, to the Cherokee; J. Eager, to the Cinker; E. Tolcher, to the Cyrenc; E. B. Stewart, and T. Cooke. (a), to the Doterel; W. F. Smith, to the Esk; S. D. Mercer, to the Forte; J. Roche, and F. Smith, to the Esk; S. D. Mercer, to the Forte; J. Roche, and H. Gossett, to the Harlequin: S. Edwards, to the Heron; T. Stopford, to the Hyperion; S. P. Tweed, and M. Mitchell, to the Icarus; St. J. Mildmay, P. Stokes, E. S. Clerkson, and C. P. Coppin, to the Typigenia; A. T. E. Vidall, W. Mudge, and T. Boteler, to the Leven; Wm. Mansell, to the Morgiana; F. Edwin, to the Myrmidon; J. Edgecombe, to the Nautilas; J. Everard, to the Nimrod; W. J. Cole, S. H. Bowker, J. H. Boteler, and R. Meredith, to the Northumberland; J. Sabben, and P. S. Manico, to the Perseus; J. Still, to the Pheasant; E. R. P. Mainwaring, W. R. Hughes, J. Bradley, and J. B. L. Hay, to the Ramilies; W. Doveton, and W. O. Wheatley, to the Rosario; H. Mainzy, and G. M. ton, and W. O. Wheatley, to the Rosafro; H. Manry, and G. M. King, to the Royal George yacht: W. Picking, J. R. Thomas, E. Belcher, and G. Dansford, to the Salisbury; J. Monday, H. Ogie, and A. Hoseason, to the Semiramis; M. Kent, J. Wheeler, and M. Dickson, to the Severn; T. H. Rothery, to the Spey; W. W. Pennyfather, to the Serimam; W. Richardson, to the command of the Surly cutter; J. C. Burnett, to the Spille; J. Wilkinson, J. Kingson, J. Cayendish, to the Tees: Wm. Hobson. combe, and the Hon. G. I. Cavendish, to the Tees; Wm. Hobson, to the Tyne; H. F. Greville, to the Vigo; S. E. Cook, and J. So. merville, to the Windsor Castle .- Ponseas-Mr. A. Earle, to the Argus; Mr. II. Wells, to the Bulwark; Mr. R. Walter, to the Bustard; Mr. W. S. Black, to the Cygnet; Mr. J. Ozzard, to the Doterel; Mr. J. Thompson (a), to the Euryalus; Mr. S. Spurling, to the Harlequin; Mr. R. Lewer, to the Learns; Mr. W. P. Browne, to the Iphigenia; Mr. T. Parley, to the Loven; Mr. W: Peche, to the Northumberland; Mr. G. Rowlett, to the Parthiam; Mr. J. Sampson, to the Ramilies; Mr. W. Turner, to the Rosario; Mr. J. Bryan, to the Salisbury; Mr. J. H. Fitch, to the Semiranis; Mr. J. P. Lamey, to the Severn; Mr. J. Barber, to the Spey; Mr. J. Sloggett, to the Tees.—SUBGROUS-Mr. W. S. Thomas, and Mr. Wm. Irwin (Assistant), to the Argus; Mr. A. Montgomery, to the Bathurst surveying versel; Mr. T. Robertson, and Mr. W. Cannon (Assistant), to the Bulwark; Mr. T. Kobertson, and Mr. J. G. Sebire (Assistant), to the Bulwark; Mr. J. Marsh, and Mr. J. Kelty. (Assistant), to the Doterel; Mr. P. Power, to the Harlequin; Mr. J. Reid, and Mr. C. Emmerson (Assistant), to the Icarus; Mr. R. Whitelaw, and Mr. Wan. Lane (Assistant), to the Iphigenin; Mr. J. Gay, to the Lepen; Mr. J. Cumhingham, and Mr. P. Lothian (Assistant), to the Northumberland; Mr. J. Kennedy, to the Pandons, Mr. A. Whyte, and Mr. J. M'Allister (Assistant), to the Ramilies; Mr. J. Urquburt, and Mr. S. Wallace (Assistant), to the Semiramis; Mr. J. Urquhure, and Mr. S. Wallner (Assistant), to the Spentanns, Mr. J. Cochmue, and Mr. B; Dickson (Assistant), to the Spent, Mr. Wm. Barr, and Mr. J. M'Laren (Assistant), to the Sybille; Mr. J. Lawson, and Mr. J. Embling (Assistant), to the Tees; Mr. W. West, to the Tyne.—Chaplaisa—The Rev. J. Kirby, to the W. West, to the Tyne.—CHAPLAINS—The Rev. J. Kirby, to the Balwark; The Rev. R. Whitehend, to the Owen Glendower; The Rev. Win. Evans, to the Queen Charlotte.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India

House, when the following Captains were swom into the command of their respective ships, viz:—Captain W. Hunter, of the Sir David Scott, for Bengal and China; Capt. W. Majoribanks, of the Thoas Coutts, and Capt. K. Smith, of the William Fairlie, for Madras and China.

The Bust India Company's chartered ship Molra, from Bengal has arrived and proceeded for the river. The chartered ship Lady Carrington, also from Bengal, has arrived in the Downs. The Company's regular ship, Marquis Camden, arrived at Bombay the

The Company's undermentioned ships arrived at Bombay as folhas company's uncernicationed saips arrived at Bombay as follows: — The Inglis, Capt. T. Borradails; Royal George, Capt. C. S. Timins, 20th May. Farquinarson, Capt. W. Cruikshank; Marquis of Camden, Capt. T. Larkins, the 21st May. Sailed from Portsmouth, the 23d Jan. last.

THE NEW SHERIFFS. -On Menday, the new Sheriffs, Allermen Garratt and Venubles, were presented to the Cursitor Baron at the Exchequer, and went through the usual ceremonies. The Common Serjeant, in addressing the Cursitor Baron, alluded to the late Sheriffs in the following terms:—" My Lord, I have also the honour to present R. Walthman, Esq. Alderman and knitter, and J. Williams, Esq. the late Sheriffs, who come to render to our Sove-reign Lord the King an account of the issues and profits of their office. The first of them, who is a Magistrate of the City of London, and who entered into office in that character, was lately distinguished at the close of his office, by being returned to the Court of Aldermen as one of two Magistrates qualified to be elected to the high and important office of Lord Mayor. Of the other genlliams, Esq. I must say trance to office, that no private feeling of a political nature should interfere with his public duty. His fellow-citizens will all agree that the declaration has been borne out, and that the most zealous attention has been paid to the duties of his office. His hu manny and kindness to all the unfortunate prisoners under his charge, have been most exemplary. He did not confine himself to the task of supplying prisoners with comfort and necessaries, but endeavoured by advice, to reclaim those who had wandered from social duty, making them better members of society."

On Friday a Meeting of the Electors of Southwark was held in the Town Hall, to collect some money for Sir R. Wilson, to com-pensate him for the loss of his commission. The Chair was taken by a Mr. George Wentherstone, and the business opened by Alderman Wood, who described the dismissal of the Major-General as

man wood, who described the dismissal of the Anjor-tremeral as "a wiehed act." He then read the following letter:—
"ITO THE GENTLEMEN ASSEMBLED AT THE THREE TUNS TAVERN, SOUTHWARK, SEPT 25, 1831.
"GENTLEMEN I have this instant read the Resolutions which were passed at the Meeting held under your anspices. Impressed with the most grassful feelings for such a proud nemorial of your esteem, I still must entent you can be comed the Resolution relative to a pecuniary sub-cription. Economy and arrangements I have no dealer of making, will afford me ample

means to counteract inconveniences, to which my tamily might otherwis means to counteract inconveniences, to which my tainity night other was re-exposed by the confiscation of my initiary income, and of the capital vestel fit the commission. I have, Gentlemen, I assure you, no fear that your bothity would prove any shackle on that independence of action which it is more than ever necessary for your interests I should maintain; but I renid not, without an abuse of your generous triendship, permit the proposed ex-critice in my favour. I remain, Gentlemen, with grateful sense of oblimation, your obedient servant, Paris, Sept. 30, 1821.

A Mr. Ryland proposed several Resolutions (to further a subscription for their Representative): in these Resolutions was the following paragraph—"Nor can we but feel that the advice given by his Majusty's confidential advisers to that effect; was mended more to punish an opposer of their measures, and a supporter of the late ever-to-be-lamented Queen, than for the benefit of the public service. Nor can we consider that advice, upon any ground, to be just, without an opportunity having been given for his defence, tending, as it has, to deprive Sir Robert Wilson of his commission, for which he paid upwards of 5000h, and after having rendezed the most eminent services to his country for nearly 25 years, during the most eventful period of our history."

Several letters of assistance were read, one from Barber Beau-

mont, desiring the Committee to enter his name for 301., and another from an editor of an evening paper, begging that the Committee would name some banker, to whom he might pay over the sum of 12301, as that sum was considerable.

A bridge is about to be built over the Thames, from Windsor to

Eton, which is to be finished by November in the ensuing year.

HOWARD AND GIBBA'S BAKKRUPICY.—On Tuesday, the Commissioners held another meeting under this Commission, when Mr. Carrol's claim to prove for three bills of exchange for 13,2071. came under consideration. His proof was opposed on inhalf of the other creditors, by Mr. Treslove and Mr. Pollock.—Mr. Carrot said, that on the 15th of September, 1820, Gibbs applied to him for the loan of 3750l. for a few days. Witness gave him a cheque on his banker for the sum. When the promised time of payment arrived, he applied to Gibbs for the money. Gibbs was not provided, but desired he would draw on him at seven days, and the bill should be paid. He did so, but the hill was not honoured when due. He came to prove on these bills, and was not prepared to suswer as to the particulars of any other account. After some further conversation, it was determined that Mr. Carrol should be at liberty to go into further proof at the next meeting.

On Saturday the Commissioners held another meeting, when, amongst other proofs tendered, was one by Howard the bankrupt, for 9311, in the character of executor under the will of Mr. J. Camper, who died in 1910. The above sum it appeared was paid to the bankrupt on account of the wife and daughter of the deceased, and employed as other monies were which came into their hands in the way of their profession. An objection was taken by Mr. Treslove to this proof, but the objection was overruled by the Commissioners.

Mr. Carrol again attended to tender his proof on the three bills of

exchange for 13,750l. but on account of the absence of his counsel, Mr. Montague, asked indulgence till a future day.

Mr. Treelove.— Have you brought your books and papers, Mr. Carrol? Mr. Carrol.—No, Sir. Mr. Treslove. -Then as I told you before, your attendance without them is weless. Mr. Carrol. Thank you, Mr. Treslove, but I do not go into the enemy's quarters for advice—I shall take that from my own counsel when he is present, not from you,—Adjourned

#### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BARNSTAPLE.-A few days mace, H. Sloley, a farmer, was summoned to answer an information for having two young bares in his house.' It was stated, that one of the workmen, in cutting a field of grass, mowed over two young hares or leverets, that were concealed in the grass, and killed them. He informed his master of the circumstance, who gave his workmen strict injunctions not to take the hares to his house. The boy, however, took them into the house, where a fellow named Blackmore, who had been working for Sloley, saw them, and immediately gave information to the Association for the Protection of Game in that neighbourhood.— The Magistrates convicted him in the full penalty of 101. and costs.

BIDEFORD.—A scene of desolation presented itself on the coast near Appledore and here, last week. It was strewed with the wrecks of property washed in by the tempestuous waves. A vessel belonging to Cornwall was made a complete wreck, and her crew drowned, but her sails and rigging were preserved through the zenl and activity of the mariners of the place. A vessel, without any person on board, was also brought in ; and some men, belonging

to a Clovelly boat, were picked up at sea. Вигонтом.—On Wednesday, Mr. Green ascended in his balloon om the Gas-works at ten minutes past two o'clock. The day was particularly fine and the atmosphere clear. A brisk breeze from the north-west. A small balloon was let off at balf past one, which took an easterly direction, and was soon out of sight. The cords were cut at ten minutes after two, and Mr. Green ascended, having first desired the band to play God save the King, while he drank a glass of wine to His Majesty's health. The balloon rose at first but slowly, taking a south-eastern direction. It descended a little in a few minutes. Mr. Green, however, threw out a hag or a little in a few minutes. Mr. Green, however, threw out a hag or two of sand, and the balloon ascended majestically to the height of about one thousand toises. He then threw out two or three more hags, and ascended to such a beight that the balloon appeared to be no larger than a pigeon. It took a direction nearly due east, and in a few minutes was over the sea. One of the packets from Dieppen the Unity, Capt. Clear, having been driven out of her direct course by the wind, was off Seaford Cliffs, and observed the failtoon and Mr. Green drop into the sea. The packet's boat was instantly put off, and Mr. Green was first taken on board, and then

CASTLETOWN .- A few days since, the Rev. Francis Langford, of this town, sent John Corneal and some other men, to draw off. tithes, whilst Corneal sent his companions for horses and cars, he was most inhumanly murdered, his head being severed from his

CORK .- On the morning of Wednesday se'unight, John Moore, one of the constables of this district, went accompanied by his son and a person named Driscoll, with a warrant to arrest one Michael Lehane, on the lands of Rochestown. Moore told Lehane that he had a warrant against him and required him to surrender, when Lehane. who was arm younger Moore, and shot him dead.

STIRLING.—A few days since, John Clason, the person who was convicted of perjuty, at the Circuit Court, on Monday, the 17th ult. and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, fell from his seat in a fit, and expired in a few minutes.

	SHIP N			
Arrived Mails	Pue	Arrived		
1 Dublin	—		.Malta	
1 Waterford			France	
Gnerneey & Je		<b>—</b>	.Hamburgi	1., 2
l Holland		<b>—</b>	Flanders .	· · · · —
Gottenburgh.	1	<del>-</del>	Jamaica.	··· —
Lisbon	1	I	.Brazile	<del>–</del>

DEAL, October 5. Wind W. Arrived and salied for the River, the Zephyr, Cox, from Honduras. She has put back again, with the loss of two suchors and cables. Fortitude Increased from St. Kitt's; Britamia from Isalifax; Minstrel from Naples; Ceres from Africa; Good Intent from Lisbon; and Alexander from Cork. Arrived and remain, the Princess Mary, Bext, from the South Seas; Britamia Faterna; and George, Molburn, from Blyth for France. The Wind shifted about 3 A. M. Itom the S.B.W. to the N.W. and blews hard. The ships in the Downs rode all well.

ABERDEEN, October 2. The Yrhan, from Daris Straits, has arrived here with 9 fish, 140 tons. She was reported to be lost, along with several

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er is mored, from this circumstance, that the report may prove as in other cases. The Ythan had not heard of the loss of the Eliza

groundless in o'her cases. The Ythan had not heard of the loss of the Elizabeth, of this place.

YARMOUTH, October 5. Four or five vessels, supposed to be colliers, cut from their anchors last night, under Eccles, close to this place.

PORTSMOUTH, October 5. Arrived H. M. S. Alligator, from Madras, sailed 2d June; from the Mauritius, 14th July; and from St. Helena, 27th August. Also the Tiger, Brash, from the Downs for New South Wales; and Only Son, Green, from the though one calle and slipped mother, "Two other vessels also slipped their cables. Sailed H. M. S. Rosario on a cruize.

PLYMOUTH October 4. Wind S.W. Arrived the St. Johannes, Mielson, from Hadmatalt for Cadir; and Friends, Hunt, from London for Gibraltar. The Mariner of Partmonth for Liverpsol, has put in here with less of mainmant, having been run foul of. The Success and Drake cutters have been paid off at this port. The crews are to be retained and employed in Ireland.

SCILLY, October 2. A glass battle was picked up on the 30th uit, by a pilot boat, with the following paper:—"Brig James, Demaison, master, from Intervool to Jamaica, this 16th, at 12 o'clock, all well, in latitude 50 deg. 6 min. N. longitude 5 deg. 48 min. W. Wind W.N.W. thick weather."

FALMOUTH, October 4. Wind S. Arrived the Bee, Raymond, from Pootsmouth 'or Cork and New South Wales.

RAMSGATE, October 5. Arrived the Regent packet, Collins, 'rom London for Limerick, having slipped her chain cable; Desire, Roundtree, from Sunderland, with her windlass broken; Coldilla, Urgnarh, from London; and Judith, Coward, from —, with loss of anchor and cables, have been brought in here. The Royal Sovereign, of this port, has brought on shore about 70 fathoons of 16-inch cable, a new buoy and buoy-rope, and an ancion of about 11 ewt.

GRAVESEND, October 5. Arrived the Ann and Amelia, Short, from Calcutta.

ONE HUNDRED BEAVER HATS, ROBERT LLOYD, ORE GUNDARD BEAVER HATS. ROBERT LLOYD, of 92, Newgate-street, original maker, and inventor of upwards of 100 different shaped GENTLEMEN'S BEAVER HATS, which for beauty, quality, and taste, are unrivalled in Great Britain. The process of manufacture is new, and so decidelly superier to the old, that although the price is only 25s. they will wear longer than any two of these initiation Beaver Hats commonly charged a Guinea; another guest advantage is, that in so unequalled a variety of forms, the wearer can choose what best becomes his person. Silk Hats, with double edges, 19s. each, a most incomparable article.

article.

N. B.—A Fourth Edition of Lloyd's Treatise on Hots, price 1s. IRISH POPLIN WAREHOUSE.—IRISH POPLINS, in all the most fashionable Freuch colours, cheaper than they can be bought in Dublin. Shawls and Searis of every description from 6s. to 15 gainess each; beautiful Norwich Crayes, Bombazines, Levantines, Gros de Naples, and all kinds of fancySilks for Dresses. West of England Ladies' Cloths, in all fashionable colours—greet bargains from 4s. to 7s. per yard, under the regular prices. Rich tienon Vereis, also an elegant article for Ladies' Pelisses and Mantles, which will resist rain, is extremely light, warm, and durable; to be had only at A. S. HARS and CO's, Bedford house, No. 11, Henrietta-street, Covent-gar len, London.

EXER THE TEPTH—A. DENTIFICIAL which although it

Henrietts-street, Covent-garlen, London.

POR THE TEETH.—A DENTIFRICE, which, nithough it has not the absurd pretensions of "generating enamel," or "converting the gums to coral," will be found to possess every requisite that can reasonably be expected—Also a TINCTURE that is warranted to afford relief in all cases, and in most will permanently remove the TOOTH ACID. These articles are perfectly innocent in their composition, and pleasant in their application, being the result of many years actual practice.—Prepared by J. GRAY, Surgeon and Dentist, No. 25, Old Barlington-street, London, price 2s, 9d, and is, 9d, each bottle of Tincture, and 3s, each box of Dentifrice-May also be had offar, Johnston, 98, Corability Mr. Samder, 95, 8d, James's street, Brighton; at Mr. Williams's Library, Cheltenham; and of hirs. Gould, 4, Milson-street, Bath, 8cc. 8cc. 8cc.

EASE and COMPORT in SHAVING .- To those Gentlemen who PASE and COMPORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or a strong beard, J. T. RIGGS most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, he engages will produce so keen an edge as to superache all grading, honing, &c. and render the operation of slaving as casy and agreeable as it was before nupleasant and pain all. Its use is simple, is effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Aromatic Staving Soap will also be found an invalual leadlition. Manufactory, 65, Cheanside, and 52, Park-atrect, Grosvenor-source.

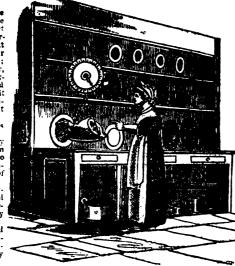
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PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP.—The Choaner Lung, increasing in laterest as the days shorten, the Patentee is induced to present this to the Public as a source of confort superior to any in this country, or perhaps the world. It a phraces brilliancy, perfect safety, and certainty for any length of time required, will bear any motion, can be recurated to born the longest or shortest night, discopearing in the morning without sanke or small. The same principle applies, and the Lamps equally portable, on elegant pedestals, for the dining table, sideboard, study, mant epicee, Sec.; and also fer the Glass Grecian Hunging Lamp of the hall, conservatory, passages, staircase, drawing-room lustres, &c. eleganth simple and much admired. It is a most essential acquisition in all these Lamps, that they will burn the whole evening without trimming, requiring to be repleniable with cotton only once in two or three months, and so simple that a child can trim them. The annual expense of light burning every might in the year, proportionate with condies, is, for the chamber as above described, 10s.; for the kirchen, equal to a can be eight to the pound sixes, 15s.; partieur or mould sixes, 15s.; and to tours, 17s.; suppose a dome lamp for the dining table, equal to four mould fours, 68s.; or hall, three mould sixes, 45s. Thus the degrees of light, more or less, can be regulated at pleasure solid to the occasion. By this statement Gentlemen may ascertain the great saving in proportion to their establishment, bearing in taind, that these Lamps burn as sweet as year.—Sold for the Patentee, by Thomas Pearce and Co. No. 26s, Lacing the front of St. General's Church, Strand who, to secure the reputation of this invention from fine effects of adulterate of all are bound to sell more but pure and genaine Spermacett. Letters addressed, post paid, from any part of the Kingdom, will meet with prompt atte attention

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Patent, for an invaluable improvement in WEIGHING MACHINES,
begs leave to
recommend

them to the Public, as the and useful arpurpose ever constructed; for accuracy, simplicity expeditio portability, it railed, as it instantone instantane-onsly shews the exact weight of any article, from OneOunce to a Ton, with-out the use of Weights. thereby ing time labour. ing perfe portable, may be used in any struc-tion—its uni-versal utility must there-



force be underliable for Domestic purposes; in Shops, Warehouses, Coacl Offices, Market Houses, Barns, on Wharfs, at Reces and Fairs, for Cuttle

force of andeniant for Domestic purposes; in Shops, Warehouses, Coach Offices, Market Houses, Barns, on Whants, at Recess and Fairs, for Cattle, Corn, Hay, &c. or for loading heavy Articles; it may be attached to the chain of a Crane, and shew the weight at the time of canning; it is also peculiarly well adapted for the Foreign, Markets. From its extreme simplicity, it is scarcely possible to be inaccurate; yet if it ever should be so, there is an adjusting Screw, which will momentarily correctif.

H. MARRIOTT having also made considerable improvements in his PATENT KITCHEN COOKING APPARATUS, feels a confidence in recommending it to the Public, as a most complete Article for Roasting Baking, Boiling, and Steaming, with economy in fuel, by one moderate-sixed Fire, and with a constant supply of from Twelve to Twenty Gallows of Het Water; also Warm Closets for airing Linen, keeping Dianer hot, heating Plates, Dishes, &c. the Colving Utensils are never solled, and it is a positive Cure for a Smokey Chimney. Kitchens fitted up with Steam Apparatus, embrocing all the late improvements: also Batin, Conservatories, Halls, Stairwases, and Fudiding's neated by Steam, upon a principle of perfect security, and equal diffusion of heat.—An improved Patent Spring Roasting Jack, to whythat the benefative of weights or pulles.—The whole may we seen delty in use at the Patentee's Manufactory, 84, Fleet-street, London; or land of most of the respectable frommongers throughout Eagland. 'N B. Smokey Chimnies cured on philosophical principles.

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Or, the powerful Principle of the Economy of Labour by Scientific Means applied to the Improvement of Education and of the Human Mind; under the patronage of the King, to whom the Work is, by permission, dedicated. This day is published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price II. 8s. in boards, the Pourth Edition, much enlarged and improved, of

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London: Printed for and sold by the Author, No. 2, Ely-place, Holborn; sold also by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown: Edwards and Knibb; J. Sonter; G. and W. B. Whittaker; Simpkin and Marshall; Sherwood, Neely, and Jones; Harvey and Darton; Dulau and,Co.; and N. Halles.

The Author respectfully solicits the carnest attention of the Government, the Proprietors of the Hon. East India Company, and of the Public in general, to the following communications from India respecting the national advantages to be derived from his work.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Pearson to the Directors of the Missionary Society, London, dated Chinsurah, 31st of December, 1819;—

"I have lately completed, in the native language, an English Graumar; it is well spoken of by those who have seen it, and is likely to be in great demand by the natives, for whose use it is intended, It will be followed by a copious Vocabulary on the plan of Dunief's "Natu

banks of the Gauges, the Candians, Hottentsts, Negroes, &c. &c."—Exangelical Magazine.

Battact from the Report of the Committee of the Calcutta School-Book Society; read at the First Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the Town-hall of that City:—

"Your Committee has, in conclusion, to advert to a very remarkable work, which has strongly attracted their attention, entitled, 'Nature Displayed,' by Mr. N. G. Dunef. The truths of most importance to mankind commonly lie long dormard, acknowledgel indeed, but not duly prized; till some one, gifted with common sense and sagacity surpassing those of his cotemporarles, points out to the world their momentous practical uses and corollories.

cotemporaries, points out to the world their momentous practical uses and corollories.

"Mr. Dufief has himself observed, what is indeed sufficiently obvious, that his manner of teaching a language is not suited to the case of the Frenc ionly. It is for this Institution steadily to keep the principle in view, and seize opportunities, as they occur, of applying it to all the languages within its sphere of operation and usefulness.

"Your Committee, adverting to the uncommon merit of the work, and considering its dissemination as calculated to produce just ideas on the subject of school-books, and as furnishing an admirable model for the preparation of many, have encouraged a proposed re-publication in Calcutta, by substricting for seventy copies," &c.

The following are the names of the Committee who made the above Report:—Hon. Sir B. H. East; J. H. Harrington, E-q.; V. B. Bayley, Eaq.; Rev. W. Carey, D.D.; Rev. J. Parson; Rev. T. Thomason; Major J. W. Taylor; Capt. T. Roebuck; Capt. A. Lockett; W. H. Macnaghten, Bsq.; C. J. Gordon, Esq.; James Robinson, Esq.; James Cader, Esq. Tressere; Lieut. F. Irvine, Recording Secretary; E. S. Montava, Bsq. Corresponding Secretary; Lient. D. Bryce, Collector; Mowluvee Undoolwahid, Nat. Sec.; Eaboo Tarinea Churun Mitr. Nat. Sec.; Mowluvee Crum Hoosyn; Mrityuxjoy Bidyaluncar; Mowluvee Undoolwahid, Nat. Sec.; Baboo Radhacant Deb; Mowluve Moohummud Rashid; and Baboo Ram Comul Sen.

Mowhwee Moohumanid Rashid; and Baboo Ram Comul Sen.

FRENCH PERFUMERY.—JRAN DEVEREAUX'S ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS, possesses all the balmy fragrance of the Seshest flowers; its aromatic, cephalic, and nervine virtues, are instantly diffused through the most sparious apartments, while the fragrance at its seem revives every person around.—Sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 5s. at the Depot for French Perfumery, 2s. Lembard-street, London; where is to be had JEAN DEVEREAUX'S MONTPELLIER SOAP for rendering the complexion delicately smooth, clear, and even; imparting a vivifying grateful perfame, and giving to the skin a most delicious feel and luxurious brilliancy. Price 2s. 6d, per packet.—Sold retail at 6s, Cornhill; No. 9, Regent-street, Pall Mall; 129, Oxford-street; 59, St James's-sreet; 22, Hatton Garden, and wholesale by Price and Gosnell-Perfumers to His Majesty.

Ly A gratuitous sample (on a handkerchief) of Jean Devercaux's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, will be presented to any Lady or Gentleman, which will prove its pleasing and reireshing properties, by appiving its any of his Agents, or at his Depot, No. 2s, Lombard-street, London.

PRICE and GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, patronised by His PRICE and GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, patronised by His Majesty and the Royal Family, gives strength and a beautiful glossy appearance to the Hair; imparts to it the most delizhtful perfume, and prevents its failing off or turning grey to extreme old age. Hair dressed with this celebrated Oil soon becomes soft, correly, bright, and luxuriant in its growth; and half that has been injured, made harsh, and turning grey, will be restored, by a few applications, to its natural colour, brilliancy, and beauty.—Sold by the sole Propriators, and only Importers, PRICE and GOSNELL, Perimeers to His Majesty, No. 12, Three Kings-court, Lombardstreet, London, in bottles at 3s. 6d.; los. 6d.; and 21s. each, bearing their signature on the label in red link.

CAUTION.—Messrs. PRICE and GOSNELL beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against a spurious Macassar Oil, injurious to the hair, imposed upon the onbile by late-dressers/clasely styling themselves importers) who are equally incompetent to ascertain the danger of what they extol, as they are to discover what night be useful.—Ask for Price and Gosnell's Macassar Oil.

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CHANGE of RESIDENCE induces the Patentee to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that in consequence of the counterfeits under the same name, he has confined the sale to such respectable houses (only) who deal in genuine articles. The PATENTYIOLET SOAP inwing a decided preference, both as a washing and shaving Soap, for its cleansing, beautifying, softening, and balsamic properties on the skin, that it was in consequence of these inestimable qualities His Majesty granted his Letter Patent. It should invariable he asked for as "Nall's Patent Violet Soap." It is sold in squares at 2s. 6d. and in boxes containing twelve squares, at 25s. or twelve small, at 15s.; the shaving cakes, at 2s. 6d. each, or in boxes, 4s. 6d. which are re-filled, at 2s. 6d. and it is forwarded to all parts of town or country, warranted to arrive safe, by addressing a line by post to the Patentee. Observe his name and signature is on the outside of the wrapper.—J. B. HALL, No. 28, Hadlow-street, Burten Crescent, London.

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BURGESS' ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—John Burgess and Son, being apprized of the nuncrons endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address corresponds with the above: the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Sonsubmit the following cautions,—some are in appearance at first sight, "The Genuine," but without any name or address:
—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovics;"—others—"Burgess's,"—and many more without Address.

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BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and course into Sauce: will keep good in all climates.

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The Original and Genuine, which for many years has been universally adahred, and is acknowledged the best and cheapest article for producing a
beautiful Head of Hair, and produces WHISKERS, EYE-BROWS, &c. Its
pre-eminent virtues have gained it the patronage of Royalty and the Nobiity, and is attested by an immense multitude of witnesses. Price 3s. 6d.;
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Also, ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE.—By merely wetting the Hair
with this Preparation, the Proprietors warrant to produce immediately a
perfect change in BED or GREY HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE-BROWS, &c.
to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, imitating the exact anatural colour. Washing makes this Dye the more durable. Ladies or Gentlemen may dye their Hair with ease and secresy. Price 4s.; 7s. 6d.; and
10s 6d.

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Sold, Wholeslae, Retail, and for Exportation, by the Sole Proprietors, A.
ROWLAND and SON, corner of Exportation, by the first turning on the right
in Hatton garden, Helborn, London; and by appointment, by all Perfumers
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A. ROWLAND and SON respectfully caution the Public against spurious Articles. Under their Names impostors have signed their Imitations,
A. Rowlandson, which deception renders it necessary to observe the true
signature, A. ROWLAND and SON, in Red Ink, wrete on each Bettle.

LONDON MARKETS. 34

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, COY. 3. The supply of Wheat since Monday has been tolerable h The supply of Wheat since Monday has been tolerably have, and some quantity remained over from that day's market; for the inferior sorts the trade is exceedingly dull and rather lower, but both old and new, of good quality sell on quite as good terms. Of Oats, the arrival has been very moderate, and though the trade is by no means brisk, Monday's prices are fully supported. In Barley, Beans, and Pense, there is no alteration to notice. Beans, and Pease, there is no alteration to notice.

-			** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
	RETURN PRICE of GRA	MIN, on board Ship,	as mader.
ASSEX ALCO	u vv neat (new)48<. 50s.	. Maple	
Fine		White ditto	
Old	**************************************	. Boilers	
Sesex W	hile (vew)	Small Beans	
· ine		.   Old	3Au 1-E
Old		Old	
Rye	s. 30s. 32s.	Feed Oats	
Barley		. Fine	
Fine		.; Poland ditto	
duperfine.		Fine	
Malt		Petatoe ditto	
rine	63s. 68s.	Fine	
Hog Peas	e	.1	11.7

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Fortugal Gold, in Coin 0 0 0 p. oz.
Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 101

New Doubloons 6 0 0	New Louis, each .	
COURSE OF EXCHA	NGB FRIDAY, O	et. St. X
Amsterdam 12 16 C.F.	Trieste	
Ditto at Sight 12 13	Madrid36	Cadiz
Rotterdam 12 17	Bilhoa354	Barcelona .
Autwerp 12 9	Seville354	Gibraltar
lamburgh 37 11	Legborn47	Genea
Altona	Venice 27 60	Malta
aris, 3 days Sight 25 70	Naples 394	Palerme ;
Ditto 28 —	Lisbon50	Operto
Bordeaux 26 —	Rio Innairo	. 491
rankfort on Main 157	Bahla	
etersburg 3 U	Dublin	1
/ienna 10 23 Ess. flo.	Cork	F 10-4
	Dublin	

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM OCTOBER 1, TO OCTOBER 8, INCLUSIV

The only description of Colonial produce susceptible of co able fluctuations is that of Coffee; throughout the business of the present week this remark has been strongly exemplified. On Tagday 560 casks and 660 bags were brought to the hummer, when the foreign descriptions and better qualities of Pluntation, which in previously ruled much above the relative proportion of ordinary Jamaicas, found their level by experiencing a decline of above 5s. per cwt..; and Ordinary Havannahs were forced off at 92s, beginning 93s.; St. Domingos 97s. to 190s.; Good to Fine Middling Jamaille. 121s. to 128s. 6d.; a re-action has, however, subsequently taken place, (excepting Dutch, which went 4s. to 5s. lower yestered and the decime above stated has been recovered, which established and the decline above stated has been recovered, which establish the currency similar to that of our preceding exposition.—B.2. Sugars of good quality have gone off freely at very full prices; its Browns can be bought on rather easier terms, say 51s, its Bridding 56s, to 62s.; Good 64s. to 71s.; Fine 73s. to 77s. the turns from the West India Docks are 69,321 casks, which they nearly correspond with the quantity in October, 1820.—The Refined market is heavy, and prices rather lower.—Molasses have advanced to 24s.—At a small sale of Jamaica Rum, a reductional full 1d, per gallon was experienced; 15 to 18 per cent, over prior full 1d. per gallon was experienced; 15 to 18 per cent. over prod only is. Sd. per gallon; the tremendously overwhelming quanty on hand (34,480 casks) is conclusive, at least, against any amend ment .-- A speculative disposition still attaches itself to Brandle and 4s. 6d. has been realized.

Pernambuco Cottons have occupied attention for shipping its 123; a respectable quantity of Bengals have also been disposed at previous rates, in other respects the market has been quiescut, attention being excited to the sule at the East India House of next week; the catalogues of which being complete the exact quanti-stands at 12,362 Bengals; 6,031 Surats; 596 Madras, and 39 Bourboas, making a total of 19,219 bales; the arrivals this weeks these descriptions are upwards of 6,000 bales, which have ten depress the market; advices from Liverpool state, that little had be done in Cottons, and buyers had some advantage over the preceding week .- Tallows Y. C. command 46s.; the loss of ten ships from Davies's Straits have had some influence on this commodity.-The sale of 3,300 chests of Indigo went off with spirit, and the selowing augmented value has been fixed:—Blue and Purple 98.10 9s. 6d.; Fine Purple and Violet 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d.; Fine Vide 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Good and Middling Violet 8s. 3d. to 8s. 5d.; Fine Violet and Copper 8s. to 8s. 6d.; Good and Fine Copper 7s. 6d. to 8s.; Middling and Low Copper 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Ordinary 5s. to 6s.

PRICES of the PUBLIC FUNDS. STOCKS. Mon. Tues. Thur. Bank Stock...
3 per Cent. Roduced ...
3 per Cent. Consols...
5 per Cent. Consols...
Consols for Account... 77 774 111 77 76 77 1391 77 778 763 76] 4 per Cent. Consols ... 5 per Cent. Navy .... Bank Long Annuities ... India Bonds .... 110 1095 109 100 € 109 a, 1 62 64 P 66 P India Bonds
Exchequer Bills, 2d.
Ditto, 24d.
Omnium 2 Þ

BIRTHS.

At Malta, on the 20th July last, the Lady for George Ward, it a being Paymaster to the Forces, of a daughter.
On the 29th ult. at her father's house, Badale, Yorkshire, the Lady of J. P. Beresford, Bart. of a son.
On the 29th ult. at Woolwich, the Lady of Lieut. Anderson, Revaluation on Tuesday last, at Bath, the Lady of Capt. Lysaght, R.N. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Yesterday morning, at St. George's, Bloomshury, by the Rev. % Orner Thomas Hunt, Esq. of Montague-street, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Dr. John M. Lettsom, and grand-daughter of the late William Names. Esq. of Russell-square.

In Scotland, Lord Edward Chichester, second son of the Marquis of Bussell, to Amelia Diana, daughter of Henry Deane Grady, Esq. of Merisasquare, Dublin.

At Streatham Church, on Wednesday, Lieut.-Colonel Darling, to Meri At Streatham Church, on Wednesday, Lieut.-Colonel Darling, to 1878. O'Rourke, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. O'Rourke.

DIED.

At East Acton, on Thursday, the 27th of September, Ann, the wilew of Bright Hemming, Esq. aged 76.
On Saturday. September 29, at his mother a house, in Wigmore-street in the 66th year of his age, General AndrewiCowell, formerly of the Codstream regiment of Gards.

the both year of his age, osered Addrews over, sometry of the Country of the Country of the Latinst, the infant daughter of Mr. John Williams, of Corubill.

On Saturday se'nnight, in the 58th year of her age, Penelope Ann, will'of John Gracroff, Baq, of Hackthern, in the Country of Lincoln.

On the 24th ult. at Margate, in his 75th year, James Brewer, Eq. of Challes Country.

On the 2sts at Starry.
Clapham Common, Surrey.
On Monday last, at Richmond, Mrs. Katherine Leslie.
On the 26th of September, at Starrington, Sussax, Col. Sharry Bisher.

NO. 11, SOUNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, and enly Communications to the Editor, (post poid) are to



# BORRES MANAGEMENT TO A LOSS OF THE PARTY.

REPUBLICANT PROPERTY OF THE

Furnished and the property of the property of



" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 44.

# SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC.

To-morrow will be published, by CLEMENTI and Cw. 26, Cheapside,

FWELVE MONFERRINAS, for the Plano Forte, composed by

MUZIO CLEMENTI, Op. 49, price 5s.

63. The agreeable and familiar sayls of these little Pieces will be found secontable to all classes of performers.

A new SET of THREE SONATAS, for the Plano Foxte, composed and dedicated to L. Cherubini, by MUZIO CLEMENTI, being the 50th Opera of the Sonathor, price 104, 6d.

NEW MUSIC. - KIALLMARK'S universally-admired Variations NEW MUSIC.—KIALLMARK'S universally-admired Variations on the Plano Forte, by D. Bruguier, price 3s.—Perry: Grand Coronation March, composed and arranged as a Duet for the Plano Forte, price 2s.—Latour's celebrated "Le Betour de Windsen!" arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Plano Forte, by D. Bruguier, price 5s.—The popular Air, "Sul Margheo-d'un Rice," an Italian Air, with Variations as a Duet for two performers on the Plano Forte, by Edw. Booth, price 2s. 6d.—Boleddeus Tavourite Overture, "Du Cuific de Bagdad," arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Plano Forte, by T. Goodban, price 4s.—The above Duets are particularly recommended to the notice of the Musical World, being alranged by the first Masters of the present age.—London: Published by, Mayhew and Co. Music Selfers to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, 17, Did Bond-street, where may be had, Hart's Fourth Set of Quadrilles, including. "George the Fourth," Coronation Waltz, &c. 4s.

NEW MUSIC.—Lut published, mice 10.64

NEW MUSIC.—Just published, price 10s. 6d.

THE oblibrated CORONATION ANTHEM "I WAS GLAD,"
composed by command of the King, and performed as part of the angust
Geremonial of His Majesty's Royal Coronation in Westminster Abbey, July
19th, 1821; by THOMAS ATTWOOD, Composer to His Majesty's Chapels
Boyal.

Eondon: Printed by (and to be had at) the Royal Harmonic Institution,
Lower Saloon, Argyll Rooms, Regent-street.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

MRS. CHATTERLEY most respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that her BENEPIT will take place on TUBEDAY, the 18th Instant; on which occasion-will be performed The SCHOOL for SCANDAL; andy Teasle, (first time) by Mrs. Chatterley; after witch, MATCH-MAKING, to epichede with A DAY-AFTER THE WEDDING. Tickets and Places to be had of Mrs. Chatterley, No.9, Craven-street, Strand.

TO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO FINISH THEIR EDUCATION, or those who may be desirous of avoiding the tedious and disagreeable restraint of scholastic rules.

IN a pleasant, and cheerful Village, about 40 miles South of London, ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN may be BOARDED and EBU. CAPEO in the more elegant and elevated Branches of Literature, on a Plan hitherto unattenspied. For lealth and recreation, the numerous Trout Streams, and the surrounding Country, afford every amusement for Angling, Sketching, and for Sporting.

Particulars and Terms will be given, by application, at 49, Newgatestreet.

In a few days will be published, in one vol. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

IRCTURES on the BIBLE and LITURGY.—By EDWABD

HAWKE LOCKER, Esq. F.R.S.—Pristed for Messrs. Hatchard and
Son, Piccastily; Messrs. Rivington, St. Faul's Churchyard, and Waterlooplace; and Messrs. Knight and Dredge, Windsor.

Two Editions of these Lectures have already appeared in "The Plain
Englishman," a periodical Miscellany of religious, political, and amusing
information; which may be obtained of the same Publishers, in Monthly
Numbers, price is, and of all other Booksellers.

MEDICAL BOTANY

MEDICAL BOTANY.

R. EMERSON recommenced his LECTURES on MEDICAL BOTANY, on Thursday last, the 11th October, at the Eye Infirmary, Marvie-Boue Street, Piccadilly, at a Quarter a ter eleven o'clock precisely. The Lectures will be delivered on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.—Ticket for the Course, consisting of Twenty-four Lectures, Two Guineas.

K. B. The Summer Course of Three Months, with Botanical Excursions, will commence in April as usual. Ticket Three Guineas—Perpetual to the Lactures, Five Guineas.

The Further Particulars of Mesars. Burgess and Hill, 55, Great Windmill-street.

ST. JOHN AT HACKNEY.

N. SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, October 21, a CHARITY SERMON will be preached in the Church of the said Parish, b. the Rev. J. B. HOLLINGWORTH, D. D. Rector of St. Margaret, Lothbury, and Minis er of St. Boriolpi, Aligate, for the benefit of 300 children, educated and clothed in the Parochial Charity Schools of Hackney.

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his press in an hollow tree, where, to conseal him,
He works by glow-worm light; the meon's too open—
The other reasons rag is the compositor;
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Flepht, et insignis tola cantabitur ufbes—Her.

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#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains dispatches from Rear-Admiral Sir H. Blackwa contabiling the details with expedition in the Topare, Capt. Lumley, against
Mocha; the particulars of which we have already given in our Paper). The following are the names of the killed and wounded:-

Topase.-Lieut. R. G. Atkinson, royal marines; Mr. C. P. Gill, mas Tapare.—Licett. R. U. Akthasol, 1931 maries; St. C. F. Otti, marker mate; and Mr. F. S. Burnett, midshipman, killed; Licett. W. Morketty; C. M. Wright; Mr. Morton, bontswain; Mr. R. Ward, Admiralty undshipman, (since dead;) Mr. W. Stephens; W. Neil, bontswain's make; F. Berismon, quartermaster; William Stewart, wounded; I seamen killed, to. shipman, (since dead;) Mr. W. Stephens; W. Neil, bestweite's make; F. Breimon, quartermaster; William Stewart, wounded; I seamna killed, to woomstid; Besverely (Tof the latter since dead.)

Bust India Company's Cruleers and Artillery—2 seamen, 2 of the Bombay artillery, killed; T beamsh, 3 quarter gunners, 1 private of native-astiflery.

d. 37

Additional Return.

Additional Return.

Topaze—1 private marine ki led; 5 scances wounded.

B. I. Company's Cruisers and Artillery—Lieut, H. Wilson, of the Company's marines (severely: Lieut, W Jacob, of the Bombay artiflery, and seenmen, wounded.— Tetal—1 killed, 10 wounded.

nys marines (severely); Liedt. W Jacob, of the Bombay artimeny, and men, weanded.— Telai—i killed, 16 weanded.

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#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The news from Spain received at Bourdeaux say, that the epidemic is dully decreasing in violence, and that it is hoped that the first cold weather will entirely put a stop to it. We have now the certainty that the state of health in Cadiz and its vicinity is very good. The contagion which desolates Catalonia has not extended beyond Mequinenza.

Oct. 7.— Advices from Marseilles, of the 29th ult. announce, that

the state of health in that quarter is most satisfactory, and that the cases in the Lazaretto become daily more favourable. A great number of Spanish smugglers have made an attempt to force the corden established near Fort Bellegarde, and were repulsed with the loss of three or four men; the bodies were burnt, as also the goods which they left behind them. The cordon has been drawn nearer to Barcelona, which prevents individuals from quitting the tewn, and keeps in awe those who are disposed to pillage. From the 19th to the 25th ult. inclusive, 224 deaths, and 339 new cases, occurred at Barcelonetta; and 143 deaths, and 303 new cases at

It is now discovered that the malady is an epidemic contagion of uncommonly malignant character; it resists all the remedies of art, and the number of victims augment daily.

The trial of Desjardin commenced yesterday before the Court of asize. The accusation is in substance as follows:—Anthony Simon Desjardin having been implicated in the process instituted against Louvel, by an order dated the 30th of March, 1821, the against Louvel, by an order dated the 30th of March, 1821, the Court of Peers declared that there was not competent ground to proceed against him, but consigned him by Mahdate of detention, before the Court of the first instance, as sufficiently implicated in the crime of instigating, in public places or assemblies, to the assassination of the Princes of the Royal Family. "By the precognition it has been established, that on the 16th of February, 1821, Desjardin repeated at a tavern, what he had previously uttered at the house of one Gonet: I am an accomplicated Lunal, there were one Gonet. the house of one Gonet; I am an accomplice of Louvel, there were seven of us ready to strike the blow; we drew lots for him who should undertake the business; the lot fell upon Louvel; when the moment arrived for doing his duty, he seemed to waver and to tremble; we made him drink a bottle of wine to embolden him; it was I who fabricated the poignard which cut short the days of the Duke de Berri; I walked a whole day in the Bois de Boulogne, armed with a gun, in the lope that that Prince would come there to hunt, with the determination to shoot him."—Witnesses were then called: the first was a police officer, who merely stated that he heard the prisoner utter the words charged in the accusation; another witness heard the prisoner declare that in two years there would not be a single Bourbon in France. Several other witnesses deposed to the same effect.—The Jury found him Guilty, but without the circumstance of the public place. The prisoner was in consequence acquitted of the accusation preferred against him.

Oct. 8.—ROYAL ORDENNANCE.—Louis, by the Grace of God, &c.—We have decreed and do decree as follows: The Chamber of Powering of the Decree of the Chamber of t

Peers and the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments are convoked for Monday, the 5th of November.

Luring the sojourn of His Majesty the King of England at Lille, many persons solicited the honour of being admitted into his presence; among the number was Madame Bayand d'Armentieres, who was for some time the nurse to Mousieur the Duke de Bourdeaux, but who was obliged to retire from a deficiency of health. This lady presented her son, the foster-brother of the Duke de Bourdeaux, to his Britannic Majesty, who loaded the infant with caresses. His Majesty arrived on the 2d at Aix-In-Chapelle, having been escorted to the Prussian frontiers by a detachment of Belgian

A letter from Ax, dated the 28th ult, states, that some Spaniards ere about to enter France by the valley of Andorre, on which the

inhabitants rose on masse, and vigorously resisted their intention.

LEIGE, Occ. 3.—The King of England passed through our town yesterday, at two o'clock. His Majesty ordered his carriage to stop-whits he received the congratulations of the authorities. During this interval, the garrison band played "God save the King." His Majesty immediately afterwards continued his route for Aix-la-Chapelle, where he arrived the same evening.

FRANKFORT, OCT. 1.—Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes Charles and William of Brunswick-Oels arrived here on the 29th ult. from Lausanne. These Princes are proceeding to Hanover, to see their

august guardian, the King of England.
Oct. 2.— We learn from Vienna, that there is a rumour of a conspiracy which the Austrian Government discovered in Transyl. vania. It is said that several Ecclesiastics of the non-united have been arrested. On the other hand, the Assembly of the States of the Committee of Pest, have shewn some resistance to the propositions of the Court.

We have just learnt the change in the plan of the journey of the King of Bagland, who will not visit our city. A courier has arrived, on his way to Homburg and Stutgard, to invite His Majesty's sisters, the Landgravine of Hesse Horoburg and the Queen of Wurtemberg, to join him at Hanover. Another courier has gone to Durlach, where the two Princes of Brunswick are on a visit to their great aunt, the Dowager Margravine of Baden. The eldest of these two Princes, who is now entering his 18th year, is to be de- on a shooting excursion.

clared of age, to of the King of

Consument as Soverell and the During and During the Agents to Lloyd's at Boulogue, data to the Soverell and the During the During the Agents to Lloyd's at Boulogue, data to the Soverell and the Later During the Agents to Lloyd's at Boulogue, data to the Soverell and the Agents to Lloyd's at Boulogue, data to the Soverell and the Agents to Lloyd's at Boulogue, data to the Soverell and the Agents to Lloyd's at Boulogue, data to the Soverell and the Agents to Lloyd's at Boulogue, data to the Soverell and Soverel current about the entrance of the English Channel. Whoever finds this will be good enough to acknowledge it in some public manner.'-Mem. The Sir Joseph Banks arrived in the river July 23, from Jamaica."

WABBAW, SEPT. 26.—The Russian Senator, Count Novozuzow, has communicated to the Government of the kingdom of Poland an invitation of the Russian Minister, Prince Gallitzin, to the inhabitants of Poland to contribute for the support of the Greeks who

have fled to Russia.

Lishon, Sept. 27.— In the sitting of the Cortes on the 22d, a deputy presented a memorial from the Judge of Villa Nova de complaining of the depredations committed every night within his jurisdiction, by numerous bands of armed robbers, whose proceedings were as regular as if they were disciplined troops. The deputy, M. Bastos, desired that the most rigorous measures should be adopted. He was supported by several members; and M. Fran-zini said, that a general plan was under consideration for the organization of a police to extend through the whole kingdom, in the nature of the gendarmerie in France, and that he thought this would put an end to such disorders.

PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 11.—Our Government has published the

PRIKEBURGH, SEPT. 11.—Our Government has published the detail of the ceremonies which were observed on the 17th and 18th of June last, on the occasion of solemnizing the obsequies of St. Gregory, the Holy Patriarch of Constantinople. This narrative concludes with the following paragraph:—"Thus the last pious duties of Christian faith and charity have been paid. conformably to the will of the vary plans Autocraft of all the Russias. Alexander to the will of the very pious Autocrat of all the Russias, Alexander I. to Gregory, the Holy Patriarch of the Eastern Orthodox Church, who suffered the death of the martyr."

Several Spanish and Portuguese ships have, in the course of this year, put into Guadaloupe, under pretext of damage, but, to all appearance, for the purpose of landing negroes, they being engaged in the slave trade.

THE FLORIDAS .- The United States schooner Revenge, four days from St. Augustine, states, that the inhabitants of St. Augustine appeared very well pleased with the change of government, and it was more than probable that a majority of them will remain there. General Jackson has ordained that "All the country lying between the river Perdido and Suwaney river, with all the islands therein, shall form one country, to be called Escambia." "All the country lying east of the river Suwaney, and every part of the ceded territories, not designated as belonging to the former county, shall form a county to be called St. John's.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 17.—The conflagration this morning was one of the most awful and destructive ever witnessed in Halifax. It of the most awful and destructive ever witnessed in Halifax. It originated in Sackville-street, in the bakery occupied by Shay and Milany, and before it was discovered had gained an alarming height. The troops, seamen of His Majesty's ships, and inhabitants, soon assembled; every exertion was made to extinguish the fire, but the whole block of buildings, with the exception of a house situated at the corner of Sackville and Blowers'-streets, occupied by Mr. H. Croskill, the houses occupied by Mrs. Neilson and Mr. T. Muirhead, in Barrington-street, and a stable belonging to J. W. Johnston. Esa. in Granville-street, were consumed. Of the pro-Johnston, Esq. in Grunville-street, were consumed. perty burnt, only about 1,500l. were insured, and the calamity has mostly fallen where it will long be severely lelt—upon widows and orphan children—upon industrious tradesmen, whose whole stock of worldly wealth was invested in the tenements they occupied. Twenty-one houses were consumed, with other valuable property. To the troops, and the seamen of the ships of war, the town is, as To the troops, and the seamen of the ships of war, the town is, as usual, greatly indebted for the exertions made by them, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, encouraging and exciting, by his influence and example, the efforts of every person. Sir Rybert Le Poer Trench, Col. of the 74th regiment, Col. Mackie, the Commandant of the Garrison, Col. Gauntlett, Lieut-Cols. Arnold, Ximenes, and Waterhouse, Major Crawford, and Indeed every officer of the garrison and military departments were distinguished for their activity and exertions. To Captains Funshawe, Bouchier, Calliar and Navisa. Collier and Napier, and the officers of their ships, every praise is due. Capt. Napier was on the roof of one of the houses, directing and working with a party of axe-men, and rendering very important services.

St. John's (N. B.) Aug. 25 .- By the brig Hope, Captain Hore, we learn that the fishery at Labrador, had, within a fortnight previous to her sailing, turned out favourable, and was likely to a ford those engaged in it a tolerably fair voyage. Captain Hore spoke an American vessel, the Master of which informed him, that there had been a serious quarrel between the Americans and some Nova Scotia fishermen, neur Cape Charles, in which 14 men were killed!

#### THE KING.

Dispatches were received on Friday morning from the Marquis of Londonderry, announcing the arrival of His Majesty, in high health and spirits, at Hanover.—He entered the city at nine o'clock at night, on last Monday. The town was all life and splendour: the streets were illuminated, the military drawn out on duty, the guns fired, the bells rung, and the population flocking from all sides towards the barrier through which His Majesty entered-all appeared animated with the most loyal and affectionate enthusiasm. Notwithstanding the distance from Brussels to Hanover, and the rapidity with which the King travels, his health had not in the least suffered beyond the ordinary fatigue consequent upon the movement and confinement of a carriage; and even of this His Majesty had less appearance than most of those who composed his suite.

All along the road preparations were made, to express the joy of the people at seeing His Majesty in this part of his dominions. All the way from the frontiers triumphal arches were erected. At Osnaburgh a numerous guard of honour, both horse and foot, has been formed, and the same at Nieuburg. For the conveyance of the i mmediate attendants of His Majesty, orders were given at every stage to have relays in readiness: (besides the horses for the King's carriage), horses for two berlins with six horses, a baggage-waggon with six horses, two chaises with four horses each, and two couriers' horses. Besides these, four carriages and thirteen horses were required for the Marquis of Londonderry and General Bloomfield. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were pleased to admit the diplomatic body to an audience

On Thursday night, the Duke of York left town for a few days

### THE QUARTER AREV

PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF CREAT SERVE

Taxes belonging to the Consolidated Fund Temporary Excise Annual Taxes	18 [9. 18 [9. 9,332,287 588,276 1,534,233	1820. £ 10,938,163 586,364 1,675,532,	18, Viz. 1831. £ 11,179,963 1,189,377 1,562,469
	11,454,796	13,199,965	14,040,793
October qu October qu	arter, 1821 arter, 1819	1	11,454,790
Improvement as compared with the	October		

Improvement as compared with the decision of three millions were in full collection CHARGE.

Total Income of Consolidated Fund in the quarter ended 10th October, 1820 2,585,007 Extess of Income ٠. 1.305,298 Total Income of Consolidated Fund in the quarter ended 10th October, 1821 11,650,122 ••• Charge estimated at Excess of Income

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain (exclusive of the Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property), in the Quarter ended 10th Oct. 1821, shewing the Increase and Decrease on each head thereof.

1,650,193

				Quarters et	aded Oct.10	1 .	1
				1820.	1821.	Increase.	Decrease
Customs				£	£	£	1
	•	• •	• •	2,670,683	2,844,231	173,548	
Excise .		• •	• •	7,552,021	8,149,226	597,205	i
		• •	• •	1,581,204	1,625,220	44.016	
		• •	• •	375,000	342,000		23,000
Assessed Tax	C#	• •		760,576	793,532	32,956	
Land Taxes		• •		174,522	207,481	32,959	1
Miscellaneou	5	••	••	71,642	61,222		10,426
		_		13,185,649	14,022,912	880,684	43,420

An Account of the Produce of the Excise Duties of Great Britain, (exclu-ve of any Arrears received of the War Duty ou Mail) in the Quarters ided 10th October, 1820 and 1821, shewing the increase or decrease on each Quarters end. Oct. 10. 1 .

					1820.	1821.	Increase	Decrease
Auction	8				£ 70,911	£ 57,818	<del>'</del> -	
Beer					715,038		o mare	£ 13,09x
Bricks	and T	'iles			109,339	781,752		
Candles						125,811	16,472	
Coffee a		2009	••	• •	38,347	45,019	6,672	
Cyder E	DATE V	, and Ver		••	( 00,000	90,619	127	
Glass	,	, agu ver	uice	• •	20,206	12,591	j	7,61.
Hides at			••	••	88,188	132,727	43,939	•
	10 DK	7115	••	••	165,917	154,981	1	10,386
Норы .	• •	••	••	••	79,450	35,555	ı	43,892
Licence	8	••	• •	• •	80,420	82,483	2.063	
Malt		••	• •	••	2,289,097	2,777,171	188,074	
Paper		••	• •		146,170	152,787	6,615	
Pepper		••	• •	• •	40,467	39,074	-,	1,393
Printed	Good	8	••	• •	188,252	151,247	- 1	37,004
Salt		• •	• •	• •	383,143	129,043	45,900	37,000
Suap	••		••		238,076	281,751	43,675	
Cuinter	•	British	• •		547,775	545,340	10,013	
Spirits.	··· 5	Foreign			565,433	572,773	7,340	2,425
Starch	•	••	• •		14,044			
Stone B	ottle				779	16,420 858	2,376	
Sweets			••		- 1,998		79	
Tea		••				2,786	788	
Tobacco	and:	C 18		•••	761,892	775,994	14,102	
Vinegar			• •	•••	615,880	631,085	1	11,735
Wine		••	• •	•••	12,911	15,450	2,509	
Wire	••	••	••	• • •	253,574	229,059		24,513
	••	••	••	•••	8,590	3,034		556
				1		8,149,226	750,445	153,240
				D	educt Decr	ease	. 153,240	

Increase on the Quarter 597,205 Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund in the Quarter ended 19th of October, 1921, INCOME. Unatoms
Excise
Stamps
Post-Office
Assessed Taxes
Land Taxes
Miscellaneous
Unappromised 179, [25 61,222 Pensions
17,881 Imperial Annuities
Other Charges Unappropriated War Duties 105,122 9,1**73** 143,7**6**4 £11,339,00 Brought from Supplies be-ing the amount issued in Ireland pursuant to Stat £311,115 57, Geo. III. c. 49. Total Charge 

Deficiency to be provided for by an issue of Exchequer Bills chargeable on the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, 5th Jan. 1822

#### INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

FRIDAY.—Thomas Donaldson was opposed on the ground of breach of trust, in having converted money, intrusted to his care, to his own use. In his examination be said he had received 50. from Mr. Grainger, a friend of his, to take up a bill which had become due. He went into a public house, where he lost 81. or 91. of the money; and being ashamed to return after the loss, he went off to Paris with the remainder.—Mr. Pollock, on behalf of the isso-vent, said he could do no more than leave him to the mercy of the

Mr. Reynolds, the Chief Commissioner, told the insolvent, that he had been guilty of a great act of injustice, to give it the mildest term. Nothing could be more absurd than his excuse, that he was term. Nothing could be more unsure than his excuse, that he was allowed to go back and give his friend the remainder of the money, after his loss; for he was not assumed to go away with what he had in his possession; and by that act he did the same as if he had stolen it.—The judgment of the Court was, that he should be detained at the suit of Mr. Grainger for the space of twelve months,

tained at the suit of Mr. Grainger for the space of twelve months, unless the money was paid before that time.

Thomas Baddeley, an attorney, was opposed on the alleged ground of obtaining money under a fraudulent pretence from Mr. Mason, a wine-cooper. It appeared from the statement of a clerk to Mr. John, an attorney, in Basinghall-street, that Mr. Baddeley had sold a lot of freehold property to Mr. Mason, to which he could show no title; an action was afterwards brought by Mason, for the deposit, and he gained a verdict.

Mr. Baddeley, on being quastioned by Mr. Pollock, said he had

Mr. Baddeley, on being questioned by Mr. Pollock, said be had defended the action in consequence of legal advice, and with the idea that Mason might be compelled to fulfil his contract. The property had since been sold with a good title, and part of the money given to Mr. Gale.

The Commissioner said there was no ground for opposition in this case, as Mr. Baddeley sold the property on certain conditions, which were known to Mason at the time, and he, acting only as an agest was not bound to produce a title.—Discharged.

Tuesday, the Duke of York held a Levee, at his office at the Horse Guards, as Commander in Chief, which was very assuccessful



#### ASSIZES.

CIRCUIT COURT, ABERDEEN, OCT. 6 .- George Thom, was ac cused of murder, compaited by means of poison. Headministered poison to a whole family of the name of Mitchell, with whom he was nearly connected, consisting of two brothers, and two sisters of his wife. One of the brothers died in consequence thereof, and the r members of the family have been so disabled, as to leave it doubtful whether they will ever recover so far, as to be able to follow their usual occupations .- James Mitchell, brother of the deceased, resided in the family with his decrased brother William has a sister named Jane, who was married to the prisoner about Whitsunday last; was not altogether willing for the marriage, but no quarrel took place on that account; Jane lived with her deceased brother at the time of the marriage; after which, she was taken honfe by her husband. The prisoner and his wife were not in the habit of visiting them after marriage; was once at Burnside after the marriage; he came on a Saturday, the day before they were all taken bad; witness and brother and sisters received him in a friendly manner, and asked him to stay that night, to which he agrebd. Before they went to bed on Saturday, the prisoner pro-posed to sleep in the kitchen; gave no reason for wanting to sleep there; the witness told him he might sleep where he slept before; prisoner did not insist to sleep in the kitchen; went with his brother William to bed in the inner room; witness went to bed in the kitchen; awakened on Sunday morning; did not hurry himself out of bed, it being Sabbath; heard a foot come into the kitchen before he saw any body: the leaves of the witness's bed were close at the time, so that he could not see. When up, he found himself in perfect good health; his brother and sisters appeared to be in real health; no complaints of being unwell were made. The break fast was ready; did not see it made; got milk pottage, because it was Sabbath morning; each of them had separate dishes The witness took a little milk to the milk pottage, the others took -no milk, as he thinks; heard no complaints from the others as to the pottage, but found something in the pottage, a taste that he did not like; got some milk from one of his sisters; said that he would begin to try them again; took two spoonfuls and then stop; brother William ate heartly, and a good deal more than the witness, as much again; heard no complaint of the taste from him; Helen made some complaints during breakfast; went away to dress for church; found himself unwell; when he got to church the sickness continued; found himself turning blind when in thurch. Brother said he was sick; he answered, I did not think you were sick; to which he answered he never was so sick. The witness came bome, took off his clothes, opened a window in the gable, and lay down on the floor. At this time he was like to burn within; when he saw William after coming from church, he was worse than any of them, complaining of the same feelings with them; the witness a dimness in his eyes; and observed a swelling in his brother William's breast, which was rising up in his throat; complained of his arms being powerless; his brother's arms were seized about the same time; kept the matter secret, because there was no person had been among them but the prisoner; wished not to let his neighbours know the cause of his illness, because they suspected the prisoner to be the cause of their illness; William, before his death, on the first Friday, after the Sunday, rode to Dr. Murray; got a plaster from him; put it on his breast that night; William rose to seek for a drink; could not find one; witness told him be would find one on the table; went to get one; retired to his bed again, but did not speak to witness; lay down on his bed, scretched himself, and gave a terrible groun, which witness did not think much of, as he had been so ill; after this lay quiet; witness was content, as he then thought he was sleeping; after a little time jogged him, but he would not speak; and again jogged him, time jogged him, but he would not speak; and again jogged him, but received no answer; put his arm over him, found a cold deep weat over him; he died immediately after. The prisoner and his wife came to Burnside the night before to the funeral. Witness sid not allow them to stay; does not recollect what reason he gave for their not staying; told them to go off; for they had nothing to do with them; they were very unwilling to go off; asked no explanation of his words.—Helen Mitchell, stated, that when she was getting supper ready; nobody in the kitchen at this time, but witness and prisoner; when the prisoner came into the kitchen, was preparing to stir in the meal; prisoner sat down at the kitchen fire and smoked his pipe; the meal at this time was on the hearth stone, and no more was put in after this time witness's back was turned to the prisoner when she went to the press for salt; after finishing the making the pottage, i.e. coming back from getting salt, put the tub in which the meal was into the press; prisoner was sitting by the fire all the time.—Several other witnesses gave similar testimony, but nothing conclusive against the prisoner.—A druggist at Aberdeen proved that a person came to his shop for some arsenic on the 17th of August but he did not sell him any.—The Lord Justice Clerk afterward summed up the evidence in a comprehensive manner, and detailed to the Jury the different bearings of the case, in a speech of two hours and a half length. The Jury returned a written verdict, finding the prisoner Guilty by a plurality of voices.—After a most impressive address from the Lord Justice Clerk, he was sentenced to be executed at Aberdeen, the 16th of November next.—The prisoner, who is a man of about 61 years of age, appeared unmoved on receiving the awful sentence; and on his retiring from the Ber, said to some of the Counsel near him, "Gentlemen, I am as innocent as any of you sitting there."

LONDONDERRY. -- An information directed by the Court of King's Besob, was tried here at our last Assizes. It was filed by John Shiel, Esq. a Magistrate, against Major Patterson. It appeared that a dispute had taken place between the parties in August which was amicably terminated by the interference of friends from that time until the 24th of November, when he received an insulting letter from Major Patterson. The letter was followed up by posting, in different parts of the country, notices similar to the words contained in the letter. These notices were to this effect:—

4 \*\* A\*\* am necessitate\* it to publish J. Shiel, Esq. of Castledawson, as a complete bully, and a most contemptible coward; and have only to add, that I shall be at home until the 7th inst.

"Grace leld, Dec. 1, 1820.

JOS. PATTERSON."

" Grace neld, Dec. 1, 1820. -Evider ce to these facts was given, and the Jury found the defeeder t Guilty.

CLONMELL.— A singular and successful instance of deception occurred in the Dock at our late Assizes. One of the prisoners, named John Barrett, was charged with having, on the 1st of Decomber last, robbed one Thomas Fitzmartin on the highway, of a 30s, noie. The witness stepped on the table, and noticed the prisoher's dress and appearance. He then turned his back to the docks; addressed the Judge and Jury, and related his story, which oc-cupied some time. In the mean time, the prisoner slunk back wards from the bar to the furthest extremity of the dock, and adroitly exchanged all his clothes with another prisoner, named Edwhile Collins, (who stood indicted for cow-stenling), and then quietly returned to the bar. The poor old witness having finished his story, was lastly called upon in the usual manner, to take the rod, and At this instant, Collins came forward to the identify the robber. identify the robber. At this instant, Collins came forward to the bar, with an air of guilty embarrassment, and well acted tremor, attribed in the brown coat, striped waistcoat, and blue neck-hand-kerchief, of his friend Parratt; and even wearing his old wig. The witness at once laid the rod upon Collins, and swore positively to his identity. He was warbed, and repeatedly questioned, but he parameted, and repeatedly questioned, but he parameted, and repeatedly are sufficient to the course an acquittal instantly ensued, and Barrett was dispharged.

#### POLICE.

GUILDHALL .- Peter Jonas was, on Tuesday, charged with ob-The prisoner v taining goods under false pretences. belonging to the parish of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and had been frequently relieved by the overseers; the relief afforded him, however, whether in clothes, food, or money, was almost immediately got rid of, and his applications renewed. During the last week heapplied to be furnished with some articles of wearing ap-purel, which the parish officers, recollecting how quickly the last articles he received had been made away with, refused to give him On Saturday he called upon the overseer, and presented him with a letter, purporting to be from the churchwarden, containing his con-sent for the prisoner to have the things required. Not doubting but it was genuine, the overseer gave him orders for the several articles upon the different tradesmen, to which he added, on his own discre-

decent in his apparel.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

MARY-LE-BONE-OFFICE.—Coffee Shops.—On Tuesday, the owner of one of these nightly receptacles for questionable characters, in James-street, Grosvenor-square, was fined 10t. for keeping his shop open in the night. He was committed to hard labour for three months in the House of Correction, being unable to pay the

HATTON-GARDEN.—Monday, Samuel Horsey, well known as the King of the Beggars, was brought up by the Mendicity Society in a coach, attended by a numerous retinue, having been appreheaded whilst following his usual avocations near Middle-row, Holborn, on Sunday last. He appears about 60 years of age, and having lost both legs, moves himself upon a board with the nil of two short crutches. He has for many years received considerable sums of money, by means of which he lives in constant riot and profligacy. An offer was made by the Mendicity Society, to procure his admission into the workhouse of the Parish to which he belongs, but this he declined. The Magistrates committed him, under the new Vagrant Act, to the House of Correction for three

On Tuesday, at the above office, James Hall, one of the Paddington conchinen, appeared to answer to an information under the 50th of the late King, charging him with furiously driving his horses, by which the pole was broken, and the lives of several persons endangered. It was proved that while waiting at the Star Inn, four other coaches came up; and on one going away, the defendant said, "I'll soon overtake him," and went off at full galiop. He did pass him, and then slackened into a trot. On coming to the Blue coat Boy, the same coach again passed them, and on the defendant getting on the box he said, "D—that Jack, I'll cut his ear off," and again went off at a galley. He overtook the coach near the end of Penton-street, and in endeavouring to pass round the coach and to escape a chaise coming up, the pole broke, and the horses were propelled against their will down Pentonville-hill at full gallop, till they came very near Battlebridge During their progress, one of the passengers dropped off the couch, being fearful of an accident; another got down as soon as the couch stopped, and having paid his fare proceeded to where he was going not deeming it safe to go with the defendant. He was convicted

in the penalty of 101, against which he intends to appeal.
UNION-HALL.—On Wednesday, John Price and William Grant, were charged with having broken into and robbed the house of Mrs. Kahl, of Camberwell. Mrs. Kahl and her daughter went out on Tuesday morning, leaving her house fastened. She had no servant, upon their return, about seven o'clock in the evening, she saw a light appearing and disappearing at the windows of her bouse; she procured assistance; upon opening the front parlour door, saw the two prisoners playing at backgammon. They were sitting on a sofn, and had the backgammon table between them; one of them instantly started up and said, "We will make no resistance;" they accordingly submitted quietly. On examination it was found that the house had been ranstoked from top to bottom, aid a small bag with some plate tied up in it was found on the table. In different parts of the house were found an extensive assortment of housebreaking Implements, picklock-keys, crows, &c. &c. also phosphorus and matches. They were committed for trial.

phorus and matches. They were committed for trial.

On Friday, John William Biggen was charged with having obtained goods and money in the name of Mr. Wilson. The prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Keats, in the Borough, and presented him a written order, purporting to be from Mrs. Sarah Wilson, for a piece of Irish linen, seven silk handkerchiefs, and some other articles, which were delivered to him. A trunk, which had arrived in by the Newcastle waggon, contained many of the articles the prisoner had falsely procured, and also a note to Mr. Blackett, a tailor, with the signature of Mrs. Sarah Wilson, authorizing the prisoner to receive a suit of fashionable clothes for her son. In the prisoner to receive a suit or usanionance contest on the soil. In the postscript of the note it said, "the clothes that will fit the bearer will fit my son."—Mrs. Wilson proved the letters were forgeries, and that she had never given the prisoner any authority to receive goods, either on her husband's account or her own. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

A tall, respectable-looking person, possessed of very superior address, was brought up by one of the officers of Camberwell parish, under the act of vagrancy.—He stated himself to have been an assistant surgeon in the 56th regiment of Foot, and lately discharged in the isle of France. Since his return to this country, in consequence of having no allowance from Government, he has been reduced to the greatest extremites, and often obliged to sleep in He was on the previous night lying in a shed at Dulthe open air. wich. The Magistrate made an order for removing the unfortu-nate man to the place of his nativity, and humanely gave him a donation from his private purse for the relief of his present wants.

THAMES POLICE-OFFICE.—On Thursday a lighterman named

Wilkinson was charged with feloniously removing a quantity of merchandise from the East India Company's warehouses in Bowcreek .- Mr. Marsh, a master-lighterman, stated, that on the 5th inst. he sent the prisoner with an order to receive thirty packages of nux vomica, for a-Mr. Chapman, from the Bast India warehouses in Bow-creek, to be shipped on hoard the York Merchant. -James Morgan, the tide-waiter, received from the prisoner on the 9th inst. thirty bales, packed up in the Company's package. The prisoner was particularly anxious that hooks should not be used in getting them in, as he said the bags would be torn by them.-Mr. Albert examined the bales; he found them to contain cinders and other rubbish, instead of nux vomica.—Several other witnesses, who had been present at the time the bales were opened, spoke to the same effect.—He was fully committed.

BOW-STREET.—On Wednesday, J. E. Dickson, was charged by Sir Mark Wood, Bart. for fraudulently embezzling a check for 581. Os. 4d. which had been entrusted to him for a special purpose -The defendant said be was employed by the Baronet at his sent at Gatton, from March 1819, to the same month in 1820, as a clerk, and subsequently he did business for him on various occasions as an attorney. He certainly received it, but there was an unsettled account between him and Sir M. Word for business done.—Sir M. Wood deciled that he owed the defendant a farthing, had never employed him as an attorney; he never could have been such a block herd as to employ such a man in that capacity. The defendant resisted in his story.—Sir Mark said, he had the impudence of the very d——I, for there was no truth in it.—The Magistrate said he must give bail, himself in 2001, and two sureties in 1001, each, for

his future appearance.
On Thursday Putrick Saul, a stout Hibernian, was charged with I throwing a lad named Emmett into a well, with intent to drown

him. Patrick, in his defence, said the boys were constantly plaguing him because he was the only frishman among them, and he could get no peace of his life. The boy Emmett was particularly active, and was calling out, "Arrah, Pat, which way does the built run?" &c. He had borne this until the patience of mortal man could stand it no longer, and so he just took him gently by the middle and carried him to the well to give him a small taste of a ducking; and when I got him to the brink, your Honour, (continued Patrick) he made a sudden spring and sprunted clean out of my arms into the water, and the d—I a bit could I hold him at all-

Mr. Minshull.—But the least you could do was to help him out,

Patrick.—God bless your Honour, and so I would; but I only just stepped back a yard or two, to keep out of the splash that he made, and the urchin was out upon dry land in the twinkling of a The d-la help he wanted, depend upon it.

The patrol who apprehended the prisoner said, that when he asked him why he adopted such a strange mode of punishment, his answer was, "Why, you see, I didn't like to take the law into my hands and heat him with a stick, and so I just soused him into the well by way of a cooler."—Patrick was ordered to find bail.

Major Cartwright gave bail for the good behaviour of Sir Charless

Wolseley, whose term of imprisonment expires on Monday next.

Envished Racks.—Wednesday.—These races were again re-

The Gentlemen's Subscription Purse of 50l. for horses, &c. of all ages, that never won Plate, Match, or Sweepstakes. 

Nine started for the first heat, and eight for the second. The Judge

Thursday .- 'The Freeholders' Subscription Purse of 501, for all Heats, three miles.

only placed the above.

Mr. Brathwaite's b. g. Philip, 5 yrs .. ..... Mr. Heathcote's b. h. Cardenio, 6 yrs 2 3
Mr. Field's br. g. Tybalt, 4 yrs 3 3
Mr. Wetherall's b. h. Saddlebuck, 5 yrs 4 4
Mr. Palmer's gr. f. Merrymaid, 2 yrs 7 5
But little betting.—Cerdenio and Tybalt against the field; second but the field grainst any one. A good ruce

cond heat, the field against any one. A good race.

Sweepstukes of Sgs. each, with 20gs. added; all ages; beats, two-

miles, and a distance. Mr. Field's ch. c. Friar Bacon, 3 yrs ..... 2

weight according to the Racing Culendar; but we was afterwards agreed that the stake should be divided between Liberty and Friar Bacon.

St. PAUL'S BALL AND CROSS.-The new bull and cross are nearly completed: in the construction the outline and dimensions of the old have been strictly adhered to, but improvement has been made in the interior to prevent a recurrence of failure; the iron bands, plates, &c. which were much decayed by rust, have been replaced with copper and gun metal. The bals is made of two-pieces, the old one consisted of fourteen—a fair demonstration of weighed half a ton, before it received its gens and ornaments.

The whole height of the copper work is 27 feet, and weighs above four tons. The iron spindle in the centre, and standards to strengthen the copper work, weigh above three tons, forming together a weight of above seven tons.

The New French Stripes for furnishing, introduced in such im-mense variety by Miles and Edwards, are equal in appearance and mense variety by affect and Edwards, are equal in appearance and infinitely superior in every other respect to the most costly Silks, either of Foreign or of British manufacture. The Public bave elso an epportunity of inspecting at the New Chintz Furniture and Moreen Warehouse, No. 134, Oxford-street, (nearly opposite Hanover-square,) the best assortment in London of Town Prints and Chintz Furnitures, Moreens, Merino Damasks, &c. &c. manufactured since the recent extraordinary reduction in the prices, and Families about to furnish will be able to make their purphases from this new stock for full one-third less than similar goods manufactured last year can possibly be afforded at.—N. A. From the Corner of Great Turnstile, Holborn.

ADVERTISEMENT.]-Sir Wm. Scott, has decided the right tointer in BRIDGMAN'S PATENT IRON COFFIN, and that parishes may not impose extra fees. As these coffins are the only safe ones, it is of high importance for the Public to remember they can be had only of EDWARD LILLIE BRIDGMAN, undertaker and patentee, Gosweil-street-road, Fish-street-hill, and Hoxton, where the Public may inspect them. Wood ceffins as usual, and from coffins at the same price as wood, and much cheaper than lead, which they much Patent cast-iron tombs and monuments very sup stone, and well suited for exportation.

ADVERTISEMENT.]—If the render is actioned with Fistula, or imilar diseases, we would ask, has be ever heard of the late-Martin. Van Butchell, who used to treat these complaints in a way peculiar to himself, and to effect cures almost universally without having recourse to either Cutting, Caustic, or Confinement, which is the usual practice?—We find his son, D. D. Van Butchell, surgeon, accoucheur, who resides at No. 48, South-street, Berkeley-square, continues to perform cures of the most dangerous cases by the same method, and is as completely successful. Both rich and poor, valo are thus afflicted, will do well to observe he requires no remun tion until they are satisfied a cure has been performed; in fact, the

poor are relieved gratis, if respectably recommended.

ADVERTISEMENT.]—No Discovery of the kind has been so generally adopted in the Fashionable World, as ATKINSON'S VEGETA-TIVE HAIR OIL, or CURLING FLUID; it is now considered an indispensible appendage to the toilet, for regenerating the bair; it is so pre-eminent, that medical men of the first eminence prescribe it, and in all cases where the hair has fallen off from premature decay, such as fevers, accouchement, or other illness, change of climate perspiration, intense study, &c. it is warranted to restore it to its original thickness and beauty; for dressing the bair, it is far preferable to oils, extracts, or pomatums, making the bair softer and nore glossy, and giving it such strength and clasticity, that it retains its curl during exercise, or in damp weather. Price 3s. 6d.; 10s. 6d.; and one guinea.—Also, ATKINGON'S VEGETABLE DVE, well known as the only infullible article which changes grey or red buir on the head, or whiskers, to an auburn or black, so permanent that washing, &c. instead of removing, renders more durable.—
Price 5s.; 10s. 6d.; and one guinen.—And ATRINSON'S AMERIC-SIAL SOAP made by a new process, removes reduess, hardness, and unevenness from the skip, prevents its chapping, and makes it soft, while, and even. Price is, a square, or 10s. 6d, a dozen.—Sold at 44, Gerrurd-street, Soho-square, London; and by appointment, by Massrs. Guttle and Peirce, 37, and Rigge, 35, Bond-street; Grange, 126, Prith-street, and 45, Oxford-street; Baylay and Blew, Cockspur-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Johnston, 68, and Taite, 41, Combill; and most perfumers and medicine

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPUNDENTS.

M. P.'s favours have never been receive

We have to apologise for the unavoidable omission of PAUL Pornan's third letter—it will positively appear in our next num-

The letter of a RETIRED OBSERVER will be taken every core of. We are sorry to say the "Snully Dwarl" come to hand too te,—we shall take the party he alludes to under our special care

CRETO, QUIETUS, D.P.T., AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, and ODDS Bons, have been received.

CORLENSIS spill see his hint is not thrown away.

The publication GRECULUS alludes to is not by the person he

mentions, nor was it ever thought or said to be so.

Pe will hold back the letter of the Covener Elector till

next Sunday, but not longer.

M. P. must surely be mistaken.

We will reply to Nergy; next week—we both mean alike.

A.B. is right, and he will see we know it. We attended the trial every day, and our mistake only praves, that Ma.WILLIAMA's ments made as little impression upon us as they did upon any body clot.

e appeal from the parishes of St. Laurence, Jewry, and St. Mary Magdalon, Milk-street, would not be interesting to our readers, except such as are locally connected with it.

The subscription for the family of Houng is much injured by that in favour of Wilson; at one public-house in Paddington ninepence was collected, and at another in Marglebone only four petice has been received

Barzeron is entitled to our best thanks.

Our correspondent from Cheshire came too late to hand. have no ream far a review of the Club this week, but we rejoice to see that the Eant or Grosvenon has proved, by his fine spreches, the justice of the character we gave him in one of our little poems, which runs thus-

"The Earl of Grosvenor is an Ass " -ertor of our freedom.

We never had more cause to be satisfied with these lines the after reading his Lordship's luminous oration of Tuesday last.
Our fair friend Thalia will see we have done all we could at first to meet her wishes — The person she speaks of is REALLY what she calls him, and was as much estuemed by his brother what she calls him, and was as much estuemed by his brother what she calls him, and was as much estuemed by his brother when the she had been a she calls him to be the state of the state o officers, in other days, as he is by his companions

The Poom beginning,—

"Shrubland Sir Billy,

" For ever deemed stilly;

" And emiling Sir Bon,

"With no we in his nob;" is good; but being local, and the persons mentioned being very obscure, we do not think it would answer.

The writer of the Letter beginning with " That fool the Editor of the Times," has too many friends.

We do not consider the subject ACCURACY refers to worth trying back upon.

The numerous enquirers after the QUEEN's plate subscription, and their shillings, must be quite sure that we know no-

thing about it: We are much obliged to Philotaur for his suggestions;—the first we shall avail ourselves of—the second we doubt the expe-

KNAVICUS VON SPADIKUS must excuse our non-insertion of his letter,—we thank him for his kind wishes.

Amicus Ignotus is delayed, from a difficulty we find of pressing the subject; for even if we were satisfactorily to establish the fact we both suspect, it seems as if the affair would be more awkward than it is at present.

We thank T. C.O., but we cannot afford so much space to such a person as BAMBER BRAUMONT,

HUMANITAS is mistaken in his tenderness.

A. B.—MARIA—MANPRIDA—A LAY-MAN—DRAMATICUS— and our excellent friend from Dunnam, are received, with many others to which it is impossible to reply separately.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that merning's post, is published at Three o'clock.

Published by James Carpenter, Old Bond-street, and Joseph Booker, New

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY of PAINTERS and ENGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY of PAINTERS and ENGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY of PAINTERS and ENGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY of PAINTERS and ENGRAVERS, from the revival of Painting and the alleged discovery of Engraving by Finignerra.—By MICHAEL BRYAN.
In this work is given twe indexes, sliphabetical and chronological; and the Introduction comprises a brief account of the Painters of Antiquity. It also centains five Plates, sublibiting the particular Marks and Monograms used by the different Engravers; together with a List of their works. In two thick volumes, in the price &l.5s. in heards; and on superfine reyal paper, 91.

two thick volumes, in tie. price 51.5s. in heards; and on superfine reyal paper, 91.

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NEW ROYAL WEST LONDON THEATRE.

NEW, ROYAL WEST LONDON THEATRE.
TOTTENDAM Street, Charletre Street, Fitroy Square.
TOTE SIX NIGHTS ONLY—SIGNIOR ANTONIO. On MONDAY,
TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY. A new Eastern Drama called the
PUNERAL PILE; principal Characters by Mr. Hentley and Miss Coller.
After which Signior Antonio's astonishing. Performance on the CORDE
DA VOLLANTE. To conclude with the Drams of LOYE and POLITICS.
The edipus Tyrannus of Sophocles will be preduced on Monday next.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The public securities have continued to rise lately, and it is expected a further rise will take place. The peaceable aspect of affairs is such as to cause a material rise in the Government securities of the different countries. Tuesday next is fixed as the Account day; it is not expected that any failures will take place. Since our last number several different Stocks have opened, viz. Bank Stock, 3 per Cents Reduced, 31 per Cents, 4 per Cents, Bank Long Annuties, and India Stock. When the increase in the quarter just ended was known, a further rise in the Funds took place. The

Funds were done yesterday at an advance of nearly one per cent.

Consols left off yesterday at 77% for Money, and 77% for the Account. The continuation to the next Account has improved, being now at an advance of about 1 per Cent. upon the present prices.—The French 5 per Cents. on Wednesday, were as high as' 90 fr. 60 cents.; Reconnoissances at 99 fr. 50 cents.; Bank Shares 3 Months 25 fr. 35 cents.; the Neapelitan Stock is at 734.

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## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Many of our oldest subscribers have requested us not to waste time and paper, in answering the reiterated attacks of the CHRONICLE and TIMES, which ought to be used for much better purposes. We think we shall comply with their desire, for there really is not much amusement in either repeating or replying to the coarse investives of these disappointed and malevelent journals.

We cannot take leave of the subject, however, without a word or two at parting; but we promise to be as brief as we can.

The MORNING CHRONICLE, it will be remembered. ATTACKED Us as hirelings, and WRETCHES who would obey implicitly the orders of their paymesters. This, to be sure, is merely calling names, and can do the Chro-NICLE no more good, than it does us harm. The word WRETCH, indeed, is a strong term, and used to be applied only to such persons as parricides or murderers, or to secundrels who had expiated their villainies upon the public pillory; but its application by an honourable and respectable Paper, in a mere political controversy with an opponent whose only offence is his triumphant success. is most satisfactory to us, as being a convincing proof of the elegance of language, and the sprightly raillers of which that Paper is so justly proud.

When the Chronicle persisted in the attack, and chose, in running down THE BBACON, (after it was discontinued) to repeat their scurrility, we took leave to quote from its pages, with the date, the day, the month, and the year, proofs of its obscenity, want of principle, want of feeling-its remorseless attacks upon private life, spon honourable women, and upon the MURDERED DEAD!

These articles we laid before our readers with very few remarks—indeed, few were necessary;—the thing spoke for itself; the Chronicle felt it, and was silent. And, as the Courier of Friday says, we really think the best thing the Chronicle could do now, would be to hold its tongue and make the best of it. But all at once it has roused itself into action, and seems to hope to carry a point by industry which it never could attain by its spirit or ability.

It is to notice, for the last time, the uncomfortable flounderings of this old journal, that we must beg the patience of our readers.

In the first place, it should be observed, that where private character is unconnected with public conduct, we have never " made any inroads into domestic life." The Chronicle, which has been dangling after the Whigs for these forty years, must know, that if we were inclined to be either "PORCUPINES" or "SATIRISTS," (which, please God, we never will be) we might furnish plenty of amusement for our readers from the scandalous annals of Whiggism; but we never have done so; and having neither intimate knowledge of, nor personal feeling towards MR. PERRY, we never should have mentioned his name, nor have made an allusion to him, had he not published. his Paper of Tuesday, a speech of SIR JAN INTOSH, in the House of Commons, alluding not to the Chronicle—but to himself—as a public writer.

However flattering the testimony of a man so highly honourable, so rigidly conscientious, and so scrupulously upright as SIR JAMES MACKINFOSH, may be to MR. PERRY, it is no more a desence of the Morning Chronicle, as how conducted, than Dr. Johnson's verses to MR. EDWARD CAVE are a compliment to the present editors of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Every body, who knows any thing of the world, knows that MR. PERRY is too feeble to take an active share in The Paper at present; and his sanctioning the mad and ridiculous neasones which appear in its columns, alarms at 1600; Exchange on London at 1 Month 25 fr. 55 cents, and at us lest his mind should be equally impaired with itis

Conclusive, however as la concept, as la ? may consider the sulogy of SIR JAMES MACKINGS me, who know how SIR JAMES was made a Whip are me dispessed to fall down and worship ME. PERRY at the dictum. To show, however, how little we are inclined ferm with all the provocation the Chronicle hangiven m) to "rip up old grievances," or to draw our means of diffence from "private life," we shall only meating to the JAMES MACKINTOSH and Ma. Rannand possession of a correspondence which protection possession of a correspondence water since, and a third person some years since, lish; but which, (unless pur intentions. some unbearable outrages,) mest containly will given to the world by us. This corresp private, bears most powerfully upon public dis yet we resist the overpowering advant MS-UPON PRINCIPLE.

The Chronicle of Friday teems with divin BULL—and in the great exertions it makes to innocuous abase gats itself into various a other little instances of its confusions, the the less comical ....

"We now witness, "he says," the defer literary licenticusness, and (what adds the id very men who are hypocritically exclaiming aga tiousness. However, this is not a novelty to the for the world has already had but too many proofs of the the Scots adage, that 'THE GREATEST TO FIE! ' "

In this remark we perfectly agree with the limit and as he appears pleased with the verification national saw, he may offer himself and his observations upon Bull, as the strongest possible illustration of its

Before we quote a following passage, we must beginne more, and once for all to onserve, that we LADY, who visited the Queen was noticed by us, whose name had not been previously printed and published in the Times or Chronicle. It is necessary to keep this in mind in looking at what the Chronicle says of our " slander and defamation."

"The adoption of this system of slander and defamation has been defended, first, as good and praiseworthy in itself-as a mean of preventing accession to a rotten cause; and secondly, on the ground of retaliation. We have already adverted to the case of the canvassing the characters of the witnesses brought forward against the late QUEEN, and shewn that there was no analogy between that case and the attacks levelled against all those who chose to countenance her MAJESTY after her acquittal."

There is, we must say, with all deference to the Chronick. a strong analogy between the cases.—In the first place, when it was that HER MAJESTY was acquitted, we are unable to surmise. If a majority of NINE in favour of the Bill against her be construed into a minority, why did a majority of FIVE expel the STUARTS from the THRONE of ENGLAND? Why did a majority of one send Lord Man-VILLE to a trial, or deprive the DUKE of CUMBERLAND of an annuity? The QUEEN never was acquitted, and that the Chronicle knows; that she never ought to have been acquitted, the Chronicle thinks; but as HER MAJESTY'S name is now obsolete, we shall not review it in a discussion upon that point, but remark only, that if it were fair and right to examine the characters of persons who were to give their evidence in a Court of Justice against HER MAJESTY, & was fair and right to examine the pretensions of those females who volunteered their testimony in her favour, and consented to be advertised in the Times and Chronick, as unblushingly and openly as persons, who for a fee of half-a-crown, acknowledge the wonderful benefits they have derived from some quack medicine, or detail the beautiful growth of their bair, occasioned by the application of oil and bear-grease, under the festering protection of His Royal HIGHNESS the DUKE of SUSSEX.

But the Chronicle can do nothing by all its worrying, tal it can deny that it published, on the days stated in our last number but one, the articles we gleaned-" not from thirty " years papers," but from the file of one year. It is really giving itself a great deal of trouble for nothing.

In alluding to the infamous libels we quoted, most et them relating to an august Personage, the Chronicle demurs to a proposition, that insinuctions against the cosduct and character of the Sovereign are worse than the same in private life, because the wound to personal feeling is as great, "and the injury to the state is greater;" and

" It has been forcibly observed by one of our consists that ' one of the unavoidable penalties attached to exaline is the impossibility of concealing its vices and follies. ... which in other walks of society would be purely personni, to the operate in a thousand ways upon political interests and party fel-

So that this abhorrer of attacks upon private life into out and cites exultingly, " that in " certain stations there u can be no private life.

We rejoice equally with the Chronicle upon this discovery, for it sets us quite at ease with respect to the allusions we have made to hising a footman, and sleeping in the same tent with him for six weeks-to masquerades and automtons—the Genius of History—the Bayswater Laundry—for venturing to mention which, we were rated very soundly by the Chronicle. However, since the Chronic has got such good anthority for making, intends into the private families of KIRGS, it is described hard if he will not allow us the much smaller privilege of screting



into the domestic concerns of Queens, "As Actions, WHICH IN OTHER WALKS OF SOCIETY WOULD BE " PURRLY PERSONAL, IN THESE OPERATE A THOUSAND " WAY'S AFON POSTICAL INTERESTS AND PARTY PERD or Lugaran ... ...

There is one thing, and but one thing we wish to add:as we have before mentioned, the Chronicle talks of our having gleaned from its pages for thirty years, the few little scandalous and scarrilous things we have whaled toindeed these are his words :-

of The public impression of a particular journal is not to be shaken by abcontroved scakeness gleaned in a search through its columns for upwards of 30 years; and the writer who thinks that, by a paraticiof his industry in this way, he can disturb that character, will only succeed in convincing the world that his conceit is equal to his midigally . At is in value to think to overpower the comm of the world in this way."

May be so. But what will our readers say, if, instead of raking up the columns of this particular journal for thirty were to present them with three or four specimens delineny-and chesinence from sourrility-of honounable opposition-and of great talent-culled from the Chroniele of one day-and that day, LAST THURSDAY!!!

In that precious sumber, wherein we are out to picces, and where the Chronisla denies all the charges we have made and proved against it; we find the following instances of DELICACY.

WV.21.- Ipsæ lucte domum referent distenta Capeliæ " Ubera.

44 It would be invidious to point out the sort of persons so luminously administrated under the terms Goars with their BAGS full." OF CONSISTENCY.

"I rejeice to perceive, that the bold Scotsman is determined to drng the assassins of private fame in succession before the public tribunakof the British Empire."

OF HONOURABLE OPPOSITION.

-- suberunt prisoes:vestigia/neudis. "No one can mistake this allusion to Lord L-nd-nd-y, rotten boroughs, ster-chamber practice, and other little matters of this mature, now in such a happy state of vigorous administration."

OF TALENT. " MATRIMONIAL SYMPATHY. \*\* When they do agree, their unanimity is wonderful." SHEBIDAN'S Critic.

> "Once any man may go to sea, "But twice who goes must be a dunce,

" So Caro said; and what would he " Of him, that married more than once?

" Sir John a second time would wive,

" And oh! it made him very cross-"'Full oft he wish'd the first alive ?-

" And constantly deploy'd her loss. "With deep regret she's ever nam'd,

" Ah! why should such an Angel die! " My Lady too, as oft exclaim'd,

" None can regret it more than I!' "

If this is not what our great Poet emphatically and prophetically calls-" CHRONICLE SMALL BEER"-the

But though we occasionally laugh at the folly and inconsistency of the Chronicle, we turn with unfeigned disgust from the following article, which appeared in it on FRI-DAY. We apologise for quoting it; but it must be seen literally copied from that Paper to be duly appreciated.

"ILL LUCK.—The wife of M. de L. instituted a process before the Parliament of Paris, complaining of impotence in her husband. At the same time an action was brought against M. de L. in a Court below for seducing a young lady, who had proved with child by him. It seemed as if he must succeed in one case—he failed in both !- Menage."

in Let it be observed, that the French anas have been searched to select from their voluminous pages, this filthy incident, and pointless balderdash; that the thing is gross, disgusting, and licentious, beyond measure—that it has neither wit nor fun to recommend it—and that it is in cold blood given by the Editor to the eyes and ears of the wives and daughters of his readers.

With this last quotation we are satisfied, and we think our readers will be satisfied too, that the morality and propriety of a Paper in which this article appeared is exemplary, and that its respect for FEMALE BELICACY is unparalleled. AND THIS PAPER IS THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

THE Chronicle, with its usual consistency, is become a farious Tony, and abuses, with all the rage of a Jacobite, AADERMAN JAMES, the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, for having given as a toast, " the memory of KING WILLIAM the THIRD."

Such a bare-faced renunciation of all Whig principles meeds no exposure from us; but we trust that the friends of the late MR. Fox, and above all, LORD JOHN RUSSELL, who has been dabbling in historical tracts relative to that period, will call the conductors of the Chronicle to a serious

WE have a fault of a different kind to find with ALDER-MAN JAMES—he omitted, it seems, and it seems also out of respect to the Chronicle and its friends, the epithets of " trorious and immortal," which have now for upwards of a century been connected with the memory of our great

We see Tourns -the immerse majority of the people of Bagland are TORIES; but neither we, sor they are Jaco-Folution as the foundation of our present happy Constitu-

tion in Church and State, and we think that the memory of the illustrious Prince who achieved it is GLORIOUS, and OUGHT-TO BE IMMORTAL. And we confess that we equally despise the half-condescension of ALDERMAN JAMES, and the entire impudence of the Morning Chronicle. Yet we admit exactly in the same degree, for ALBERMAN JAMES probably meant well, and wished (how vainly, he now sees) to promote conciliation and a spirit of peace; does any one believe that the Morning Chronicle is actuated by similar motives?

On this delicate subject we are unwilling to dilate, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of registering once more our opinion, that the salvation of this country depends on the maintenance of that system of Constitution in Church and State established by King WILLIAM of GLORIDUS and IMMORTAL MUMCAY; and that while we drink political toests, that georisus and immortae MEMORY "shall be in our flowing cups freshly remembered."

THE meeting held in couthwark to take into consideration the propriety of commencing a public subscription for SIR ROBERT WILSON, professed to be a meeting of the electors of Southwark. We are requested by several of the inhabitants and electors of the Borough to state that it was a meeting, not exclusively—of electors, and that the most active person in the business, a MR. HALL, is not an elector,

and consequently had no right to be of the party.

This appears the more extraordinary, as Mr. HALL, on account of his zeal and activity, is put forward as one of the deputation to the High Bailiff, and subsequently as Scenstary to the Committee

As assignee of a person who four years since became bankrupt, MR. HALL receives the rent of some small houses in Tooley-street, but the qualification of an elector of Southwark is the beneficial occupation "of premises in his own

right."
MR. HALL was, it is true, one of the Overseers of the Poor of Southwark, and how he managed then is best known to the parishioners. He was employed at Munchester to collect information after the riots at that place; and was an agent for Mr. Whitbread at the Middlesex election, in which capacity the joke goes against him—that he treated many of his Borough friends with a jaunt to Brentford, who had no more right to vote for Middlesex than he has for Southwark.

The appointment of this non-elector as Secretary to the Committee, casts a suspicion over the whole assembly as to their being electors, and is therefore a measure highly repre-

hensible on the score of prudence.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD produced a letter from J. T. BARBER BRAUMONT, Esq. subscribing fifty guiness—and added, "This gentleman is a magistrate:"—he might certainly (as being more to the point) have informed the company that he was managing director of the County Fire Office. We, however, take WOOD'S own words, and repeat them, in the hopes that they will attract the notice of his Mejesty's government—"Mr.
J. T. Barber Beaumont 18 A MAGISTRATE, and a fifty
pound subscriber for SIR R. WILSON."
As every body knows MR. J.T. BARBER BEAUMONT, no-

body can be deceived by any thing HUMPTY-DUMPTY may say about him; but as the wise HUMPTY produced another letter from a country gentleman in Gloucestershire, it may be necessary to illustrate that epistle with a remark or two.

A Mr. HAWKINS (for that is the name of Mr. WOOD'S country correspondent) says, in a letter to the Alderman, that "he " is requested by many respectable inhabitants of Circnester " to request him (the Alderman) to transmit through him any prospectus or plan which might be adopted in Southwark!

A list of the persons who made the request would be a most satisfactory document. It may be as well to state that Mr. Richard Hawkins, who steps forward to declare "the senting." " ments of the GREAT BODY of the people on this occasion," is a retail grocer in Cirencester—that he was the active promoter of an address to the late Queen Caroline, which WAITHMAN presented to her-and that very recently he was a strolling player!

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

WILSON'S SUBSCRIPTION. Tune, "Scots, wha' kae."

Whigs! who have with MICHAEL dined, Whigs! who have with BENNETT whined, Hasten now to raise the wind

For a Knight dismissed! Gold will foil th' oppressor's lash, Now's the time, to spill the cash, See proud TAYLOR, by a dash, Strikes him from the list.

Who, will fail to ope his trunks? Who will be a stingy hunks? None, but such a wretch as fanks

At BULL's satiric touch. OGDEN, COBBETT, HUNT, and HONE, Your pity and your pence have known, And WILSON, even Tories own, Merits quite as much.

By our anxious hopes of place, Common wrongs and joint disgrace, We can never show a face,

Or must make him rich. Ou, then, Whigs! and let's requite The luckiess, senseless, starless Knight. Who rivals Baken in the fight,

And WAITHMAN at a speech.

#### HUMBUG. No. I.

THAT judicious, body corporate, THE PUBLIC, or to speak more properly, the hirelings of the press, who call themselves the public, are just now busy with a nine days

This person, the wife, or widow of a MR. Sunam, has lately found out, or at least only lately favoured the world with her knowledge, that she is the daughter of the late DUKE of CUMBERLAND, brother to GEORGE THE THIRD by a Miss Wilmot, the daughter of a certain DR. Wilmot. to whom it is alleged His ROYAL HIGHNESS was married priority, and by the said Dr. WILNOT himself in—we

This poor woman has made herself conspicuous in the streets of London for some time past, by a vulgar-tawdry carriage, and a bad imitation of the livery of the younger carriage, and a bat imitation of the livery of the younger branches of the Royal Family, and having by flux extravagant equipage very naturally got herself into difficulties, she now appeals to the public from a spunging-house, and claims certain Royal legacies to which she pretends to be cutiled, and the rank of station and apanage of a PRINCESS of CUMBERLAND.

As this ridiculous affair seems to us to full especially under the head of Humbug, and as we are the professor chemies of every kind of cant and nonsense, we shall condescend to throw away two or three words upon the

subject.

In the first place, we will observe, that the poor woman does not even know the name of what she pretends to be, does not even know the name of what she pretends to be, even if she were the legitimate daughter of H13 ROYAL-H16HNESS, she would not be a Princess of Cumber-land, but a Princess of England. CUMBERLAND was a Perrage, created in the person of the late DUKE, descendable to heirs male only, and even a son would not be Prince of Cumberland, but a Prince of England, and a Per of England by the title of DUKE of CUMBERLAND; the only prince theory to our law with a distinct title being the Prince known to our law with a distinct title being the PRINCE of WALES, and even that, is so little of a female fief, that the only daughter of a KING would not be PRINCESS of WALES.

In common parlance and to avoid confusion, the world is in the habit of saying PRINCESS CHARLOTTE of WALES, PRINCESS SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER; but these illustrious wons never designated themselves by any such addition, and still less did either of them presume to arrogate the style of CHARLOTTE PRINCESS of WALES, or SOPHIA RINCESS of GLOUCESTER.

We notice this preliminary blunder of MRS. SERRES. as marking a degree of ignorance. in our opinion wholly

incompatible with the station she claims.

That she may be the daughter of the late DUKE OF CUMBERLAND and of MISS WILMOT, is possible; may, it is possible that some kind of ceremony between those parties may have preceded her birth; we say this may be, because MRS. SERRES says it is so; and because we are the well read in notels and towards and to know that too well read in novels and romances, not to know, that Princes are like other men, too apt to deceive beautiful and unprotected damsels; and that one of the most ordinary modes of seduction practised on all the CLARISSAS, until the 26th of March, 1754, was a sham marriage; but by the celebrated marriage act of the 26th of GEORGE II. this ready resource of hard run novelists was utterly destroyed; and as we presume the alleged marriage must have taken place subsequent to that time, it behaves MRs. SERRES to shew, by the existing records, that the marriage between her alleged parents was selemnized by banns in the face of the church," or by a license, from an Archbishop or a Bishop.

We have seen in some of the papers, a copy of a certificate of this marriage; but it was either undated, or we have forgotten the date; if the date be posterior to the marriage act, it is check-mate against MRS. SERRES; if it should not be so, there are several other objections which occur to us, but which it would be idle to bring forward until this main difficulty be answered. But we cannot help, even now observing, that if MRS. SERRES were to establish this claim, she would place herself, as it seems to us, in a very disagreeable predicament, for, by the statute of the 12th of GEORGE III. (1772.) "No descendant of "GEORGE THE SECOND is capable of contracting matri-"mony without the previous consent of the King, under the Great Scal, and any marriage contracted with-"out such consent, is absolutely null and void." So that the PRINCESS OLIVIA OF CUMBERLAND, if, as we believe, her marriage with Mr. SERRES took place subsequent to 1772, would be in a condition very distressing to any lady of sensibility.

The COURIER seems to suspect that this lady is likely to be elected into the station lately vacated of QUEEN of the Radicals, and that we shall have subscriptions from B. alias EARL GREY, and D. alias Decoy-Duck LAMBTON. to enable this illustrious sufferer to place herself at the head of the female society of ENGLANI

Notwithstanding all the abuse which we have suffered, and of which we are so proud, for having chronicled the QUEEN'S Visitors, we engage, that if any of those illustrious ladies should pay a similar respect to Her Highners the PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND, we shall do our little endeavours towards obtaining them that consideration which such charity and condescension would deserve; and that they may not plead ignorance of the present resi-dence of this illustrious personage, we (for they all read JOHN BULL) acquaint them, that she is to be found at Mr. DAVIS'S, No. 45, KING-STREET, SOHO.

THERE appeared in the TIMES of Wednesday three mortal columns of the transactions of a "Female Bible Auxiliary Society," in which a number of asses appear to have moved resolutions almost as absurd as the harangues which introduced them.

We are very sorry that we have not time to expose the paltry trash, which, under the abused name of RELIGION. was vented at this ridiculous meeting, and we are afraid that the thing will be too stale for our next number; which is the more to be regretted, because as all those fellows were evidently actuated by a spirit of personal vanity, and a desire to see their names in the newspapers, public ridicule would be undoubtedly the most just and the most appropriate punishment of their folly.

Two or three observations, however, we must makethe first is, that, considering the peculiar nature of the avsociation, it is somewhat surprising that all the speakers should have been males-pedants, either in buz-wig-



or greasy locks, and the least likely of any collection of names we have ever perused to carry with them the feelings of a female auditory.

We should next take the liberty of reproaching these godly persons with some little deficiency in gallantry and personal attention to the ladies; for the reporter of the TIMES begins by saying, that a commodious platform was erected for the Secretary, the President, and the Committee, all males,-whence the speakers, all males also, might, at their case, address the female auditory: whence we conclude, that the ladies were left squeezing and treading upon one anothers toes, in a kind of pit, whiist the REV. MR. OWEN, MR. HUGHES, DR. WARDLAW, MR. BEVAN, and a Mohaicl: Chief, were accommodated with the places of

Our next remark is one which will perhaps excite a smile upon the countenance of our readers, as it certainly did upon ours; for the principal topic of the day, indeed the chorus and burden, as we may say, of the song, was, "the children yet unborn would be deeply indebted to the "labours of the female contributors." We assure our readers we have not invented this, it is a true and even verbal report of the transactions, and, as far we could judge, the only part of them which seems entitled to any credit.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Clayton, Jun. introduced "an ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER," to the notice of the meeting. This illustrious stranger was no other than the Mohawk as before mentioned, who was set before the ladies in the picturesque and not unelegant garb of his nation .-The TIMES says :- " He addressed the meeting with great naiveté!! and was announced to the audience as Colonel

The Duchass of Kent was elected President. Her Royal Highness is at present Patroness of the CITY OF LONDON Truss Society, No. 10, Grocer's Hall Court, Poultry.

We have one serious and important observation to make. Do these people believe that they are acting consistently with the precepts of the Gospel, with just views of female duties, or with any regard to the highest and best attributes of the female character, when they assemble, or try to assemble, in promisenous crowds in filthy taverns, and to mix in the noise, the confusion, the boldness, the irregularities; the hubbub, and, we will even say, the indecency of a popular assembly?

Alas! if there be any who think so, they are miserably unacquainted with the best and the sweetest distinctions of female excellence. They may, perhaps, turn the heads of a few poor women, and metamorphose good wives and happy mothers of families into brawlers and spouters, but they never will seduce the brightest and best portion of GoD's creation-the gentle, the dutiful, the modest, and the pious WOMEN of ENGLAND; and if they were to produce this effect-if our women were to be drawn from the peaceful paths of duty and affection, into the vortex of public polemics-England would not be worth living in.

#### No. 111. THE ARTS.

WE have the highest respect for the arts and for artists: we are perfectly aware of the numerous qualifications requisite for a painter-we know and feel the difficulty, and duly consider the quantity of talent necessary to the painting even of a bad picture. The years of probationary labour expeuded before even the pallette comes into use, the days and nights of watching, and toil after it is assumed, and the variety of chemical, mechanical, and scientific knowledge, which must be brought to bear upon a subject before the idea of the painter can be transferred to canvas.

These feelings, and this respect for the art, and professors of painting, make us slow to censure; and, although, we have long had our eyes upon some of the public exhibitions of the season, we have refrained from commenting upon them till the common curiosity of the town had repaid, in some measure, the care and anxiety of those in whose studies they had their origin.

MR. HAYDON, a sonnet-writing cockney, ranking high in the administration of the smoky kingdom of Cockaigue. distinguished himself last year, by exhibiting a picture of the "Entry into Jerusalem," which, like Tom Thumb's Cow, was "larger than the largest size." Elated with the success of this immense performance, (of which one groupe only was at all finished.) Mr. HAYDON, this year, put forth a work representing "the Agony in the Garden?" the divine subject saved the silly artist, and we were upon that account silent; else, for MR. HAYDON, who wears his shirt collars open, and curls his hair in long ringlets, because RAFAELE did so, and who, if it did not provokingly turn down over his mouth, would turn up his nose at the Royal Academy, indeed we should have felt very little tenderness.

But with respect to MR. WAND's allegorical picture of WATERLOO, we had different feelings—the picture had good principle about it, and the weeks, months, and years, which have been bestowed upon it demanded some recompense; the idlers of Piccadifly did not feel the occasional disbursement of a shilling. In pleasant society WARD'S exhibition room was as good a place wherein to "laugh a sultry hour away" as any other: and auxious that MR. WARD, after having expended so much time, canvas, and colorr, should get something by it, we have patiently let him draw his reward from the pockets of those good easy tolks, who read newspaper puffs and believe them; and who go and vow all over London that a picture is wonderful and subline, merely because the painter, at the

directors of the British Institution, founded " for the express purpose of encouraging the Fine Arts," and is about to be engraved and disseminated throughout the country, as a specimen of the works taken under the especial care of that Institution; it really becomes a duty to save the nation from a charge of bad taste so heavy as must arise out of the patronage of such a ludicrous daub.

This may be a picture painted for the Institution at their desire, and the execution of it is no proof of their want of judgment, because they desired to have such a picture, and they have got it, and we have thereby no proof of their approbation; but since they have got themselves into a scrape, they certainly should not allow a print to be made from it, even if they suffer the painting to remain in existence.

If it be possible to îmagine one thing upon earth more irresistibly ridiculous than another, it is the composition of this enormons thing—the size of it is thirty-five feet by twenty-one-in the centre appears the DUKE of WEL-LINGTON in a pearl car—under his feet are legs and arms, and heads in glorious confusion—before him rides a pretty little naked boy upon a lion-over him in the clouds are a group of young gentlemen with wings, representing the Duke's victories, who look like Mrs. WILKINSON'S Preparatory Academy turned out for a bathe; and amongst these pretty little dears are Peace and Plenty, and a great angel overshadowing the whole party.

But this very absurd-jumble (at which, through a little hole, BLUCHER and PLATOFF are looking with some surprice,) is, by no means the most ludicrous part of the affait in the clouds are two persons, called by MR. WARD, Ignorance and Error, (one of whom has a dirty handker chief tied over his eyes,) beneath whom are dogs heads with wings—a tipsy looking cock-eyed owl trampling a heavy stone Osiris into the earth-a little calf without a head—a red night cap—a watchman's rattle—an old crow—Paine's Rights of Man—Voltaire's works—a sick harpy—a devil sucking his fingers—a hobby horse's head, and a heap of chains—here is the allegory all of which we shall attempt to explain in MR. WARD'S own words—for he is an author as well as a painter, and absurd as are the productions of his pencil, the nonsense of his pen is, of the two, the more exquisite.

In the foreground of the picture is a skeleton evidently afflicted with the head-ache, before whom runs a little wide-mouthed waddling frog with a long tail, and beyond

these a group which doffes description. The horses, (particularly the near wheeler,) have a very droll and cunning expression about the eye; but the four persons leading them, whether considered as to their drawing or colouring, are beneath all criticism; a pupil of six months standing ought to have been flogged for doing any thing so bad.

In short, the whole thing in its kind closely resemble the overgrown transparencies painted to be stuck up at Vauxhall, or the Cumberland Gardens, or for public rejoicings, and ought as soon as it has answered its purpose like those be obliterated, and the stuff worked up for something else.

In a book published upon this performance, MR: WARD medestly says, that he is not ambitious to be considered an author, and adds, that there exists some insuperable objection to his ever being one; but still, he professes to attempt in his own simple style an explanation of his ideas. He feels quite confident of public favour and indulgence, and then gives us his view of the thing:-as a specimen of this said style, we shall quote his notions about envy-its beauty we confess, is evident-its simplicity we are afraid is somewhat questionable.

"Where shall we find a safe retreat for envied greatness, from the mirey breath or slander's feverish tongue; dark in the bosom of the ocean's fathomless abyss, on the cloud-cleaving Atlas, or at the extremi y of east or west. High on the gilded dome, or palace pinacle, should merit's fairest hard carned honours shine, once seated there, the sickly eye of speckled Jealousy, or Envy's snakey tribe, with iron nerve, and cold in blood, will sean the mark, and the envenomed javelin cast, with secret but unerring aim, and what is to screen him from the foul attack? The shield of Worth intrinsic, bound about with truth, and conscious innocence, and where that lives, all other covering only tends to hide its blushing beauties from the rising sun, and dim the face of day.

"So the firm onk's deep roots, eccentric, winding through the heaving earth, fast bound and chasmed deep, with many a widening gap, by blazing Sol's mid ray, at summer's sultry noon, opposes strength to strength; er round the impervious rocks, in weighty balance to its broad brunch, and highly lifted head, up to the mountain's summet, shrinks not from the prospect of the blackening storm, and while it sends its sweeping arms around over the circling numerous ACRES, shadowing under its expanded greatness, fears not the threatening blast, nor for protection looks to man. Too great to need a screen; it were children's play to throw a montle orer its full broad majesty, to try to save its foliage luxuriant from the rude element. The attempt would be as weedy mus-LINS CORWED INSIDITY; its flinsy partial covering would only hide its full matured richness; and the first breeze of whirlwind's opening rising tempest, tear from the disdninful surface to streaming raggedness the feeble effort, and open to the eye the golden fruit, freshening by the tempest, and glittering in the storm.

We know very little of human nature, if MR. WARD, in spite of his disclaiming any wish to be considered as an author, does not think all this very fine. By way of simply explaining his allegory, it is particularly useful;—of Mr. WARD's view of the necessity of such explanation we may assure ourselves by his very apposite allusion to MILTON, WALTER SCOTT, HOMER. and BURN, (as he

calls him). This paragraph we must quote:
"It is contended by some, that a picture should be made up only of such materials as are capable of telling its own story; such confinement would shut out the human mind from a depth of pursuit in every branch of art. Poetry requires prose fully to explain its meaning, and to create an interest; for who would be without the notes in WALTER SCOTT's Lay of the Last Minstrel, or A GLOSSARY to the Poems of Burn, the Argument to MILTON Or HOMER? If then it be necessary to make use of language to explain poetry, should not the same medium be used to explain per-sonification? It has been thought necessary on the stage to send a person between the acts as a comment on the past, and a preface to the future, and can we, I ask, understand what is yoing on, even in nature, by dumb shew? If we see a crowd of people as-sembled in the streets, do we expect that the action and expression trilling charge of seven shillings and sixpence, has thought should inform us the cause of their congregating in an unusual manproper to tell them that it is so, in the public journals.

But when we find that this picture was painted for the ask "what does all this mean?"

To which we most candidly reply,

MR. WARD then proceeds in the following manner: "WELLINGTON has his hand upon the trl-color ved cro the shield of BRITANNIA, expressive of the Chr. vien's ca. blem, and the three colours of which it is composed are the colours answerable to the three principles in trivery!!!

Red is the first flery principle in the Godhead; Blue the second in the Saviour or Mediator; While the third in the Dove of Pen

This ingenious explanation of the mysteries of the Unite Jack, must be highly satisfactory to every thinking Englishman: there is indeed, but one drawback to the holy pleasure we feel at MR. WARD's sublime discovery. which is, that the Revolutionary flag of France, was composed of the same three colours.

The enlightened artist then informs us-speaking of BRITANNIA, " that the twisted lock of hair laying in from upon her bosom, and over the right arm, is emblematic of what do you suppose reader? - " of the spirit of justice."

"Justice, stern and unrelenting, whose sword is forward, and whose piaited hair is answerable to THAT sword, and make in the person of Justice the number three, as expressive of the Tinity, or the whole of Godhead manifested in the awful administration. tration of justice. That sword is serpentine; as empressive FLAME, Deity in its principle of fire.

This is "finely confused, and very alarming;" but ob

"With the other hand, she points through the medium of the Trident, to the Trinity in Unity, commanding him to look up to Providence as alone able to give success to his efforts."

This puzzles us, pointing through the medium of the Trident" appears to us to be something like looking the SUN, through the medium of a toasting-fork; but we may be wrong.
MR. WARD then continues:

"The cat and broken spear are emblems of rebellion and anacby. -p. 11.

"The BRITISH LION is minjestically observing the effects of his own operations; his countenance shews no symptom of the reign of passion—anger is alone signified by the movement of his tail."

For this illustration of natural history MR. WARD appears to be indebted to MATHEWS, who, in his "at Home," told a capital story of a showman and one of the noble beasts in question, in which, while his head is in the lion's mouth, he anxiously enquires of a byestander, "Dathe way his tail?" That bit of waggery being indicative (as MR. WARD has comically painted it) of the ire of lion

MR. WARD, as matter of information, tells us, page 19, that "the pulm tree grows to the height of fire hundred What date the feet, and bears the DATE and COCOA NUT." trees MR. WARD alludes to might have borne we cannot say, but certain it is, that modern palms have left of growing to the height of five hundred feet; which, considering it to be about three times the height of the Monument, and one hundred feet more than the height of St. Paul's, is not so very surprising.

The following information, conveyed in page 20, is likely to be very interesting from its importance.

"Juvenile antagonists in the streets dare not strike an units."

blow, take the other by the hair, or maltrent him when falses upon the ground. In such case, he not only loses his battle, but also-his character!!!"

At page 22 we have, perhaps, the most finished description of docking a horse that ever was put to paper; it is somewhat lengthy, but it will repay the lover of the sublime for his trouble in reading it.

"Can any thing be so far from true taste, as to round them of a dog, or to cut them off; whatever may be the beauty, bed or character, or to cut off the THUMB, or fifth toe, and call its DEW CLAW, and consider it of no use! To chop off the tail of a waggon horse, so necessary and useful to that class of creature; above all, to separate every joint of the tail, with all the missy attending upon it, in order to reverse the order of Nature, and attending upon it, in order to recerse the order of Maure, as make that turn up, which ought to turn down, all equally show the want of taste, as the want of humanity? Who has ever wisessed the operation last alluded to, if not, pause; and is your imagination, behold a nobly formed, and finely tempered creature, let from the stable in all the pride of health, and all the playful confidence of being led out, and held by his master, and his friend view the holbles fastened to his less his feet drawn to a noint as view the hobbles fastened to his legs, his feet drawn to a point, as himself cast to the earth, so contrary to his expectations and his hopes; observe the commencement, and the lingering proces; behold the wreathing of the lovely and as useful animal; how does his heaving breast manifest his astonishment, while his greatly oppressed and labouring heart beats high with resentment, at being thus tampered. His quivering flesh sends through every por streams of sweat; his open nostrils are bursting with agony of bot and spirit, while his strained eye balls flash as with the fixed gland and spirit, while his strained eye-balls flash as with the nace year of expiring nature. Heard you that groan? poor animal. The have began the deed of burbarism! he faintly shrieks, 'tis as the pitious cry of the timid hare,' when sinking under the deadly give of the fierce, agile, and ravenous grey hound. How he grids is teeth, and bores his tightly twitched and twisted lip, and smoothing that the think little are provailling which is aching forther nostril, into the thick litter, or grovelling, rubs his aching forehed in the loose sand; now the sudden and convulsive effort! what a struggle! every nerve, sinew, tendon, stretched to its full bearing with fearful energy! Oh! that he could now disencumber his fetered limbs, and spring from his tormentors. Those limbs that would joy fully bound over the broad plain, or patient bear the combrous load, nor utter one complaint in the deep toil; or drag with unwearied submission, harnessed, galled, and parched with this, the lumbering machine to the very borders of his opening tomb. He groans again, the struggle's over, and he again lays down; while the hoarse breathing and his panting sides, prove that all his energies, his mighty energies, have failed: and the work goes on, sill continues, and now another and another gash, and now the iron book, to tear cut from among the separated complicated bones, the tenacious ligament that binds the strong vertebræ; and lastly be burning steel to staunch the streaming blood. Tedious process but at length it ceases, and the noble, towering, majestic steed is hed back, tottering, trembling, reeling, and dejected, to repose apparently in peace, but ah! another torment, the cord, the weight the pulley, day o'er day, and week after week, to keep the lijs of the gaping, throbbing, aching wounds, usunder, to close no more for ENOUGH! ENOUGH! our country's shame, for crucky & not our natural character, our country's vice."

We by no means intend to ridicule Mr. WARD's humanity; but, we confess, as throwing lights upon an allegorical picture of the DUKE of -WELLINGTON's triumphs we do not consider the passage quite as much to the pur-

pose as it might be. At page 29, Mr. WARD states (and with every appear ance of believing it) that "Cicero was once a lisping infant,

and Sampson, at one period, could not go alone;"-to which assertious we must beg to ald, for Mr. WARD's saisfaction, that "Rome was not built in a day."

In his simple style, at page 30, Mr. WARD, speaking of ignorance, says

Loose velue of thought, imaginative intellects, evaporation As the school boy's frothy bubble, rising from the turbid elements' sear and water, "its inflated globule, exhibits in proud mimicry the Rainbow's gaily painted hees, and calls rude mirth to dance upon its glittering numface, when suddenly it bursts, and all is gone!'
We shall conclude our extracts from this explanatory

pamphlet with the following:-

"SHAPELESS FORMS OF DEATH. —Perhaps no part of picturesque representation is so difficult as this. The poet here has much the advantage. Ossian may, by a language all understand, throw the imagination into a delirium, and there leave it bewildered and wandering, in all the confusion of material immateriality; but in painting it is necessary to give a substantial shape to a shapeless form, and substance to a vision. It is not for him to give the ghost of my father as a misty cloud covering a whole meuntain, ghost of my father as a misty cloud covering a whole insulatin, or enlarging itself to the broad expanse of the capacious plain, like the flaky layers of a thick fog, on the opening dawn of a mist dispersing sunbeam. But the painter must embody disembodied beings, and "give to airy nothingness a local habitation and a name." Here the various shapes of blood, and carnage, are to be contamplated, in the imagery depicted, as common balls, bomb shells, fiery rockets, swords, spears, and bayonets, with all the horrible effects of their operations; us moving in the conflicted elements; from the head of death's gloomy tribes, the large desth-bat, under the arm of the fell monster Death, who is grinning with savage pleasure, at the havoc he is making. The monsters are breathing fire, and from their pextiferous dugs, dropping streams of blood, as the milk of their nourishment."

Having given some of MR. WARD's ideas as they are written, we leave those who have not seen his picture, to judge what such kleas must be, upon cauvas, with a clumsy

hand, and the worst possible taste.

To say that MR. WARD is mad, is not what we would pretend to say; but coupling his painting with the articles which we have caught and prescrived, from his pen, we must believe that there are many very worthy persons at present in Bediam, who could paint allegories full as well, and describe their meaning afterwards with infinitely more perspicuity.

All we have to do in this affair is to call upon the Directors of the British Institution, if they mean to patrouise REAL merit, or to make their rewards honourable and of value, to disclaim all approbation of the most illustrious and full-sized specimen of pictorial HUMBUG that ever drew shillings out of the pockets of JOHN BULL.

We have indeed been told that the Institution have (somewhat too late) discovered that they employed an animal painter, to paint them an allegorical picture—they were not aware of their mistake in the outset; but in order to rectify it and induce MR. WARD to rub out his allegory, they have resolved, it is said, to give him an opportunity of shewing his talents in his own line, by sitting to him for their likenesses, —it is added that the portrait of Mr. RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT, is already in a high state of forwardness.

#### MR. WILLIAMS.

WE have received several letters, (two of them from Peers) nsisting that we were mistaken in our assertion that MR. WILLIAMS had not spoken at the bar of the House of Lords, on the QUEEN'S trial. We are always ready to idmit any inadvertence or mistake into which we may nave fallen: but do the gentlemen who are so good as to orrect what appears to them an error, see no difference etween talking and speaking? And will they not admit hat it is possible to prate for four hours without saying my thing ?- " Fie, fie, you used not to be so dull."

### TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL,-They are making a woundy racket about subscription to set up a newspaper in Scotland, at which he nincompoop subscribers appear to have been so much larmed as to have withdrawn their contributions.

It is wonderful how readily the most loyal men in that art of the united kingdom are to seize any excuse for eeping their money in their own pockets. To their pruence I have nothing at present to say, but to the impuence of those-pretended friends of a free press, who ould deny an Englishman's right to support with his purse publication whose politics he admires, I would put one uestion-whether, a few years ago, a gang of most notoions Whigs did not subscribe to set up an evening paper f their own? And I would more particularly ask, hether your friend, (and a good friend he has unintenonally been) the HON. HENRY GREY BENNETT, was not principal in that scheme? I am, dear Bull, yours STATESMAN.

#### THEATRES.

WE last week noticed cursorily the performance of MRs. RUDENELL, in The Stranger, at Covent Garden Theatre, at had not room for any remarks upon her representation ER. The play, as we formerly said, is to us, a ry unpleasant play. A deep interest is excited for guilt, id the reconciliation of the long separated couple at the inclusion, is an incident subversive of moral feeling, inasuch as it holds out the prospect of pardon to female error, hich, in real life, rarely, if ever, is granted. The appearance of the boy and girl, and their being made the chief uses of forgiveness, adds to the fault we complain of, in as uch as the desertion of children by the mother increases the ime of the faithless wife.

A German writer of eminence observes, that the jurisdicm of the stage begins where the dominion of the law ter-nates—vices and follies, which the law takes no cogniace of, and which are daily committed with impunity, may, the stage, be held up to reprehension and ridicule.— When' (says this author) "the helpless and childish LEAR a seen scattering his white locks in the night storm, hew bominable does ingratitude appear to the spectator. Who, when he sees the midnight watchings of LADY MACBETH, "but feels the miseries which a blood-stained conscience "must inflict?" And subsequently, after telling us, that the theatre, if properly conducted, is in a higher degree than any other public institution, a school of practical wisdom, he adds, "Even supposing the stage incapable of diminishing "the sum of vices, it has the salutary effect of laying them "open to the eyes of the unwary. In this world we are doomed to live with knaves and fools; if we cannot shun "them, we must learn to counteract their knaveries and follies. The stage renders them incapable of taking us by "surprise-it betrays to us the secret of detecting and disarming them; and though BEVERLY has, perhaps, never " reclaimed a determined gambler, nor GEORGE BARNWELL checked a London apprentice once entered upon a guitty career, still, in those uninitiated in vice, these plays may prevent that, which they might be incompetent afterwards to cure." And then, concludes the same author—" Though " the dreadful remorse of MRS. HALLER should not deter one voluptuary from his criminal pursuits, and the picture of baneful seduction should not be capable of quenching " his guilty flame, will it not enable unsuspecting innocence " to see through the artful garb of seduction, and teach it to "tremble at the vows and the homage of the vile seducer?"

Taking this German author on his own ground, and admitting the potential influence of the stage, we certainly think not. The libertine, who would seduce the wife of his friend. The libertine, who would seduce the wife of his friend, and the wife who encourages the addresses of the libertine see in *The Stranger* a termination to the affair they have in progress, " devoutly to be wished." The lady and her paramour live together just as long as it is agreeable—they then separate; the lady gets very comfortably established in a very respectable family, and in the end, is reconciled to her good man, and resumes her place in his family, patronized and supported by half a dozen Baronesses and Countesses, and welcomed home by her children, who are equally glad with their father to see her come back.

We have known instances in real life, where ladies sepa rated from their husbands—nay driven from the door of the husband's house, charged with criminality, have been subsequently restored to their domestic circles and society, and the husbands have gone so far as to swear, that they never suspected their virtue. But these are rare occurrences, and we think it a dangerous thing to hold out to growing guilt a hope of such a result as is produced in the play under discussion.

MRS. BRUDENELL was extremely interesting in MRS. HALLER. She seems full of feeling, and there is a fe-minine delicacy about her, which calls for something like affection. Her mild countenance, her modest and unassum ing manner, and her apparent devotion to her profession, all demand encouragement, To say that she is a great actress would be (as yet) to say too much; that she must always be a pleasing and affecting one, is to say the truth; and when time and practice shall have given her confidence, and put her at her ease on the stage, we have little doubt but that she will claim much higher commendation than in her outset we feel authorized to bestow upon her.

Young seems made for The Stranger. The plaintive tone of his lamentation—the pangs of recollection—the feelings awakened by the song—the grief for the loss of all he loved—the desolate singleness of his condition—the subdued high tone of injured honour, which he has all along maintained changing to the thrilling burst of forgiveness—all these, and all that could render the part powerful and heart-breaking, Young presented to the audience. To compare any man in our memories with JOHN KEMBLE, seems little short of treason; but great as he was in The Stranger, (and it was, perhaps, the linest piece of acting ever seen), to him only is YOUNG second, if second at all.

At the Haymarket there have been sad doings. We never dip our pen in gall without a painful feeling; but when justice calls for the sacrifice, we must not decline to obey. We have every wish to speak leniently of (for there is little

to praise in) the Haymarket company; but making every allowance for small means and circumscribed measures, we cannot resist the demand made upon us, in our capacity as judges, by the performance, at that theatre, of COLMAN'S comedy of the Jealous Wife.

In the whole range of the modern drama there is not perhaps a better comedy; but as its characters are supposed to move in fashionable life, and possess the attributes of good society, the attempt to play it at the Haymarket, with the present banditti of actors, was the height of rashness, ill judgment, and bad taste-to repeat it, after it had received its full meed of disapprobation, appears to us to have been the beight of assurance.

To speak of MR. CONWAY'S MR. OAKLEY, is to awaken the most unpleasant recollections—there never was any thing seen so bad. His consumnate affectation, his barbarous pronunciation of the English language, and his entire incapacity to express any passion or feeling, kept us in a continued fever of disgust.

Worthy to be the representative of his wife, was MRS. H. JOHNSTON—the ranting, screaming, and kicking, which she indulged in, might have aptly illustrated the vulgar rage of the maudlin vixen of St. Giles's, but by no means resembled the suspicious irritation of the jealous wife of St. James's.

An Albino, of the name of LACY, played CHARLES. This person, in itself, is worth all the admission money, as a show; it has white hair and red ev a caravan, to fairs as a sight, would realize as much money as it gets now, (and a great deal more than it is worth) without the trouble of acting at all. To criticise its performance, would be not only useless, but impossible.

The fatal mist of stupidity seemed on this occasion, to have enveloped MR. DECAMP, whose LORD TRINKET produced a tribute of disapprobation from the audience, which,

we are sorry to say, was particularly well merited.

MR. WARD played CAPTAIN O'CUTTER. MR. WARD, some weeks since, appeared drunk before the public, in HAWTHORN, in Love in a Village, the only excuse for which is, that if he had been sober, he never would have presumed to play it. This stupid-looking person is unequivo-cally the worst substitute for an actor that ever sniffed lamp: and although he was announced in the Haymarket bills, as "from the Theatre Royal, Dublin," we think it necessary, for the credit of the reetropolis of the sister-country, to state, that he never acted there in his life. All we can say is, that

after the experience they have had of his talents, and after the insult he offered to a London audience, in their theatre, the implied encouragement he receives from the managers of the Haymarket, by their allowing him to appear again, is very disgraceful to the whole concern.

The only man (except Mr. Oxberry, who played Sir HARRY BEAGLE remarkably well,) who seemed like an actor, was MR. TERRY, and even he appeared mystified at the scenes which were going on. Whether it was owing to the want of support, or his surprize at the mode of carrying on the business, we do not know, but even his MAJOR OAKLEY was as far from being good, as any thing not very bad could possibly be.

MISS BOYCE acted and looked extremely well; and MRS. JONES, in TOILETTE, was as good as the best of her predecessors in the part.

What the policy of producing this play was, we are at a loss to imagine. Was it to court a comparison with Covent Garden?—A judicious manager of the Haymarket, with the present company, would as soon think of acting a genuine genteel comedy, as he would of reviving Timour the Tirtur, without the horses, or of rivalling ELLISTON in his Coronation.

On Wednesday, Ron Roy was produced for the first time at the Haymarket. We might again ask why? To be sure, there was MISS CAREW, with her bright eyes; and MISS CORRI, with her sweet voice. The latter lady, by the way. has subdued her tones (perhaps in consequence of her late indisposition)—to a softness, so delicate, that for all the advantage the audience at the back of the front boxes derive from her performance, she might as well warble out of the balcony of the "United Service Club;"—one gains about as much satisfaction from her neat cadences, and pretty little shakes, as one should by listening to a musical snuffbox in St. Paul's Cathedral.

MR. TERRY'S ROB ROY had neither the force, the mysteriousness, nor the weight, which MACREADY gave to the character. First impressions are dangerous things, and per-haps it is because we had established MACREADY'S ROB ROY as a standard in our minds, that MR. TERRY's appeared to us to be every thing but what it ought to have been.

MR. TAYLEURE played BAILLIE NICOL JARVIE, and MR. OXBERRY is in the theatre! The bad taste of leaving an actor out of a line of parts, in which he has most effectively followed LISTON, to cram a most unequivocally unsuccessful performer down our throats, needs no comment.

We have no doubt, at Dunstable, or wherever this large melancholy person comes from, it might have been considered "vastly funny"—it was execrably bad, to our way of thinking; and we should plainly say so, but that we are quite sure MR. TAYLEURE did his very best; and it is no fault of his if it was not better. That we were annoyed by seeing him, is the fault of the managers.

We must however admit that the Opera altogether was much better got up than we expected, and if to please an audience be (as it is) the great end of theatrical performances, Rob Rov may be considered to have attained itit was very well received indeed.

It may be necessary here to observe, (and we believe it is), that the MR. WARD, of whom we have spoken, is not the Mr. WARDE, a gentleman who performed at the Haymarket with great success, two seasons since. The two persons are in every respect as unlike as possible.

Those of our readers who know any thing of the Journal through which the Bridge-street crew communicate their sentiments to the public, may have been somewhat astonished at the particular warmth of affection with which John Bull is now spoken of. We have heard it reported (but of course, we only speak to the probability of the report, and not to its truth) that a sort of copartnery has lately been entered into between John Bull and the Bridge-street crew—by which the latter, who have nearly expended all their subscriptions in defraying Mr. Murray's trip to Lancashire, are to have a certain share of the profits of the Sunday Journal, in consideration of which, the expense of defending John Bull bereafter against so many prosecutions, is to be defrayed by the crew.—Chronicle.

His Majesty will open the next Session of Parliament in great state. The state couch, which has undergone a variety of improvements, and its beautiful paintings by Cipriani cleaned and retouched where necessary, is now complete, and with the superb harness, is in the Royal Mews. The body of the carriage has been restored to its original form, being open in both front and sides, with elegant plate glass windows, so that His Majesty's person will be distinctly seen by the spectators in going to and returning from the House of Peers.

According to letters received at Carlton Palace, the King is not expected to return till the last week in November. His Majesty is

represented to be in excellent health.

The gold plate which was ordered to be made in lieu of those articles which were carried off by some enthusiastic hands from the Coronation banquet, was on Saturday deposited in the Jewel-house, at the Tower, which now once more boasts the whole Regulia complete.

The new Duchy of Cornwall-office, now building near the site of the Savoy, close to Waterloo-bridge, will be a lofty edifice, cor-responding with Somerset-house, and in a line with it and the

The Right Hon, William Arbuthaot is chosen Lord Provost of Edinburgh for the ensuing year. The late Queen's servants were discharged last week, and paid

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HAZARD and Co. the Contractors, remind the Public that the Drawing of the present MONEY LOTTERY will commence on the 30 th of THIS MONTH. They have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging the repeated testimonies of approbation beslowed on the Scheme, which combines all the points that the Public bare so long called for. There are Three of £39,090!!!—Thirty offer Capitals:—All Sterling Money:—Not Two Blanks to a Prizes.—No Classess; and no Stock Prizes.

HAZARD and Co. have already had the pleasure of selling all the £30,000 Prizes in One Lettery, and hope to repeat their good fortune in the present lottery. They shared and sold in the Last Lottery No. 15,702, a £21,000! and 6,054, a £15,000! at their old and very fortunate Offices, 93, Royal Exchange; 26, Cornhill: and 324, Oxford-street.

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MALE URINARY ORGANS of the HUMAN BODY; and on the
Nature and Treatment of their Diseases; delivered before the Royal College,
of Surgeons of London in the Summer of the year 1821.—By JAMES
WILSON, F.R.S. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College; Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery at the Hunterian School in Great Windmillstreet, &c. &c. &c.

London: Printed for Burgess and Hill, 55, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.—Also, lately published, by the same Author;

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4. OBSELVATIONS on the Incurvations of the Spine, arising from softness of the Bones, and on their Treatment, particularly in regard to the Female Sex: Idao some Kenarks on Absenceses of the Hip Joint, and on-Incurvations of the Spine from carious Yertebra: Svo. 3s.

SUBSCRIPTION in AID of the WIDOW and CHILDREN of the late J PATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP Mr. WILD, who was surdered in Union-street, Whitechapel.

THE Widow and Children beg to express their unfeigned gratitude to the benevolent Public, who have so promptly and humanely interfered to avert the dreaded evils of want and poverty, which, in addition to their calamitons deprivation of a tender husband and affectionate father, threatened to overwhelm them. Through the exertions of her kind friends, the sum of 3901, has been already subscribed, and is now invested in the public funds in the names of Edward Cohen, Esq. and Mr. Harris, until a sufficient amount can be obtained to purchase an Amulty, or otherwise procure a permanent provision for the unfortunate family.

Subscriptions centinue to be received by Messrs. Hammersleys, Pall Mall; Messrs. Praed, and Go. Fleet-street; Messrs. Fry and Chapman, Mildred'scourt, Poultry; and by Mr. Harris, No. 19, Whitechapel.

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article.

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L'F A gratuitous sample (on a handkerchief) of Jean Devereaux's celebrated Eaprit de Lavande aux Milleheurs, will be yresented to any Ludy or Gentleman, which will prove its pleasing and refreshing properties, by applying te any 9. his Agents, or at his Depot, No. 25, Lombard-street, London.

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10 (1961-1985) PRICE and GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, putronised by Hi

BURGESS's NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledgments to the Pablic for their liberal patronage of the same; its utility and great convenience in all climates, has recommended it to the most distinguished forcign connexions, who have all spaken highly in its recommendation.—It is prepared by them ONLY; and for preventing disappointments to families, all possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle being scaled upon the cork with their irm and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine.

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TAKE the earliest opportunity to relate the surprising virtues of your Oil on two of my chidren, the one seven, and the other nine years

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In November, 1807, their Hair came off in small parts, and continued so to do until it was very souch reduced. Alarmed at this circumstance, as there was no appearance of it coming again, I tried several oils, compositions, &c. without effect, when a Lady, who had witnessed the extraordinary effects of your Oil, entreated me to try it, which I did, and in using four bottles of the Macassar Oil, I have the gratification to say, their heads are completely covered with thick and strong hair.—You have liberty to make this public, and you was refer any one to

and you may refer any one to

and you may refer any one to

Your humble Servant.

Newington-green, Middlesex, Nov. 14, 1808.

To Messrs. Rowland and Son, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, London.

Gentlemes,—in consequence of the good effects of your Macassar Oil, I have it in command from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, that you will, without delay, swad the sum of ten gunness worth to the Emperor of Russia, St. Petereburgh, and receive the amount of the same from his Excellency Count de Lieven, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain.

Great Britain,
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,
JAMES WYLIE.

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JAMES WYLIE.

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#### LONDON MARKETS.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Oct. 12.

There has been a supply of Wheat this week from Essex, Ken, and Suffolk, and a great part of the Monday's arrival remains and Sirrors, and a great part of the Monday's arrival remning unsold, the trade was exceedingly dull this morning, and except for the finest parcels, from 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower. Bartey alm meets a very heavy sale, and is about 2s. per quarter change; and Beans go off slowly, at a similar decline. Having been largely supplied with Oats this week, the trade is dull, and the sale make at a reduction of at least 1s. per quarter. In other articles we have no variation to notice. have no variation to notice.

RETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on board Ship, as under.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as receivedly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in Enghand Wales, according to the Gazette of the 13th of October, calculate follows:—

GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH COVERNS IMPORTATION.

Wheat, 64s 7d—Barley, 35s 2d—Oats Pease	, 22s 10d—Rye, 32s 0d—Beaus, 34s 5d.
PRICES OF GOI	LD AND SILVER.
Portugal Gold, in Coin 0 0 0 p. ez. Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10 1 — New Doubloons 0 0 0	New Dollars 0 4 9 p.c. Silver in Bars Stand 0 4 101 New Louis, each . 0 0 0 —
COURSE OF EXCHA Amsterdam 12 17 C.F. Ditto at Sight 12 14 Rotterdam 12 18 Antwerp 12 10 Hamburgh 38 1 Altona 38 2 Paris, 3 days Sight 25 75 Ditto 25 5 Bordeanx 26 5 Frankfort on Main 157 Petersburg 3 U Vienna 10 23 Ess. do.	ANGE,—FRIDAY, Oct. 12.  Trieste Madrid36 Cadiz39 Bilhoa .351 Barcelona. 34 Seville .334 Gibraltar39 Leghorn .461 Genon .53 Venice .27 60 Malta .6 Naples .394 Palermo .118 Lisbon .59 Oporte .30 Rio Janeiro .481 Bahia

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM OCTOBER 8, TO OCTOBER 13, INCLUSIVE.

Plantation Sugars, except low Browns, which have faller to 50s. 6d. have been in very good demand, at rather enhanced prices Coffees have also been in extensive request at the full value of last week; foreign may be quoted 2s. higher .- Yesterday's sale of East India Cotton excited much interest; about half the quantity of fered was taken in, but a great proportion has since been placed, and out of 19,219 bales offered, we consider the actual quantity disposed of may be estimated at 14,000 bales; Surab went from 1 to 1 lower, without any spirit; The following prices have, in consequence, been established :- Ordinary 6 to 62; Fair 61 to 64; Good Fair to Good 65 to 74; and Prime 8 to 81; Bergals enjoyed much attention, and suffered scarcely any diminution in value; Ordinary 54 to 58; Fair to Good Fair 54 to 58; Good 51 to 61; the Fine parcels were taken in, otherwise there we buyers for such at 62; Madras Good Fair 6g to 63; and Good 7; in other descriptions of Cottons very little has been done. -The Liverpool Cotton Market is still heavy .- Tallows have fallen by 44s. 6d.—Brandies have lost their speculative disposition.—Other articles without change.

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	OWNER, THE REAL	<ul> <li>BAETING/22</li> </ul>		Table Comment	42 1/10	0.702
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	18
ank Stock	Sept. Of	1949	1940	214.00	236]	1 2
per Cent. Reduced		-	100	769	761	107
per Cent. Consols	774	771	778	773	779	1774
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onsols for Account	77	777	775	779	78	7
per Cent. Consols	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	10 325 013	-	3 mg 1000	958	93
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ank Long Annuities	10.90	D-41 (N)	D. DEPEN	72-100	1922	100
ndia Bonds	65 p	64 p	67 p	67 p	68 p	716
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itto, 21d	A	3717000	NO CHARLES	No. of Contract of	0621	15.4
mnium	-	7 8 9 9 9	J- Par	675-124	5-0	144

#### BIRTHS.

of his Excellency Sir Colin Halket, K.C.B. and G.C.H. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARKHAUES.
W. Chase, Esq. of Eaton, Norwich, to Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Utton, Esq. of Aldeby, Norfolk.
On Saturday se'unight, at St. James's Church, Henry Charles, second set of Henry Hugh Hoare, of Baru Elms, Surrey, Esq to Mrs. Prince, younged daughter of the late General Ainsilie.

#### DIED.

At Kensington, at the house of her daughter, on the 7th instant. Mr. Thurtle, aged 80 years.
On Thursday, at Clapham, Mrs. Newbery, aged 75, widow of Mr. F. Newbery, of 8t. Paul's Church-yard.
On the 8th of May, near Calentta, aged 68 years, Colonel Colin Mackente.
C.B. of the Madras Engineers, Surveyor-General of India.
On the 10th of June last, in the 42d year of his age, during his passage home for the recovery of his health, Captain William Perkins, 10th regiment of Bombay Native Iniantry.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, of No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.

# JOHN



# BULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 45.

# SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1821.

Price 7d.

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TWELVE MONFERRINAS, for the Piano Forte, composed by
MUZIO CLEMENTI, Op. 49, price 5s.
The agreeable and familiar style of these little Pieces will be found
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A new SET of THREE SONATAS, for the Piano Forte, composed and
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NRW MUSIC.—Just published, price 10s. 5d.

THE CORONATION ANTHEM, "I WAS GLAD," composed by command of the King, and performed as part of the angust Ceremenial of His Majesty's Royal Coronation in Westminster Abbry. July 19th, 1821; by THOS. ATTWOOD, Composer to His Majesty's Chapel Royal.

London: Printed by (and to be had at) the Royal Harmonia Institution, Lower Saloon, Argyll Rooms, Regent street.

NEW MUSIC.-KIALLMARK'S universally-admired Variations

NEW MUSIC.—KIALLMARK'S universally-admired Variations on the favourite Air, "Cease your Funning," adapted for two performers on the Piane Forte, by D. Bruguier, price 3s.—Perry's Grand Coronation March, composed and arranged as a Duet for the Piane Forte, price 2s.—Latour scelebrated "Le Retour de Windset," arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Piane Forte, by D. Bruguier, price 5s.—The popular Air, "Sui Margine d'un Rio," an Italian Air, with Variations as a Duet for two performers on the Piane Forte, by Edw. Boath, price 3s. 6d.—Boleldieu's favourite Overture, "Du Calife de Bagdad," arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Piane Forte, by T. Goodban, price 4s.—The above Duets are particularly recommended to the notice of the Musical World, being arranged by the first Masters of the present age.—Lendon: Published Maybew and Co. Music Sellers to Her Royal Righness the Duchess of Kant, 17, Old Bend-street, where may be had, Hart's Feurth Set of Quadrilles, Inciuding "George the Fourth," Coronation Walta, &c. 4s.

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The above Work has been thus noticed by the British Review, No. 35,
for September, 1921:—
"We had thought to have said nothing more for a long time to come,
having already said so much, on the exhausted subject of National Education; but the little treatise on which we have been commenting, shaving
accidentally fallon into our hands, we found its contents too interesting and
valuable, to feel ourselves at liberty to withhold such means as we may
possess of seconding its pure and laudable designs. Who has written it
we know not; but as we presume it speaks the sense of a very large destription of respectable persons in Dublin, we cannot help congratuisting the
lish nation on the possession of such a fund of excellent sense, on a subject far the most interesting that can at present engage its attention, in an
operative, busy, and efficient state. We feel that we can safely say, that the
business of Educarion is well understood in Ireland—atleast as well as in
our own country; and we trust to the energies of that intelligent people, to
follow out so good a leginning to its great and infallible results. While
in this country we feebly struggle with the corrupters of the rising generation, and faction pursues its ends by a course that leads to the aushilation
of what it contends for: while here, among the patrons of education, are
found those who so little know what education should be, that when the
people emb-dy, themselves in their own defence against the pollutions of the
press, they are among the foremost to oppose the design; while here, with
the domes and turrets of our prosperity glittering in the sun-beams, binaplenur and section traverse our streets, and threaten the basis of our
security, Ireland

#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Oct. 13, 1821.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCB, Oct. 13, 1821.

Royal Reg. of Artillery.—Sec. Lieut. H. Mathiaa, from half-pay, to be Sec. Lieut., vice Jellis, resigned, July 1, 1631.—Capt. G. Cobbe, from half-pay, to be Capt., vice Holcroft, retired on half-pay, 24th July.—First Lieut. T. A. Lethbridge, from half-pay, to be First Lieut., vice Boghurst, retired on half-pay, Aug. 1.—Sec. Lieut. J. Wynne, from half-pay, to be Sec. Lieut, vice Homfray, deceased, July 2.—Gent. Cadet J. Deschamps to be Sec. Lieut, Aug. 1.—Lieut.-Gen. and Col. Sir E. Howarth, K.C.B. to be Col. Comm.—Brevet Col. and Lieut.-Col. E. Pritchard to be Col.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Major. Col. and Lieut.-Col. E. Pritchard to be Col.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Major J. W. Tobin to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Major and Capt. J. Brome to be Major.—First Lieut. G. Durnford to be Sec. Capt.—Sec. Lieut. G. Elliett to be First Lieut.—Capt. F. Gordon. from half-pay, to be Capt.—Sec. Lieut. C. J. Welbh, from half-pay, to be Sec. Lieut., Aug. 6—First Lieut. J. Semerville, from half-pay, to be First Lieut. Vice Earle, retired on half-pay, 10th Aug.—Sec. Capt. E. R. Chapter, from half-pay to le San Capt vice Polartane retired Capt. F. R. Chesney, from half-pay, to Le See. Capt. vice Robe a retired on half-pay.—See. Lieut. D. Warren, from half-pay, to be Sec. Lieut., vice C. P. Jones, retired on half-pay, Oct. 18.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Fiftt Lieut. G. C. D. Lewis, from the half-pay, to be First Flant.—See Lieut. P. Bandalah as he Blant Lieut.

to be First Lient .- See. Lieut. F. Randolph, to be First Lient .- Sec. Lient, W. Trevelyan, from the half-pay, to be S R. S. Hastler, from the half-pay to be Capt.—First Lieut. J. C. Victor, to be Sec. Capt.—First Lieut. T. H. Blackiston, from the half-pay, to be First Lieut.—Sec. Lieut. J. P. Kennedy, to be ditto.—Sec. Lieut. G. W. Dixon, from the half-pay, to be Sec. Lieut. 10th June. - Brevet Maj. T. Moudy, faon the half-pay, to be Capt .- First Lieut C. Grierson to be Sec. Capt .- First Lieut. C. H. Beague, from the haif-pay, to be First Lieut. -Sec. Lieut. J. I. Hope, to be ditto .- Sec. Lieut. T. A. Larcom, from the balf-pay, to be Sec-Lieut.-Ist July.

Commission in the Oxfordshire Regular Militia.—C. O. Bowles, Esq. to Le Lieut.-Bol., vice Wall, resigned.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

GOODWIN, J. Bristol, coal-merchant, FIRMSTONE, J. P. and FIRMSTONE, W. High fields, StaJord, troj of coal-masters. GLEAVE, S. Warrington, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTS: STREI, W. Charlotte-treet, Florey-aquare, baket. SURREY, J. aud.BURREY, J. Mark-lane, meelmes. in at which is



## TUREDAY'S GAZETTA

TWHITEHALD, OCTAG. "A A dispatch has the 'midding been resulted by Viscobiat Sidmouth from the Marquis of Loudon's respirated Hannver, October 9, and stating that the King serived at that city on the apprecading day, at three p. m., in good health; and had been respired by his Hannverian subjects, on His Majesty's approach to the trapital and throughout the journey, with the utmost demonstrations of conductive humans. joy and attachment.
PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Rand G. Dearden, Roshdale, cera-daslers.—Brough and Raddelsy, Leek. ilk-manufachirers.—Adams and Sutton, Sudbury, brewers.—W. and D. Sowirds and Muschamp, Bregaley, common brewers.—R. and R. Higghs. Ballette, Markett — 20 Mer. Land Union, Uninatiorough, Trommonigers. Searle, Strian, and Gill, Horrabridge, yaru-manufacturers.—R. and T. En-twels. Holland, and Greenhalgh, Boltan, (no trade)—J. and M. Bristow, Rat-Illichighway, engine manufacturers.—Staw, Wadayoth, and Roth-well, Hangingwald, Volkshire, worked-machine-makers.—G. and W. White, Edmonton, linen-despers.—Betters and Armstrong, Spalding, grocers.— Fillingham and Kiming, Oxford-street, linen-drapers.—Temple and Wil-hamson, Keswick, woollen-manufacturers.—Bishop, Score, and Hollingbery, Tokenhouse-yardattorsee.

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BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.
ORLFFITHS, G. Grantham, timber-merchant. BANKRUPTS.

BUTT, T. Tewkesbury, miller, GARDNER, B. Leigh, farmer, HORROCKS, W. Liverpool, corn-dealer, INMAN, K. J. Blackman-street, brazier, WALKER, F. Ripon, money-scrivener. DIVIDENDS

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Nov. 6, J. Boyes, Jun. Wansford, Yorkshire, sarpet-manufacturer.—Nov. 6, E. Paine, Jun. Lawrence-Pountney-hill, merchant.—Nov. 10, S. Snews, Albemarks-street, Piccasility, dreas-maker.—Nov. 10, H. Harris, Chippen-Beld-wood-mill, grocer.—Nov. 17, B. and J. Troughton, Wood-street, silkmen.—Nov. 10, W. Nedby, Lamb's-Conduit street, upholsterer.—Nov. 10, M. Jones, London-road, upholder.—Nov. 6, E. Harsant, Wapping, carpestel.—Nov. 10, C. Besaman, Bishopogaies-street, finen draper, Nov. 10, T. Heimes, Long-acre, comch-maker.—Nov. 13, P. Paint, Honford, butchen.—Nov. 15, B. W. Fox and W. P. Smith, Plymouth, merchants.—Nov. 7, R. Howard, Bitckport, manufacturer.

CHRTIFICATES—Nov. 6,

J. Worsley, Liverpool, wine-merchant.—H. Wilson, jun. Nofthgham lace-manniacturer.—T. Johnson, jun. Wakefield, merchant.—J. Bickinson, Manchester, dealer.—V. Hammond, Ludlow, wine-merchant.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 13.— The King has just raised to the Peerage, Baron Pasquier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Member of the Chumber of Deputies.

The progress of the yellow fever in Spain demonstrates the necessity of the measures prescribed in the recent Royal Ordonnance. The contagion existed on board three vessels in Masseilles roads; from the 22d to the 25th ult. four more vessels were declared infected; since which no other ship has caught the infection. The total number of victims, up to the 6th instant, was six, and at that date, there were only four in the Lazaretto, two of whom were cases of onlinary aliments. Seven days ago, a Danish ship was stranded in the night, about two leagues from Marseilles. Two of her crew died of the fever on the passage. The ship was burnt without delay, and the man conveyed to the Lazaretto.

The Duke of Suxe-Coburg has given a Constitution to his State. The duty of drawing it up was imposed on a Comenission, which finished its labours about the beginning of August. The Duke signed it on the 8th of the same month. It is divided into ten characteristics. date, there were only four in the Lazaretto, two of whom were e

algued it on the 8th of the same month. It is divided into ten chap-

ters, and is so voluminous, that if drawn out in large characters, it would cover a considerable portion of the Duchy.

Oct. 15.—A private letter from Marseilles, dated the 7th instant, annousces, that on the previous evening, two Spanish ships put into that port through stress of weather. The crew, on their knees, im-plored to be admitted in the Luzaretto; but this was refused them. As she did not put to sea again, as ordered, the authorifies threatened

to sink ber, and mortars were ranged for that purpose; on seeing

this they setsail in despair. She was from Malagar.

It is affirmed, that the Emperor of Russiu has promised General Hulot, the brother of the recently deceased widow of Marshal Moreau, that the pension of 60,000 roubles granted by him during her shall be continued to Mademoiselle Moreau, her surviving daughter.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris is in a state which excites the

most alarming disquietude.

Some disturbance took place at Lyons, on the 9th instant, on the occasion of about 200 of the citizens giving a dinner to M. de Cor-

Letters from Perpignan, dated the 6th instant, state, that advices received there from Burcelona, since the 29th uit, are of the most grievous character. That ill-fated town is a prey to the most appalling scourges of contagion and famine. The children, whose mothers have fallen victims to the deadly contagion, are suckled by

It is said in a Vicana article of the 5th instant, that Russia h demanded guarantees from the Ottoman Porte, to ensure the main-tainance of the civil and religious rights of the Greeks, and that in consequence the English and Austrian Ministers had proposed to the Turkish Government, that all the fortresses in the Peloponnesus, with the exception of Tripolizza, and also that of Novarino Duranzo, in Albania; Salonichi, in Macedonia; and Widdin and Belgrade should be occupied by mixed garrisons, consisting of Russian, Austrian, and English troops. It is added, that the reception given by the Ports to these propositions was not known. The same report, in substance, is given under the head of Augsburg.

Banlin, Oct. 3.—It is now decided that the King of England

will make a visit to our Sovereign. Already preparations have re-commenced in the Palace of Potsdam, in which His Britannic Majesty will (it is expected) reside six days. The apartments in the Boyal Castle of William I. in this capital, are also being fitted

up for that Monarch's accommodation.

Lisbon, SEPT. 29.—The Charge d'Affairer of his Britannic Majesty has quitted this capital, and as some people say, without his passports. The reason of this abrupt departure is said to be the determination of the Cortes to enforce the reform of the tariff of our customs, pursuant to the 25th article of the treaty of 1810. By this alteration, and the increase of 15 per cent. the consequence of it, all British merchandize will in future pay-customs to the amount

of 60 per cent. Letters recei ed from Barcelona, dated the 3d inst. mention, that the fever rages with such fury that they bury 250 persons per day and that many of the villages in the neighbourhood are entirely de-populated. From the 23d to the 25th ult. inclusive, died, in Barcepopulated. From the 23d to the 25th uit, inclusive, died, in Barcelone, 199—Barcelonetts, 146—Seminary, 44—Total, 389. This includes those who died in the city, and in Barcelonetta, in four riccioes tace who died in the city, and in Barcelouetta, in four days, of all kinds of diseases; but the faculty estimate that three-fourths are of the yellow fever. The number of patients now in the city, Barcelouetta, the Semisary, and the home of the Vice-Queen, is 431, being an increase of 31 in one day. The number of deaths having been 76, cured and removed 13, and new cases, 120.

By accounts from Mequinenza, of the 24th, 25th, and 26th, the contagion seems to be spreading there also, but not in so great a degree.

TORTOSA.—This unhappy town, which is filled with death in all its parts, and its visinity, especially Las Roquela, where the contagion commits dreadful ravages, is worthy of the greatest compassion; and an hospital of convalescence is confided to the Sisters of Charity of San Vincente, Paul, and Young Eleves.

MADRID, ERT. 28 .- Opening of the Extraordinary Cortes. ..

rend, in which he A notice from the Secretary and the property of the time to open the first t the Hithof October us the Cortes my motives for believing it advisable to call an Extraordinary Meeting of the Cortes, nothing has so much engaged my attention as the desire to see them assembled. I now see them with the greatest satisfaction, and give myself wholly up to the pleasing and just hope of the good which the country will derive from their labours. The subjects which I have prepared to lay before the Cortes for their country which I have prepared to lay before the Cortes for their country which I have prepared to lay before the Cortes for their country and are mostly such, the regulation of which is necessary for the more speedy consolidation of the Constitutional System, such as the division of the territory, and the best means of pixeling according to it, the Political Government, the Cortes, the Military Ordinances, the Plant of Decree of the the best means of pincing according to it, the Political Government, the Cortes, the Military Ordinances, the Plan of Decree of the Organisation of the Naval Force, and the Decree for the Organisation of the Active Military. Ordinances, the Plan of Decree of the Organisation of the Active Military Processing the Decree for the Organisation of the Active Military Processing to the Organisation of the Mayal Force, and the Decree for the Organisation of the Military wife you to place every thing in consonance with the International law of the State, leaving the Administration research and the International Active Military and which it often meets with for what of this necessary harmony, and which the Government with the Constitution, have a great influence on the general prosperity, such as the measures to be adopted to restore the tranquillity, and to prospet the welfare of the Americas, the examination and reform of the duties of customs, the means necessary to prevent the serious loss which the nation sustains by the currency of false or defective foreign coin, & the project of a Decree on the Charitable Constitutions; though all the subjects that are going to be discussed by the Cortes are of so much importance, the fact itself, of their being assembled to discuss them, is still more so. This new proof and guarantee of the union which prevails between the chief powers of the State must convince all the enemies of our Institutions their efforts to subvert them will be vain.—I shall take Institutions their efforts to subvert them will be vain.—I shall take advantage of the period in which the Cortes will continue assembled, to give orders to propose any measure or project which may appear to my Government necessary and urgent, as well as to ask their co-operation, when circumstances may require. The field, Gentlemen, is most extensive-which is open to your seal and to your takents; and those qualities which so greatly distinguish you, combined with the prodence and circumspection which have marked all your deliberations, ensure to the country the completion of those advantages which it should own to you.—I have the confidence that you will gain is both respects the admiration of the nation and ers, entitling yourselves more and more to the particular concluded his speech, the President made a suitable reply, even ph-menting His Majesty for having called this extraordinary meeting of the Curton—A. Committee was then appointed, to draw up an Answer to His Mojesty's Speech; and the Assembly adjourned till

the following day,
SEPT. 30.—The Cories are chiefly engaged in matters of form wach as appointing the sersual Committees, dec.—In the Sitting of to-day the principal subject of discussion has been the plan for the new division of the Spanish testicity, which it appears will be a t of time and difficulty.

Extract of a letter from Modrit, dated Oct. 1;—"We are quite free from the fever here as yet; but it is reging dreadfully in Catalonia, and is reposted to have speed to Saragossa. There have been several heavy failures of late in Calls?"

Oct. 4.—It is said that an eatire regiment has conspired against

be Constitution. The Culonel, and several superior officers of his regiment, have been transferred from Madrid to Herensia, and there confined in dangeons. It was this Colonal who furnished the de-tackment to recort the portrait of Riego, in procession on the 18th ultimo.

Tranquility prevails at Smyrna and Constantinople at the date of the last navices—from the former place to the 2d, and from the latter to the 19th ult. They same that the visit of the English Admiral, Sir Graham Moore, to Smyrna, had no other object than to ascertain the actual situation of the port, and he did not even

communicate with the shore.

Odkssa, Sept. 18.—Baron Strogonoff, who received a very flat r from the Emperor Alexander, with an invitation to pro overing irries nous the name coefficients, with an invitation to pro-oued to St. Petersburgh, left as a flow days ago. The Dragomans, and individuals attached to the legation, remain here.

We have received accounts from Constantinople to the 14th:

Perfect tranquility prevailed. The Turkish State continued to buy up corn. About 200 ships had sailed from the Mediterranean. buy up corn. About 260 ships had sailed from the We do not doubt here of the continuance of peace.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 14 .- On Sunday afternoon last, about six 'clock, a most destructive tornardo was experienced in Northfield, Warwick, and Orange, in the county of Franklin, (Mass.) It first struck and demolished a house and harm in Northfield, and thence passed to the easterly part of that town, and destroyed the house of C. Holton, seriously injuring him. From Northfield it passed into C. Holton, seriously injuring him. From Northfield it passed into Warwick, completely demolishing, in its course, the house of Mr. Brown, a daughter of whom, about 14 years of age, perished inits rulns; and the barn and out-buildings of a Mr. Ball. At a little distance cest of Mr. Ball's, in Orange, a house, two barns, and a blacksmith's shop, all belonging to Mr. Smith, fell-prostrate before the blast. The family, consisting of eleven individuals, escaped death by retreating to the cellar; all, save one, a young woman, with a part of Chilerent whom the country of the cellar. by the name of Stearns, who was crushed to death by the fulling timber. Several others were, however, so ecriously injured that their lives are despaired of. So sesistless was the force of the tornado, that the stoutest trees were uprooted, stone fences removed, immense rocks torn from their bads, and even the surface of the earth itself broken up, as if with the ploughshare of destruction.

HEALTH OF OUR CITTES. -- Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, according to accounts, have enjoyed an usual degree of health. We believe not a solitary case of malignant fever has been reported in either of these cities. In Baltimore cases of m int fever con tinue to be reported; on the 5th inst. four deaths occurred. In Norfolk, on the 6th inst. there were four deaths; since the storm it has diminished. Savannah papers up to the 2d inst. continued to speak of their city as enjoying a degree of health unexampled at this season. New Orleans, at the date of the last accounts, continued entirely free.

## THE KING.

On Shurday so'nnight, His Majesty first entered his Hanoverian dominions, and in the evening he reached Osnaburg; on Sunday evening the Royal Cavalonie halted at Nieuburg, and on Monday it reached this city. Guards of Honour were stationed on the way and triumphal arches were erected at each place where even slight hope of His Majesty's coming existed. Besides the couch in which His Majesty travelled, accompanied by the Marquis of Conyagham and Lord F. Conyagham, there were two carriages drawn by six horses each, and two others, drawn by four horses each, containing the Royal attendants. The Marquis of Londonderry and Sir B. Bloomfield came before His Majosty, or Londonderry and Sir B. Bloomfield came before His Majesty, procession, and the Guard of Honour, composed of citisens or honor and reached Hanover on Saturday evening.—Within about two back, halted in the streets; soon after, the citizens defiled before the

Ruglish miles from Hanever is a village, called Side nts were stationed in order to receive His M ibree regim the right of those troops the Governor George all majors, to Duka of Cambridge, and the Duke, of Cambridge, and the Duke, of Cambridge, and the Duke, of Cambridge, accompanied by all the Staff Officers in Limover, had talken the places, in one to await the arrival of their Rayal Brothers, a Biggs, His Major approached the village, the Duke of Cambridge and rapidly approached to the capital of the Continental dominious his Royal Highness, returned to the troop.

Lis Continental dominious his Royal Highness, returned to the troop. The there regiments were then regulated in such a maner that the King's carriage pussed along the line of soldiers, who were drawn up on the chanses, or highway, The numbers of the Royal carriage was known by the toud acclamations of the solders, where thrice repeated as the carriage appeared to aght of solders, tallen. Their Royal Highnesses, the Gorgraph Linguistics and to Duke of Cumberland, rode one on each side of the kings carriage. which was followed by the Staff Officers.—The melcone of he soldiers was such as could not but be acceptable to the King, but when the line of soldiers ceased, the inhabitants of Hanover has oame forward in crowls to ball their first King who haden visited Hunover from Great Britain. More than two hundred sat fifty carriages there met His Majesty, and it must have been high gratifying to him to perceive the crowds who hailed his appro In His Mujesty the people beheld their deliverer from the mavey, a foreign yoke—they saw in him the descendant of their former renowned princes and warriors, and in his Royal person they also Their gractings were sincere and affectionate, and they were turned with that ease and grace which has obtained for His Liesty the sppellation of the first gentleman in Europe. Thousand, the has obtained for His Liesty the sppellation of the first gentleman in Europe. Thousand of Hanorerians through a round in order to catch a glimps of the Sovereign, and warmly expressed their feelings of standard respect.—The Royal carriage was met on its passesses the spect. respect. The Royal carriage was met on its measurement of the other regiments with colours flying and bands paying its appreach to Merrenbauses, about these explosis, the thinder of twenty-one cannons announced to the serrounding country the joyal tidings of His Majesty's arrival, and they were heard for miles round. Hefore the castle of Hertenhausen, now the Boyal False, the Royal Guard of Light Industry were drawn up in form of a concent, and they received the first King of Hanover who had our visited Hanover with military honours and sincere gravitation. After slighting from his carriage, His Majesty was received on a centrance into his Palace by the Duchesses of Cambridge and Camberland, and hand in band with their Royal Highnesses, one of berland, and hand in hand with their Royal Highnesses, one deach side, His Majesty appeared on the balcony of the Palace, as euch side, His Majesty appeared on the balcony of the Paine, and was greeted by the crowd with renewed acclamations.—During the evening the Marquis of Londonderry, Count Munster, and the various Ministers of Hanover were presented, and paid their respects to His Majesty. His Majesty spent the day of his arnul in private with his brothers. On the 9th, his Jungerial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand was presented to His Majesty, and likewise Prince Prederick of Hesse, and the Prince of Tournat Tais. The King dined in private with his brothers, and the above tioned Princes, and the Princes of Brunswick, who were pres to His Majesty on his arrival. At table, Prince George, hon of the Duke of Cumberians, and Prince George, son of the Duke of Cumberians, and Prince George, son of the Duke of Cambridge, were presented to the King by their parents. On the 100, hadere His Majesty's solomn entry, the Officers of the Royal House hold, and the General and Superior Officers, were presented. in the evening, when the King drove through the Chy to view the illuminations, the Duchesses of Cumberland and Combridge, and the Archduke Ferdinand, were in the carriage with His Majesty. On the 11th, after the Archduke Ferdinand and the Massissal Londonderry had had an audience, the following presentations were made to His Majesty in the Audience Chamber, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Munster, hereditary Land, Marshal of the Kingdom, viz.;—Count Grote, the Prussian Ambassados; General Canicof, the Russian; Baren Just, the Senon; Marquis de Montter, the Franch; Count Wurzengerode, the Wustemberg; Count Spiegel, the Austrian; Resention, the Danish; and Count Papenheim, the Bavarrian; also, the Deputies of the Hansestic Citis; Syndie Gulschow, from Jashpeck; Syndie Von Sienen, from Lind illuminations, the Duchesses of Cumberland and Ca Syndie Gulschow, from Anhock; Syndie Von Sienes, from Hen-burg; Burgomuster Von Groning, from Breunen; Count Selich, from the Duke of Saze-Gothu; President Mattania, Deputy from the Duke of Oldenburg. After the Royal Princes, the Princes of Breewick, and Prince Frederick of Hesse and been edmittee, and the light Chamberlain and Chamberlains on duty, had entered, the Manusi of Londonderry presented all the English, and the Ambassadors, their suites, and the subjects of their respective Sownerigns. The light Chamberlain then presented his Highness Prince Gustavus of Mechanica and his attendant Gun. Pinter and all the Civil Officer present burg and his attendant, Gen. Pints, and all the Civil Officers press; and after them his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, all the Staff Officers of each regiment, and the Officers of the two Carely and infantry Regiments of the Guard. The number of passent-tions was so great, that the Drawing-room insted from one other till four, during all which time his Majesty remained standing, most graciously saluting, to every one. At eight in the evening, the ladice were received, who were presented singly to the King by the Countess of Munster. The King kissed each lady on the fore head, and spoke in the most condescending manner. His Majest, accompanied by the Duchesses of Cumberland and Cambridge, walked several times through the rooms, while the massic was playing, conversed with several of the persons present, and retired to his apartments at half past ten o'clock.

On Wednesday se'might, the inhabitants of Hanover had be happiness of seeing their beloved Sovereign make his soloma and —His Majesty mounted his horse at Herrenhauses, as half-gen one o'clock. The procession proceeded through the avenue of He-renhausen, at the cutrance of which His Majesty allowed the Cuy Guard, on horseback, to escort him. In the avenue, the Regiment of Cavalry were drawn up on each side all the way to the city. The side avenues were crowded with spectatom, who followed be procession with increasant acclamations and cries of "God savable King," in which the troops joined.—At the and of the areas a trumphal arch was erected, His Majesty was welcomed zens of the suburbs, in state dresses, and young indies, who strengt flowers before him.—At the gate the Chail Authorities and the Clergy, complimented His Majesty. A salute of 101 guss anounced the entrance of His Majesty within the scale of his fairful German capital. His Majesty passed through a double flow of the state of the strength of the state of artillery to the triumphal arch, where some young hades presented a poom, which His Majesty most graciously received.—Accepanied by the ringing of all the bells, by the thursder of the canon, and, what must be certainly the most agreeable to His Majety. the incessant rejoicings of the multitudes that through the speed, the Royal procession advanced very slowly, so that eregistry could see their beloved Monarch, who, with an affability that cited feelings of gratitude and delight in all, saluted on all selections of the could be seen as the country of the he rode along. After the detachment of the Research that opened the procession, followed nine State carriage. by six horses. Immediately before the King rode his Royal Raness the Duke of Cumberland; on the King state that of Cambridge, and on his left the Archduka Kerdinand. of the order of the Guelphs. The splendid principles of the order of the Guelphs. The splendid principles is the paired by a numerous suite of cavalry, passed by the paired of the discess, and then of the military, through several against to the paire of the Duke of Cambridge, where His Majority, the Royal Lucy, and the King's immediate attendants, dismounted and entered. The procession, and the Guerl of Honour composed of editions on bone

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prince in military army; when the Majorty operand in the Princess at the balcony, and acknowledged, by repeatedly bowing, the joyful huzzas of the people. About four o'clock, the processor put resetf in motion to return to Herrenbansen. His minjesty rode in a state carriage, drawn by eight white flories, and, passing through several streets, left the city by the Cleve Gate to return to Herrenbrauseb. Abother salute of Artiflety announced His Majesty's Coparture. In the creating the city was firstly filluminated forms. parenties—in the evening the city was nicty intimused; trans-parenties while histriptions where displayed on all sides, wild there was not a single house inflittationated. "His Majorty, with the Prin-denses, and the Officers of his Court, came to the city and drove historical this streets to view the illuminations. The Duke of Cam-The Duke of Cambridge rode by the side of the King's carriage. Wherever His Majesty passed he was received with transports by the crowds, who continued to throng the streets till a late hour, indulging in the Maypiness of having their Sovereign amongst them.

The following extract of a letter from Osnabruck, gives some Mirtier interesting details of the reception His Majesty met with in his progress to the capital of his kingdom.

This progress to the capital of his kingdom.

This progress to the capital of his kingdom.

This progress to the capital of his kingdom.

and attachment to his Majesty. A triumphal arch has been erected on the spot when the boundary line is drawn, and the decorations, though composed of the most simple materials, do credit to the arch taste and ingernity of the parties who devised them. The arch is bastained by four posts, festooned with branches of palm, intermingled with the greenest foliage of the forest; and the whole is surmounted with the imperial crown, having the letters "G.R." Inscribed underneath, on a shield of azure blue. Similar arches are constructed at every village I have come through, and the people anneals anxious to rival each other in testifying their after. people appear auxious to rival each other in testifying their affec-tion to a Sovereign, whose name and family are connected with Their fondest associations. At Ginndorf, the first villings I came to after passing the frontier, I found the landlord of the finn, who is also the post-master, brushing a suit of antiquated uniform, in which he hatemed to appear before his Majesty. He said he would present his Royal Master with wine of a hundred and twenty years old, poured out in a gold cup, and expressed his earnest hope that his Majesty would condescend to accept the libation. His daughter, who attended in the room with some refreshments, on seeing ar English gentleman tender a sovereign in payment, immediately anatched it from his band, when she understood that it was strimped with the likeness of the King. Fixing her eyes upon it with a took existing delight, she contemplated it for a few moments, and then ter pressing it three or four times to her lips, declared she would the presing it three or four times to her lips, declared she would not part with it as long as she lived. Surprised at the emotion she berayed, the gentleman asked it she had never seen the coin before it mind she replied, that this was the first time she " saw the likeness of the good King of Hamover."

## COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

rix Ga Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall

with: Witerman Garratt presented a report, signed by the Lord Edges-elect, Mr: Alderman Venables, and himself, relative to inwiting the King to size at Guildhalt on Lord Mayor's day. The seport stated the various interviews which they had with Lord Sidmouth on the subject, who, on the last occasion, informed them the Majory would be on the Continent on the day in question, and that his Majory desired the ceremony might not be delayed on

dir. Oldidin then proposed a resolution, expressive of the regret of the Corporation on account of his Majesty's unavoidable absence on the day; which was agreed to, and a copy of the resolutions disorbe burnsmitted to Lovi Side

A motion was arranged to the fine paids of the Alderman Garratt, to be excused serving the office of the first of the excused serving the office of the first of the excused serving the office of the motion, and since consented to excuse y closely by a first of the motion, and highly collected Alderman Garratt.

highly callegand Aleman Garrett, which was sheriff it was said we'll—be host inore valuable; was said we'll—be host inore valuable; which is the any fine could be.—The medical was carried than installed.

If the medical was remed than its light with the same amoluments at the predector or.

Mr. Examinate the predector or any accusion to the High Railief.

Mr. Paveliston occasion to put a question to the High Bailiff seep) as to his reasons for refusing to call a meeting in Southwark, to take into consideration the dismissal of Sir Robert Wilson from the army.

After some trifling discussion on the propriety of questioning the Balitu instanter, Mr. Alderman Browne moved an inquiry into the exemistances of the High Bailiff's conduct on that occasion, which

3-42 Report From the Committee to whom the Petition of Messrs \*Beckwith Brander, Potts, and Ren, had been referred (praying for compensation for the losses they had sustained in consequence of the Spafields riots) was read; it stated that 11001, should be awardid those persons for their losses

\*\*\*Some conversation arose on this Report being read, in the course

Alderman Browne agreed in the propriety of the Report, and whit certain that any error which the Chiof Magistrate on that day might have fallen into, was not intended.

Mr. Alderman Wood felt himself called upon to address the Halderman that he had com-

Court, by the allusion made to him. He denied that he had com-mitted any error, had he had a thousand constables he could not have guarded every shop in the city; the meeting took place at an carly hour. Watson came into the city before he (Ald. W.) was apprised of his coming—there were no constables at hand, and all the mischief was done in a few hours.

T. N. Williams attacked the conduct of Alderman Wood on day of the riots, and was of opinion the Alderman had not done that duty by sending out scouts to learn the temper of the people. Why were not the comtables ordered out till one o'clock? the po Some all that he knew was the "Mint it was sterilege to bring a red-coet into the city." When the "mob came into the city." said Mr. W., " I saw the constables runfing helter-skelter up and down, and round the Exchange, and the after them as if to get out of the danger, for which they had not the foresight to provide. essistance which the Mugistrate who spoke last gave to his fellow estizens was, to shift himself up in the Exchange; and all that I

Tr. Alderman Wood said, all these charges were unfounded. He "Mid stationed ten officers at Spafields. It was not true that the officers were not called out till one o'clock; he had called them out at eight o'clock to attend an execution, and they were not sepa-"nated will "the Wot was quelled; the scampering people, to whom "in. W: find afficient, were the riobers, and he (Mr. Ald. Wood) had taken one of them prisoner into the Royal Exchange." Dare he "M. William's) simil up and say, that he (Ald. Wood) was affaid to

therefore say is, God protect us from such worthy Magistrates in

will out of the Exchange.

Tr. Favell denied that Mr. Alderman Wood shut himself up in the "Richange, as tweeted, for he had sallied forth in pursuit of the "Hoters, and had left him (Mr. F.) in full command of the Exchange! Buring this conversation much warmth was expressed and inter-"raption given to the spenkers, and cries of order raised, but at length HE Report was agreed to.

The Liord Chief Instice and this day set Niel Pring at West minster. His Landship only wek-undefended o them of public interest.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

On Monday, Richard Pouiter was opposed for fraudilently making away with property. The insolvent adultted, that he had been possessed of various articles of chim, &c. &c. which he had sold for his support before he was committed to prison. At one time he had a horse and gig, which he represented as his own; but his statement now was, that it belonged to a person in the Rules, and entrusted to him to dispose of. He had been discharged about seven years ago, since which time he had been detained at the suit of the The debts on his schedule amounted to about 4,600L but he had not received value for more than one-sixth part of that amount. — Witnesses were examined, after which the Court said that he was not a proper person to be discharged forthwith, and remanded him for six months.

## WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

On Thursday, James M'Carthy, Richard Rowhottom, Thoma Harris, Wm. Hardy, John Davidson, and Wm. Jones, were charged with ristously assembling, on the 15th of June, in the vicinity of Tothill-street, Westminster, the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and endangering the lives of his Majority stubjects.—[It will he in the recollection of our renders, that the defendants were charged with murder (one man having unfortunately lost his life) by the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, and tried at the Old Balley, when the two first named defendants (in the present case) were Adolphus said, he had now only to move that the delegating by called to the bar, as he understood that no evidence would be offered against them, for the purpose of pleading to the indictional proving that notice had been served on the proceeding. The purpose by the purpose of the purpose o and proving that notice and been served on the procedurer.—Also prisoners having pleaded Not Guilty, and the service of the nofice having been proved.—Mr. Const (the Chatrana) addressed here on their conduct, and advised them in luture to profit by the lendy shewn them on the present occasion. They were then discharged.

## POLICE.

Bow-STREET.—On Wednesday, several small boys, the eldest not more than nine years old, were brought up to put in ball to answer to an indictment for a riot! Sir R. Birnie took up the warmats and called the defendants before him seriating. The first man was William Grant, labourer, and the call was answered by a little red heired urchin about eight years old. This "labourer" was followed in succession by the remainder of the soys, most of whom were about the same ago, and descho, same June Storens, spinster, a child of the same age as the "labourer."

Sir R. Birnie-Why, in the name of all that is wonderful, what is the meaning of all this?-The officer explained the enuse of their

is the meaning of all this?—The omerexpanses
being brought there, and sold the pressentire was present.

Mrs. Euphemia Middleton, a lady apparently on the serge of 70,

Mrs. Euphemia Middleton, a lady apparently on the serge of 70,

his administration of serious flows as wearn't have been the lady and t preschied hazani, a new tibegreat trapidity of nestanistion, and marmit of manner, reinted sundry hardships and a new marm which she had suffered from the defendants. Every day during the time that the Queen was lying dead, these youngsters, with others, to the amount of 700 or more, assembled about her house, called hier influence manner, and some had threatened to same her; while others swort she was a witch, and ought to be burnt.

Sir R. Birnie asked where Mrs. Middleton Myed? and she said in Brompton-row.

Sir Richard—And pray what is the meening of all this noting that you have so eloquently described?—That is the very thing I want

Sir Richard—But surely the farce of bringing up children like these to a police office to be bound over might have been avoided. Mrs. Middleton assured the Worthy Alderman that her life was in iger, and punish them she would, let the consequence be as it

Sir R. Birnio-But there is some cause for all this, is there not One Gentleman hinted that Mrs. Minketon kept suther an extenve assortment of cuts and other animals, for which she evinced a more than ordinary degree of fondness, and this served as a sort of standing joke amongst the neighbours.

The fither of one of the boys mail, it was but the other day that Mrs. Middleton gave out to the neighboars that she had secested orders from Level Liverpool, to went alighe inhebitants of Brompton to the devil, and government would pay the travelling augences!

Sir B. Birnie said, these children were brought up on Bench warrants, and he therefore could do nothing less than order them to give bail; had it been otherwise, he should have known how to not. "Here Officer," added the diagistrate, "take these december and approximate, and let those who have friends give bail, and those who have friends give bail, and those who have not, may be discharged on their own recognizance."

Willium Smith and Daniel Taylor, were charged at this office

with stealing the whole contents of a carrier's v aggon on Epping med Watson, travelling from London to Lowe Porest. A carrier be theaton in Resex, with packages of verious kinds in his waggon, stopped on Saturday night at the White Lieu on Epping Forest, and put his waggon into the Inn-yard. He got up about half-past two on Sunday morning to resume his journey, when he found that his waggos had been plundered of all its contents. The borse-pared, after riding about until day-light, apprehended the prisoners with part of the stolen property in their possission. They were remanded, On Thursday, a decent looking middle-aged mark, stated, that some weeks ago he went to live with a Mr. and Mrs. K. at Bermpton you are helden, and happened to wention to his marker that he

ton-row, as butler, and happened to mention to his master that he had a considerable sum of money in the hands of a person at a certain rate of interest; his master told him he could put him in a way of making much more of his money if he would place it in his hands; in the course of three or four days he got the money (2871.) from the person, and delivered it to his new master. In the interim several new articles of household furniture had been brought into the house, and about a work after the master had got the money he called the applicant into his chamber, and said, "Samuei, you know I have been getting furniture and other things lately, and although I can no cobliged to pay my hills immediately, it will be a great saving to me if I do; and I dare say you will have no objection to allow me the use of your money. Texpect a remittance of 2000! in a few days, and I will then place your money out for you in such a way as shall bring you at least eight per cent." The applicant cheerfully concented, but before the day mentioned for the arrival of the remittance, Mr. and Mrs. K. suddenly left the house, and had not since been heard of. The Magistrate said it was a wicked transaction, but he could not render the applicant any service, it being a more debt. His only remedy was by action against the man if be could find him. The unfortunate butler departed, seem-

man it second and him. The unfortunate butter departed, seemingly much disappointed at the result of his application.

GUYDHALL,—Several persons have been apprehended for circulating butter several persons have been apprehended for circulating butter several persons on these counterfect covereigns is every counter; they are manufactured of gold of an inferior value, and are in appearance very new and bright. By particular attention to their weight, they may, however, easily to detected, even without the scales, by they are exceedingly light.

On Monday, Bowie Cotterell, the watchman of Aldermanhury, was

charged with having sensuited Mrs. Chinappe. On Manustra the base of the watch house, that he chould let him self in when he came home in the morning. She met the defendant staggering about the home in the morning. She met the defendant staggering about the strate, and his inhit to him, "Why watchman, you are druck." He intractionally that her to the watch-home; which they rendered it, lift in his first to the watch home; which they rendered it, lift in his first charge to her hundred lift is wantan of the lower than had long intested his heat. Mr. Osborne, of course, sook the defendant into custody. The prisoner in this defendence, said he was subject to cramps in his feer; which consentes which the street. The Alderman said, it was quite implicating difficulties defendant, after being guilty of such conduct, could be allegated common a watchman. On referring to the Act of Parliament, it was found thin the could only be dismissed by the officers of the West, or by two Magistrates. He was ordered to find hill.

Union Hall, — Light Bread.— Whether 18 "Parliams a bloom the

Union Hall.—Light Bread.—Routing of Thirling a histories Weston-street, Southwark, Dended Cally as information charging him with baving sold bread short of weight. In three quartern loaves, purchased at defendant's shop, a deficiency of 18 ounces was ascertained. One of the loaves was 'I' ounces deficient. He was fined 5s. per ounce.

ounces was ascertained. One of the loaves was II ounces deficient. He was fined 5s. per ounce.

An elderly woman, named Smith, was brought up on father a curious charge. An officer who took her into custody, stated, that it was her practice to go into a shop, and after remaining some time employed in looking over articles, to take up something or other, and say—"This will do me; now give ind my change." This address has frequently surprised the shopman, who know he will received, no money from her; but the moment be told her, that he had no money of hers, she has burst into tears, detailed the sum, the occasion, and the moment she had given it into his possession, and hoststed upon having her change with the utmost later the woman had walked out with money and goods. The inclusive regretted that he prosecutor appeared against so vite an impositor, and assured her, that if at any future period she should make her appearance before him upon such a charge, she should make her appearance before him upon such a charge, she should make her appearance before him upon such a charge, she should make her appearance before him upon such a charge, she should make her appearance before him upon such a charge, she should make her appearance before him upon such a charge, she should make the labous at Brixton for three months.

Thursday, James Welch, a private in the Markes, was charged with assaulthin will. White. On inquiring into the circumstances, if the more of tankers, of whom the complainant was one, purely because he is a soldler. The Magistrate dismissed the constabling him her an appear a pale.

then lodged a charge against Cook, a tunner, for stabbing him in the groin, a night of two before, while he was standing near a public-house. Cook was accordingly apprehended, and be denied the charge altogether; but Welch persisting in the truth of it, and identity of the man, he was remanded for a further investigation.

LAMBETH-STREET. -On Monday, Smannah Stater, the mistress of an infumous house, in George-yard, Whitechapel, and Ellen Griffiths, were charged with being privy to and emisting in an art tack on a person named Fawcett, who had been Inolks enough to enter the house with a female on his return home, about nine o'clock enter the house with a remain our uns return nome, aroun arms of clock at night. They were admitted by a woman of small waters, who undered them into a partour. Mr. Fawcet (then give some money to buy spirits, but soon after, one of the winder left the from, and the other forced him through a back thou fulfor which which comminicated with t e back door of a public bount, where he was atmicked by three or four ruffinns; knocked-dewn; and kieled at the body so violently, that one of his ribs was broken on his right side. To prevent his calling out for help, they thrust a handler-chief into his mouth; and robbed blur of his watch, four sovereighs, and 10 shillings in silver. The prisoners were remanded,

MANSION-HOUSE.-On Monday, George Lee, was charged with having robbed the office in the Tower, for the deposit of records belonging to the Ordnance, and other deparaments, of records of importance, which had been sold as waste paper.—The prisoner was seen to come out of the office with a heavy load upon his shoulders, which he delivered to a portes with a knot, who was waiting outside the Tower, and they proceeded to Mr. Price's, a cheesemonger, in Binfojingute-street. A Marshahman went to the stop of Mr. Price, with several gentlemen of the Ordinance office, when Mr. having robbed the office in the Tower, for the deposit of records be-Price very readily shewed them some books, which he said be had bought that morning. The gentlemen identified fourteen large folio volumes which were produced—documents of importance which ought not to be abroad.—Mr. Price stated, that the prisoner came to his shop some months ago, and asked the writness whether he wanted any waste paper. He replied, he did, and the prisoner brought him a considerable quantity, for which be paid 4d. a pound. -The prisoner was remanded.

MARY-LE-BONE OFFICE. John Fellower was charged by Mrs. Hill, with defreuding her of 301.—The procedurix some time ago, advertised a douceur to any person who could procure a presentation for a child (her grandson) to a public school. The prisoner told her that he was uncle to Admiral Fellows, and that he could procure a presentation either for the Charter-house or Christchurch under these pretences, he obtained of her 151, in cash, and a bill for 151, more. Some time having clapsed, and no presentation being procured, information was given to the officers, who apprehended him at an observe lodging-house near the Hampstond-road, On application to Admiral Fellower, it appeared that no such person was known to the family.—The prisoner was remanded for further examination. He is a tall lusty mun, far advanced in years, and emetetably diseased.

Managemental Memory Howe, the St. James's grave-digger, and Wyatt, the Sexton, were examined on the charge of stealing lead forming the inscription plates of coffins. Evidence was given that the Sexton had a light in his room, in the churchyand, whilst the grave digger was carrying off the lead, and Wyatt three times told the watchman that he should be dismised if he dured to interfere, as the lead was his (the Sexton's) property, and he had given it to Howe .-- A woman who had received the stolen goods, was also brought up, but there was no case against her.

It turned out, that the inscriptions were wrenched from the coffins in the vaults. Howe was remanded, and Wyatt was admitted to

Worship-Synust.-On Thursday, Jemima Matthews was of human nature. One of the parish constables of Spituifields, stated, he proceeded to the residence of the prisoner, in Upper Catostreet, and found the wretch at the bar, surrounded by eight childrem. A supper, consisting of a variety of mosts and vegetables, stolen by the hands of these liftle ones, whom she had trained to thieving, was making ready on the fire. Three children, Frederick Clark, John Clark, and John Balter; were owned by their parents. The children seemed so much under the control of this infamous woman, that they were afraid to tell the truth until she was removed from the bar. Little Balley then said they were daily sent out to stell what they could, and bring it home fir the evening. When they could get nothing else, they stole meat from the but vegetables from the green-grocers. She had a pack of eards by which she told their fortunes whether they would succeed, or whether they would be caught by the officer. Mr. Swabey observed, thus since he had attended this office, he never witnessed a case of so much impuitve . The prisoner was committed for further examination, and the Magistrate intimated, he should desire the purish to prosecute her for the misdemeaner. In exciting these children to commit felonies. The children are detained in custody at present, with the intention of having them produced as witnesses against her.

If the young lady who did not at first see what she wished to see last Sunday, will point out where a latter may safely reach her, she shall hear farthen from me on the subject which appears near her heart. The last paragraph of her letter has interested us

We have written to Mosmon.

He has been represented to us, that the Surgeon who first ena-mined Honny's supposed found his appea full of stones and brick-bata, and token he was told that he could not survive, his observation was, that he only regretted he had not done for some of the splitters. We know nothing of the fact, nor of the name of the Surgeon, but ha is itated to us to be a brather-in-law of the Ruy. Ma. Repton, Curate of St. James's; we therefore give this information a place, in order that it may be satisfactorily confirmed or contradicted; and we hope that the gentleman alluded to will make a public statement on the occasion—had we known his name we should have made a private application to him on

THE VISION OF BULL shall appear as soon as possible. The office favour shall be forwarded to Thomas as soon as it can be found, but amongst the great number of our communications it is

at present mislaid.

"We must hear more from our correspondent about MADAME

CATALANI before we enter upon the subject We have received many letters on the subject of Cibber's statues of Raping and Melancholy Madness, amongst which, one from a projessional person points out the impropriety of suffering them look exposed to the sight of the patients or their friends, as jeritaling to the one, and distressing to the other. This, we thin holds good no more with the present Hospital than the old one. This, we think Another correspondent upon the subject, signed Currus, shall, if possible, have a place in our nest.

The letter about Lamnous liberality to our next.

The correspondence between Miss.

and Du. B.

amatters too much of scan-mag.

ematters too much of scan-mao.

It was the mucle of Mn. WILDB, and not his father, we believe, who is, or was, the Sherif's Officer—but was will enquire; and we must inform our friend Scantaton, that it is not for Mn. Wilde, the Queen's executor, that the subscription to forming in the City.

We are obliged, from press of other matter, to abridge for this work our natices to our numerous friends.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Tan public securities continue still on the rise. The prices of Grain are much lower, in consequence, the event of an importation of wheat, so fully anticipated, is not likely to take place this mason, at least. Tuesday was account day; it passed off without any defaultors. Consols opened yesterlay morning at 754 for Meney, and 78¢ for the Account, and closed at 78§ of Money, and 78¢ for the Account. The French 5 per cents, were on Wednesday at 98 ft. 5 cents.; Bank Shares, 1,595 ft.; Exchange, at 1 months, 25 ft. 55 cents, and at 3 months, 25 ft. 35 cents; Neagolitap, 5 per cents at 72‡.

POARD and LODGING—A GENTLEMAN can be accom-modated with the above, an maderate Terms, in a highly respectable Family, at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 33, Ladgate-hill.

A Monday's Edition, containing the latest News, the Stock List, the Lemica Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that morning's post, is published at Three wellock.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

THE most gratifying accounts of the enthusiastic reception His Majusty meets with, wherever he goes in his Hanoverian dominions, continue daily to be received. The King's health appears improved, rather than impaired, by the fatigues of his journey, which by those who have been over the same roads, will be duly appreciated.

In London every thing appears to be at a stand, except BEGGING, which, spite of the laudable exertions of the Mendicity Society, is flourishing in all its branches.

THE GREEKS have been taken up with singular zeal and liberality, by a person of the name of LEMPRIERE; and his benevolent example has been most honourably followed by a gentleman calling himself X, Y, Z, who has generously subscribed a One Pound Bath Bank Note, in aid of that suffering nation.

We have little doubt but that under these circumstances and aided by the patronage of the Moining Chronicle, the

cause will prosper prodigiously. although we must confess, that it is kept in few hards; LURDS FITZWILLIAM, GRBY, GROSVENOR, &c., &c., who do not miss the money, and who do not care what they do, so as they can find a political bugbear to supply the place of her late MAJESTV, have disbursed fargely: But, by the people, (who are supposed to be so much interested in the affair) we cannot find out much more than a couple of hundred pounds as yet contributed.

It is curlous to observe how shy even the nobodies are of putting down their real names-what are they ashamed of? perhaps nothing—and it is only to bear testimony to the loyalty of their Knight, that one signs himself "JAMES Navormon," another, " an old officer of the late Imperial "while a third, to satisfy any scruples of delicacy which the object of the charity might feel, clubs his twenty shillings in these words-" Date OBOLUM Beli-

"WOOD'S TESTIMONIAL" speculation flags. We wish we could find out why there are no contributions to it from WORGESTER. HONEY and FRANCIS'S fund looks up.-Since our last that enlightened statesman and patriot, JOHN DUKE of BEDFORD, has subscribed TEN POUNDS to , it; as has MR. STEVENS ten shillings and sixpence.

The Quant's plate subscription scena quite forgotten. "to earry the object of the Committee into effect;" and to lea We have no remark to make upon this, (which, as a leave no doubt is JOSEPH terary production, is contemptible) but, as we said before The Quant's plate subscription, scena quite forgotten.

are) who did actually put down their shillings, do not make some after about it; for one parts we believe it will turn out that nothing at all was subscribed, and that, like the amuity which the Whigs were to have perchased for her MAJESTY, it was to use the only word we can find for it all HUMBUG!

WERR any proofs wanting of the real value of Whig and Radical patriotism, the systematic opposition shewn to every measure of Government, be what it may, would afford us innumerable onci.

In the blind, ardent; and scalous struggle for power and place, all shades of distinction are lost-ull modifications rejected, and nothing but point-blank hostility cherished. This leads the worthy patriots into most comical situations; and although we have watched them and their mouthpleces pretty closely, we never have found a more beautiful proof of opposition consistency than is displayed in the TIMES newspaper of Thursday lust.

Amongst all the heavy charges brought by the opposition against Ms. PITT, the imposition of the "Income Tax" was perhaps the most important; it was held to be an inquisitorial tax—a tax which arbitrarily enforced the disclosure of every man's circumstances, and was certainly the most unpopular tax we ever remember; and so the opposition took care to tell us every day and every night-till they came into place; and then they continued it, with all its harassing and disagreeable accompaniments, making but one alteration, which was, to take ten per cent. from every man's income, instead of five.

This is not only a proof of the value of their opposition, but a good specimen of what we should have to expect, it by any dire misfertune the Whigs should get into office. Yet even this (though recorded in history) is not half so entertaining as the paragraph which we shall quote from the TIMES; because the INCOME TAX is now abolished. the country is relieved from its obnoxious operation, and, as far as one can judge, there is no chance (unless there were a change of Administration) of its revival.

Let us see what the patriotic old TIMES says upon the subject.

"Do we not find it stated in 'Parnell's Principles of Currency and Exchange, 'In ' Foster's Rasay on the Principles of Commercial Exchanges,' and again in a recent publication entitled " Entry on the Political Economy of Entire Pthat of a man deriving his revenue from one country, choose to spend that revenue is another, that this will not, per se; be injurious to the country whence he derives his revenue? And it is very possible that these men may be right, and that the whole was reduces itself to this that A agreeing daily to furnish B with a dinner, it must be of little consequence to A where B cats it; but still this objection will remain, that the absentes contributes nothing by taxation to the public revenue of that country whence he derives his means of subsistence. Now a deneval tax an insome would reach this man, and being substituted for tenes on commodities, it would have this famber effect, that it would probably cause him to return. One of his motives for residing abroad is sconemy; but if saxes on commulities were repealed, it is perfectly certain that in ab part of Europe could the comforts and convenience, and even the elegent loxustes of life, be obtained on such moderate terms us in the country. here but

. Is it not right that every man should be taxed seconding to his means? And then comes the question, what are his means? The means of every man (if we are still to leave the source whence they are derived untouched) are his revenue, his power to command things that are useful and delightful; and this shows the policy of an income-last in prefetence to taxes on commodities; for in an income-tax every man is made to contribute according to his power, but in same on commodities he only contributes to the extent that he exercises that power; and so that while the miser escapes, the free liberal character pays double. But if the liberal man will imitate the conduct of the other, he may also escape. No doubt: but then how will you get your money?

... But if an income-tax be imposed, ought not a distinction to be made between the income derived from property or capital, and that which is derived from industry alone: I must own that I have thought so, and I have said so; but I now have my doubts upon the subject, and at any rate, the matter is deserving of consi-

This is an extract from a long letter published in the TIMES of Thursday, written after the manner of WILLIAM COBBETT, and signed ABRAHAM TUDBLA, which appears to be the way the TIMBS spells TWADDLER; and whether it be taken as a proof of the consistency of Whig-radical opposition, or as a hint of what the patriots would do, if that opposition succeeded to its fullest extent, is quite worthy the notice of those who have either FAITH or HOPE in the faction.

The same principle of blind opposition to ministers, led the poor silly Times to put forth a leading article on Wednesday, about Receivers-General, of Land, and other Taxes, which produced a letter in their Thursday's paper from an old friend; who takes pity upon their stupidity, and is kind enough, seriously to set them right. The subject is altogether worthy the great mind of the Cockney Editor, and nobody, but one of the same school, would have taken the trouble of correcting him.

This friendly letter, however, begins with-" Your "remarks in this day's paper respecting the Receivers-"General of Land and Assessed Taxes, are not, I think, " quite correct." This is a gentle let down. A little farther on, the kind friend adds :- "I think you are ALTO-" GETHER in a mistake as to the course ministers are taking

His hishelf which up his author comments this pentle and pleasing testiments of his respect for a Cockney's strongestion and infallect:— A war will not again bloom the distribution of the comment of the comments of the com for the purpose of considering the subject, and Uthink, a consideration of the evidence taken inforg that Committee printed by order of the House, of Commons, that you will find the large stated here to be correct, and that you specified that mitinformed on the subject, was the language out a Poor Our Times!! ... Printe Bin W add w

OUR readers may have romarkat, that we live tope very lightly on the subject of the Scots newspaper called the Beacon. We are quite sure that such men as those whose names are subscribed to the bond, and the support of that paper, can receive no injury from the abuse a scurrility which "During to be logal in the went of times,"

has brought upon them from the Whig radical pr as for the general principle of aiding a political publication, it requires no serious defence, for whether at money or talent, every periodical work we have, is like the Middlesex Hospital, supported by "voluntary contrib

But If money only, be the thing objected to and a scription for the establishment and maintendance of a party paper, held to be subversive of the liberty of the pres Why it should, since it affords ample opportunities in reply, we do not see;) we cannot choose but wanter we the Whies, and Whig RADICALS, should themselves has

attended the same system. A horate of variable BROOKER'S, set up an evening paper in this very low is BROOKER'S, set up an evening paper in this very low is London; that BROUGHAM. BENNETT, and WHERE, were leading men in it. BENNETT was considered (2000 err not) as editor, and BROUGHAM certainly. was a viluminous contributor. This paper was established, and the conductor promised FOUR THOUSAMD POUNDS. Promise; is conductor promised FOUR THOUSAMD POUNDS. Promise; is the difference between the TORY paper of Scotland, and the WHIG journal of St. James's Street, is this that when the said conductor asked for his family thousand. when the said conductor asked for hier fours then pounds he could not get it. with the s ; badeiage ...

THE Chronicle's reputation for History, Geography, in general Literature, stands almost as high an its same by delicacy. The beastly extract from the French ma, which we exposed last week, was a proof of the laster-weak On Monday, by way of beginning the week well, the wi rose port of the Chronicle favoured us with the following versification of DR. GARTH'S old joke against the claim of DUCHESS of MARLBOROUGH: 100 Aug. 100 Au

The Duke who in war fear'd no enemy's quarties of the In peace who was pleased in tyo Justimeter gastes. Had a wife, feight gins, who, 'tis very well known. Had a wife, to blights, who, his vary well knowing.

Was strong in the blog, and loud in her tone, fall the line of the loud o

Lord Bolingbrok a statistice Wahnele, discovered within a great Dake of the property of the statistic was a statistic day of the statis What is known to women is known to the world." † Dr. Garth.—See Walpellona, p. 8. Chroniate, Oct. 15.

This wit and poet did not know, and will be very muc astonished to learn, that the Miss JENNINGS. garters the DUKE loved to tye, was no other th lealous Duchess herself!!!

We really did not believe, until we read Mond Chronicle, that there was any mamempleyed, even on the Chronicle, so ignorant as not to know that the adder Duchess of M. was the celebrated Sanda Janana hand the street the same

## THE MORNING CHRONICES

IT would be as dishonourable in us to state the Chronicle now upon our own account, at it would be disgraceful in a man to kick a fallen antagonisty but we are driven to call not only public attention, but the attention of the Proprietor of the Chronicle himself, total

tion of the Proprietor of the Caronicle himself, to the following rhymes, which form paid of a song about Linux; which appeared in that paper on Friday.

Newspaper poetry claims at all times examples from liferary criticism, but us the most appairing doctrices may be inculcated in the veriest doggles of Caronicle, we really feel compelled to asketlie Morning Chronicle, whether the sentiments contained in the following recess. are the avowed sentiments of that paper, and wh are (which is of much more consequence) the avowed se timents of the WHIGS?

After speaking of ENGLAND'S triumphs over her foesthe song runs thus: - which entire on tod ; soliton of

"And shall we perish by the orm
"That laid ambition low? " Shall dark misrule at home alarm out "Our rights and freedom? No! beening

" A HOLLOW PERJURED CREW " The day they warred with LIBERTY " The holy band SHALL RUE:

CHORUS. " Hail! Britons, hail! the Spring of Freedom With countless blossoms from thy patriot tambs.

" O'er Europe, and the western wave,

" Emancipation flies; Behold! no more the patriot breve and

Learney of M. O'er prostrate freedom sight, and a series of By Spain's example Albion sees. [53] Vier to every the sees of the liberties of th



we do wish to know whether the threat conveyed in the first of the above verses—the compliment to Messra Das-PARD, BELLINGHAM, THISTLEWOOD, and Co. in the Chorus-and the designation at the end of the song of that victory, which not only saved our country, but raised her to the highest pinnsole of glory, are sanctioned by the gentleman "who," as his friend Sir James Mackenvosu said, " has been, for more than thirty-seven years, the conductor of the principal opposition paper?" and if they are, whether the WHIG OPPOSITION still sanction HIM?

An answer to these questions, not less important to our own security than to Whig respectability, will, we think, be satisfactory to ALL PARTIES.

Tio sque with the RADICAL INGENUITY.

THE following trait of Radical ingenuity will be found particularly entertaining by the lovers of stratagem :-Alt appears that Warson, PRESTON, and Waddington Cthe two first gentlemen being survivors in the THISTLEwood toutine, and the last the dear little placard holder to the Spa-fields Meeting,) having deliberated upon some

means of insulting His Majesty, hit upon the plan of getting up an Address of Condoleuce upon the late riddance

the country has experienced. The idea was pronounced admirable, and it was resolved

the honourable triumvirate to call a meeting to take The subject into consideration, and the usual mede of giving publicity by placarding the town was to be adapted; But, unfortunately, the whole party could muster only seven and elevenpence-out of which a pot of WHIT-SEREAD's entire was to be paid for ;—this sum disbursed in printing, would go but a little way towards the dissemination of their patriotic intentions through this vast metropolis, and the "ways and means" did not appear to be

highlt was hoped that the OLD TIMES would do them the Dawour to insert an advertisement gratis, but that hope soon vanished; a subscription Warson declined, as he had already troubled his friends; WADDINGTON also abjected to a subscription, as mean, and declared that he sepond never hold up his head again, if he himself felt windebted for his existence to the charity of any dirty dog in London, who chose to send him a shilling; besides The market was glutted with sub-criptions—flere was HONEY'S, and WOOD'S, and FRANCIS'S, and WILSON'S. and the poor people burnt out in Prince's-street, and the GREEKS and several others, so that there was no chance of doing any thing in that way.

Here the actions of the triumvirate were palsied, till fired with something like inspiration, the exquisitely gifted little man with the great mind, hit upon an expedient for promulgating the intentions of the party, which, by perform of common intellect maver, could have been

contemplated. L. Dar & Mars. A. C.

WADDINGTON suggested, that he should with the seven in shillings and sixpence, balance in hand, after paying WESTERNAD, get as many bills printed as he could, which were to be stuck about just in the neighbourhood of the JACOB's WELL ale-house, at which the meeting was convened, and then, certain that the distribution of se small day number as could be procured for three half-crowns, consend he really accless in giving the affair publicity, it was agreed that he should go before the LORD MAYOR with

a complaint, that some persons had tern down a placard, it which he was to put in a copy to prove its innecessee, by it which means the affair of the intended meeting and the instagarport of the bill, together with the time and place mentioned, would altogether appear gratis in all the Police Reports of the daily papers.

The trick was actually played off with perfect success the first time, and repeated with equal effect a day or two ages. sericione people attribute the whole scheme to the LOHD bleavor himself; but those who have the misfortune to we know his Lordship the most intimately, aftern, that there more a great deal too much ingenuity about it to be his for Eordship's. For our parts, we agree with those gentlemen

remeter rather think that the plan originated really with WADDINGTON, and that THORPE merely consented to curitonistyent it, and play Well to WADDE's Moonshine; not it todinay nt! THORPH is quite stupid enough to have been ow Jaumbugged himself.

Monnine Chroner.

estimate of the following letter from an angle of the following letter Elector of Coventry: we have held it back, unwilling to socialis upon priests affairs, even though connected with public politics; but no notice having been taken of our hints, er any hesitation in showing the full merit of we feel no lon the public benevolence which the person alluded to has evinced towards the people of Coventry.

TTO PETER MOORE, Bog. M. P.

Coventry, Oct. 6, 1821. ir is impossible for me, one of your constituents, to suffer your extraordinary munificence to go unnoticed. Your gift of the Thousand Founds, bestowed upon the poor of this deserves to be recorded in letters of gold; whether considered as to its amount, the manner in which it was made, or its perfect disinterestedness.

Every smooth in full of your praise; but those who know by what a tremendous sacrifice we have been so favoured, naturally feel the obligation in a much greater degree; and leat The warning More so bliefelier deem;

af the violence you must have dide to your private feelings,
in anaking this public offering. I will (as no man can dislike)

if a special the second must have to show them and the second man and the sec

Were you as wealthy as those notheren who slub that five hundred pounds a piece in w political subscription. should be inclined to took upon your domation much in the same way as that in which I regard the re; but knowing, as, I do, the struggle you have made to review our poor, I cannot but wenerate the motives, and glory in the act.

When I recollect that your son, who has sat in Parliament with full as much credit as yourself, to whom you allowed, as a hashelor, eight hundred pounds per annum, is now, and has been for two years, languishing with his wife in a dengeon, for debts not exceeding two hundred pounds. When I recollect that, but for a public rabeription, that son, and that wife, with four innocent babes, would have perished for whith and when I recollect that those four innocent children are now doed, and that the broken hearted mother and her husband have about thirty pounds per susum to starve upon -then it is that I duly appreciate the gift—the noble, generous gift you have bestowed upon town.

To raise this sum, williont one onject except that of doing ood, you have consented to neglect those who are nearest and dearest to you you mortify your own flesh and blood or clieve the paupers of Coventray, and in the purest spirit of charity, which beginnets not at home, have presented us with a sum, the fourth part of which would restore a son, a husband, and a father to light, and the and liberty.

It is impossible, I think, sufficiently to extol your simbst unexampled generosity; indeed, COVENTRY seems to be pered as the scene of self-devotion, to the public good, and I have no doubt, that in afterages your name will so down in history, with that of LADY GODIVA, who generously sacrificed every feeling of NATTHE and DECENCY, for our advantage.—I am, Sir, your admiring constituent, A COVENTRY BLECTOR.

A CORRESPONDENT, provoking from his quaintness, puts the following snip-snap questions upon a paragraph in a letter which appeared in the Chronicle about WILSON, signed, "A Friend to the Fullest Investigation;" and he puts them

" He (Sta R. Wilson) has suffered the severest melitary priva-"Hen in the discharge of his duty to his Sovereign." WHAT?

"He has rendered immortal services to his country." WHERE? He has thanfferled a steady and determined valous in the field

of blood." First Fit to (a said WHEN I SHE The Sinds "By his prefound skill he has contributed to schleve so many victories."

The conservation that the distributions WAICH

To ell of which, we unhesitatingly answer with SORUB, "As near as we can guess, we can't tell." Another correspondent writes thus :---

FREEND JOHN-In the Marning Chronicle of the 15th stant, appears a statement of SAR ROBERT WALSON'S present and future losses, signed by "P. a Half-pay Officer who, (if he he so) ought to be sent to the right-about with his idol, for the ignorance he displays on a subject better understood by every non-commissioned officer of the army. He states, that the Ex-Major-General would have been entitled to 11. 12s. 6d. per day, if he had ever gained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and Il 18s, as General.

Now, John, the fact is, had the " poor knight," behaved himself (as Pat would emphatically express it), and hereafter gained those enviable ranks, he would sepan have been entitled to more than what his tricks have lost him now; namely, \$1 is, per day. Any junior clerk will tell him of an old regulation to that effect. The ultimate benefits mentioned by Ma. P. might, to be sure, "through his Sovereign's favour" have reached him, if he had not grossly insuited his best and most liberal benefactor; but having so done, he is describedly, "cut off" from those benefits. "The ille lackryme.

Colonels of regiments will be obliged to the sagacious Mr.

P. to make good his assumption, that their emolaments amount To 8001, per ann., and the said Mr. P. will do well to cau-tion the Knight not to lend his money at " ten per cont." unless he wishes to draw him hato fresh somposiess me wishes to draw him into fresh scrapes—wide the p and time of security and with the land of the land Quantity Par-

ORIGINAL POETRY. and da

LINES TO LADY HOLLAND, of many line On the Legacy of a Snuff-Box, left to her by BUOMAPARTH. BY THE BARL OF CARLIELE.

Land a reject the gift! 'tis tinged with gore! Those crimson spots a dreadful tale relate; It has been grasp'd by an infernal Power; And by that hand which sent'd young Enghieu's fate.

Lady, reject the gift; -beneath it's lid. in ... Direord, and Slaughter, and selenties War, With every plague to wretched Man lie bid-Let not there loose to range the world afar.

Say, what congenial to his heart of stone. In the each bosom could the Tyrant trace? When Anes; the slove the conda's friendship own,

Think of this pile, to Eddison so dear, at Where Sully feasted, and where Rogers' song Still adds eweet music mathe perfumed air, And gently leads each Gruce and Muse along.

Pollute not then their scenes—the gift destroy: "Twill sears the Drysde from that lovely shade; Wish them will fly-all must peace and joy, And screaming Pionds their verdant haunts invade.

That mystic Busi lash sangis power to raise Speciment presidenting a ghastly fund; They illiver shy elembers, eleted, the super days, Starting Bond Moseuw's spows, or Egypt's sand.

The warning Mose so idjecteller deem; Day Plange the ourstationistist wide. Ontopis flood 5 .... in a Original known often majorife afre mini in a new wife

TO JOHN BULL

C. I. Z AND LETTER III. A MYCY .IF we were to perceive, among a crowd of public maranders, certain men urging them forward, or facilitating the means of carrying on their depredations,—if, in the presecution of some base revenge, we saw persons supplying arms, or contriving ambushes for a band of assassins, in order more securely to immulate their victim, abould we besitate to pronounce those abettors equally criminal with the actual perpetrators of the act? And by what species of sophistry, er by what paradox do the self styled Whige, who have superieded the old constitutional Whige for the last thirty years, hope to evade the sentence of an impartial posterity, or establish the line of demarcation between the rancorous and diabolical ravings against the KING and GOVERNMENT of the country, uttered and published by the HUNTS; the HONES, and the WARDINGTONS, and their own system of hostility, less barbarous indeed, in its outward forms, through a cold and calculating refinement of policy, but strictly in unison with their principle, and equally aiding and abutfing the spirit of hostility against every establishment in church and state.

It has been justly said in the first of causes, and is true in ALL that are great and universal, that " He who is not with un is against us;" and indifference in the agitation of such miestions is more than suspicious; but where all that we hold dear-all that is sacred in life, is threatened, what is to be predicated of those who espouse the cause of sedition, openly abet acts of rebellion, and constantly reward every man whose conspicuous vices have subjected him to the penalties of our insulted lamba to

lit is idle and childish or argues a conviction of the folly and weakness of those to whom the plea is addressed, to suppose that the dopes or abettors of it are freed from any criminal intention, because the anarchy they invite would involve them, their rank, their property, and all that they possess in life, in one common ruin.

It is too late in the history of the world to remon upon the result of events which are contingent upon the follies or passions of mankind, or to judge of the policy of men from the sup-position that they are bast acquainted with their own interests. We can know the motives of no man-we must, in all events, judge from his conduct; and if we find an incendiary prepared to fire our premises, we stop not to enquire whether revenge, a thirst of plunder, or a mistaken zeel first influenced the attempt. It is the fact and its influence upon his neighbours, with which alone we have to do. The Duke or ORLBANS looked to a throne whilst he was preparing a scaffold for his own immolation—but no one doubts that his fate was richly earned, and that an ignominious death was the just return for having encouraged the Howns, the HUNES, and COBBETTS of Paris to vilify and write down the monarchy, and in arming the assassin host of Jacobius to shed the blood of his sovereign!

HB was, at first, only a senders WHIG—he imbibed his principles in the English school. This is no assumption, but an historical fact. He was himself a member of BROOKES's. the FOXITE club, and many of his most active partisans were in the habit of associating and corresponding with the Whigs of this country long after the horrors of the revolution had displayed themselves. The appetency of this Prince for political power and ascendancy increased in the ratio of his apparent approximation to the objects of an unhallowed ambition! A design of influence in the cabinet, which had spurped his counsels from its knowledge of his vices, limited his early views; but when the madness of the people, seduced by his artiflees, opened the way to universal anauthy. he aspired to the first place, for which he trusted to his riches and his influence; -wretched man! - and imbrued his hands in the blood of his king to ensure it.

Shall wis then hazard our liberties-fry experiments upon the constitution-act upon the factions cries of partisansand invade the throne, the altar, and the sanctuaries of justice, upon the hare assurance that those who counsel these things must be influenced by just and equitable notionsby lawful and unauspected motives—because they have a stake in their country, and because they may hazard their own rights, privileges, and possessions, should the constifution be eventually overthrown. Had this ORLEANS, the first Prince of the Blood, no stake in the country? Did he, immeasurably wealthy as he was, run no hazard of such consequences t. And yet, did he not risk all—LOSE ALL! and become himself a victim amidst the millions of those become himself a victim amidst the millions of those who had fallen under the scourge he, and his followers, had prepared for them?

What is the end-the object—the purpose of a constitution, and a fixed onde of laws, if not to check the encroschments, the lawless ambition, and the thirst after power excited by the sapiring or vindictive passions of men?—What, but to resist the perpetual tendency of turbulent and ambitious agilators to liberate themselves from all controul, or to seize into their own hands, all those fences so sedulously set up, to hed round and secure our rights and liberties-securities which seem equally (when duly maintained) to save the community from the despotism of the throne, and the ten-fold greater despotism of an infuriated and ignorant rabble.

When, then, we see men of rank, of fortune, of inflaence in society, lending themselves to a delusion which must inevitably, in the common course of events, (which they, God help them! with all their talents, and all their estates to boot, cannot turn or avert) lead to the overthrow of all existing institutions, are we to lose sight of what we have at stake because they choose to trifle with their own; or, like idle gamesters, risk their all in order to multiply it? Shall we subject ourselves to a game of chance, because ambition has more influence over the minds of those soured expectants of office than the security of their property—or because the thirst of power predominates over the more prudent calculations of safety and security.

This is no vapouring, no groundless suspicion, no affecta-tion or apprehension of chimerical danger; she proof is all



pefore us—if we will but look it fairly in the face. It is the Policy of faction to cast a veil before our eyes; it is the vocation of their servants and dependants to write us out of our senses, and to blind us to the machinations of their employers. It is the TRUTH only which these men dread, and it is the sprehension of this that has brought the whole host of political adventurers in and out of Parliament upon our shoulders.

The press is their strong-hold, and they would monopolise it; they would man it exclusively with their own partisans. Their ranks are filled with needy and proffigate mercenaries, who take the word of command from their leaders, and, reckless of consequences, root up and destroy whatever stands in their way, or seems to stay their progress. Essays man knows the arigin; the solves, the means, and the essays of the Edinburgh Review. Those who are more conternant with works of this nature are awaie, that the principles which it was established to propagate in this country are identified with those of the French Encyclopedists and Economists, who, by undermining and ultimately extirpating all reverence for religion or government, directly paved the way for the French Revolution. They know also, that the junto of free-thinkers, amongst whom the Scotch Review originated, were proud of distinguishing each other under the mannes of certain of their arch archetypes amongst the French philosophers. They have run the same career, and, I grieve to say, with no small share of the success which accompanied the march of their infidel masters.

the march of their infidel masters.

It is to be remembered that the demoralization of a whole people must be a work of time; prejudices and feelings are to be overcome by degrees. It is by sapping and undermining, not by open assault, that these are to be taken. It cost the French philosophers upwards of seventy years to reduce France completely to their yoke; the seeds indeed were scattered as early as the reign of Louis XIV., at least towards the latter period of it, by what the French authors describe as "the invasion made by phi"losophy on the Republic of Letters." They began to take root in the soil upon the death of that monarch, developing their blossoms by degrees through a profligate regency, and shewing fruit during the reign of Louis XV.

But it was reserved to the mild government of Louis XVI. to ripen the rich harvest of philosophy, and to mark the epoch of triumphant rebellion with the peculiar characteristic of jacobinism—black and glorifying ingratitude!—The forbearance of the government was the signal for its overthrow.

Those who do not discern the same causes operating in the signs of the present times must, I repeat, be wilfully or judicially blind. The train laid for our destruction may be traced line by line in every part of the French scheme. I quote the observation of an early defender of the revolution in France. Within the present century a great revolution in France was effected in the human mind; philosophers ceased to be isolated (that is, there were no clubs or affiliated societies.) It is but lately that the people have been taught to read, and still later that they have learned to thank."

Who but must regard with jealous eyes the scheme of education prepared by one of the early Scotch Reviewers; a man forced into public notice by his greater daring and undisciplined ambition, above his patriotic and philosophical colleagues!—a scheme, whose jesuitical juggling to neutralise religion in its application to the education of the poor, was so subtle as to alarm even the enemies of the Church, and to call forth the opposition of those, for whom he was covertly

Such was the plan of the French philosophers. But the field is too wide to admit our exploring it at present; I cannot, however, conclude this letter without selecting a passage from the "Memoires Secrets pour Servir a l'Histoire de la Republique des Lettres," to which I have before alluded:—
"The invasion made by philosophy upon the Republic of Letters in France, forms an epoch remarkable for the Revolution it has effected on the minds of the people. All the world now is perfectly acquainted with its results and its effects. The authors of the Persian and Philosophical Letters had sown the seeds, but three classes of writers have beyond all doubt matured them." These three are the Encyclopedists, the Economists, and the Patriots, as I have before observed; but the editor of the Memoirs goes on to say:
"This host of philosophers, who took the lead in the various departments of literature, first obtained power when the persists were extinguished—the real epoch in which the PRESENT REVOLUTION took its rise."

Now, Sir, it is curious that these Memoirs were written and published in the year 1760, nearly thirty years before the Revolution was actually effected. Let Englishmen pause and reflect upon this!—Let them listen to the exultations of the philosophers from the wynds of Edinburgh to the lanes and purlieus of Pleet-street, at the progress of the human mind—the dispersion of prejudices—and the revolution almost a feet of the mids of men!—Let them only ask themselves what is intended to be conveyed to the public by "the march of enlightened philosophy?"—"the approaching day of retribution?"—" the birth-day of liberty?"—"the overthrow of hypocrisy, and the regeneration of Britain?" which are softly insinuated from the north, and swell in the blast from the Hunts, the Cobbetts, and the Hones nearer home.

Words are things in a very extensive sense; and when the public mind is day after day moulded into a belief of the necessity of a change, and becomes familiarized with the probability of it, a single popular commetion—an accidental congregation of a multitude—the artful propagation of a falsehood, such as we have lately witnessed, may light up a fire, in which our dearest interests, nay, our very existence as agreat and flourishing people may be consumed.

PAUL POTTER.

"The King's hounds, the whole of which were nearly destroyed by disease at Brighton, last year, have been renovated this season, by various couples of fine dogs, presented to His MAJESTY by the EARL FITZWILLIAM, the EARL Of DRRBY, and the DURK of GRAVION. The breed of the EARL FITZWILLIAM and the EARL of DRRBY, are said to be the finest in the kingdom."

The Counier's mode of renovating dead dogs by the substitution of living ones, is ingenious. Those furnished by the RABL FITWILLIAM, the BARL of DERBY, and the DUKE of GRAFZON, we conclude to be Fox-hounds, and we hope to see them out for many years to come.

## THEATER

Soals time since, when a question arose puon the powers of the Minor Theatres, with subject to their licences, the subject created a visible sensetion amongst the apparation religion themselves intentees, and a great deal of the time of amorteurs and printers was occupied in clipping the King's English, and wasting paper, by the writing and publishing of study pemphlets, called "Thoughts," and "Considerations," and "Reviews," and we fought what else, concerning the stage.

One of these essays, far better than the rest, proved (at least upon americans of its own making) very sutificativity, that a general ruin would ensue, should the Miner Theoretic hold the place they then (last year) held; and many ingenious similes, quaint figures, and striking metaphon, were invoked to aid the argument.

The author we illude to, in his book, which is denominated "Impartial Observations," in the outset of his statement, speaking of the legality of the performances exhibited at the Minor Theatres, says...

"The legal question, is this case, need not occupy a moment. The point has already, in more than one instance, been most fully and clearly decided.

and clearly desided...

"In the year 1787, in the case of the Royalty Theatre, when Delpini and Bannister, sen, were convicted under the statute of the luth of George II.; which conviction was confirmed, upon subsequent application to the Court of King's Bench. Again, in the year 1791, in the case of the Royal Circus, when Palmka and Bannatt were convicted under the same act; which conviction was afterwards confirmed, upon an appeal to the Magistrates at the Quarter Sensons. Also, in the case of Macheady, at the Royalty Theatra; in the case of the Pantheon; and in other instances.

stances.

"It is perfectly well understood by all persons who are conversant with the statutes under which places of public entertainment are licensed and regulated, that the establishments called Astley's Amphitheatre, the Circus, Sadler's Wells, the Coburg Theatre, the Regardy Theatre, and the Regency Theatre, are merely houses Heensed from year to year, by the Magistrates of the district, for entertainments of Music and Dancing; that they have no authority for any thing in the nature of scenic representation; that their conduct, at the present period, subjects them every hour to various heavy pains and penalties. By the statute of the 16th of George II: for performing entertainments of the stage, without sufficient license or authority, to a fits of 501. for each of sense; and to other penalties. And that, their abuses, increasing from day to day, have only continued during so long a period, inasmuch as that they have been tolerated by the parties in

terested in suppressing them.
"At law, the Minor theatres can have no defence.

"But it is not enough, in such a case as this, that the law should be satisfied. There is an authority which stands above the law: the voice which has power to enact, has power to reneal; and it is not upon the letter of an existing Act of Parliament, that a question of moment will eventually flepend. The Public have a right to be made parties to this suit. The Public opinion, important upon every question, is any contest between theatrical establishments becomes irresistible; and unless the Proprietors of the Theatres Royal. Drury Lane and Covent Garden, can distinctly show that the proceedings which they have commenced against the Minor theatres, are founded equally upon justice and necessity, their victory at law would, in effect, amount to a defent. It will be understood, that no allusion is here intended to the Olympic, or Adelphi Theatres; although it would not be difficult to show that those theatres have overstepped the original intention of the Lord Chamberlath, as completely as the House of the other class have exceeded the letter of the ir licences."

Subsequently, the author branches out into discussions upon what is, or what is not, the national drama; and into inquiries, wherever real houses be better than basket ones, or timed better than real water, with which we have nothing to do.

We do not consider the Minor Theatres at all amenable to serious criticism; and upon that principle, the pretty light pieces of the Lyceum, and the shewy nonsense of the Transthamic houses, have been alike exempt from our animadversions; and as we are perfectly indifferent to the failure or success of any theatrical speculation, we should (as far as theatricals go) perhaps have remained silect upon the subject we have now touched upon, had not our attention been called to it by the Police reports of the metropolis and its authorits.

This may sound strange to those whose eyes are not directed to every thing noticeable; but if our readers will turn to the papers of the last two weeks, they will find that the Minor Theatres are scenes of the most brutal outrages. From the Coburg (happily named) Theatre, several Chimney-sweepers were brought before the Magistrates, for lounging on the stairs, and dirtying the ladies; and one of them was convicted of "having emptted his soot-bag upon the head of the audience in the pit," by which it would appear, that when these gentry frequent these places, they carry their sacks with them, as bettermost men carry their suff-boxes. They were discharged, and the proprietor was gravely desired by the Justice, not to allow chimney-sweepers again to take their sacks into the play-house with them, and with this admonition, (which William Spencer or Sam Rogers would call a "soot-able one) the affair was dismissed.

At another of these places, in Tottenham-street, it appears, by notices placarded about the streets, that some persons choosing to express disapprobation of the performance, were assaulted by the actors and managers; and the latter has put forth a manifesto, declaring his intention of PROSECUTING any of those "who call themselves gentlemen," who may venture, in future, to censure any thing produced at his theatre. If any interest could be excited about such things, and such people, this person should be made to retract his insolence publicly; as the case stands, it is beneath public contempt.

Again, upon the apprehension of a thief, who subsequently set fire to a watch-house, we are told, that on the way to the gaol, he was recognized by MR. BAXFORD, of the Westminster-road, as the person who had knocked him down in the gallery, at ASELEY'S THEATER, and rebbed him of his hat.

Really, we think, it instead of assuing the point of law

Really, we think, if instead of arguing the point of law with the Minor Theatres, the proprietors of Covent Garden were to select an account of the outrages committed nightly in these dens of iniquity, they would not only do great good to their own cause, but to society in general.

The public; we mean the decent, the well-disposed, real,

genuine Logish public new control of their character for judges of the state of the public of the public done in the pobability of their character character is the white done to character of the public done to the public done

,by

If the apprehension of being stheinstage in taste, have but little effect upon Julian Built, we not trust, that a sense of propority will keep him kind using and supporting what are called Minon Taxawhich are a fagrant disgrape to a metropolic page which are a fagrant disgrape to a metropolic page.

It would be quite impossible for us to contain the selection of the selection o

It would be quite impossible for us to contide of the splendour with which BEVECTOR'S play of EXILE has been revived at Covert Cabran. All the mificence of Theatrical pageantry, to which we have before accustomed, sinks by comparison will the before the procession of ELIZABETH to her Covertion.

of the procession of ELIZABETH to her Corecations.

It is curious to observe how the hyper-critics of the papers quarrel with the exertions of Managers to an and please the town; at one time, it is profunction to the effect of SHAKSPEARH by loading his plays with tacle; at another time, it is a pity to waste so mach deur upon a piece of REYNOLDS's—and whys—Is speakers magical writings can be aided and strengthened scenic and decorative illusions, the Managers of this The surely do honour to his name and memory, by straining nerve to illustrate his plays with classical magnificence, the contrary, REYNOLDS's dramas are weak, the has the spectacle makes up for any paucity of interest, or do of dialogue; but—(particularly as relates to the Extra do not admit the want of wit, of humounters of interest, or do of dialogue; but—(particularly as relates to the Extra do not admit the want of wit, of humounters of interest, or do find the first. As a proof that the composition of set Comedies is not quite so easy a task as many of the Creiting Critics think, we find, that since this very Min. Reynolds in smartly and gaily touched by his hand, we are doored; if a smartly and gaily touched by his hand, we are doored; if the day smartly and gaily touched by his hand, we are doored; and rather disagreeable; flat when they first come from the persist in play-going, to see new Tragedies which are in the composition much like "new cheese," tastelers, insioid, and rather disagreeable; flat when they first come from the person and seldom endurable beyond eight or mine days:

\*\*BARESTRICTOR\*\*

\*\*The Composition\*\*

\*\*The

We wish some of these Cock ney Critics would try to wish a Comedy, they perhaps would their learn the difficulty of the task; but there is not one of them who can even make the attempt, and they know it.

Young in Darlan was, as usual, excellent. The part is bis own. He made it originally, and the same superior taken which first gave it importance, upheld it nobly on Wednesdy. The innocent and lovely Alexina, found a fit superatains in Miss Foods, who, contrary to the western succeeding season. If Madans Cottin could have seen her without any of that irritation which even the wisest upy woman feels when she looks at a very pretty one, how hopes she would have been to have seen her Elizabeth so per soutified.

LINTON is too well known in the Course to need a work remark; but FARREN in the Governor was need to all style of acting was different from that of any of his predections, and was uncommonly effective. FAWCETT was all animation and bustle in SERVITZ, and his points and idea told as well as ever. MRS. FAUCIT made an elegant indicated as well as ever. MRS. FAUCIT made an elegant indicated an elegant indicated the property of the property of the public for nearly twenty years) sang some of the was sweetly.

The success of the show was beyond measure the shouts rent the theatre during the march of the precession and we must again say, that we never have seen any the equal to it on the stage. We trust that it will be as profit to the Proprietors, as it is gratifying to the Proprietors.

## WHIG PURITY OF ELECTION

MR. EDITOR,—Meeting with an article in your passes that of April last, respecting EARL GROSVENOR's condition the admission of strangers to Eaton-hall; I am induct through the medium of your paper, to give publicity similar conduct in the Noble Duke, of Arundel castle, when the conduction of the Honourable Earl's in the conduction is as well known that of the Honourable Earl's in the conduction of the Castle, my object in visiting from whence I proceeded to the Castle, my object in visiting Arundel being to see it when I was denied admission of the castle, my object in visiting the castle of t

Having gone over last week from Worthing and I ordered my servent to put up his horses at the Crown in from whence I proceeded to the Castle, my object in which Arundel being to see it, when I was denied admission of ground of my not being furnished with a ticket from Norfolk Arms-inn, (the property of His Grace,) the land of which, the porter told me, had the explaint and granting such tickets.

Upon this I returned down the term and such that is should obtain the castle of a watter of course.

cation for a ticket, (not doubting but that the hould obtain one as a matter of course) I was, however, deliberately asked by the people of the house where my horses were no tickets could be granted but to their own customets, of in other words to those who did something for the house. And I was told these orders came from His Grace's steward, his WATKINS.

ATKINS.

I felt so much annoyed at the moment with this can and so indignant at the proposed terms upon which I so see the Castle, that I quitted the town with any finally indicately and returned here.

This illiberality to strangers I afterwards forthe with tributable to the same motive as that of Earl Onforce was the contract of t

This illiberality to strangers I afterward, food, tributable to the same motive as that of EARL GROSTEAN (before noticed by you) opposition to the other fine sioned by its support of MR. BLAKE in his recent in over the Norfolk interest in the Borough of Acustle.

Mr. Editor, your very obedient servant,

Worthing, Oct. 13, 1821,

A. WORTHING, 181

Government propose to reform the olice of Recover terral of Counties, and to fix the allowance at thou. per annum, but not be permit them to retain balances in hand. The amount of the said by this reform is estimated at 15,6591, annually.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A custom has grown very common in London, for which we coiless we did at a loss to find an excuse—a reason for its having —a reason for its having contained so generally, is not so difficult to be discovered. We mean start of lensing that the annual of chapels to wine and spirit phase. We are very far from preaching up the humbag of the Saintenance of the property of the play or play or the play or play or sit or sit or oft-bottomed chairs, (which certain dewagers of stiff principle hold to be too great luxuries for such sinners as the creatures of this world), but we really do think that the making a wine-vanit of the lower floor of a temple consecrated to the Divinity is a most shameful and flagrant breach of the decencies of public Protestant worship. The Dandy Chapel in Albemarie-street, has a regular shop and awelling-house under it, where, doubtless, samples are tasted, and bestles finished, in a spirit of any thing but that which is apposed to admitte the congregation above; Bedford Chapel, Spring graden Chapel, and many others; indeed, we be-lieve almost all the regular chapels in London, are profuned in the same way. Surely our Bishops should look to this.

The Marchianess of Londonderry has quitted North Cray for

Government have entered into a contract for 10,000 loads of mabogany for ship-building, on account of the high price of oak tim-

ber, and its liability to the dry rot.

THE ARMY.— The depot at Newport, Isle of Wight, consists, at present, of detectments from the following corps:—The lat, the 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th; 14th, 16th, 18th, 24th; 38d, 37th, 38th, 48d 45th, 53st, 71st, 72d, and 93d Regiments of Foot, making, in the whole, a force of 2000 men, or therenbouts; all of whom are quartered in Albany Barracks, and are under the immediate command of Colonel Ross.

The 22d Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Sir H. Gough has arrived in Dublin from Liverpool. They are to replace the 49th in Waterford—the latter regiment will embark for the Cape of

-Respecting the Reductions of the Regiments of CINCULAR. Republication of the King has been pleased to order the establishment of the Regiment of Foot under your command, to be reduced from the 24th instant, inclusive, so as to consist of the numbers specified as follow:— Regiment of Foot, eight companies. 1 Colonel; 1 Lieut.-Colonel; 2 Majors; 8 Captains; 10 Lieuts.; 6 Ensigns; 1 Paymaster; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quartermuster; 1 Surgeon; 1 Assistant Surgeon; 1 Serjeant Mujor; 1 Quartermaster Serjeant; 1 Programmater Serjeant; 1 Armourer Serjeant; 1 Schoolmaster Serjeant; 1 Assistant Surgeon; 1 Schoolmaster Serjeant; 1 Assistant Surgeon; 1 Schoolmaster Serjeant; 1 Assistant Surgeon; 1 Schoolmaster Serjeant; 1 Surgeon; 1 Schoolmaster Serjeant; 1 Surgeon; 1 Sur jeant; 6 Colour Serjeants; 16 Serjeants; 24 Corporals; 1 Drum-Major; 14 Drummers and Fifers; 552 Privates.—Total 650.

ST. JAMES'S PARE.—On Wednesday morning several workmen balenging to one of the Gas Companies commenced the long-contemplated, and exceedingly necessary, plan, of lighting this beautiful place with gas, during the autumn and long winter exemings.

Letters of Administration of the personal estate and effects of the late of the lat

the late Christophe, King of Hayti, were, on the 3d inst. granted by the Prerogative Court, to his widow and relict, residing at Osborne's Hotel, in the Adelphi. The property within the diocese of the Archbishop of Canterbury was sworn under 9,0001.

Mr. W. E. Hardy, who has been for many years Deputy Keeper of Newgate, was on Monday last appointed Keeper of Rehester Gool, in the soom of Mr. Bridle.

A new prices is to be erected in place of Tothill-fields Bridewell

ADVENTISEMENT.]—The superior merits of the present Lottery Scheme have obtained for it a great degree of public approbation A plain statement of its leading features will be its best encombum. It comemis THERE PRIZES of 30,000, and many other capitals.— All the Prizes are of STERLING MONEY; and the good old fashion of "Not Two Blanks to A PRIZE" is ugitin restored: "Esta Scheme isse plens and simple, that no one can fail to understand it on the first perusal. The Drawing BROINS on the 36th of the PRESERVE MONTH (October.) -SWIFT and Co.'s Offices, No. 11, POULTRY 12, CHARING-CROSS ; and 31, ALDGATE HIGH-STREET have been fortunate to the public in the sale of great Prizes, particularly the last 30,0001. Money Prize ever drawn.-Schemes at

large grads.
ABVERTHERMENT.] In our first introduction to a person, there is nothing conveys to the mind a stronger impression than the Teeth. A fine set of Teeth identifies health, cleanliness, and beauty; but to yellow, black, or carlous teeth, we turn with losthing and stagest. To all who wish to preserve or beautify the Teeth, Hudson and Company recommend their Botanic Tooth Powder as a sure dy and preventive for all disorders of the mouth; it not merely cleaners, whitens, and beautifies the Teeth, but preserves them from decay to the extremity of age. It fastens Teeth that are loose prevents the decayed growing worse—removes the tartar, and oures the scurvy in the Gums, leaving them firm and of a healthy redness. sweetens the breath, is an antidote for Gum-boils, Swelled Face, ad the Tooth-ache—and the Proprietors warrant that if used regularly. a tooth will never decay, and the Tooth-ach will not be known; and though so nowerful an antiseptic, it is entirely free of acid, and so innocent that a child may take the contents of a Box. Solid, price 2s. 9d. by Jas. Atkinson, (wholesale agent) 44, Gerrard Soho-square: Measrs. Guttie and Pierce, 57, Bond-street: 80, Bond-street: Sanger, 150, Oxford-street: Johnston, 15, Trigge, 20. Bo Breek-street: Howell and James, 9, Regent-treet: Bayley and Blew, Qockspur-street: Prout, 229, Strand; Johnston, 68, Taite, 41, Cornhill: Niz, Royal Exchange: Rigge, 65, Butler's; 4, Cheapsite: Satton's, Bew Church-yard: Edwards, 66, Newberry, 45, 84. Paul's Church-yard, and most Medicine Venders and Perfect of the Church and Addition of the Power and Perfect of the Perfect of t CAUTION. As there are numerous Tooth Powders called Butanic in imitation of the above, please to ask for Hudson's Botanic Tosth Powder.

ADVERTMENTAL. If the reader is afflicted with Fistula, or

almilar diseases, we would ask, has he ever heard of the late Martin Van Butchell, who used to treat these complaints in a way peculiar to himself, and to effect cures almost universally without having resonant to either Cutting Caustic, or Confinement, which is the usual practice?—We find his son, 'D. D. Ven Butchell, surgeon, acconchem, who resides at No. 48, South-street, Berkeloy-square, continues to perform qures of the most dangerous cases by the same method, and is as completely successful. Both rich and poor, who are thus afflicted, will do well to observe he requires no remuneration until they are satisfied a cure has been performed; in fact, the poor are relieved gratis, if respectably recommended.

MUNTING INTELLIGENCE .- H. Jolliffe, Esq.'s Pox-hounds meet to morning at Ber Bills; Wednesday, at Nutfield Cross; Saturday, at Kingswood Gate.—The Surrey Fox-hounds, to-morrow, at the Fox, Keston; Thursday, at Limpsfield Common; Saturday, at -The Sanderstead Harriers meet to-morrow, Wedneday, and Saturday, at kennel.

Newmarket Second October Merting, 1821.—Monday.— Second Year.—One-third of a subscription of 25 gs. each, for 3 yr. old cols., Set. 95.; and fillies, 8st. 8ib. A. P. bona filde the pre-

porty of subscribers.
D. of Gunners b. c. Regimeld
Mr. Thornbill's b. c. by Rubers

The Garden Stakes of 100 gs. each, T.M.M.
Lord Jersey's Sports, 7st. 11th.
Mr. Wyndiam's c. Bluck-and-all-Bluck, 6st. 7th.

7 to 4 on Sporus.

Sweepsinkes of 200 gr. euch. A.P.

7 to 4 on Augustu. Mr. Udny & Abjer, Sat. 7th, aget Lord Exeter's c. by Ardrond Sat. A.F. 390 ga. h. ft.—A dead heat.—5 to 4 aget Abjer.

Mr. Uday's Pantouffe, 7st. 1815. rec. 60 gs. from Mr. James's Fleur-de Liu, 5st, 1815. T.Y.C. 200 gs. h. ft.

Thenday.—One-third of a subscription of 25 ga each, for 4 yr old colis, 8st. 1015. and fillies, 8st. 715. D. I. hepa fide the proof subscribers.

Lord Maynard's c. by Partisan, 3 yrs old, 7st. 1lb ... 

61b. R. M.

5 to I agst North Wester-5 to 2 agst Luss-5 to 2 agst Carbo-

naro—2 to I agat Incantator. Mr. R. Wilson's c. by Walton, out of Mockbird's dam, rec. 40gs.

rom Major Wilson's c. by Juniper, dam by Trumpeter, 8st. 7lb. each. A.F. 100gs. b. ft.

Thursday. — Mr. Rous's Euphrates, 8st. 7lb. beat Mr. Greville's Oracle, 8st. A. F. 100 gs. h. ft. — 2 to 1 on Euphrates,
The Town Plate of 501. for 3 yrolds, 7st. 4lb.; 4 yr olds, 8st. 4lb.; 5 yr olds, 8st. 1lb.; 6 yr olds, 9st. lib.; and aged, 9st. 4lb. T.M.M. Mr. Rous's ch. g. Euphrates, 5 yrs old

Lord Clareadon's ch. f. Mirandola, 4 yrs old

2 Mr. Ratson's h. c. Rosic resign. 3 yrs old

3 3

11 to 8 on Euphrates.

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BEVERLEY.—Yesterlay se'nnight, a fine pheasant cock was found perching in the drawling-room of General Vyse. The servant had put up the window to air the room, and was surprised to find this new visitor in the evening; he had strayed there in the course of the day, and taken up his residence for the night. The bird was secured, and sent as a present to the General at Lichfield.

BOURN.—The Lincolu old coath, from London, was on the point of setting off after changing horses at the Bull Ina, when the spirited animals took sud len alarm, and drew the coach out of the usual road, over a heap of builling materials lying near the new Town Hall, overturned it, and the driver, Joseph Brightmore, had both his arms and both broken.

both his arms and both broken.

CARLISLE .- At Kirkby-Stephen Fulr, a few days ago, a young man was tricked out of a horse of 251, value. A person proffered to exchange horses with him, during which time a man whispered in the young man's ear to etrike the bergain, and he would give him 254. For the ether horse, as it exactly suited him. The yearth seemed to hesitate, but agreed the former should get upon his horse and try its pacings, while he himself held the one professed to him; the man rdingly mounted and rode off. In this dilemma the young man looked about for the man who had agreed to give 251, for the horse he held, but to no purpose, he had fled also; consequently he was left with a 51, bargain in exchange for that of 251.

CARMARTHEN. - On the night of the 4th instant, as Mr. Richards, auctioneer, of this town, was riding home from Llandilo, some penon who was diving furiously, came in contact with his horse, near Cethy-bridge, by which he was thrown off, and shortly afterwards found dead.

Cambridge .-. On Friday se'might as the Rev. Mr. Tomson and another gentleman, of Somesson, near this town, were returning home in a one-home chaise, the horse took fright, the chaise was overturned, and M:. Touson was thrown out. His back was broken by the fall, and he died a few hours after ands.

Cong.—A curious species of fraud has occurred here. Persons

have been in the habit of applying to the Churchwardens for an order to get a coffin on a representation that some pauper was dead who had no friends to procure one; and those orders were afterwards, said to the coffin maker at about half the sum at which he charged the parish, as if a coffin had been really furnishe

DONCASTER.—A short time since, a child, four years old, son of Mr. Clarke, Church-streef, fell from the window of the attic story; but formunately a man was passing at the time, when the head of the child came in contact with his shoulder, by which the fall was

roken, and the child was taken up only slightly ligiured. Dunder.—As the whale-ship Achilles was coming into harbour on the 11th inst. she was, by the carelessness of the pilot, it is said, run against the powder magazine. The eastern turrer of the magazine was laid in ruins by the shock, and the bowsprit of the ship was also broken. The achilies brought home three boats' crews, belongng to the Dexterity, of Leith.

The Earl Falconberg of Grimsby, one of the whale-ship late Greenland fishery, was cut through by the ice, under which the vessel soon disappeared, and the Leviathan, of Hull, was literally penetrated by the ice on each side, until it cut through, and carrie away the mainmast. The loss of the fine ship Dexterity, of Leith was attended with aggravating circumstances; for having got \$2 fish, a violent gale of wind came on while the greater part of the fish, a violent gale of wind came on while the greater part of the crew was absent in the boats, and the ship was driven on a reef of rocks and bilged; so that on the return of her boats and seamen with six fish, sufficient to fill the vessel, it was found that their ship was lost, and with great reluctance, but of hard necessity, it was

On Wednesday afternoon, as the Salisbury luggage van was proceeding out of town through the Strand, when nearly opposite Northumberland-street, the axietree savidently broke, and the van was thrown on its side; one of the proprietors, named Wyburn, was sitting on the box at the sime with the driver, and was precipitated under it. On being taken up, he was quite dead, and appeared most dreadfully disfigured.—An inquest has been held on the body, when the Jury, after animalver ing on the impropriety of loading the coach so heavily, returned a verilet of "Accidental Death, with a Decdand of 5s. on the wheel."

THOROUGH BASS.

Just published, in small tip price is, neatly half bound,
THE CRILD'S INTRODUCTION to THOROUGH BASS, is

Conversations of a Portnight, between a Mother and her Daughter of Ten Years old, thustrated by Plates and Cuts of Music.
Loshion: Princed for Bachwin, Oradock, and Jay, Paternoster-row: and N. Haites, Javestia Library, Picashidy.

Deep The Author of this work eulors, we think, the just distinction of faving given to the invasical world the most perspictions, intelligible and popular treatise upon this backnied subject of thorough base that we have yet seen. It is the offering of a mind-assuffancement, and directed by first genuine good sense which leads its powersor to selve and preserve the cannot serve of a subject, and to give them the exact form which is most consistent with the Author's and Readers purpose.—Quarterly Magnad Review, No. 17.

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THE UNIVERSAL GAUGER of GREAT BRITAIN and this LAND, and General Sprite Calculator: being a Practical System of Gauging, by Pen, Sliding Rule, Tables, Callipers, and Logarithms, according to the Measures hitherto legally adopted in the British Dömmions: and also according to the new Imperial Callous and containing spwaris—of 40,000 Original Calculations on Gauging, Spirits, &c. By W.M. GUTTERSDUK, Londou: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, Paternoster-row. 33 This Work contains also a general Spirit Calculator and Ready Reckoner, but a proof strengtk, and at 7 per Cent. above proof; and a Table for finding the Value of any Number of Articles at any Price, from a Partiting ad infaitton, by only a single operation of Multiplication: Also the Use of Hydromoters, Saccharometers, and Lactemeters, &c. &c.

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PASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentiemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or a roug bound.

J. T. RRIGH most particularly recommends his established MAGNETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, he angages will produce so keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, houng, &c. and redder he operation of sliaving as easy and agreeable as it was before unpleasent and painful. Its use is simple, is effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Arpmatic Slaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Massifactory, 65, Cheapside, and \$2, Park-street, Grosvenor square

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Fish-sauce-Warehouse.)

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are instantly diffused through the most spacious agestments, while the
fragrance of its scent revives every person around.—Sold in bottles, price
2s. 6d. and 5s. at the Depot for French Perfumery, 2s. Lembard-street,
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SOAP for rendering the complexion delicately sup-ob., clear, and even;
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68, Cornhill; No. 9, Regent-street, Pal Mail; 129, Oxford-street; 29, 181
James's-street; 22, listion Garden, and wholesale by Price and Gosserel
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\*\*Ey' A gratuitous sample (on a handkerchief) of Jean Devereaux's celebrated Esprit de Lavandis aux Millestens, will be presented to any Lady or
Gentleman, which will prove its pleasing and refreshing properties, by
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DERICK and GOSNELLEN MATASSAR SHIL, materialed by Elic.

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DRICE and GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, petronised by Ric Majesty and the Royal Family; gives afferight and a beautiful gidesy appearance to the Hair; in paris to it the most delightful perfume, and prevents its falling off or turning give to extreme old age. Hair dressed with this celebrated Oil seen beacases soft, curry, bright, and luxariant finite growth; and hair that has been injured, made harsh, such turning grey, will be restored, by a few applications, to its natural colour, brillinkry, and boasty.—Sold by the sole Proprietors, and only importers, PRICE and GOSNELL, Perfumers to his Majesty, No. 12, Three Kings-couft, hombind-street, Londons, in boilles at 3a. 6d.; 10s. 6d.; and 21s. each, bearing their signature on the labelia-red link.

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The Frankfort Papers, which arrived yesterday, have anarticle from the frontiers of Moldavia, dated Sept. 20, which states the cause of the Greeks in that quarter to be hopele cause of the wires, in this quarter to be appeared, advanced upon them, and pompelled to finge party settle to the convents of them, the red field to the affirmed by a Greek with manual field to the affirmed by a Greek with manual field. Constants these few months as less than \$0.000 these hays in that capital. The Turkish fleet, it was stated, had gained some advantages over the Greeks near Santarino, and sailed for the Mores

The papers are wrong in saying that Wilson is going to France when he leaves town, he is going down to Long Grav, to ask his Lordnip addrice upon his case, which is much too delicate to put

upon paper.

The King, it is said, intends to pay a visit to the King of France, and that he will occupy the Palais Bourbon, which is fitted up for His Majesty's reception.

Mr. Richard Going, Chief of the Police, was shot dead on the road to Rathkeele, on Sunday se'nnight, about two e'clock, by a band of ruffinns, disguised in white shirts, over their clothes; he received nearly fifteen musket-balls, and bud his thigh shuttered by

slugs.
The house of Mr. Morris, in Waterloo-row, near the New Cut, was destroyed by fire of Friday night. A woman escaped from the flames by throwing hereself from the third floor into a blanket, which was held to receive her.

General Sir George Walker, who has met with a severe accident by his borse running away with him, continues in a dangerous state, his shoulder-bone being fractured in two places, independent of which he received a severe internal bodily injury

The inhabitants of Hampton have been recently kept in terror by a gang of ruffians, who have scarcely permitted a night to pass without committing a robbery of some kind or other. Dwellinghouses, out-houses, stables, &c. have been plundered, and every

houses, out-houses, stables, &c. have been plundered, and every thing portable indiscriminately carried off.

On Tuesday morning, during the absence of the mother, the infant daughter of Mr. Morris, of Union-street, Lambeth, aged about six years, fell into the fire. She was dreadfully burnt, and died in St. Thomas's Hospital the following morning. Verdict, Accidental Donta

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS .- On Friday, Mary Mason, the wife of W. T. Mason, was tried for deserting and exposing two of her children under the age of two years, at the doors of two of the inhabitants of Marlborough-street, but owing to the want of proof, that she had actually left them at the doors, she was acquitted; but detrained to be punished as a vagrant.

SOUTHWARK SESSIOKS.—On Friday, William Ladd was indicted for violently assaulting Elizabeth Humphries.—The prisoner had for violently assauring Euranoviii Euriphico. — in principle in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix, and being in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix, and being in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix, and being in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix, and being in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix, and being in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix, and being in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix, and being in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix, and being in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix, and being in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix, and being in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix, and being in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix, and being in arreurs of lodged with the husband of the prosecutrix. rent, received notice to quit, and was shut out. In about six weeks, he called, and demanded a tub which he had left; a dispute and he struck her several violent blows, particularly of abdomen, which (she being pregnant) brought on premature labour, and injured the child. He was found Guilty, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

Stephen Taylor was indicted for assaulting Mrs. Newton, with the lid of a saucejan, (which he had just bought) as she was passing along the Borough-road. In this case too, premature labour ensued, and the child exhibited marks of the prisoner's violence.—He

sued, and the child exhibited marks of the prisoner's violence.—He was found Guilly, and sentenced to be imprisoned aix months.

Bow-street.—On Friday, Benjamin Bloomfield was re-examined on the charge of obtaining money under 'false pretences, when Mr. Harmer, attorney for Mr. Shirley, said, he had advised his elient not to proceed against Bloomfield, a bond having been given, and ho did not think a conviction would follow. The Magistrates, however, seemed to be of opinion, that a false pretence had been used; but Mr. Shirley said, his object was to blow up a nest of conspirators—a set of the most dangerous and designing men, of whom he believed Mr. Bloomfield was the dupe, and the victim.—The case was then ordered to stand over.

The demand for the NEW PRENCH STRIPES for furnishing, introduced by MILES and EDWARDS, still increases, and this is not surprising, when the great advantages they possess over the most expensive Silks made use of for the same purpose are taken into nsideration. Families about to furnish their houses may now effect the important saving of full one-third in the expense, in consequence of the extraordinary reduction in the prices of all manufactured articles within the last few months, and they have manuactured articles within the list lew mouths, and they have an opportunity of inspecting at the New Chints Furniture and Moreon Warehouse, No. 134, Oxford Street, (nearly opposite Habover Square,) an entirely new stock for the best Town printed Chintz Furnitures, Moreons, Merino Damasks, &c. &c. which are selling at such prices as will astonish every person who has been in the habit of purchasing from goods manufactured in former years.—
N. B. From the Corner of Great Turnstile, Holborn.

ADVERTISEMENT. ]—Advantageous opportunity for purchasing Bedding at the oldest established Feather Warehouse in London, 40, Drury-lane, opposite Great Queen-street, and corner of Long Acre. Walker and Co. baving succeeded Mr. John Barrowcliffe, (retired from business) take this method of acquainting the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they continue to sell on the very lowest terms; and having imported and laid in a large and extensive new Stock of prime Dantzic and Irish feathers, Beds, Mattresses, Palliasses, Blankets, Fourpost, Tent, Waterloo, and Hulf-tester Maho-gany or stained Bedsteads, with or without Furnitures. The pro-prietors are persuaded the Public will find it their interest in purprictors are persuaded the Public with and it their interest in purchasing Belding, &c. &c. at the above Warehouse. The undermand will denote the cheapness of their Feethers:—Best White Goose warranted, well stoved, sweet and free from dust, &s. &d. to Ss. per lb.; Common do. 1s. &d. to 2s. &d. per lb.; Best Grey Goose warranted well-dressed, 1s. 10d. to 2s. &d. per lb.; Common do. 1s. to 1s. &d. per lb.; Common do. 1s. to 1s. &d. per lb.; Common do. 10d.—Ready made Tick's sold at Prime Cost to Purchasers of Einthers. Feathers.

•	SHIP	nkws.		
Arrives Malls	Due	Arrived	Maile	Due
lDublin			Malta	
1Waterford			.Prance	
1 Guernsey &.			.Hamburg	
Helland			.Flanders .	
Gottenburgh			Jamaica.	
DRAI. Oct 19 -Wind			.Brazils	

DEAL, Oct 19.—Wind W. arrived and sailed for the river, the Freton, Morgan, from Belfast; and Hope, Wood, from the Mediterranean. Came down from the river, the John, Eibeck, and John, King, for Jamaica; Mars, Evans, for Liverpool; Merca's. Editings, for Antigua; Ridley, Ridley, for Trieste; and Mevageseey, Bowden for Naples. Sailed the Elizabeth, Riber, for New York; Lady Mackworth, Capes, for Honduras; and Idris, Evans, for Havre.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 19.—Wind W. Passed by the Ranger, Carter, from New Brunswick, for London. Arrived H. M. S. Hind, from a cruise; and Neptune, Blomden, from Malagar, for Havre.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 18.—Wind N.W. Arrived the Hawkesbury, Hun'er, from Quebee; and Harries, Cunting, from Malaga, and Gibraltar. Sailed the Francis and Ann, Thomas, for London.

MONTROSE, Oct. 16. Arrived the Movarch, Young, from Davis Straits, with 19 fish, 150 tons, and Hero, Young, from ditto, with 14 fish.

HULL, Oct. 18.—Arrived the Keiro, Colquinoan, from Davis Straits, with 4 fish, 140 butts! Egginton, Wilson, from ditto, with 8 fish, 290 butts; Lerd Wellington, Boyden; Progress, Merčer, and Mary Prancis, Williamson, for ditto.

ABERDEEN, Oct. 16. Arrived the St. Andrew Newton Pavis

ABERDEEN, Oct. 16. Arrived the St. Andrew, Newton, from Davis The Elizabeth, Davis, from Wales to Galway, was lost on the 14th inst.

The Milliam, Maris, from water to Galway, was lost on the fath inst. near Doulan, country of Clare.

The William, M'Neilago, from Irvine to Dublin, was lost ight inst. near Campbellown; erew and part of the materials saved.

THE Public this Thousand doub TO-MORRON time, a new Grand Mele SAIR'S BRIDE CARS Maj. r-Dome it with the state of the state o

RE-UPENING of the BEYPTIAN TORE, Ist November. RE-OPENING of the ESYPTIAN TORS, 1st November.—
If he Proprietor of the Egyptian Tomb feels himself bound to express his gratitude for the great encouragement the Public so liberally bestewed on him during the late \*co-on, and has the pleasurs to announce that, deeply impressed with a praper sense of what he ower them who so highly encouraged his former exertions, that he has spared no pains or expense to-gratify their curically on Egyptian Antiquities.

In addition to the former Exhibition he has introduced Six Models in Wax, representing the following Monuments:—
The great Pyramid of Shuphrene, on the reduced scale of 120 feet in 1 foot, every stone of the exterior and interior of the passage, chambers, and porticules, are in the due proportion, and so exactly contrived as to give the most correct idea of those ancient Monuments.

The Interior of the Temple, in the Isle of Philos, is most minutely executed and pointed.

and painted.

That of Herman es is also represented, stone or stone.

The entrance to an Egyptian Tomb in Gobnon, with an Archway over it, to elucidate the origin of the Arches.

That part of the Model of the Temb of Psamis, which hitherte has not been put before the Public, will be placed so as to give a complete idea of the Tomb.

the Tomb.

The great Temple of Issumbul, in Nubia, with all its Colorsal Figures, Sec. in their due proportions, will give a complete idea of the Higyptian excavations.—Admittance, is.

N. Ja. The Proprieter takes this early opportunity to amounce that the Egyptian Tomb will be finally closed at the end of February, 1882.

Just published, continued to the King's Return from Ireland, with a New Head (engraved by Hea'h) of Dr. Goldsmith, price Sc. bound, the 17th DINNOCK'S IMPROVED EDITION of Dr. GOLDSMITH'S

HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Invasion of Julius Cusar to the Death of George the Second; with a Confluentien to the Reign of George the Fourth; with a Classical and Modern Map, Questiens for Examination, Copious Notes, &c.

"We consider this to be one of the most complete Books of the kind for Education that has ever yet issued from the Press, and the improvements so ropious, as io marit a distinct culogium. The Editors deserve servy praise for the pains and labour they have bestowed in perfecting the Publication."—Literary Gasatte.

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9. CASES in SHRHERY, Significant the Nature and Structure of STRUEOUS or SOME STRUEOUS OF SOME STRUEOUS OF SOME STRUEOUS OF ST

## LONDON MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE, PRIDAY, OCT. Our market has been abundantly supplied with Grain during the week, and the trade in consequence is exceed and lower. Wheat meets a heavy sale, at a decline of Wheat meets a heavy sale, at a decline of from is. 2s. per quarter for the better kinds, and more for the thin ordinar 2s. per quarter for the better kinds, and more for the tain ordinal sorts, which from the greater part of what is now here. Barley, though taken off rather more freely than on Wednesday, is full in the per quarter cheaper than on Monday; and Boans and Posse set he avily, at a similar declina. The Oat trade is from is, to 2s per quarter lower, the arrival this week being large, and greatly exceeding the demand. In other articles there is no material variation to notice.

RETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on board Strong 

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of ERITTON CO.
weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Too
and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 30th of October
follows:— SHARRAL AVERAGE WEIGH SOTHERS INFORTATION

Wheat, Sie 4d - Barley, 35e 5d - Oats, 2ie 11d - Rye, 26e 5d - Hand Peace, 3le 5d. PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVE

LINICAD OF DOT	THE TAND STRANDS
PortugalGeld in Coin 0 0 p. es. Foreign Geld in Bars 3 17 101 New Doublooms 0 0	New Dollars Stand 0 4 10 New Louis, each 0 4 10
COURSE OF EXCHA Ameterdam 12 17 C.F. Ditio at Sight 12 14 Rotterdam 12 18 Antwerp 12 10 Hamburgh 36 I Altona 38 2 Paria, S daye Sight, 25 75 Ditte 26 5 Bordeaux 96 5 Frankfort on Main .157 Petersburg 3 U Vienna 16 22 Ess. flo.	NUE.—PRIDAY, Oct. 1981 Tricate Madrid

COMMERCIAL REPORT,
FROM OCTOBER 15, TO OCTOBER 29, INCHES

Plantation Sugars have continued in good demand, with variation in value. The home consumption is greater than we ever known, which is a strong indication of the progressively in proving state of the country. The quantity of Coffee brought to auction, being much greater than the demand, prices have in conequence given way, from 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Some speculation has manifested itself in Tobaccos, which has caused an improvemental 1 to 1. Spirits of all descriptions, are exceedingly depressed; ala small sale of Jamaica Rum, 12 to 16 over proof only brought 1s. 6d. per gallon, and stronger in proportion. The price of Brandy is altogether nominal. Since the sale of India Cotton, a good deal of business has been transacted at a premium of 1 to 1 upon Surat, and in one instance #; Benguls are also held with much firms with every prespect of an augmented currency in both sorts. Of add bales of New Orleans presented to public notice on Thursday, pay 50 bales were quitted at 104 to 11d. in bond, for good fair to print. There appeared several export orders, but at limits, inclusion with the views of the holders. The Liverpool Cotton Market is still devoid of animation. Notwithstanding the improved value of Tallow in St Petersburgh, no offect whatever has been product here. Yellow Candle offering plentifully at 44c. 6d.

PRICK	of the	PUBL	CFON	10.7	
STOCKS.	Mon.	Trues.	No.	The said	
Bank Stock		238	-	(C)	
3 per Cent. Reduced	77	77	273 9	22.00	
3 per Cent, Console	78	78	78	16000	
34 per Cent Consols	87	87		25.0	
Consols for Account	78	7.53	748	- 1 <b>3</b>	705 44
4 per Cent. Consols	-	964	- 60	•	
5 per Coat, Navy	1102.	111	111	z. <b>Z</b>	1
Bank Long Annuities		-			1
India Bonds	7 / p	72 P	71 3		
Exchequer Bills, 2d	5 p	4 9		52.436	
Ditto, 21d	_				
Omnium	_			7 Table 1	

BIRTHS

Ou Tuesday last, in Great Cumberland-street, Lady Glamman, heir, which died the same day.

Ou the 9th inst. at the Palace, Chester, Lady Charlotte Law, of the At Walmer, on Mour ay last, the Lady of Roar-Admiral Barvey,

ter, the 9th inst, at Edinburgh, the Lady of Rear Albahar City mander-in-ChieL; of a daughter. MARRIAGES.

Vesterday) ast, Mr. Clipperton, of Norwich, Soliston, as hand danghter of George Bayne, Esq. of Norwich, Soliston, as hand danghter of the late A. Cockburn, Esq. Afer, days since, at Otterden Church, Kent, the Hon. Capt. Afer, days since, at Otterden Church, Kent, the Hon. Capt. M.P. to Charlotte, second daughter of the late A. Cockburn, Esq. On Tuesday morning, at his house to Hans-place, Henry Philicarchy beloved and deeply lamented by his namerous family. On the 7th lust, suddenly, in her carriage, Mrs. Williams.

On the 7th inst. suddenly, in her carriage, Mrs. William Anglesen, Lady of Owen Williams, Esq. M.P. for Marlows

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No. 46.

(Pelephala)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1821.

Price 7d.

On Monday last was published, by CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside,

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CLERGYMAN, who has lately retired from the office of Tutor of a College, has taken up his residence in a Midland County, there he receives into bis House FOUR PUPILS, under 15 Years of Age, erms and Address to be had of the Editor of this Paper.

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## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 24, 1871.

Dispatches have been received by Viscount Sidmouth from the Marquis of Londonderry, dated Hanover, the 18th Instant, announcing the intention of His Majesty to return to England; and that the King has been pleased to fix upon Thursday the 25th instant, as the day of His departure from Hanover for that purpose. outh from the Marquis of

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Par a, Oct. 21.—Archinapy of Paris.—The last Bulletins of the health of Monseigneur the Cardinal Talleyrand, had announced enough to prepare us for the intelligence that this illustrious and excellent Prelate, would shortly be translated from that carry which he adorned by virtues that reflected honour on the Ciepts, which he adorned by virtues that reflected honour on the Ciepts, which he adorned by virtues that reflected honour on the Ciepts, which he adorned by virtues that reflected honour on the Ciepts, which he adorned by virtues that prefered honour on the Ciepts, which he adorned by virtues that the recreive of those eminent qualities which distinguished an Eccleciastical Prince. His decease took place yesterday, at twe viclock in the morning. He died without a struggle. He was prepared for this event by an holy resignation to the Divine Will, and he was strengthened in the last extremity, by all the supports of religion. He was born at Paris in the year 1736, and was christened Alexander Angustus Talleyrand Perigord. Descended from one of the most litustrious families in Prance; he was, after an education quite worthy of his rank and of the profession which he intended to embrace, soon promoted to a Bishopric and raised to the digitity of Archbishop of Rheims, which entitled him to anoint the Princes of his country.—By the death of the Archbishop of Paris, Louis XVIII. will have a mitre, and his Holineses a Cardinal's hat to dispose of. In looking over the list of the Sacred College, we find a great proportion of the members of very advanced ages. His Holiness is upwards of 79; the Cardinal Archbishop of Pirra 85; the Cardinal Archbishop of Sienna 81; the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. Oct. 22.—This day the mortal remains of his Eminence the deceased Archbishop of Langres 81; and several others are about 90. The youngest is the Cardinal Rodolph, John Joseph Reinier, Archduke of Austria, who, most likely, will wear the triple crown long before he reaches the age of the present Pope

is nominated a Peer of France.—Swirnald's Debata.

Lord Londonderry is expected to arrive in Paris in the course of a few days.—Constitutionel.

It is said that the Abbe Duc de Montesquieu, Peer of France, will be appointed Grand Almoner to the Crown.

Farmen Electrons.—The result of the Elections is now known. Every one calculates the probabilities, and compares the relative force of the party to which he attaches himself. It has been justly said, that every name which comes forth from the Electronal arm is a declaration of principle; and here it is seen beyond a doubt, that France rejects the Revolutionists. The Chamber will then present, according to every probability, a majority decidedly resolved to insure the triumph of legitimate Royalty.—Mondeur.

The last advices from Marseilles state, that the few individuals who have been attacked with the contagious fever are perfectly recovered, and that the state of health in that city, and on beard the ships in the harbour, is perfectly sound.

covered, and that the state of health in that city, and on beard the ships in the harbour, is perfectly sound.

Letters from Perpignan, dated the 13th inst. give the following details respecting the state of Barcelona:—On the 9th, the French physicians arrived in this ill-fated town. The people througed to the inn at which they alighted, and hailed their with a thousand thanks, as their deliverers. The arrival of these courageous physicians has inspired general confidence. The number that have died in Barcelona from the 7th of Sept. to the 6th of Oct. is upwards of 10,000. Apprehensions are entertained, that the populace en masse will endeavour to break through the cordon, if it be not removed to a more distant circumvallation.

Brussels, Oct. 17.—The Assiges at Ghent have sentenced Mr. Houdin, the Proprietor, and M. Peseux, the Editor of The Journal de Gand, the former to a fine of 1200 francs, and the lutter of 000 francs, for expressions relative to the affairs of Naples injurious to the allied Sovereigns. The accused were restored to liberty as soon as sentence was passed.

allied Sovereigns. The accused were restored to liberty as soon as sentence was passed.

Frankport, Oct. 14.--The change in the travelling route of the King of England appears to have been occasioned by the lead state of the roads from Dusseldorf to Osnahruck, which, at the period of his return, would, in the event of rain, render travelling impracticable. His Majesty's carriage was overturned on the Munster route; happily no accident was the consequence. The King's departure for Baden will take place about the 23d inst. His Majesty will probably stop at Gottingen and Cassel, therefore it will be the 28th before he can arrive here.

Oct. 17.--We have received the following intelligence from the frontiers of Moldavia, dated the 26th ult.:--"It is asserted that the Klaja Bey have heen decapitated, and his head sent to Constantinople. The new Sersskier has caused the Bishop of Roman to be nut in irons."

put in irons.

put in irons."

HANGTER, Oct. 16th.—The beautiful Princess of Salms, daughter of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, who is nineten years of age, is particularly noticed by his Majesty. The King's Physicians declared, that it was absolutely necessary that his Majesty should keep his bed five or six days, for which reason, the dinner at the Duke of Cambridge's, the procession to the church, and the arrand parade on Sunday morning, are countermanded. His excellency the Minister V. Arnswarldt, will set out on the 21st for Gottingen, to prepare for the arrival of the King, which, if his Majesty's health will permit, is to be on the 25th.

A robbery has taken place at Hanover, which has occasioned a good deal of conversation, as well as much activity on the part of the police. Sir B. Bloomfield left his watch in a chamber adjoining to his room. He was absent for a short time, a person with a

the police. Sir B. Bloomfield left his watch in a chamber adjoining to his room. He was absent for a short time, a person with a message from the King having detained him when on his way back to his chamber; but on returning, he discovered that the watch was gone. This loss is the more vexatious to Sir B. Bloomfield, as the watch was the gift of the King, and contains within it a fine likeness of his Majesty. All the endeavours of the police to get any traces of it, have as yet been fruitless.

Hangen, Oct. 16.-Accounts from St. Petersburgh of September 98, say, that Baron's Strogonoff strived there on the 25th; the Majesty. All the endeavours of the police to send a large sum of money to relieve the Greek facilities.

Viewal, Oct. 8.-We have just learned, that our capital will not be henoured with the presence of the King of Great Britain. Prince Nicholas de Esterhazy dispatched an extraordinary courier, with peremotory orders that his hotel here; and even his residence

rying on, have has changed access and strict access and part of Chanters and From that or continue the chanters are continued to the chanters are continued to the chanters are chanters are

a rupture; here is a second of the head of the second of the chiefs of the shipter is a second of the chiefs of the shipter is the second of the chiefs of the shipter is the shipter is the second of the chiefs of the shipter is the shipter is the shipter is the shipter is the shipter in the shipter is the shipter in the shipter is the shipter in the

re against an suspensent. We have this instant been informed, which had fillasian Ambanasach has just made a new communication to declare. Canadicationmed.

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And Many Thom and the suspensions in the Banant.

And Many A. A. The Secritors are going on here, and certes of turbulenge and seasefur has elace in different parts of the city. The Many is described a sease of the Ministers of Joseph had been, beater which had been beater with the suspension of the Many in the city. The Many is described in the suspension of the many of the country of the sovereign mobile, who intimated to bin that it he should be done as abligate done not be successed; and General Castance had been abligate done in the suspension of the suspen

## THE MING.

Tite Ring.

On the 18th, in the forenoon, His Majesty gave a private audience to the General in Chief, Count Beuningsen, and the Counters. Benningsen. His Majesty then gave a public audience, sitting on the Throne, and surrounded by the Dakes of Cambridge, she Ministers, the Chief Officers of the Court, &c. to the School of the Ministers, the Chief Officers of the Court, &c. to the Deputations from the General Assembly of the States of the Kingdow; the Mereditory Landmarchall, was at their head, having on his right hand, the President of the Scoond Chamber. His Majesty replied in the most gracious terms to the Address spoken by the President, Count Mecreveld. The High Chamberlain then presented deputations from numerous public bodies and cities. His Majesty received them standing, and answered the Addresses most graciously in the German language. In the afternoon, her Boyal Highness the Landgravine of Hesse Hombourg arrived in Hanover. In the evening, the officers of all the corps gave His Majesty a serenade by torchight, which had an uncommonly fine effect; above 1800 brothes colicted in a small compass in the garden of Herrenhausen, spread a mass of light which at a great distance was taken for a large hall of fire. The King appeared at the balomy of the palace fronting the garden, and was welcomed with the londest acclamations. On the 18th, the King reviewed the troops, near Stocken; fourteen butallions of infantry, several brigades of artillery, and eight regiments of cavalry, were collected. His Majesty, and horse back, and the Princesses and a numerous suite in carriages drawn by sit and four horses. Both the troops and the numerous speciators (200 carriages were fawn up opposite the life) received His Majesty with the most enthusiastic transports of loyalty. When the King had returned to the centry, the Governor-General, behind the troops and the numerous speciators (200 carriages were fawn up opposite the life) received His Majesty with the most enthusiastic transports of loyalty. When the King had retu

MOADAY. COUNTY OF LINEAUCAN PROSECULAR AND ANALYSIS ANALYSIS AND ANALYSIS ANALYSIS AND ANALYSIS A

the Genthey to good with the learning of the first warrer sear account to the though fourther learning of the first the property and it definitions and developed the first warrer property and it is the parish of Kildi melecut day; Westlemberg on typic business of the parish of Kildi melecut day; Westlemberg on typic business of the parish of Kildi melecut day; Westlemberg on typic business of the parish of Kildi melecut day; Westlemberg on typic business of the parish of Kildi melecut day; Westlemberg on typic business of the parish of Kildi melecut day; Westlemberg on typic business of the parish of Kildi melecut day to the request Mr. Furlong objected; they then commenced his insertions, and and the parish of the parish of the parish of the request Mr. Furlong objected; they then commenced his insertions, and debto among the ruffiness, who run array in all directions, and without obtaining any free-arriva. Therefore, the wind his parish of the parish of the red with a state of the parish of th

through the streets of Limerick the most marked indifference and observable in the conduct of the lower orders. The Charlevilla, yeomanry are now on permanent duty, in consequence of the yeomanry are now on permanent duty, in consequence of the yeomanry are now on permanent duty, in consequence of the yeutrages which occur nightly in that neighbourhood: We hear that the Adare yeomanry corps, which was most distinguished during the rebellion, is also to be placed on duty. Their Captain, Richard Smith, Esq. has liberally offered 501 for the apprehension of the murderers of Walsh. A yeomanry corps is shout to be established at Hospital, in the county of Limerick. May, Gennair John Lambert, K.C.B., has been directed to fix his head-quarties at Newcastle, in the County of Limerick, and to draw thicker has many troops as he shall think necessary to put a total step to outrages. The 43d, are reported to be on their march to Limerick and it is also stated, that the 11th and 49th regiments are so defined for the Limerick district. The 42d Highlanders, are going to Limerick. Three Troops of the 3d Drag, are in Limerick garrison. At the county of Limerick Sessions, Michael Haley was principled to the county of Limerick Sessions, Michael Haley was principled to the county of Limerick sessions, michael Haley was principled to the county of Limerick sessions, michael Haley was principled to the county of Limerick sessions, michael Haley was principled to the county of Limerick sessions, michael Haley was principled to the county of Limerick sessions, michael Haley was principled to the county of Limerick sessions, michael Haley was principled to the county of Limerick sessions, michael Haley was principled to the county of Limerick sessions, michael Haley was principled to the county of Limerick sessions are constituted by Mr. Adam Corneal, for having assaulted bith on the session of the session would be appeared to the county of Limerick sessions are constituted to the county of Limerick county of Limerick county of Limeric

At the county of Limerick Sessions, Michael Haley was pitched by Mr. Adam Corneal, for having assaulted bim on the lime of August last, by striking him with a speak, and, at the same lime anying, he would kill him, for having gone out at night, assaining the Magistrates in apprehending the housest fellows who tritled him. Torrance. Mr. Corneal applied to Mr. Barrington, Croim Solicitor, stated, that he was in attendance, as a witness for the Croim at the last Assizes, in the prosecution for the murder of Mr. Tarren, and required his assistance. Mr. Barrington, according attended this prosecution, and put the Court in possession displaying the case, and of their injurious tendency. The Jury Mr. Inches of the case, and of their injurious tendency. The Jury Mr. Ingare of the case, and of their injurious tendency. The Jury Mr. Ingare of the case, and of their injurious tendency. The Jury Mr. Ingare of the case, and of their injurious tendency. The Jury Mr. Ingare of the case, and of their injurious tendency. The Jury Mr. Ingare of the case, and of their injurious tendency. The Jury Mr. Ingare of the case, and of their injurious tendency. The Jury Mr. Ingare of the case, and of their injurious tendency. The Jury Mr. Ingare of the case, and in the memoral, and was incretofice of good character, the control of the country of Mayo, a meeting of the Magistrates has been advertiged; a strong disposition to severe associations, and corn and substance of the Magistrates has been advertiged; a strong disposition to severe associations, and corn and substance of the Magistrates has been advertiged; a strong disposition to severe associations, and corn and substance of the Magistrates has been advertiged in the their country. We shall not the desired of the Magistrates has been advertiged in the desired of the Magistrates has been advertiged to the Magistrates has been adv

COURT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

individuant v. The Earl Isinta Contravine The plaintiff sought to be secover the amount of four bills of exchange, in an action of Assembly to be secover the amount of four bills of exchange, in an action of Assembly to the opinion of Laster Court sitting in Sense, on certain special points. The plaintiff of was administrator to the late W. Hope, Esq. of the East Indies, who had realised unsaiderable property, who turned the property he had into four bills of exchange, which were transmitted to England by the Jane, Duckess of Gordon; and Mr. Hope, with his family, took his passage to England, in 1809, in another vessel; which was robot with all its crew. The questions on which the points turned were: first, whether an action of Assumpsit could lie against the intestate's Power to Atterney for three of these bills, was legally be distherized to indorse these; thereby whether the company could of metal the Statute of Limitations.

blead the Statute of Limitations.

The Court, after hearing the arguments of Counsel, took time to consider their judgment.

### LORD MAYOR'S COURT, GUILDHALL.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, GUILDHALL.

A question of some importance relative to the admissibility of the common Sergeant, in the case of Harding and others, plaintiffs, saminst Heyliger, defendant, and Alcharne, garnishee.

The Common Sergeant, in the case of Harding and others, plaintiffs, saminst Heyliger, the wife of Capt. Heyliger, had obtained from the course of the Common Sergeant, and Alcharne, garnishee.

Archarles a packer in the City, to be packed up, in order to their design forwarded to Mrs. Heyliger, then at St. Omer's, in France. Against these goods, which, from their quantity, were contained an no less than 65 packages, several foreign attachments were issued while in the hands of Mrs. Alchorne, the garnishee, and among others by the plaintiffs, for a claim of 2521, due to them. Measurements of the property of the property of the correct Christian name of the correct of the property. By this piece of management, Measurements, and the property of the property attached, there appeared every two-bability of their recovering the whole of their debt. The garnishee, however, was advised to try the case with them, upon the growing that the goods were not delivered to her in the name or as the property of Captain Heyliger. On the trial in the Mayor's Court trible Jury found a verdict for the validity of the attachment, thereby an deciding the property to be the defendant's. The goods attached that the goods were not delivered to her in the name or as the property of Captain Heyliger. On the trial in the Mayor's Court trible Jury found a verdict for the validity of the attachment, no prevent of the property to be the defendant's. The goods attached the growing the property to be the defendant's. The goods attached the growing the property to be the defendant's. The goods attached the property which, according to Mrs. Heyliger, statement, had been were not delivered to her attachment, no prevent and the property which, according to Mrs. Heyliger's statement, had been beginned to the trial and the only purchased

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

"Monday, Thomas Dane, a jeweller, in Regent-street, was abdicted for having in his possession on the 21st of August last, due pair of diamsand ear-rings, value 20. one pearl ring, 11. one tury quoise stone set in gold, value 21. and one gold chain, value 21. the property of George Ellmore, he (the defendant) knowing the same to have been stolen. It appeared that a lad, named Mitchell, had been suspected of robbing Mrs. Ellmore of property to a great resemble and, is consequence of information she went to the designment, and, is consequence of information she went to the designment, and, is consequence of information she went to the designment, and, is consequence of information she went to the designment, and the officer to whom he was given in the sendant as soon, where she discovered some of her property in his window; her husband and the officer to whom he was given in the manner in which he became possessed of the articles. Twelve manner in which he became possessed of the articles. Twelve manner in which he became possessed of the property in his possess, who had seen the stones in his possession before he had mannactured that he might be allowed to produce six witnesses, who had seen the stones in his possession before he had mannactured them into the articles produced on his trial; why takey had not been called he could not tell. Mr. Alley and Mr. Alle

Smith for 14 days, Sentt for seven days, and the female was fined is in the Buckingham Sessions, Susar Swift, was indicted for send-sing a threatening letter with a view to extort money; it appeared that she had lived as housemaid to Mr. Manwaring Davis, of Addington Heure, from July, 1819, to March, 1820, when she left the place without assigning any reason at the time for so doing. On the let of August last, a letter was delivered to Mr. M. Davis by his servant, signed "Swift," wherein she stated, that her reason for leaving her place was what she had seen between Henry Horne and him. A second and third letter, in a similar style, were sent to Mr. Davis. The charge is stated in the third letter, but with meshall not cully our columns by a repetition. With respect to the ademand, she says, "I am requested by you to say what will satisfy me: I should rather have left it to you. Six hundred pounds will datirfy me—I will not take less. Say when and where I may receive him—On the lat of September, Swift and her brother-in-law, Elichard favin, were taken before a Magistrate, when the four letters were produced, and acknowledged by Swift to have been a bent by her; but that her brother, Savin, wrote them. He did not deny this, but said he wrote nothing more than what his sister dictented to him. These confessions were not signed by the parties, that were verified on oath by two Magistrates who were present at the examination. The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilly. Immediately after the preceding trial, Swift and Savin were indicted for a conspiracy, and tried by the same Jury, with the same result.

STATE OF SERVICE

On Thereday, John Bensevani strebble absentives of see, was indisted far see along a piece of printed cottes were to slop in Mountainese, the along and on their yet was seen seminist down Onkleys street, which was picked up by an accomplier, who, on the purposit becoming hos, dropped it alon. The prisoner was seen surpaid with a gang of this was picked up by an accomplier, who, on the purposit becoming hos, dropped it alon. The prisoner was found Guildy.—The Chairman sans, sherecrould be no absent he was leagued with a gang of this was in the prisoner was found for the grand fur yound a state bill against Henry Palmer and Thom. Josek Farks, for a misdenacemour, and another for a comprisery, both at the peacention of Sir Tho. Champnery, Bart. for having obtained bills of enchange from him to a large amount on pretence of getting them discounted.

On Thursday, William Grifiths, a boy, was convicted of stealing a coat, value left, the property of James Lowe, on the same night, in the same place. The Court sentenced him to seven years 'Intra-pertaclous,' the property of James Lowe, on the same night, in the same place. The Court sentenced him to seven years 'Intra-pertaclous,' the property of James Lowe, on the same night, in the same place. The Court sentenced him to seven years 'Intra-pertaclous,' the property of James Lowe, on the same night, in the same place. The Court sentenced him to seven years 'Intra-pertaclous,' the property of James Lowe, on the same night, you and the prisoner Guilty, and the Court sentenced him to be transported for seven years.

A fellow, named Christopher Watts, was charged with having stolon a trimks from behind the currisage of Lady M. A. Warke.—The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, and the Court the Court devention, and seen them pick the pockets of a mumber of persons in the fair. Mr. Watter, the keeper of the god, in formed the court, that boys of this description were new sent down to the hullen, at Portsmouth, where a sehol was established for their clucation; and that the disci

These Sessions commenced on Wednesday, when Ann Norris and Mary Palmer were indicated for assauking J. Thompson, and stealing ds. from his pesson. As the processor as the 9th inst. was walking in Whitechapel, Palmer came running towards him, seemingly at grest agitation, and begged for Gen's sake that he would cupe with her to the assistance-of a person whe was in great distress. He accampanied her to a house mear the spot, and went up stairs into a bed-room; where Nogrie made her appearance and demanded some money "for the room." The processor refused to give any, and was anxious to make his suit; but the prisoner placed her back against the door, and swore with a disgusting oath that she would have some money, or he should not go out of the house slive. Apprehensive of some violence, he gave her a shilling, but that would act satisfy them, and he gave them he some. They endeavoured to rife his pockets; they dragged him anto another poom, where they got him on the floor, and Norris asid several times "Murder the "Atlempth, after a desperate struggle he extricated himself, and escaped. The transaction took place between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, and witness was perfectly sober. Verdict-Guilly, Duth. Agad 21 and 16. The Learned Judge, in the course of his charge to the Jury, observed, that it was really a fearful consideration, shat such a scene as had been described should occur in the heart of the Metropolis, and almost at noon day; and he thought it was, a matter well described should occur in the heart of the Metropolis, and almost at noon day; and he thought it was, a matter well described should occur in the heart of the Metropolis, and almost at noon day; and he thought it was, a matter well described should occur in the heart of the Metropolis, and almost at noon day; and he thought it was, a matter well described should occur in the heart of the Metropolis, and almost at roon of the Metropolis, and almost at roon day; and he thought it was, a matter well described should occur in the heart

POMCE.

Bow-Strest.-On Monday, an attorney, (whose name is for some improper reasons concealed in the reports in the daily papers,) was charged with a fraud on the Stamp Office, by obliterating the writing on a probate stamp, value 3M in order to obtain the repayment from Government to that amount. He was ordered to

payment from Government to that amount. He was ordered and bail.

On Wednesday, a further examination of Mr. Bloomfield, on Wednesday, a further examination of Mr. Bloomfield, of liaving obtained money under false pretences took place. Mr. C. Phillips attended as Counsel for the accused. Sir R. Birnie, and Mr. Minshall, were the preseiding Magistrates, and when the defendant was brought in, Sir R. B. desired Mr. Bhearley the prosecutor, to be called; but that person did not appear, and in a minute or two after, a letter signed "W. Shearley," was put into the hands of the Magistrates, the purport of which was, that he had made some discoveries which induced him to believe, that he had been mistakes in accusing Mr. Bloomfield with a franklent intention, and that under the circumstances, he should withdraw his charge, and he did so by the advice of his Solicitor! A charge was made by a person on behalf of a Mr. Aspinall, who, he stated, had been defisuated of 200. but when this charge came to be enquired into, it turned-out that Mr. Aspinall had taken a bill for the money; so that charge was abandoned. Mr. Phillips said, he was instructed to state a fact which must place. Mr. Bloomfield's character beyond suspicion—a fact acknowledged by the prosecutor himself, and for the publication of which as as honourable individual he felt a laudable anxiety. At the period, when the sum of two hundred pounds was paid by the prosecutor for Mr. Bloomfield, a bond was entered into by that gentlefrant by which he bound himself to repay that south the said of the sum of two hundred pounds was paid by the prosecutor which he bound himself to repay that south bond became due; Mr. Bloomfield was waited noon by the prosecutor; and he then communicated to him the failure of that negociation and tendered him the smount of the bond, which the prosecutor falt he would not be justified in receiving before he returned

the instrument upon which the suns had been obtained. Air. P alluded to the ungenerous and even slanderous instructions flung out against a distinguished individual, für Henjamin Bloomfield.

the instrument upon which the sous had been obtained. Air. P. glittleded to the ungenerous and even alanderous instruments fleng out against a distinguished individual, für ideajamin Bloomsfeld, by that portion of the Press whose interest, or whose infertible pulley is was-the bleet every the Sovereim. It was Mr. Bloomsfeld's most services of the control of the pullent individual so singled, to had not the slightest knowledge of these transactions. Mr. Minshull said the Mayistrates thought it was expedient that some security should be given for the appearance of the defendant if he should be wanted, and he must therefore give built, himself in 1001, and two surrates in 301, seeth; before he was set at hereact. In 1001, and two surrates in 301, seeth; before he was set at the soften on Monday; a man, named Levi; and Leva along the should be made to the soften on Monday; a man, named Levi; and promise to be forthcoming at the proper hour. As soon as the name of Levi was called, the prosecutor, who was also a Petiticate lane Jew, was not to be found; but it was soon ascretained that his departure had been sanctioned by Hyam, notwithstanding the charge of robbery upon which that coastable yas-bound to detain blim. Levi was discharged, and then he said, that Hyam told him that if he would give half a guines he whould not be locked up. Levi offered all he had (a crown.) which was accepted, and he was his own mastre upon those terms until the next day, when he appeared according to his undertaking. Drinkwaget the offere said, that a man who had been in the putice-room in the earty part of the day pointed out to him the person who charged the case of Hyam, who permitted him to excape. Lewis Lyons declared that it was the notionous practice of Hyam to levy cutivous the control of the put to the day pointed out to him the person who charged the control of the day pointed out to him the person who have control of the c

A Court of Common Council was held on Friday, when Mr. Ald. Waithman called its attention to his conduct as Sheriff on the 26th Aug., which he again defended, and introduced three letters, one from Earl Bathurst, desiring to know the precise time at which the alleged outrage on the civil power took place; the second an answer thereto from the Sheriff; and the third a letter from one Mortimer, belonging to the Sheriffs' Office, confirming the details given by the Sheriff some time since of the transactions on that day. All these documents were ordered to be entered on the journals.—Mr. Favell then moved a vote of thanks to Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P. for his assiduous attention to his duty in Parliament, and for his indefatigable exertions in promoting every object which may tend to enconomize the public expenditure, and to present him with the freedom of the city in a gold box. This motion occasioned some debate, and Mr. Alderman Browne moved the previous question, but at length the original motion was carried. but at length the original motion was carried.

freedom of the city in a gold box. This motion occasioned some debate, and Mr. Alderman Browne moved the previous question, but at length the original motion was carried.

\*\*Advertisement.\*\*]—We know that the Papers marked W in "The Country Constitutional Guardian" are from the pea of the "Author of the Letter from the King." This new monthly paradician, published at Bristol, will be introduced to town, on Thursday next, by Messys. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterioo-place; of whom, and of every London Bookseller, it may be punctually had.

\*\*Advertisement.\*\*]—No Discovery of the kind has been so generally adopted in the Fashlomable World as Atkinson's Vegetable Hair Oil, or Ourling Flaid; B is new ennoidered an inside pensible appendage to the toliet, for revenerating the hair; it is no pre-emisont, that medical men of the first eminence pre-aribe it, and in all cases where the hair has fallen off from premature decay, such as fevera, accessionement, or other illness, change of climate, perspiration, internet stany, &t. it is warranted to restore 4t to its original blackness and beauty; for dreesing the bair, it is far preferable to oils, extracts, or p. matums, making the hair softer and more glossy, and giving it such strength smd shabitoky, that it retains fits curt during exercise, or in damp weather, Pri e 3s. 6d.; 10s. 6d., and one guinea.—Also, Atkinson's Vegetable Dve, well known as the only infallible article which changes grey or red hair on the Read, or whiskers, to an auburn or black, so permanent that washing, &c. instead of removing, renders soore durable. Price 5s.; 10s. 6d., and one guinea.—And Atkinson's Amirosial roap, made by a new proceas, removes redorss, bardness, and inventees of removing, renders soore durable. Price 5s.; 10s. 6d., and one guinea. Advertisement.—A-Advantageous opportunity for purchasing Bedding at the oldest extal ushed Feather Warehouse in London, 46, Priury lane, 0, opposition of the fact Queen from the site of the principal state this south of the proposit

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

.. The unprecedented patronage by which this paper honoured, demands not only our warmest acknowledgments to the Public, but our most strenuous exertions to render it in all the emotic, one our most streamous exercises to remove at what the parts worthy the support it receives. We have, at a very considerable expense, council a new tire to be founded expensive for John Bull, with which it is this day, for the first time, printed. The chief advantage arising from its adoption will be found by our renders in the power it affords us of publishing, of least, one-third more of original matter than we have hitherta have sale to sie. been abla to give.

least, one-third more of original matter than we have hitherto been able to give.

X.Y's exvellent Song is unavoidably delayed till next week, in order to enable us to give the music of the air to which it is written. The fourth Letter of PAUL Porters is also inevitably postponed. Defensos shall have a place next week.

Systetators has been received, and deserves our acknowledgments. A Lover of Truin in our next.

We have not the slightest notion who Joe Hurcombe is—is he above? We never heaved of him, and shall really feel obliged by our friend, who sent us an account of his conduct in St. Groupe's Fields, if he would give us some information—Bull has neither time more space to waste upon any thing obscure.

H. has come to hand, and the anecdotes he relates of a certain Judge shall be enquired into.

A correspondent who subscribed to creet a monument to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Pickening, late Uwale of Paddington, visibes us to ask the Rev. Mr. Mancun, of Radicul celebrity, at that place and Northampton, whether any steps have been taken towards carrying the design into execution? and in what Banker's hands the amount subscribed is lodged?

The M.P. to whom we replied last week, is not the correspondent who firmished us with an attack upon a most exemplary person, to whom we never meant to reply.

E.S.D., W.S.X., A Factor, An Apple-woman, Scrittator, Q., Stephen Duck, Lines to Lady Dacre, Fun, Fashionable Movements, and Bo-reep, are received.

We are much obliged to an Inhabitant of the Barough. We bedieve that the conduct with which he charges one of the persons named is felony by law. The proof of the practice, which he sent visionally the parties yet.

The letter from Sheffield shall be taken care of as soon as possible, as shall that from Somernething to our correspondent whose initials are O. B. for not inserting his letter about Wilson last week; the trush verds had in this paper.

B.S. puts a case which is libellous, even if founded in truth.

G.B.'s quotations are from a work so despicable, that it w

This paper.

B. S. puts a case which is libellous, even if founded in truth.
G. B.'s quotations are from a work so despicable, that it would not be fair to notice it as an instance of II hig ribaldry.
VENTAN certainly shall be noticed, he came too late for this week, as did the Parody.

as did the Parody.

If e will endeavour to make the arrangement a Constant Reader
suggests; indeed we have done so in our Monday Edition already.

No. IV. has been reprinted-two or three times.

"A Family Man" and we quite agree; he will admit the necessity
funpleasant as it was) of what we did-we see no cause for repetition.

DETECTOR is all rays welrome.

THALIA will find that her better has been received by us hast night, and not before.

The work our correspondent from Plymouth alludes to, we have

newer seen.

We are obliged to our correspondent for his information; but we neer already apprised that Olive, akias Princess of Combertand, took up her abode in the Fleet preserving.

The School of Elequence, and innumerable articles, have arrived too late.

tensation and .... In our paragraph respecting Ma. Hunn's freedom London, for "voted the freedom of the Lify in a Pill-box" read

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LAST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at Three o' Clock.

## PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

During the last week, the fluctuations in the public securities have been pretty extensive; but vesterday afternoon they parily regained their former prices. They opened at 77‡ for Money, and 77‡ for the Account.

l Exchequer Bills .... 10001.54 p **5001.** 4 6

FRENCH FUNDS.

69-95 | Bank Sh Div. 1 July 1590 99 25 | Kr. Lond. 1 mo. 25 55 3 mo. 25-35 5 per ct. Con. 22 Sept. Recon. Div. 22 Marca

#### JOH N BULL.

## LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

WE beg to call the serious attention of our readers to a most important communication, which we have received from IRELAND. It will be found highly interesting, as developing the real state of that disturbed country, and the cause of the commotions by which it is agitated; indeed the interest it must create is greatly increased by the com-mission of fresh outrages, which have taken place since is was written, and of which, we lament to say, authentic and distressing accounts will be found in other parts of our

There was a debate in the Common Council on Friday, about Mr. HUMB.—To analyze such a thing would be to waste time. He was voted the freedom of the city in a pill bex, which the Lord Mayor was directed to order.

WE know from experience that the fishwomen, the dustmen, chimney-sweepers, and such gentry, admirers and followers of HUNT, CAROLIEB, WADDINGTON and Co, talk—(and talk like blockheads,) with raptures of the conduct of SIR ROBERT WILSON in the rescue of LAVALETTE; but they are the people who count THIS-TLEWOOD a martyr, and deplore that distinguished military officer Colonel DESPARD, as a victim to tyranny. And we are, therefore, not surprised at the unconnected trash which they pour forth in extelling the present political bugbear for his flagrant breach of the laws of a country in which he was living; but one thing does surprise —and that is, that SIR ROBERT WILSON himself should have alluded to the affair: feeling, however, that justice should be done to all men, we have no besitation in giving some extracts from SIR ROBERT'S examinations and letters at PARIS, quite sure, that as he thinks great advantage will arise to him by the publication of a few documents, his case must be proportionably improved by re-calling to the recollection of our readers, a few more.

The first curious paragraph which presents itself to our notice, and which marks the character of Sir ROBERT's

domestic corre it this, which is contained in a letter from his brother. to tonga on

letter from his brother.

"If," ways Mr. Wilson, "the in-propers to coverence the capt."

If," ways Mr. Wilson, "the in-propers to coverence the capt."

"ps, and caps visible to serve as a beacon of alarm in France and in foreign countries."

This puragraph, Ser Robbert Wilson says, in his answer to the Court, "is a piece of reasoning purely special attree and hypothetical, without any present object."

No doub! it is so—because Sir Robbert Wilson says so. But if in any ordinary case—in a case or loing, we will say out of the present outrages in Ireland, the police were to out of the present outrages in Ireland, the police were to find in a man's trunk, a letter to his brother, in which he said, "If it is intended to burn down Mr. O'Flannagan's "house, the fire ought to be put to the thatch, because it will communicate more quickly to that than to any other part," what would the police to ?- As we profess to know nothing what would the police to ?—As we profess to know nothing of Irish police, we cannot say; but we think that MR. O'FLANNAGAN would hardly sleep the quieter in his dwelling for being told, that the words "were purely speculative and hypothetical;" nor do we imagine his apprehensions would be entirely overcome, by being assured that the communication had "had no present object."—At all events the subject is rather a strange one for an Englishman to speculate upon, while writing to a British officer.

man to speculate upon, while writing to a British officer.

SIR ROBERT subsequently says, that his brother's speculations arose aut of his disapprobation of the conduct of the Allied Powers. But, we would ask, to what country, and to what order of things does MR. WILSON'S Letter allude, which is not FRANCE, nor a foreign country ! and which Letter it appears was written in ENGLAND.

It is droll enough to observe, that, in the translation of the French trial, SIR BOBERT'S brother in question is called SIR EDWARD WILSON—though he has quite as much right tow title as SIR ROBERT, as he is not so great a goose as to assume one, it may be as well to set the mistake right by observing, that it arose from a clumsy translation of the word Sieur, which is always applied in France to persons of inferior rank and circumstances.

However, passing from the long tedious details of legal proceedings, more tiresome in France than in England, and leaving SIR ROBERT and SIR EDWARD to their fraternal speculations upon keeping up a fire, and overturning ternal spectramions upon keeping up a arc, and overturning the order of things, we will give part of Sir Robert's Letter to Lord Grey (who is said by Sir Robert to be a very "discreet man,") which, we think, many of our readers may have forgotten. The British GREERAL says to the Noble Earl-" It was determined that the fugitive to the Noble Earl—" It was determined that the fuglive 
should wear the English uniform. I had no difficulty in 
procuring from SIB CHARLES STUART, at my request, 
and on my responsibility, passports for GENERAL WALLIS 
and Col. Lesnock—names which we chose, because they 
were not preceded by Christian names."

This is the first top of this house, because they

This is the first step of this honourable action -- Sin Ro-BERT WILSON, trusted and confided in by SIR CHARLES STUART, obtains two passports under FALSE PRETENCES, and smuggles away a convicted French felon in the UNIFORM OF A BRITISH GENERAL.

The second step is equally meritorious; they find GENE-RAL BRISBANE'S Aid-du-Camp; they tell him, that they were obliged to go through Compeigue, with a person who must remain unknown, and that they wished to stop in some retired quarter, "He (the Aid-du-Camp) frankly " replied," says Wilson, " that he would entirely TRUST "TO US; that his existence depended on preserving his estua-"tion, but he would not hesitate in acceding to our proposition since he saw we were interested in it."
Thus a Brother Officer is implicated innocently in a

crime at which his principle; and loyalty would have revolted, had it been named to him; und Wilson consoles himself for thus putting a young gentleman's life and character in jeopardy, to save Mr. LAVALETTE, by "encouraging a hope, that a day would one time "arrive, in which it might be possible for him to acknow." " lege the service.

We are glad for the officer's sake that be has suffered nothing by his reliance on Sir Robert and his friends, as we are inclined to think unless Brother EDWARD's fire burns brighter than it seems likely to do, that the day is far distant, when Brother ROBERT will have the power of acknowledging any thing except the charity he has received from a "humane and benevolent public." Nor is this officer the only victim of his conduct: the sephew of his patron and benefactor, LORD HUTCHINSON, was also inveigled into the scheme, and all his best hopes and prospects blighted.

Now, coolly and dispassionately, we ask our rea upon his own shewing, there is any thing very honourable, or very meritorious in all this conduct? The laws of a country are violated. The English ambassador, representing the KING of England, is tricked out of two passports, by an ENGLISH OFFICER. A condited French felon is drest up in a British General's uniform. The character and existence of a young officer are most seriously endangered. The culprits are subsequently taken, tried, convicted, and imprisoned; and this is the fact to which SIR ROBERT WILSON is compelled to revert, to shew that he ever did any thing worthy of remembrance; added to which, let us never forget that the principal testimony brought forward in his favour, is extracted from the brief of his paid, hired, advocate, into which brief his praises must liuve been of a necessity put by SIR ROBERT WILSON himself.

The real fault of the government has been its LENIUNCY with respect to Wilson. He should have been dismissed the service for this very affair, it would not only have been right and just towards our own Sovereign, whose uniform had been disgraced, and whose representative had been cheated, but to the KING of FRANCE, against whose life and safety the amiable Monsieur Lardette had been convicted of couspiracy

SIR ROBERT has published various certificates and documents: but one were to have escaped his memory which we think it quite thir to insert in this place; for his conduct after the itribing consideration evinced towards him in its promulgation is so extraordinary, as almost to incline us to excuse all his actions upon the score of some derangement of intellect.

"GENERAL ORDERS.
"Horse-Gues-"Horse-Guards; May 10, 1816.
"So long as Mujor-General Sie Robert Wilson, and Captalé

John Histrate Mascin, of the Commander-in-the function was the trial, the Commander-in-the making any core atom on their conduct.

The Proceedings Maying now torminated, the Commander of the Prince Regent's commands to the last their trial and conviction of those Officers. The trial and conviction of those Officers in the trial and conviction of those Officers of the instance of Major-General Sir Robert Wilson, the Trial and conviction of those Officers of his standing in His Majesty secrets, had high displacement that officers of his standing in His Majesty secrets, had high displacement in the same and the continuous ston, and a nazervine true and of a Major-General, should have been as unmindful of what was due to his profession, as well as by the Government under whose protection he had contained the deal his seek to counteract the laws and defent the public instince of the was to counteract the laws and defent the public instince of the was to counteract the laws and defent the public instince of the was to counteract the laws and defent the public instince of the was to counteract the laws and defent the public instince of the was to counteract the laws and defent the public instince of the for his Royal Highness consider the means by which the was to counter and the well then for his Royal Highness cannot admit, that any circumstance ontid fustify a British Officer in having obtained to some year partexers, passports in feigned names, from the representative of his one of the passport for himself, and a subject of his Most Christian Majesty, under seathened in the public in the surface of the Prench Government, but to carry him such disquise through the British lines?!"

"While the Prince Regent cannot but consider it was a such disquise through the British lines?"

"While the Prince Regent cannot but consider it holding so high a rank in the army, he should have conduct of Captain John Ik Hutchinson, for having been himself an active instrument in atra action of so culpable a nature, more especially in

The radicals who spoke at the City meeting (of which we have given an account in another part of our Paper, affect to meer at WILSON's degradation, and to call it anounable; but we know every turn of WILSON's mind. we can see into his heart of hearts—and WE KNOW that we can see into his heart of hearts—and WE KNOW that he feels his dismissal bitterly and peignantly, and we rejoice that he does so. Knowing this, however, we are quite of opinion that the document just quoted must at least counterbalance the testimonies of foreign Officers, of Civil Lords, and the splendour of Continental Orders, in which he is rivalled by those mirrors of knighthood, Manual HOWNAM, FLYNN, and AUSTIN.

## IRELAND.

It is with equal grief and astonishment, that the Emple has seen that the visit of the KING, which was stated to have had so miraculous an effect in tranquillizing IRELAND, has been unaccountably fullowed by the most extraordinary burst of turnult; of murderous, bloody, treasonable turnuls.

which ever has disgraced that country. 1122 a south in It seems at first sight hard to reconcile this said a disturbance, with all that has been said of the effect of the KING's visit; but, we believe, that the circumstance admits of an explanation, not only easy in itself, but important and even satisfactory, in a large and (if we may

use the expression) imperial consideration of the subjects.

It has been the fashion for the last fifty years to lay to the charge of a bad government, all the unifortunes of IRBLAND; and to attribute to mere political and party causes, the spirit of disturbance, which seems never to be wholly extinguished in this unhappy country, a last the late events contradict this hypothesis, with a force which there are relating a special contradict.

there is no refuting: some of those persons who know, who have known IRBLAND best, have been always of opinion that political causes could never have exclusively perated the mischiefs complained of; that there was some thing in the national character of the people, and in the circumstances under which the British set lement of the country was effected, which disposed the lower population to restlessness and turbulence; and to prefer a life of ammation and danger, to the sober, but dull regularity. legalized society.

We will not waste time in eaquiring how far there dope sitions may have been created, or encouraged by an interest and obsolete modes of government: such modes have low ceased to exist, and for the last twenty years at less man who knows any thing of IRELAND, can honestly attribute to the system of government, these barbacous and barbarian practices, which have never been wholly suppressed, and which have now burst into the violence of a conflagration.

conflagration.

The King's visit had, on the aveval of all parties, stilled (if it did not remove) all political dissension; all the mon of the most levilority and political dissension; all the men of the most decided party feelings, suspended, we should almost say, resigned, all political differences; and throughout the whole Island, there did not exist a murau of dissension, or even the slightest pretence for discord. As far as regards politics and party, no nation was even

before in a state of such entire tranquillity and union.

And it is upon this calm, that a thunder-storm burst, a storm of the blackest hue, of the most furious violence, of the bloodiest consequences? Is it then much to say that we must look to other, than what usually called political causes, for these horrible outrage No disease can ever be removed by a physician who mistakes its cause; and we firmly believe, that the tranquillimites of IRELAND, has been mainly immeded by the unfounded, and, in our opinion, absurd notion, that the disease is one which the acts of a government (in the political sound the word) can care; disturbances arise, notoclassic and the present disturbances arise are also and the present disturbances are also and the present disturbances are also are also and the present disturbances are also ar

deniably, out of questions between landlord and tenals, and it is probable, that both sides are to blame: some



man in the state of the state o it is to be doubted from the experience of a century, whether any reasonable concessions on the parts of the landlords, would induce the idle, the restless, the passionste, the vindictive peasantry, to pay their rents with regularity or good will. These semi-barbarous classes understand but imperfectly the first principles of commerce, even in their own peculiar concerns; they are always ready to do violence to any of their fellows, who should presume to under-salt them in the potato market, and equally ready to commit similar violences upon these who should not lower the price of potatoes to what these ambi-dextrous economists might think reasonable; but of questions relating to the soil itself, they have no more conception than a Chinese has of skating.

If a landlord or his steward were to be so unreasonable as to expect his tenants to pay their rents at quarter-day they would be looked upon in this country as insane, and would inevitably be shot like mad-dogs. If on the expiration of a lease, a new tenant should offer a better rent than the old one, it would require the aid of Major General Sir John Lambert, and his brigade of hussars, to put him in possession of the farm, and in about one week, or sooner if the dragoons were withdrawn, the stock would be destroyed, and the out-houses and farm-yard burned to the ground. If, however, the new tenant should be either bold, or obstinate enough to disregard these gentle hints, the or vostinate enough to queregard these genute rines, the progress of no mathematical demonstration is more certain than that on the first dark night ensuing, the unimppy intruder and his family would be personally assaulted, driven with injury from their burning dwelling, or, not improbably, buried in its rains!

We have at this moment before our eyes, recent instances of every step in this progression of crimes, and we under-state the enormity of the transaction by not representing human murder as the most usual and ordinary mode by which the rioters express their dissatisfaction; and even whilst we are penning this paragraph, the account of fresh atrocities, all originally arising out of the letting and leasing of farms, advance in bloody array in

support of our argument. It has been said so often that it is generally believed, that the absentees are a principal cause of this misery; this is a very short-sighted, and at the same time a merely theoretic view of the subject: no one could be mad enough to deny, that the residence of gentlemen on their own estates has a tendency to keep their tenantry in order and subordination; but this effect must of necessity be limited to one residence; a landlord cannot be in two places at once, and if LORD COURTENAY were to reside in LIME-RICK, he must of necessity be an absence from Devonshire; and it does happen, that in this particular case, which is at present so much insisted upon, the landlord is an absenter from England as well as from IRBLAND. But nobody would think of justifying burglary, or murder, if such enormities were to occur in Devonshire, on account of his Lordship's absence.

It happens, that the estate of LORD COURTBNAY has been, in this instance, particularly the scene of commotion, but it has not been so exclusively; all the neighbouring countles, and the surrounding estates of resident landlord are equally disturbed. It is moreover a curious fact, that the north of IRELAND, which is the great seat of absentee property, and in which the proportion of great resident proprietors is very small, has always been distinguished for comparative good order and obedience to the laws, whilst the south of INBLAND, from which there are few absences, and where the resident gentlemen are as numerous as perhaps in any part of England, has not, for the last fifty years, as we have already said, enjoyed one mouth

of uninterrupted tranquillity. It will be very unpopular, (but in telling truth we do not care about the popularity) to suggest, whether it may not be the very reverse of the absence cause which produces the mischief, and whether the resident gentlemen do not exert a more close and narrow system of renting their lands, than the agent of the absent proprietor? The agent, though anxious to do the best for his employer, is anxious also to do it with ease and comfort to himself; he is, above all, anxious that the landlord should receive no complaints from histenants, and that he should see no arrears in his accounts these results can only be obtained by a fostering hand, and by moderate rents; and, in short, the agent acts under a restriction very useful in curbing human passions that of having little personal interest in the affair, and being moreover responsible for his proceedings.

On the other hand, the resident proprietor is wholly irresponsible: in his view of the subject, he owes no account of his management to any one; he knows the exact value of every field; he watches its produce, and calculates the farmer's profits, and then, with a desire, but too innate in human nature in general, and particularly strong in Irish landlords, he thinks himself justified in bringing into his own pocket, the very greatest sum that the land is capable of producing.

Let us not be misunderstood, as pushing this argument to the absurd extent, either of justifying all absentees, or of arraigning all resident landlords; but we use it for the limited purpose of shewing, that, neither in the fact, nor in the theory, is it true, that the disturbances in IRE-LAND can be in any serious degree attributed to the ab-

senter. But even if it were otherwise, who could blame an absentee? Who, that can remove himself from it, will remain in such a state of acciety, where every morning brings to light some new act of atrocity, and every evening closes upon him with the fear that he himself is about to he a victim? If, actuated by principles of personal honour and of public duty, and undeterred by the fate of others, a public-spirited gentleman should exert himself to apprehend the murderers, and should happen (as is generally the case) to be unsuccessful, he would probably be pureshed only by the burning his stack-yard, or the houghing his cattle; but if, unfortunately for him, he should be able to find the offenders, he would probably, even before they were brought to justice, he mardend in his own avenue, or sitting at his table in the presence of his family.

Thestants not funded tower staff the inter-Housens, the new of the agent afgland manual A 70 K. HOSKINS, the non of the agent eleber PHIRES A KARREST S, and the musder of Mr. Gaines, a Ministrate, who had endeavoured to discover the persons guilty of the former outrage, attest the dreadful truth of the picture we have drawn.

What follows is more entraordinary, and almost as af-ficting, The gentlemen of the country how, to a certain degree, under this intimidation: some by the country, and others, more mischievous, purchase security by an abau-domment of their duty, and, justesd of a determined and vigorous opposition to such detestable practices, a kind of truce is catablished with, and concessions made, to the anonymous and undiscovered murderers, who, like what we read of the secret brotherhoods, of GBRMANY, in the middle ages, immolate their victims in all the safety of obscurity, and with all the precision of light,

MR. HOSKINS, the father of the young gentleman murdered (even while the Royal presence Muminated the ca-pital) is displaced, and the appointment of another agent at once gratifies the malignity and encourages the audacity of the murderers. We know nothing of Ms. Hoskins: he may have been a harsh man; but there not only in no proof that he was so, but there is abundant evidence that the same spirit of outrage and of blood affects districts far, ar removed from the sphere of 1116 influence.

We have upon our table the provincial papers for three counties with which Mr. Hosa ms has not the most remote connection, which afford us melancholy instances of similar atrocities. Without, therefore, admitting any personal considerations, we cannot but doubt, first, the justice, and, next, the policy of giving this lawless banditti the triumph of Mr. Hoskins's removal.

The public has seen, in the newspapers, that Lord Courtenay's trustees, whose agent MR. HOSKIDS WAS alarmed at the state of the property, sent down a committee to examine into the causes of the evil. These gentlemen were received by the populace with the most extmordinary demonstrations of joy—their carriages were drawn into town amidst bonfires, illuminations, and ringing of bells, and the worthy committee were astonished that so goodhumoured, frank, and affectionate a tenantry could be even

suspected of a disposition to riot.

We shall say nothing of the kind of examination that was made; but the result was, as we have said, the removal of Mr. Hoskins. What followed? increased disturbances—more extensive plundering—more frequent murders in all directions; and the committee of pacifica-tion say torches, kindled at the honfires for their arrival, applied by "frank and affectionate" incendiaries to the dwellings of the neighbouring gentry. We should like to compare a letter, written by these gentlemen on the 9th of October, the morning after they arrived, with that, which they would have written a few days after; the first would have been all hope, and the latter all despair.

But it is not committees and trustees slone who mistake he disease, and, of course, the applicable remedy

It happened that a person of the name of MICHABL SHAUGHEBRY, was convicted at our late Assizes of burglary and arson, of being, in short, one of these banditti; of course, it will be supposed, that immediate and exem-plary justice was executed upon this wretch: no, so strong was the power of intimidation, that by the desire of persons whose interest and whose duty night, we think, equally to have forbidden such a compromise, SHAUG-NESSY is made a kind of HOSTAGE in the hands of the Secretary the High Sheriff of the County has received " a third respite for this offender, with an intimation that SHAUGNESSY'S existence will depend upon peace being restored to the western part of the country, and that the arms plundered by the banditti should be restored.

We must here observe, that the first object of these lepredators is always the acquisition of fire-arms, by which are to accomplish their ulterior objects.

All this is sufficiently lamentable, but what follows is as extraordinary in another point of view.

"The gracious and merciful advice of the Government," such is the phrase used as to the conditions on which the life of Shaugnessy should be spared,) has been "com-"sunicated"—to whom do you think?—" to the Right " Ren. DR. TUOHY, the Roman Catholic BISHOP of LIME-RICK. for the purpose of being announced by the Roman "Catholic Clerry to the congregations of the parishes which 
are most disturbed."

It will be recollected, that some surprise was created a Session or two ago by a declaration of the Right Hon. MR. GRANT, the Secretary for IRELAND, that the Roman Catholic Clergy were the main engines by which the tran-quillity of the country was maintained: it seems strange that the police of a nation, of a free people, of so large a portion of the British empire should be mainly preserved by Ecclesiastics, by Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics, by men wholly unconnected with the Government, and little more than tolerated by it: it seems that MR. GRANT continues to be not only convinced of the fact, but satisfied as to its policy: for we see that in this, our dreadful emergency, the Right Rev. Dr. Tuohy and his priests are joined in a new-fashioned commission of the peace with Sir John LAMBERT and his dragoons.

We have the highest respect for the blameless life and good disposition of the Roman Catholic Clergy, but we are afraid that Ma. GRANT's eulogy, and the confidence with which he entrusts them may have a tendency to prove too much, and to place the characters of these Gentlemen in an awkward and suspicious point of view; for, if their in-fluence be more powerful than the whole moral, political, civil and military force of the Government, and of the Nobility and Gentry of the country altogether; how is it that such a system of lawlessness has been permitted to grow to so dreadful an enormity?

Upon this delicate part of the subject we are not desirous of saying more, but, in truth and candour, we could And we are the more emboldened to notice not say less. it, because it is so obvious as already to have attracted, in a very remarkable manner, the attention of the public. The following paragraph has already appeared in one of our provincial papers:—

"What the Magistracy, the Protestant Clergy, and the Catholic "Priests should do hereafter, it shall be our duty to indicate. We

CHURCH AND THE STATE OF THE STA of Limerick pack deep and simula substitute disgrace could have peut MAZ \*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\* The state of the county imperinds a samplete and searching view, not only of the this passantry; but of their civil and preservat Maconduct of the meses

without presuming to decide upon the justice of this appeal to the Catholic Clergy on general grounds, it must be confessed that the accept see of Ma: GRANT's praise econs, in fairness, to sender them liable to:the blame imputed in the above paragraph; if, as the Right Honourable Gentleman said, the peace of IRBLAND is in their hands, it requires no strain of lagic to prove that the disturbance of IRELAND must be in their hands also.

We confess, however, that we do not concur in MR. GRANT'S opinion; miserable would be the state of IRR-LAND if it were true; and if, with such civit and military establishments-with thousands of Magistrates, and ten thousand police officers, the lives and property of six millions of people, of all Christian sects and denominations, are to depend upon the secret exertions of the priesthood of a single sect; we say secret exertions, because we believe MR. GRANT himself will not assert, that the mere public exhortations of the Catholic Clergy have ever produced any such effect.

We could have rendered this communication much more interesting, and more striking, by a detail of the circumstances of horror, which are every minute crowding upon us; and we could have appealed to the passions of our readers, by tales of misery more touching than the most pathetic tables of the novelist or the most striking terrors of the drama; but these facts are to be found in their plain and unadorned simplicity of horror, in all the public newspapers; we wished to confine ourselves to such observations as should lead reflecting persons to a discovery of the real causes of mischief, which we, from personal experience, and an intimate knowledge of the people, pro-nounce to be, in the first place, the comparative indifference which the Irish have, in all times, and under all cir-cumstances, shewn about shedding human blood, and the indistinct, and, indeed, we may say, barbarian notions of property, which the populace possess—in short, we have been desirous of showing our readers that the offenders are neither loyalists not rebels—neither Orangemen nor united Irishmen—neither an oppressed tenantry nor misguided fanatics; but simply, plainly, and in two words, ROBBERS and MURDERERS!

What the consequences of all this confusion are to be. it is not possible to tell; what the remedies, it is not for us to suggest; we do our duty, a most painful one—in laying a few of the facts before the British Public, who are but too ignorant of the real state of affairs; and of invoking the British Ministry to take such measures as to their wisdom may seem most proper for ensuring to us on this emergency, the first, the dearest, the most necessary privileges of civilized seciety, the security of our persons and the enjoyment of our properties. For whatever is to be done for our permanent protection, and for the eradication of the seeds of disorder, we must not look to a Go-

vernment, but to ourselves. Limerick, Oct. 18, 1891.

All England has been surprised and delighted to learn that Mr. Lambton, at the expense of 51 lbs. came up from Durham, in the Edinburgh Mail, to take the chair of the meeting called for fixing the remancrating price of Sir R. Wilson's services. It will be seen also, that this meeting returned Mr. Lambton their thanks for having originated the subscription, and for his PRINCELY DONATION of 5001. Before John Bull partakes of this admiration and applause, he begs to be answered the following question: has not Mr. Lambton an UNSETTLED MONEY ACCOUNT with Sir R. Wilson, of which 5001. makes but a very small part?

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

MONSIEUR DUPIN.

Wito has e'er been at Paris has heard of Moreau, Of Berthier, Macdonnell, and brave Augeresu; But a nuch greater soldier just now figures in The fist of French heroes, called --Monsieur Droin

This Mossicus Duris is a lawyer by trade, Nor is it known how he a soldier was made; But Wilson-to merit alice and a-kin--Will vouch for the laurels of - Monsieur Dupin!

And when, in his need, he was forced to request That those would speak of him who knew him the best, -- His life and his deeds--out of service and in-He Aired this hero, called-

To be sure, poor Durin could know little or nought Of whom he had conquer'd, or where he had fought; But this was no wonderful cloud to be in, For the world knows as little as-- Monsieur Dupin !

If you ask why Duris should be summon'd to speak. Who knew nothing of him? your question is weak; For those who the least of his actions have seen Can speak the most of them-like Monsicur Dupin!

The best of his fame is the writing a book! But 'tis one thing to fight, and another to look ! "In the rear of the army, and in a whole skin,
"I could write one myself," cries brave Monsicur Dupin!

On that day in Spain, when his troops lost the field, Which, at the first colley, they hasten'd to yield, He wrote and he ran, and he made such a din--"As I myself should"—exclaim's Monsieur Dupin! Being put on the shelf on account of that day. He lay, by doing nothing, but drawing full pur; The army declar'd 't was a shame and a sin-

"It is just my own practice," -- rays Mensieur Dupin! His next glorious deed was the breaking a jail--His only deed, too, where successedid not fail! The guilty he saved-lest the innocent in--

'Tis exactly what we do," --- eavs Monnieur Durin.

And is it, then, strange, in the day of his need, Durin should be Aired to praise and to plead? In Spain, or in Egypt, where'er he has been, Great Wittoon has done iust as much as Durin.

WITH our veneration for the Church of me established, our devotion to its tenets, for its ministers, it is impossible not to notice a builded ence, which, if it were not on so important a subject, would be dicrous, and being on to important a subject is lament-

In the third column of the second page of the MORNING Post of Friday the 19th inst., amidst other Irish intelligence, there is an account of two visitations held by two Erish Archbishops, in which the one, the ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH, expressed his disapprobation of the Bible Society, and the other, the ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM, lamented that any difficulty should be thrown in the way of that excellent association.

There is some confusion in the report of what passed at ARMAGH; a sermon is stated to have been preached by an Ecclesiastic of the extraordinary name of HINCK; and this Reverend Gentleman seems to have conducted a good arnent in a manner almost as extraordinary as his name; and if we did not find him preaching at the visitation of the Lord Primate of IRELAND, we should have thought him some crack-brained dissenter. But our business is not with MR. HINCK. It seems doubtful indeed whether the reparter has not confounded MR. HINCK and his GRACE, for e cannot discover, where the sermon ends and the pastoral address begins; but the following observation, at least, is unequivocally, (though, we suspect, erroneously) attributed to the Archbishop:—" His Grace has no objection to the a circulation of the Holy Scriptures—what Clergyman can "have any?—but he objects to their circulation, without " note or comment."

We apprehend that this must have been the observation of the gentleman with the absurd name, for his Grace canmat be unaware that the Scriptures, published under the autherity of the Church of England, are absolutely without mote or comment. His Grace could not have talked such nonsense: he, we have no doubt, insisted on the propriety of uniting with the distribution of the Scriptures the distribution of the Liturgy of our Church, that most mirable form of public prayer, the most comforting assistant in private devotion, and the most touching, as well as the most able commentary upon the Holy Scriptures that ever has proceeded from human pen, if indeed that, which a selection from the very words of divine inspiration, can be called a human performance.

Our readers will see that we have not indulged in an ille hyper-critiscism, contrasted as the proceedings at Armagh appear to be with those which took place at TUAM. we cannot but suspect MR. Hinck's nonsense, " Hincilla lackryma," has been put into the mouth of the Archbishop with a view of depreciating at once his fitness for his exalted station, and his knowledge of the important subject under discussion.

But the report proceeds with the account of the visitatien at TUAM, where the Lord Archbishop, who seems to , to be a neophite of the sect that profanely and uncharitably designate themselves as Evangelical, appear fastead of delivering a charge to have held some familiar chat with his clergy upon several important topics.

"His Grace did not deliver any formal charge, but he made several observations."

And, as this remark follows immediately the statement. that " the REV. MR. GALBRAITH preached a most ex-cellent sermon," it would seem (if the report be correct) that his Grace's observations were made parenthetically during the pauses of MR. GALBRAITH's discourse, as if his Grace, whatever he might do with the Scriptures, could not venture to permit his Archdeacon's discourse to be attered "without note or commentary," a prudential caution which we wish his Grace of ARMACH had practised with MR. HINCK.

His Grace of TUAM then proceeds to lament that the branches of the Bible Society (reprobated by the Primate) had not been more generally established in his diocese. but his Grace hoped with the aid of the Clergy (we wonder he omitted the formula, "and with the blessing of GoD,") to introduce that Association into his diocese.

After this, the reporter tells us the upshot of the affair with a majorite, which is almost ludicrous; for, says he

We have very sincere pleasure in adding, that when the Rev. Gentlemen, who attended there, met together at dinner, they came to a resolution ——"

of course, one would expect, to consider the topics of his Grace's charge, and the means of patronizing the Bible Society. No-

- to create a fund for the maintenance of Clergymen's

These Irish visitations seem to be comical affairs; in one the Archbishop will be obliged to disavow his preacher, and in the other the Clergy seem to have thrown over the Archbishop.

Now, if we do not forget, his Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM is the learned Prelate who made such an unhappy hand of the PROPHET MALACHL, in the affair of her late hand of the PROPHET MALACHI, in the affair of her late

BAJESTY the QUEEN. or, we should rather say, to whom
the reporters of the day attributed some canting trash,
that would have disgraced a Methodist, tub; perhaps, it
may account for his Grace's interlocutory interruptions
with MR. GALBRAITH, that this Reverend Gentleman was
so indiscreet as to select the text of his sermon from, of all
the books in the Bible, the Prophet MALACHI aforesaid.
If MR. GALBRAITH be a wag, he perhaps imitated
SWIFT and STERNE, who have Ventured to excite a smile
the pulpit; a dangerous practice at best, and one which

in the pulpit; a dangerous practice at best, and one which we never could approve, yet as the thing was to happen, we confess we should have liked to have seen his Grace's mutenance, when the preacher announced the text from MALACHI.

But, seriously, and we say it in seriousness and sin-

the opinions of two life lietdry to one another, and both of them d by such chancy circumstances, appears to as likely ad more injury than can be counterbalanced by the exertions of their Graces, however exemplarily ( fulfil their diocesan duties.

If MR. HINCK and MR. GALBRAITH choose to have it known, that they preached most excellent Visitation serons, let them say an, and sign it (as Dogberry s "with their names;" but let not the character of Church, and the interests of religion be mixed up with such vain trash, and above all, let not the scoffer, or the sectarian, already ten powerful and too active, be encurraged by such violent discrepancies as the charges of these two Archbishops exhibit.

## LADY MORGAN'S ITALY.

THIS leaden book has cost more in advertisements, we believe, than any book ever published, and we are happy to think with less success. Nobody buys it—nobody reads it, and, what is still more surprising, nobody pretends to have done so. A lady or gentleman durst no more confess in society that they had read LADY MOBGAN, than that they had been at the Tottenham-court-road Theatre."

The Quarterly Review, in a poor and feeble article, touches this string in the right chord; but the writer wanted either taste or spirit, or perhaps both, to play upon it properly. He adduces two or three flagrant instances of the system of puffing, by which it has been endeavoured to force this unhappy work into notice; but he seems to have been miserably ignorant of the extent to which the practice he reprobates was carried.

It is not worth our while to war with the dead, when we know that they are dead, and we shall not waste our paper on LADY MORGAN'S Italy; but we suggest to the Quarterly Reviewer, if he chooses to return to this subject, to collect, from the various newspapers, the criticisms which the publishers of this work paid to have slily inserted; for, idle as the tribute of newspaper criticism is, even when unbought, the poor bookseller could obtain no other, and that only by paying for its insertion, although, to give the trick some kind of effect, the form of an advertisement was carefully avoided.

But all this puffing having failed, they resolved to make a bold stroke for a sale," and LADY MORGAN publishes a tten—GRATIS, for as the book itself would not sell, sahe wisely thought a commentary onit, less likely to go off; and so her letter is given away to any body who will accept of it; a little later in the year the whole impression might on these terms, have been dispend of for the purpose of lighting fires; but, bitherto, we are afraid, that the gratuitous pamphlet has been as little accepted as the expensive

But mark the knavery; this pamphlet professes the greatest indignation at, and even contempt, for all periodical criticism, and yet it is certainly published, and we even suspect, written by the same hand, which has filled every publication, (in which a place could be bought) with favourable criticisms upon her tadyship's work; and, although a novice might judge from her Ladyship's violence, that she was grievausly afflicted by the seyere criticisms she has undergone, it is quite clear, to those who know any thing of the transaction, that her real grievance is, that she is thought too contemptible to be criticised at all.

But we have now to announce a delicious piece of ingenuity these various advertisement-criticisms were suited with great art to the supposed characters of the newspapers in rhich they appeared; those in the Chronicle were all of a foam for LIBERTY; the applause of the STAR had no colour, and meant nothing at all; in the TRAVELLER her Ladyship was represented in the enticing character of a literary bag-man; in the MORNING HERALD she was praised for her fecundity in scandalous anecdote, and to praised for her fectuality in scandards anectode, and to crown the whole, poor BULL—JOHN BULL—we—we outselves were inveigled by the paltry consideration of twenty shillings, to insert our testimony "of the gay, lively, and "familiar manner in which her Ladychip touched the follies of meiety!!!"
We have not access to the books of the CHRONICLE, or

the STAR, or the TRAVELLER, or the rest of the papers in which these variegated puffs have appeared, but our own experience satisfies us, and, we think, will satisfy our readers, that their praises followed, not the payment of Sl. 13s. 6d. for the work, but the receipt of seven shillings and sixpence for the advertisement. Addio Signora good night, Lady Morgan.

## MRS. SERRES.

The following matter of fact expose is copied from a Leeds Paper of Saturday se nnight:—

"A claim to Royal parentage, however fallacious, has often been attended with consequences most disastrous in the country where

"A claim to Royal parentage, however fallacious, has often been attended with consequences most disastrous in the country where it is made, and an attempt to excite public sympathy by false pretensions is the most effectual way to dam up the streams of charity. We will not say that the 'Princess Olive' is an impostor, but we will state the pedigree and connexions of a real Olive Wilmott, and the details will probably not only shake the faith of Mr. Sheriff Parkins, but of every other person in the country who may have given credence to the tale of woe.

"It happened, then, that in the year 1772 (mark the time), there was born in the borough of Warwick, a young lady, the daughter of Mr. Robert Wilmott, a house-painter, by Anna Maria, his wife. This infant was baptized at the parish church of St. Nicholas, in that borough, on the 15th of April, 1772, by the name of Ofine. When of a proper age she was put to school, and displayed the first fruits of a very vivid imagination; and such was her power of invention, that if she had honestly employed her faculties in the production of a new series of Arabian Tales, she might at this moment have been in the enjoyment of rispect and competency. Subsequent to quitting school, she went to reside with her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Wilmott, who enjoyed the living of Barton on the Heath. While in this situation, she appeared as a witness upon a very extraordinary trial for a burglary in her uncle's house, against two men, who were tried, convicted, and executed for that offence. Her story was most marvelleurs, and her own conduct, as she represented, most heroic. After the death of the Doctor, a look was

preparation assessment, and so much regard had she and reparation. Abstract made an offer second the hold from the public the letters, real or protest member of them, then decembed for a valuable of member of them, then decemed, for a valuable syndrotted of them, then decemed, for a valuable syndrotted of the first of t

baptism of Olive Wilmott. It is as follows;

April 15, 1772 (Baptized) Olive; daughter of Robert and Am Maria Wilmott.

"We have not another word to add mon the subject, except inquire whether the Olive Wilmott, christened at Warwick as a daughter of Robert Wilmott, in 1772, is the same Olive Wilmott, who was christened in London, in 1621, as the daughter of the Duo of Cumberland? If not, there is here a most extraordinary mischene of names, dates, and circumstances."

We have not another word to add upon the stillert either the fact speaks for itself.

## CHAPEL VAULTS.

TO JOHN BULL.
SER--Admiring sincerely the tendency of your paper to drop opular prejudices, I hope to be attended to with our in adoption of your usual practice, I venture to outice the intrin in your No. 45, for Sunday, Oct. 21, 1821, of at least an ma censure. See page 359.

In building places of worship, the skilful anchisect simplies view two objects: STABILITY and COMFORT; and these two objects are ensured by strong, roomy, and substantial vacurs. In Church of the Establishment, the vaults become invariably receptables the remains of people of rank and fortune; but, in Chapels, with constitute the property of private individuals, such approximate of the waults would not be suffered by the perochial incumbent by his Diocesan.

What, then, Mr. Editor, shall the lay and clerical post expensive chapels in and all round London do with their less handsome vaults? I contend, upon some considerable examinate of the question, that to let the same to wine-merchants, by when they shall be used strictly and merely as store-cellars, as a places of tippling resort, is their most obvious and innocent applications and innocent applications and innocent applications are supplied to the supplied to cation. I have been engaged for five and twenty years, at Cha loate-street Chapel, Pimlico, as assistant-minister; and, thronte that long time, not one charge of the slightest act of indec the respective tenants of the vaults, or by their people within them on week-days, ever reached my cars.

Chelsea.

We have a high respect for the Rev. Writer of this letter, this we gladly insert, but as he has doubtless witnessed the ceremy of consecrating places of worship, he may perhaps be sible infens us schether the ground upon which a chapel is built, is not schedule consecrated, or whether the holy sanction and benediction are on after the building is finished, and extends no farther downset than the first floor. We never taxed any body occupying cells under chapels with "acts of indecorum," it is to those who fast convenient to lease out ground made holy by the fathers of a church, for the purpose of storing wine and beer, that our desmittions apply, and we must, with due deference to our Rev. Consepondent, think justly. I remain, Sir.

TO JOHN BULL.

Ivelchester Gaol, Somewart, Oct. 18.

Ser. -- The period being now fast approaching when I am to get up the governorship of this gaol, I am anxious to account my friends and the public, for the allonce with which I have hiter borne the mass of foul and calumnious accusations lately benefit

That I am to be dismissed from my charge in conse such accusations, the public have been long since informed; but was not until the 16th instant, that I could procure from the Mactrates, a statement of the proofs upon which my dismissi w founded. That the Magistrates had the power to dispense withit services whenever they pleased, no one can doubt; but as my or duct has been made the subject of investigation before a hight Court than that of a Committee of County Magistracy, it is wesary to my defence that I should wait, until I become acquimed with the decision of that Court also.

The public doubtlessly decide, that because I am to be dismissed the charges of HENRY HUNT are proved; but such is not the ferand as soon as the Report of His Majesty's Commissioners in reach me, I trust to make my innocence clear to the world.

I have remained silent hitherto, because I would not prejoke that Report, and because I would not follow in the steps of my

that Report, and because I would not follow in the steps of a calumniator, by foisting exparte statements upon the world. It defence, however, will soon be completed, and to the great large of my country, I look for that justice which I feel my case desert, and my public character demands.

I cannot close this letter without reverting to the fact, that had been kept in the governorship of this establishment ever soot the 27th of July, against my inclination, and repeated application for instant dismissal. This is a circumstance, Mr. Edwar, a which I shall leave the public to make their own comment. But it is rather odd if my conduct has been so obnorous as an enemies represent, that I should be kept in the situation fit for when the High Sheriff had the power to dismiss me in three must add, too, that the period of my dismissal has been above tend by my own earnest and repeated application.

To your love of strict and impartial justice, I look for the insertion of this. I have been much abused; but the people of Englannever yet failed ultimately to do justice to the warred, and on the anticipation of their verdict I quietly repose.—1 have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, W. BRIDLE, Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol at Ivelebel.

Keeper of his Majesty's Gool at Ivelcheke

The Rev. Mr. Repton presents his compriments to the Edita of "John Bull," and in consequence of an allusian to him a last Sunday's paper; he begs to say, that he has no knowledge the subject to which he refers, and that he has no relative in the medical profession.

6, Cleveland-court, St. James's, Oct. 23, 1921.

o, Cieveiand-court, St. James's, Oct. 23, 1881.

Two or three years ago, a very respectable shoemaker in Chester testreet was taking a walk in Lambron's Park, where he met lewho said, "Pray, Sir, who gave you leave to walk in my Park." The man answered, "Sir, I have not got any person's leave; I have all aways leave in your father's time, and I am sorry if I have greany offence." Mark the answer of the noble and independent noter—"Get out, you rawal," and suiting the action to the window of the park-gate with such force against the poor man's lad, as to throw him with considerable force on his fact in the public road. At the last Durham election, Lambton's alled is this man, and begged his vote and support; the man answerell, "No, Man, and the greanswell manner you do in private can never be a faishful sound of the public."—Whether the shoemaker formed abuse common of Mr. Lambton's public qualification, we do not present to know of Mr. Lambton's public qualification, we do not pretend to know

## THEATRES.

A successful play at ovent Garden is like roasted mutton a Eron-a standing dish; and the Exilt promises to keep its place here as long as Elliston's Coronation at the other theatre. We ad mire Young, we delight in Lisron, Fawcerr is excellent, and FARREN perfectly good; Mrs. Faverr is majestic, and Mrss Foore bewitebing but we cannot consent to go every night, and watch his splendid play, for the sake of informing our readers whether Mrs. TEXNANT sas encored, or Mr. Dunuser house. The EXILE s on its legs-and so are the horses; and there we must leave them

-the first to run, and the latter to draw, as is their duty.

At the Little Haymarket, a lady has made her appearance in

Machearn in the Beggars' Oceaa. We do not know whether the proprietor of this theatre is married, but he certainly shews a great partiality for ladies who "wear the breeches." Last year Madame Vestrus, with her rosylips and sparkling eyes, was Gav's hero, and now we have the Monarch of the Road enacted by another fair damsel. It seems quite a feature of this theatre: in all old plays revived, or new ones produced, we have of a surety the delightful MRS. CHATTERLY, or pretty MRS. BAKER, in boy's clothes. Nay, last season, his fancy this way led him to give us Sin Hanny Wilhandsome darne, who seemed to have no particular turn for that, or any other character on the stage, except her readiness in shew

The present debutante has great claims to public favour; her voice is peculiar, and peculiarities (except such a peculiarity as Irish Johnstone's brogue) are, generally speaking, great obstacles to decided success. Her voice resembles that of MBS. KENNEDY; it is of a fine quality, deep and powerful: the consequence is, that, like Mas. KENNEDY, she is constrained to appear in men's characters, that the songs she has to sing may be within the compass of

This is the best excuse we can make for the unnatural assumption of such a part as MACHEATH by a lady, which, we are quite sure, judging from our own feelings as spectators, must be revolting to female delicacy to act.

The fair novice seemed considerably agitated during the per formance, and the whole of her acting appeared one continued struggle against feelings, which, in her lovely sex, are at all times quickly and strongly exciteable, and which naturally must be called into play by so tremendous an effort as such an exhibition before the public, for the first time, must be.

Comparison are odious, and we will not therefore put her Mac-HEATH b the side of VESTRIS. The smart easy impudence of the CAPTAIN, as depicted by that fascinating creature, who could make even the filth of GIOVANNI in LONDON endurable, certainly was out VESTRIS was an experienced actress when she played MACHEATH, and it would therefore be invidious not to say absurd, tomake them paralle cases. The young lady sang severa lof the song particularly "I the flear to a Man," and "The First Time at the Looking Glass," admirably: indeed, her effects in the latter, were superior to those of her bright-eyed prequeessor. Upon

the whole, it was a very successful firs tappearance. It is quite new to u to see such an actor as TERRY part as Peachum; bu a the same time, very gratifying. Tenny's merits are hardly yet understood by the town, a man who can successfully harrow up the feelings in the higher walks. 4 Tragedy, ho can excite our laughter in Comedy, and maintain his place in Farce or Opera, can have no mean share of Theatrical talent. The truth is, as we once cursorily observed, while touching upon the characters of the present actors in private life, Ma. Terra is a scholar and a gentleman. He has read much, he has written successfully; and it is impossible for a sensible and gentlemanly man, with qualities of person and voice, such as Mn. TERRY possesses, to be a bad actor. Such a person as MR. Kean now, though he may be (not that he ever was in any thing we have seen) excellent in some parts, has in himself, a thousand imperfections, which must disqualify him for any thing but one line of acting. Censorious dwarfs, and bow-legged syrants (to learn which he has just enough reading to comprehend) he may hit off, because Nature has eminently qualified him for that particular line; but to represent any oble, or gentlemanly, would be for MR. KEAN, a task as im possible to perform, as it would be for MR. Conway to excite a tear, or MR. TAVLEURE to raise a smile.

MR. J. RUSSELL is certainly the best Filch we ever saw, if we except poor little SIMMON's of Covent Garden. We would, however, recommend a close adherence to the text, which (witty as it is) is quite coarse enough. Low Comedian itthey run riot in vulgarity, sometimes are so very comical, a tope extremely offer sive. We do not mean to infer that Mr. Russell was so, but it is a good thing to keep a curb in the mouth of actors of his class in such parts

MR. WILLIAMS was an excellent LOCKIT, and MRS. JONES a very worthy Lucy. Miss Count's little musical snuff-box played very nicely, not that we heard a great deal of it. We are somewhat surprized that Miss Canew was not the Poury; we suppose, it was because Miss Court played it last year, that she played it this; but wever wise this regulation may appear to managers, we do not at all agree as to its good effect upon audiences: if nations had gone upon such a principle, we might have painted ourselves blue to this day, and the trade of a taylor been unknown amongst us. if improvement were the great object, and nobody who has heard Myss Carew sing, and seen her act, can for a moment at her Polly would really have been the best to be had while Miss Stephens is away, and our pretty Miss Tree ill.

The opera went off remarkably well, and promises to draw good

we hate HUMBUG, and hear a vast deal about the gentlemen of the press, we cannot but open our eyes with amazement to the thick and thin puffs, which the editors of the morning papers (evidently without ever having visited the play-houses) thrust into their columns about Theatricals, and particularly about the Hayever having visited the play-houses) thrust into market: it really is absurd, and we wonder how gentlemen, who, we suppose, have an opinion of their own, can consent to be made such fools of, either for love or money. Let every man be praised, if he deserves it; but the fulsome nonsense of the puffs we allude to can only have the effect of making managers ridiculous, and newspapers contemptible.

We have received a host of letters about the MINOR THEATRES We have received a host of fetters about the Mison I marken, to which it is impossible to reply. One gentleman, who writes a rery good hand, and not very bad English, dilates, somewhat at large, upon the immoralities of the Patent Theatre, and alluding to the allair of the chimney-sweepers at the Cobourg Theatre, gravely and seriously writes thus:—

"Indeed, as far as any moral feeling goes, a Little soot is not a support and degradation of virtue." &c. &c.

had as the contempt and degradation of virtue," &c. &c. The idea of seriously defending chimney-sweepers in peppering The idea of seriously defending chimney-sweepers in peppering the pit with soot, is really too good, and quite unanswerable:-Another very claborate performer in pen and ink, defends, and we believe with much justice, the SURREY THEATRE from our sweeping ce sure: but is his real, he represents the danger of attending any Theatre, except that, to be very great, and gives a history of persons standing on the front rows of Pris, and knocking people do with untirellas, and kicking each others shine, &c. none of which we must say, we ever saw in COVENT GARDES. To convince us d'its superiority, Ma. Othorn kindly sent us a free-ad nission fo the season, to this said SURREY THEATRE, which we have returned to him, lest he should imagine, in speaking of his house as favor-ably as we sincerely believe it deserves, we were influenced by his

One of the Minor Theatres has met with an unpleasant accident, we mean that called the Regency Theatre, situated in Gaywood-court, Prospect-place, St. George's-fields. This formidable rival to the last of the Krambes, and Ma. J. P. T. G. L. W. Cooke at the Coburg, was most suddenly annihilated by the Police on Wednesday night, who detected the performers in the fact of acting "the Miller and his Men," (a piece to which spectacle and scenery are indispensable) in a small room, the curtain being--a blanket.

Some idea of the state of the drama in that part of Surrey may be formed when our readers are told that the price of admission was twopence, and that the following notification was posted over the Check-taker's box--" Chex taken hear;" the whole corps dramatique were sent to the House of Correction for a month, and the unfortunate person whose duty it was to take the "Chex," was committed for three months to the same place; a check he little contemplated, and which, as far as his daiblings in the drama go, amounts, we should think, nearly to check-mate.

On Wednesday, advices were received at Carlton Palace from Hanover, dated on the Wednesday preceding. His Majesty's attack of the gout has been very slight, and, we rejoice to say, he is recovering from it rapidly. His Majesty was to set off from Hanover on Wednesday, on his return to this country.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, and family, are expected to arrive in England early in the spring, from the Continent. His Royal Highness has in his dispatches to Colonel Thornton, within the last week, requested that their apartments might be put in proper order for their reception by February.

Mr. Moore, the Author of Lalla Rookh and other Poems, is at present in London.

Ata General Ordination holden at the Cathedral Church of Nor-

ments might be put in proper order for their reception by February.

Ma. Moore, the Author of Lalla Rookh and other Poems, is at present in London.

Ata General Ordination holden at the Cathedral Church of Norwich, on Sunday the 14th, the following gentlemen were admitted into the holy orders of Priests and Deacons: "Deacons." Deckwith; R. E. Hankinson, B. A.; T. Wilkinson, B. A.; Corpus Christi College; J. Bloomfield, Christ College; W. Burroughes, B. A.; W. Frost, B. A.; Clare Hall; C. Codd, B. A.; S. Dunn, B. A.; St. John's College; E. Edwards, B. A.; J. P. Stevens, B. A.; Jesus College; C. Henning, B. A. Queen's College; R. Lubbock, B. A. Pembroke Hall; T. Northmore, M. A. Emmanuel College; J. Pratt, B. A. Trinity College; all of Cambridge. J. Fowle, B. A. Wadham College, Oxford; R. Jay, Marischal College, Aberdeen.—Priesrs-R. Cobbold, B. A.; W. S. P. Wilder, B. A.; Caius College; J. Sprigge, St. Peter's College; T. Temple, A. M. Queen's College; W. H. Wyatt, B. A. Pembroke Hall; all of Cambridge; J. Irvine, M. A. Marischal College, Aberdeen; W. T. Goodchild; G. N. Smith.

The Navy.-Commodore R. Mends, is expected to sail for the coast of Africa, in the Iphigenia Frigate, shortly. Capt. J. Nourse, C. B. is appointed to the command of the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, with the rank of Commodore. The Newcastle, 60, with Rear Adm. Grifith Colpoys, from Halfax, is daily expected to return home. Capt. W. T. Morgan and Lieut. T. Johnson, are appointed to the Confiance if, at Deptford. Maj. B. Fletcher, has embarked at Portsmouth, with a detacument of the Royal Marines, on board H. M. S. Liffey. The Andromache frigate, in Portsmouth harbour, isordered to be prepared immediately for commission. The Grecian schooner was paid off las tweek.

On Wednesday, a Cour to Directors was held at the Ea India House, when the ship Regent, of 1916 type, was taken up? rone voyage to China. The Company's service.

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Seal ditto, richly trimmed with flush, Lapland Moss, and every other fashionaable trimming; real Camel's Hair ditto, of the same materials as the Indian
Shawls (warranted to improve in wear); Grecian Mantles (a new article,
to, be seen at no other house in Leadon); 300 Cloth Slawls, bound and fer Sea of tito, renew primance with mark, Lapland Moss, and every other lastness able trimosing; real Camel's Hair ditto, of the same materials as the Indian Shawis (warranted to improve in wear); Greetan Mantles (a new article, to be seen at no other house in London); 300 Cloth Shawis, bosund and tasselled, from 19s. each; supersine Pelisse Cloths, two yards wide, 5s. per yard; fine Spanish Wool ditto, 7s. 6d.; Ladies' Habit Cloths, in every fashiomabe, shade, 10s. per yard; a few pieces of Scarlet, White, and Black, the fineral made, at very reduced prices; Bath Coatine, 2s. 3d. per yard; A 1301a, S. 2l., and Braganza Shawis, of every new and fashionable pattern; Lustre Crape, 18s. the dress; Lapland Cords, 4s. 6d. per yard; Soi de Paris, 5s. 9d., read Gros de Naples, 3s. 9d. and 4s.; Figured ditto, 4s. 3d.; Gros de Tours, as tell, and 6s. per yard; figured Taffetas, 3s. 6d.; Poplins and Lustres, be the right ditto, 2s.; Irish ditto, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.; figured Poplins, 1s, 81. relation of the control of the co We have to announce the rare occurrence of two Public Meetings this week. One presided by that tried friend of the country, Dr. Warson; the other, by the "yellow dandy" Lambron. The object of both meetings appears to have been the same, in the mode of creating a disturbance, did they alone differ; and as far as speechlying goes, if our time were to come over again, and we were compelled to abandon one of them, we really do not know to which we should prefer going, to get a hearty laugh at the follies of the faction. Dr. Warson's affair claims precedence in point of time at any rate. Monday evening was fixed for the assemblage of the useful classes, at the Paul's Head, Cateaton-street, and about seven o'clock, the Doctor took the Chair. He was accompanied by his friends Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Walker, the keeper of a coffee-shop.

riends Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Walker, the keeper of a coffee-shop.

The Doctor opened the business of the meeting extremely well, and told the useful classes-"That they were met for the purpose of preparing an Address of Condolence to the Kiro, on the death of preparing an Address of Condolence to the Kiro, on the death of that most illustrious, beautiful, great, large, high-minded, thorough-bred, terrible, virtuous, uncrowned, calumniated, dreadfully persecuted, and quite broken-hearted lady, the Queek. (Cheers) The enemies of the cause are on the alert, says the Doctor. "Government intend getting up a plot against me; (hear, hear,) but I am determined not to get up a plot for them (great cheering) at least for a year (loud laughter). I shall go no farther." (continued cheering.)

The Doctor then warming with the subject, began to be eloquent, and had even commenced an eulogium on her late Majesty, when some fiddlers, who were engaged for a hop in the next room, struck up, "Moll i' the Wad." A poor unhappy dog, who had comfortably gone to sleep during the oration, awakened by the jig, barked with all his might and main, and the peals of laughter which overcame the audience, and drowned the voice of the Doctor, were tunuithous.

when some fiddlers, who were engaged for a hop in the next room, struckup, "Moll' the Wad." A poor unhappy dog, when the fiddlers in the sext room, struckup, "Moll' the Wad." A poor unhappy dog, when the fiddlers stricked down stairs, the under and main, and the peals of laughter skicked down stairs, the Uncoron proceeded to read some resolutions, upon which, he was called to order by a very gentlemanly looking person, who told him, that it was not usual for the Chairman of Meetings to propose resolutions.

This observation create esolutions.

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This observation create esolutions.

This observation create esolutions are an expensively at the common thall, that no apposition is suffered-the gentleman was called upon to give his name to—Da. Warson—it is hardly necessary to say this was refused. Upon which Ma. Walkers stepped forward and said, "In a Public Meeting that no person would refuse to give 'up his name but a thicf, a spy, or some damnable character."—[Loud cheers and laughter.]

Here the action of the parcene of tunult and contison: chairs, and the what hables flew in all directions; and some officers of the Lord Mayor, anxious, no doubt, for the safety of his Lordship's crony, Ma. Wadding, and with a better expression of countenance) returned, and endeavoured to the expression of countenance) returned, and endeavoured to his resolutions together than the company. "Ye negative some the his resolutions together was a superior of the safety of his Lordship's crony, Ma. Wadding, and with a better expression of countenance) returned, and endeavoured to his resolutions together than the content of the safety of the safety of his Lordship's crony, Ma. Wadding, and with a better expression of countenance) returned, and endeavoured to his resolutions together than the countenance of the party of the safety of the

and to Ned Ellice, and George Woodenspoon, Esq. for their public services.

After Favell, came that, sweet little fellow Grey Bennett--(he, who subscribed one pound to his friend Captain Romeo)--he who ever stands forth in the cause of charity--in this case he came forward chiefly to speak to character, and, by way of recommending Wilson to public favour, mentioned that he had known him twenty-eight years ago, at which time he, Bennet, was in the army! What a sweet little fellow he must have been for a soldier, for, if the Peerage speaks right, he could have been very little more than fwelve or thirteen years of age; and considering that he is no giant now at full grouth, we are at a loss, except as a drummer (which, we conclude he was not), to discover in what capacity our minute friend could have acted at the time he mentions:-- but, says he, "I was an eye-witness of that achievement, which reflected the greatest honour, and obtained for him the first medal that was bestowed on a British officer." Taking Wilson's name and Bennett's figure together, we could not, at the moment he said this, get rid of the association in our mind of Cock Robin and his friend in the story, who answers to the question of--Who saw him die?--with

die?--with

I, said the fly,

With my little eye:

and we really must say, that to a gallant officer like Wilson, the testimony of a lad such as Bennert was at the time spoken of, is about as serviceable to him as the answer of the buzzing, trouble-some, nasty little insect was to his namesake in the story-book.

To follow our worthy friend through the nonsense he talked, for

JOHN BULL.

we may say he is a frothy stupid little fellow, while spouting at a tavern, without risking a breach of privilege, would be to set down all the same things that all the same set have said for the last dozen years. He terminated his harangue amidst universal cheering; but whether it avose from approbation of his speech, or from joy at its conclusion, we were unable exactly to learn.

He was succeeded by a gentleman of the name of Jones, who in spite of Mr. Lambton's injunction to hear every body-was most shamefully treated.

Mr. Gale-Jones, as a speaker, is quite equal to Lameton, superior to Bennert, and beaus Hume out of the field-besides which, he was personally qualified to have addressed the meeting-for, like Wilson, he opposed the Government-like Wilson, he was sent to jail-and like Wilson, he had a begging box put round for him. The treatment of this person, if it was caused by the fear of his excelling the crack mountebanks of the day, shows the narrowness of their minds; and if he was stopped because he was neither rich, nor of high birth, it proves that the professions of justice and impartiality made by the whig radicals are false, and that though they will strain every nerve to use their inferiors, they are too proud to be associated with them.

But the great joke of the day was Hume himself, after ringing the changes upon murder, massacre, Manchester, Wilson, Honey and Francis, affected 29,989 officers who were in the service;" "for," added the great goose, "I have taken the pains to ascertain "the noomber," at which the shouts of laughter were terrific; and Hume, whose speeches are seldom interrupted except by coughing or snoring, seemed quite surprised at the shout of mirth which his auditors raised, and said, "he did not know to what to attri-" bute such an expression of their feelings."—What adult clod must Joseph be!—why, the whole room was laughing at him, and his absurd calculations; and uncivil and unceremonious as it was, it was impossible to restrain the burst of ridicule: in deed, we beli

good health.

cheered, and considering all his late anxieties, appeared in very good health.

Mr. Ellice came forward, and as he was in Whig radical company, called Ministers by several harsh names. Had this trimming gentleman told the company how much his tone alters, when trying to live on good terms with those whose names and characters he was then traducing, the Whig radicals we think would have held him about as cheap, as the Tories do; and the pleasure, pride, and satisfaction which he said he left in being there, would have been converted into pain, humiliation, and shame, which a politician without principle cannot fail to feel when his hollowness is exposed, and his insincerity detected.

The Meeting ended as it had begun, and the radicals separated peaceably, and without any fresh acts of violence. There were some windows broken at Warson's assembly; and we have received a letter from an interested person, to assure us, that the Master of the Paul's Head Tayens, let his room to a Mr. Jenkins, without knowing the sort of company he was to expect. We are very glad to make this fact known, and we only wonder that people who have such a house as the Ciry of London Tayear, and a stock in trade so valuable and desirable as their's is, can consent for the sake of hire, to suffer such meetings as those of Thursday to be held in their rooms. It is highly disreputable.

Bristol, 10th October, 1821.

THE COUNTRY VERSUS LONDON.

THE COUNTRY CONSTITUTIONAL GUARDIAN, and LITERARY MAGAZINE.—The events of the 14th of August, have given reason to dread the influence of a metropolis, where mob-law has been upheld by two inquests; and the vast majority of the yet uncontaminated population resident in the country can no longer tamely look on, and mark wi's dangerous apathy, the threatening steps of civil commotion rapidly treading on the heels of the Constitution. The history of the world is little more than the detail of the factions and exuberancies of the various seats of empire. Pelitical associations are but the airy castles of timidity; and the mutually abusive jargen of the metropolitan journals is but the humbug of trade, well understood by its rival proprietors, and tending only to confuse and bilister the pskile mind.

From the second city in the Empire then, is about to emanate the daring but fearless attempt, of counterpolising country opinions against those of a licentious capital; and of counteracting the errors of the press by the exercise of cotemporary powers.

In the metropolis itself, such an attempt will be hailed with pleasure by thousands; and in the country, it will be supported by a spirit of emulation. The Country Constituti mal Guardian will be printed and published by John Matthew Gutch (Proprietor and Editor of Felix Farley's Bristol Journal) at Bristol, on the 1st day of every mon'h, commencing in November next; but although printed there, published there, and edited there, it has been found, from custom and the course of trade, that it can be circulated with greater punctuality and at less expense from the metropolis; book-sellers, therefore, and news venders will be pleased to direct their orders to Messrs, Rivingtons', St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, London; by whom it will be supplied with as much regularity as other periodical works. Price 2s. But all communications (post paid) must be addressed solely to Mr. Gutch, at Bristol; or, for the sake of convenience, under cove

N SIX EASY LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH....Mr.

E. BRADBURY, Private Tutor at Westminster School, solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his unrivalled and infallible system of beautiful PENMANSHIF; whereby he pledges himself to teach persons of all ages to write with ease, elegance, and expedition, (whatever may be the deformity of their present writing) in six regular Lessons, or he will forfeit all claim to remuneration. This system, as it equally promotes the attainment of a bold and masculine hand calculated for business, and of a light and graceful manuscript adapted to Ladies; also secures to the Popil the certainty of writing straight, without lines, with wonderful dispatch and accuracy. Upwards of two thousand specimens, and numerous recommendatory letters may be seen, and references given to persons of the first distinction, some of whom are upwards of fifty years of age... Private tuition at home. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own residences. A new and practical system of Short Hand, taught in a few lessons... Apply, (or direct, post paid) at the Academy, 464, Strand,

COSMORAMA.—SECOND EXHIBITION.

COSMORAMA.—SECOND EXHIBITION.

VIEW of the FUNERAL of BUONAPARTE; Ditto of the Island of St. Helena, from the Ocean; the exterior of the Pantheon, at Rome, by moonlight; interior view of fittor interior view of fittor; the Gallery of Raphael in the Vatican; the Valley of Grindewald, and the Glaciers, in Switzerland.—Open from eleven in the forenoon till nine at night, 29, St. James's-street.—Admittance, 1s.

ROWN'S COFFEE-HOUSE, Mitre-court, Temple.--L. W forms his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the above House, where he trusts, by the most assiduous attention to their comforts, and the strictest system of economy, te merit a continuance of their patronage and support. Cemmercial and Professional Gentlemen will find their accommedations particularly studied, and the hed-rooms spacious and open.—N. B. A variety of Publications and the London Gazette taken in.—October 1821. ns his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the above H

Publications and the London Gazette taken in.—October 1821.

FOR THE FACE, NECK, and ARMS.—The Ladies are assured that all the cosmetics ever yet discovered do not possess, in an hundredth degree, the good qualities of PRICE and GOSNELL'S PATENT NAPLES CREAM, as a beautifier and clearer of the skin. Sunburns, pimples, freckles, ringworms, tetters, spots, tan, redness of the noze, & are often peculiar to tender and delicate complexions; by the regular application of the Patent Naples Cream once a day, or twice or thriee in a week the skin and fluids are gradually cleansed and cooled, and assume that clear and transparent white and red, which denote them is a healthful state. Its innocent, efficacious, and refreshing qualities render it an excellent and salutary wash for infants, as it keeps the skin soft, cool, and free from dryness.—Sold in London only by the Patentees, Price and Gosnell, Perfumers to his Majesty, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street. Price 5s. and 10s. per bottle. Also, Price and Gosnell's Rose Bloom, for beautifying the countenance, is the best and most innocent cosmetic yet known in the world, and which imparts such a natural and lively bloom to the skin, as cannot be distinguished from nature. Price 5s. 8d. per bottle, with directions for use.

Just published, price 28.

DBSERVATIONS on the REPORT from the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, to whom the several Petttions complaining of the depressed state of the Agriculture of the Unites
Kingdom, were referred in the Session of 1821. By GEO. WEBB HALL,
Bsq. Chairman of the General Committee of Management for the Petitioners.
Sold by Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternaster-row; J. Harding, 36, 81,
James's-street; B. Wilson, Royal Exchange; and Evans and Rully, 29,
Bedge-row, London. Where may be had, price Is.
2. OBSERVATIONS on the Propriety of granting Protection to the
Agriculture of the United Kingdom, &c. &c.—By JOHN ELLMAN, Jun,

DELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.—Monday, Oct. 29, and
during the week, CORSAIR'S BRIDE; Count Lorenzo, Mr. Warkim
Barroughs; Bmily, Miss E. Pitt; After which, BRUNO; or, the SullangPayourite. In the course of the piece will be introduced, the Minust de la
Court, by Mr. Wilkinson and Mrs. Bryan. The evening's entertationents to
conclude with the celebrated Pahtomine of the FAIHY of the NORTH
STAR. To-morrow week, will be produced, an entire new Musical Burletta. Boxes, 4s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s.

£30,000 MONEY!! for the First-Drawn Prize NEXT TUESDAY.

#30,000 MONEY!! for the First-Drawn Prize NEXT TUESDAY, and J. SIVEWRIGHT request the Public attention to the LOTTERY which begins NEXT TUESDAY, the leading Feature Three Prizes of #20,000! and 30 other Capitals! Every Ticket drawnsly, each deciding its own Fate! All Money! And not Two Blanks to tice!

Tickets and Shares are Selling by J. and J. SIVEWRIGHT who seld in the Last Lottery, 4421 a Prize of £25,000, and many of £30,000, £20,000 &c. &c. have been distributed to the Public, at 37, Cornhill, 38, Haymarks and 11, Holborn.

TEXT TUESDAY.---HAZARD and Co. Contractors for the present LOTTERY, remind the Public that the Drawing will commence on TUESDAY NEXT, when the first-drawn Prize will receive £30,000!!--The universal approbation bestowed on the Scheme render any observation on its merits unnecessary. Every Prize is Sterling Money—Three Prizes of £30,000!—Thirty other Capitals!—Not two Blanks to a Prize!—Tickets and Shares are selling at HAZARD and Co.'s old and fortunate Offices, 93, Royal Exchange, 25, Cornhill; and 324, Oxford-street where they sold in the last Lottery, 15,702, a.£21,000; 6,054, £15,000, and all the £30,000 Prizes in a former Lottery.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BR. TISH CORN, as receive weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns is Englas and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 20th of October, calculated a follows:

GENEBAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS IMPORTATION.

Wheat, 58s 4d—Barley, 31s 2d—Oats, 20s 5d—Rye, 26s 10d—Beans, 32s 2d

Pease, 32s 3d.

£ 6.6d.

New Dollars . . 0 0 0 p.c.

Silver in Bars Stand 0 4 11 —

New Louis, each . 6 0 0 — Petersburg ..... — 3 U Vienna ..... 10 22 Ess. flo.

## COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM OCTOBER 22, TO OCTOBER 27, INCLUSIVE.

Markets generally have possessed much steadiness, without, however, any activity. The ordinary qualities of Plantation Sugars are 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower. St. Lucias yesterday by the hammer 50s. to 52s.; other sorts fully maintain their previous rates.—The quantity of Coffee brought to public notice was limited to 886 casks and 1070 bags, a great proportion of which was taken in at the extreme prices of last week;—an increased demand was yesterday experienced, which caused an enhancement in value of about 2s. per cwt.,—good St. Domingos readily brought 102s.—We have esperienced a very moderate business in Cotton, and the currency of last week has been hardly supported, which is also applicable to the Liverpool Market.—100 Chests of Indigo (fine Violet) advertised for sale, were disposed of by private contract, averaging 9s. per 1b.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frad.	Sat.
Bank Stock	2404	940	210	240	2394	-
per Cent. Reduced	778	TTA	774	274	774	767
per Cent. Consols	78	781	789	781	78	774 \$
of per Cent Consols	87	88	879	88	879	-
Consols for Account	783	783	788	784	782	776
per Cent. Consols	964	964	964	96%	968	960
per Cent. Navy	1111	1118	1114	1116	1114	111
Bank Long Annuities		-		-	-	198
India Bonda	73 p	74 p	73 P	72 p	78 p	453
Exchequer Bills, 2d	5 p	4 P	6 P	4 P	4.0	5 4
Ditto, 21d	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ompium	-	-	-	-	-	-

BIRTHS.

At Twinstead Hall, Essex, the Lady of Sir George Denys, Eart, of a son.
In Upper Seymour-street, the Lady of Robert Westley Hall, Esq. High
Sheriff of Essex, of a daughter.

At Chelmsford Rectory, the Lady of the Rev. John Giffard Ward, of twind

MARRIAGES. On Saturday, at Hampstead, Mr. George Willis, of St. James's-street, is Sarah, only daughter of Charles Terry, Esq. of Bedford-raw.

At Walthamstow, on the 22d inst. J. W. Freshfield, Esq. to Frances James Sims, of Church-hill-house, Walthamstow.

On the 23d inst. 3.5, Marrie, Naminatory, Church W. C. House, Fig. 18th

On the 22d inst. at St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, H. F. Hawker, Esq. 19th Foot, to Eliz. Jesephine, youngest daughter of J. Wheeler, Esq. Ordnance storekeeper, Weeden Beck, Northamptonshire.

On the 25th inst. at his house in Queen Ann-street, in his 71st year, Sir Wm. Young, G.C.B. Admiral of the Red, and Vice Admiral of Great Britain On the 11th inst. at the advanced age of 80, Mrs. Rose Ray, reliet of the late Robert Ray, Esq. of Gay Bowers, Danbury, Essex.

Lately, at Napley, Madelina, the wife of James Du Pre, Esq. of William Park, Benconsfield.

Park, Beaconsfield.
On Sunday last, at Marshalls, near Romford, Essex, Mary Eliza, falle at Mr. Rowland Stephenson, of Lombard-street.
At Woolwich, in the 72d year of his age, Thomas Burnett, Esq. store-keeper of that dock-yard.
Miss Mary Mountain, sister to the Lord Bishop of Quebec.
The Hox. George Joselyn, fourth son of the late Earl, and by ther is the present Farl of Roden.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WESTER, at No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid.) are received.



# JOHN



# 

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 47.

## SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC.—KIALLMARK'S universally-admired Variations on the favourite Air, "Cease your Funning," adapted for two performers on the flano Forte, by D. Bruguler, price 3e.—The oelebrated German Air," Miss Nherrard's Recreation," so usuch admired on a Plano Forte Lesson, arranged as a Dnet for the Harp and Plano Forte, by the Author, John Paddon, price 5s.—Latour's favourite "Le Retour de Windeor," arranged as a Duet for two Performers on the Plano Porte, by D. Bruguler, price 5s.—The popular Hungarian Air, arranged with interesting Variations, for two Performers on the Plano Forte, by J. Jay, M.D. price 3s.—Boleldlau's favourite Overture, "Du Califé de Bagdad," arranged as a Duet for two-Per ormers on the Plano Forte, by T. Goodban, price 4s.—The above Duetts are particularly recommended to the nutice of the Musical World, being arranged by the first Masters of the present age.—London: Pob ished by May-how and Co. Music Sellers to her Royal Mighness the Duebpss of Rent, 17, Old Bond-street, where may be obtained every New Musical Publication.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE PLANO FORTE.

Old Bond-street, where may be obtained every New Musical Publication.

NEW MUSIC FORT THE PIANO FORTER.

ESTETTO for the PIANO FORTER, with accompanisents for Two Violins, Violoucello and Base, by F. Kalkbrenner, price 8s.—Capriceto on the favourite Air.—"Bid Me Discourse, "by ditte, price 2s. 6d.—Nith Fantsale, introducing Bishop's admired Air.—"Come Live with Me," by Ries, price 4s.—Brittons Strike Home," with Variations) by J. P. Burrowes, price 3s. 6d.—Kiallmark's Divertimento, arranged for the Harp and Planoforte.—"Mrs. M'Donald," a favourite Scotch Air for the Harp and Planoforte.—"Mrs. M'Donald," a favourite Scotch Air for the Harp and Plano forte, by N. C. Bochsas, price 6s.—The Royal Mibernian Quadrille, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La Dausamanio," a new set of Quadrilles, by C. T. Sykes, price 3s.—"La D

NEW MUSIC, JUST PUBLISHED.

"TRANCE BELOVED NATIVE LAND," the Popular Balled, enng with universal applause by Mrs. Bland, in the favourite Entertainment of Monsieur Torson, arranged by T. Cooke.

Lendon: Printed by, and to be had, at the Royal Harmonic Institution, lower Saloon, Argyle Rooms, Regent-street.

RIENTAL EDUCATION.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of the Batablished Church, receives into his House a limited Number of YOUNG GENTLEMBEN, whom he prepares for Admission into the Hon. Bast India Company's College at Haileybury, and their Military Sominary at Addiscombe. A Gentleman of considerable attainments, as an Oriental Scholar, undertakes to instruct them in the lilindoctance and Persian Languages.—For cards of address apply to J. M. Richardson, Bookseller, 23, Corahill; or to Mr. Sams, Bookseller, 1, St. James's-street.

A CLERGYMAN, residing in a healthy part of Kent, about forty miles from London, receives into his Family BIGHT PUPILS under the age of 14 years, at 150 Sulneas a year each.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, Pall Meil.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN SPRANK.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN SPRANK.

A CLERGYMAN, who has lately retired from the office of Tutor of a College, has taken up his residence in a Midland County, where he receives into his House FOUR PUPILS, under 13 Years of Age. Terms and Address to be had of the Editor of this Paper.

YETERINARY COLLEGE.

R. COLEMAN will begin his COURSE of LECTURES on the ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY of the HORSE, on MONDAY, the 12th of Nov. at twelve o'clook.—Veterinary College, Nov. 1, 1821.

TXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, Guy's Hospital, by WILLIAM ALLEN, P.R. and P.I.S. and JOHN MILLINGTON.
Professor of Mechanics to the Royal Institution. The usual COURSE of LECTURES on this interesting subject will commense on TUESDAY. November 6, at half past six in the evening, and he centinused every succeeding Tuesday at the same hour. The Course will consist of Twenty-four Lectures, and embrace the interesting subjects of Mechanics, Pneumatics. Hydrotatics, H

TLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY.--LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors hereby give notice to Persons desirous of effecting finaurance on their own Lives, or on the Lives of others, that the Lives in order by this Company are allowed to pass by sea, in decked vessels, from one part of the United Kingdom to another, and to and from the Islands of Guernsey and Jervey; and also in time of peace to pass in King's ships and packet or passage vessels, between the British and French Ports in the English Channel, and to include the mouth of the river Thomes, without extra Premium, and without being subjected to the inconvenience of applying for the special leave of the Directors, as heretofore required by the naval conditions of Life Policies.

HENRY DESHOROUGH, Jun. Sec.

Persons assured for the whole term of Life, will have an addition made to their Policies every seventh year, on the principle so benchically practised ill lately at the Equitable Assurance office; of the amount thereof may be applied in reduction of the future payments of Prenium. Policies may also be effected for the whole term of Life, on a plan peculiar to this Office, whereby the Premium is payable for a fixed number of years only.

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## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

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#### THESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEMALL, Oct. 30.

A dispatch from the Marquis of Londonderry, dated Hanover, the 24th inst. was yeaterday received by Lord Viscount Sidmouth, announcing that Bis Majesty's departure from Hanover was postponed to the 29th instant.

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SMITH. R. Howden, Yorksbire, tallow-chandler.

WYCHERLEY, W. Trefnant, Staffordshire, farmer.

DivIDENDS.

Nov. Z., J. Beck, Sweeting s-alley, watchmaker.—Dec. i, J. Duffil, Bromsgrove, grocer.—Dec. 4, J. Peet, Asiton-within-Mackerfield, hinge-manufacturer.—Nov. 21, P. Dewsbury, Altringham, corn desier.—Nov. 21, T. Stafford, Bath, jeweller.—Nov. 24, M. Hay and T. A. Turner, Newcastle-street, printers.—Nov. 6, C. R. H. Balley, Swallowfield, dealer.—Nov. 17, J. Richardson, Sloane-street, apothecary.—Nov. 24, D. C. March, L. Deane, R. Westbrook, sen. and H. B. Deane, Heading, bankers.—Nov. 26, C. Thebester.—Nov. 23, T. Dowding, West Stower, desler.—Nov. 26, C. Gardiner, St. John street, ironmonger.—Nov. 24, D. Pitt, Fenchurch-street, hessief.—Nov. 24, A. Nordbiad and H. Middletos, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants.—Dec. 7, J. Clay, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.—Nov. 24, J. Warwick, St. Alban's, draper.—Nov. 24, P. D. Albott, Powis-place, Great Ormond-street, manuse-broker.—Nov. 29, R. Bass, Colchester, maltater.—Nov. 28, G. Mardisty and J. Cowing, Bedferd-court, Covant-garden, woollendrappra.—Nov. 20, L. A. Cox, G. Weston, J. Furber, and G. Cox, Littie Britsin, bankers.

Britain, bankers.

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Ocr. 27.—Yesterday, after mass, the King gave private audiences to the Margravine of Anspach, and Sir Charles Stuart. Sir C. Stuart, the English Ambassador, received yesterday evening, a courier, dispatched by the Marquis of Londonderry, to ansounce to him that the King of England will not visit Paris.

A courier from St. Petersburg arrived at the Foreign Department on Friday evening, with dispatches of the utmost importance. Last night a courier left Paris for that capital.

It is announced that the official documents between Russia and the Sublime Porte will very soon be published.

The Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Leach, arrived in Paris last week, from a tour through the South of France and the Pyreness.

The Constitutioned states, that several estates in France, particularly in Berry, had been lately purchased by Englishmen.

One of the most deplorable and most desolating consequences of the contagious fever at Barcelona is the death of 1,500 young men, who were enrolled in the National Guard forming the health cordon.

Fances Electrons.—All the papers have made their calculations respecting the results of the elections. It appears that they attribute 14 nominations to the opposition, while the majority obtained 73. Some go further, and distinguish the two sections, which they think they discover in the majority. The right side, they say, lost 54 Deputies, of which it recovered 47; the centre has also recovered 26 Deputies, which the renewal of the series had caused it to lose. These calculations are very hypothetical. The only incontestable result is, that the opposition had not one-sixth of the election.—Moniteer.

The Viscount de Rounlt, the assassin of General Count Dugeon,

The Viscount de Roualt, the assassim of General Count Dugson, his relative;) not having appealed against the sentence, was ordered for execution on Thursday. About three o'clock, the crowd assembled on the Place de Greve. The rain fell in torrents, but that did not prevent at least 30,000 persons from attending. It was was with great difficulty the gendarmes kept space enough for the operation. At four o'clock, the Procureur du Roi, who performs the office of Sheriff, arrived, and took his station at a window opposite the guillotine, and at ten minutes past four, the latal cart same with the culprit, a priest, and the executioner; his hands being bound behind him, he was assisted out of the cart, kneit at the foot of the scaffold, prayed fervently about two minutes, acknowledged the justice of his sentence, mounted the scaffold with a firm step and composed manner, and in three seconds more he was numbered with the dead. At the same bour the Court of Assize sondemand a backney-conchman, for the assassination of his mistress, who had borne him eight children. He heard sentence of death pronounced with perfect indifference.

Frankroar, Ocr. 22.—Advices from Vienna state, that the Divan has already sent to Petersburgh a note in reply to the answer given by Russia. This note is, it is asserted, drawn up in very moderate terms, and such as accord with the position of the Porte, and its desire to avoid war. It is not doubted that M, de Lutzow, the Austrian Internuncio, has had nuch influence in its drawing up. The general persuasion is, that the principal object of the journey of M, the Prince Metternich to Hanover is to engage the Eaglish Cabinet to establish a perfect concert between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and England, in their proceedings with the Porte.

Brussels, Ocr. 26.—It is certain that His Britannic Majesty, at his return from Hanover, will stop one or two days in this capitul. on.—Moniteur.
The Viscount de Roualt, the assassin of General Count Dugeon

BRUSSELS, OCT. 26 .- It is certain that His Britannic Majesty, at his return from Hanover, will stop one or two days in this capital. It is even said that our King and the Royal Family, will come to Brussels to receive him. Lord Clancarry, the English Ambassador at our Court, has already arrived from the Hague, to attend upon

Brussels to receive him. Lord Clancarty, the English Ambassador at our Court, has already arrived from the Hague, to attend upon his Sovereign; and the necessary preparatious are making in his hotel with all diligence.

Letters from Vienna, state that the Cabinets of Vienna; London, and Petersburgh, are not yet agreed on the affairs of Turkay, but that much harmony and intimacy is remarked between the two first Courts.

Madain, Oct. 16.—The Herculena frigate, from the Havannah, has brought news of the arrival of General O'Donjou at Vera Cruz, where he took the oath and entered on his functions on the 23d of July, on which day be published an energetic proclamation to the people of New Spain, showing the evils to which they exposed themselves, if they persisted in separating from the mother country: he issued also a proclamation to the troops, praising their good conduct. He set out for Mexico with a few soldiers, but was forced to return, pursued by the insurgents to the very streets of Vera Cruz, where, after an obstinate combat, they were defeated, with loss of 150 mer.

Saracossa, Oct. 10.—The superior Board of Health has been informed by its Commissioner, Don Augustin Quinto, that the sickness at Mequinenza is drawing to a close; for want of food, hardly 20 inhabitants having remained in the town, the greater number having pone into the country; that even should any of those latter be attacked, no great alarm need be excited, as the families are kept asunder, and the duty of the cordon was strictly performed.

Barcelona, Oct. 10.—Yellow Fever.—New cases, 361; cured, 66; deaths, 267; remain, on the 9th inst., 665, of whom 111 are stated to be convalescent. This list includes the city, Barcelonetta, and hospital.

Puzara us Sanya Maria, Oct. 6.—From the 1st to the 6th, in-

stated to be convalencent. This list includes the city, Barcelonetta, and hospital.

PUERTA DE SANYA MARIA, OCT. 6.—From the 1st to the 6th, inclusive, there have died in this place and hospital 39 persons; 52 have been cured, and the number of the sick is at present 814.

LEBRIGA, OCT. 6.—This town begins to be attacked by the fever. In eight days 33 persons have been seized with it; eight have died, and two recovered, and the cases of the others ere in general dangerous. Almost the whole population have gone into the country. The Alcalde and Muncipality facilitate the only means of salvation, by distributing among the people wood and reeds to build barracks.

LINBON, OCT. 17.—The sittings of the Cortes proceed in their neual tranquil course, their discussions, besides the debates on the articles of the Constitution, in succession, which are continued from day to day, relating chiefly to matters of local interest and internal regulation. The Minister of the Foreign Affairs gave copies of the

correspondence between himself and the Beitlish Charge d'Attaires, on the remonstrances of the latter against the increase of duties on some articles: it was resolved, after some observations, to refer it to the Committee of Treaties, after whose opinion some measure might be adopted.

to the Committee of Treaties, after whose opinion some measure might be adopted.

Sr. Petersburg, Oct. 6.—His Majesty the Emperor returned yesterday to Zarskojeselo, in perfect health, from reviewing the regiments of the guards at Witepsk. The weather is unexpectedly warm and fine, and is highly favourable to the ripening and harvesting of the corn, which has been kept back by the wet summer. Nowo Tacherrabs (Capital of the Don Cossacks), Aug. 20, O. S.—From the very beginning of June we have had here an extraordinary drought, and the heat ran to 320 Reaumur, by which the grass in the Steppes, which furnishes the fodder for the cattle in the winter, is quite scorched up; nay, even the bay that was mown is in some places burst up. The Commander of the Corps of Cossacks here has taken the requisite measures for the preservation of the herds of hores that pasture beyond the Don, on the Calmuck side.

## NEW SPAIN

NEW SPAIN.

Declaration of the Independence of Mexico.—[From the Charleston Gazette of September 27.]—By the arrival yesterday of the brig Catherine, Wellsman, in five days from Havannah, we have received some late accounts from Mexico, and particularly from the seat of war.—A cessation of hostilities between the Patriots and Royalists has taken place. On the 11th of August, Colonel Santana had agreed to the proposition of the Viceroy, that the gates of La Vera Cruz should be thrown open the next day, the prisoners on both sides should be liberated, and that the country people be allowed to come unarmed and in no great numbers.

"Plan of the Government that is to be established provionally for the purpose of securing our holy religion, and establishing the Independence of the Mexican Empire, under the title of the Administrative Junta of North Amerika, proposed by Colonel Don Augustin de Yturyide, to his Excellency the Count del Venadito, Viceroy of New Spain:"—

1. The religion of New Spain is and shall be the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, without toleration of any other.

2. New Spain is independent of Old Spain, and of every other Power, even upon our own Continent.

3. Its Government shall be a limber Monarchy, conformably to the Constitution that may be adopaced by the kingdom.

4. Its Emperor shall be Don Fredinand the Seventh; but in case he shall not personally appear in Mexico within the time that the Cortes shall specify, in order to take the oath, the most Serene Infant Don Carlos, Don Francisco de Paula, the Archduke Charles, or such other individual of the reigning family, as Congress may think proper, shall be called in his place.

[The 5th, 6th, and 7th Articles of this plan provide for the meeting of a Cortex, and in the interim an Administrative Junta, until the arrival of Don Ferdinand the Seventh.]

8. If Don Ferdinand the Seventh shall not condescend to come to Mexico, the Junta or the Regency shall govern in the name of the nation, until the Emperor who is to be crowned shall be fixed

This Government shall be maintained by the army of the three

guarantees hereinafter mentioned.

10. The Cortes shall determine upon the constitution of a Re-gency, until the arrival of the person who is to be crowned.

11. The Cortes shall afterwards establish the Constitution of the

Mexican Empire.

12. All the inhabitants of New Spain, without any distinction of landians, are citizens of this monarchy, and

Mexican Empire.

12. All the inhabitants of New Spain, without any distinction of Europeans, Africans, or Indians, are citizens of this monarchy, and eligible to eyery office, according to their merit and virtue.

The 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, "Articles provide for the protection of persons and property, regulations of the clergy, the departments of the state, and for the establishment of a protecting army, to be denominated "The Army of the Three Guarantees," and for the ealizaments and commissions."

21. Until the Cortes shall otherwise direct, proceedings in criminal cases shall be agreeable to the Spanish Constitution.

22. In case of conspiracy against the Independence, the culprit shall be imprisoned until the Cortes shall determine upon the punishment of that greatest of all crimes, except those against the Divine Majesty.

23. Such persons as may attempt to foment disunion, shall be watched, and reputed as conspirators against Independence.

24. As the Cortes who are to be installed are to frame a Constitution, it is necessary that the Deputies should receive powers sufficient for that purpose; and, as it is also of much importance that the electors should know they are to be represented in the Congress of Mexico, and not in that of Madrid, the Junta shall prescribe just rules for the election, and shall designate the time of it, and the time of the opening of the Congress; and as the elections cannot now take place in March, the time shall be extended as much as possible. There is a second document, called "Articles of Adjustment entered into at Cordova, between Don Juan O'Donoju, Vice King, and Don Manuel Iturbide, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Mexican force." In these articles, the Independent Sovereignty of Mexico is also proclaimed; but we are unable to say whether they form a separate Treaty between different individuals, or whether they are only an imperfect abstract of the Convention mentioned above.

82. Late Affair at Pensacola.—We noticed,

mentioned above.

SEQUEL OF THE AIFAIR OF COLONEL CALLAVA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24.—Late Affair at Pensacola.—We noticed, a lew days since, the dispute between Governor Jackson, of Florida, and the late Spanish Governor Callava. The National Intelligencer says, "In an account of that transaction, published in the Louisiana Advortiser, we find the following additional particulars, which are wholly unnoticed in the statement copied from the Floridian." It appears from this statement, that Governor Jackson at Pensacia possesses the same character that General Jackson did at New Orleans. There the late Judge Hail issued a Habeas Corpus to take a man out of jail; but instead of having the usual effect of such papers, it threw his Honour into jail. And had not the rheumatism very fortunately come to the relief of Judge Fromentin, his Habeas Corpus would probably have placed him alongside of Callava, unless there were separate cells in the prison.

## THE KING.

The health of the King is restored to the great joy of the Hanoverian people. His Majosty is thoroughly recovered from his late severe fit of the gout. The Bulletin of His Majosty's health, was exhibited at the Palace of the Governor-General, and on every day is was enquired after with cagerness. The congratulations were universal, when it was declared that the King had had a good night, and that His Majosty felt himself quite recovered. The amusements of Hanover had scarcely any attraction. The manœuvres of the soldiers, the chace, the balls, the theatre, seemed without life, as the King, the Monarch whom all longed to see, was known to be absent.—On Thursday, (the 18th ult.) His Majosty was pleased to send the royal carriage for the Marquis of London immediately waited on the King, when His Majorty expressed his desire to confer upon his Lordship the honour of Grand conderly, to Walmoden Gardene, where the Marquis resided, who immediately waited on the King, when His Majesty expressed his desire to confer upon his Lordship the honour of Grand Cross of the Royal Guelph Order. His Lordship, as well as the Marquis of Conyngham, was accordingly invested with the insignia of the Order. On the same day, the infantry and cavalry celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic by a feu de joie on Meckel Heath. They afterwards passed in review before his Imperial Highness Prince Ferdinand of Austria. His Royal Highness the Dake of Cambridge entertained at dinner all the Ambassadors and Ministers from the various Courts, as well as all the Generals in Hanover. In the evening, the festivities terminated by a most brilliant exhibition of fire-works in the garden of Hexrenbausen. The city of Hanover and its suburbs was deserted on that night, for all the people flocked to Herrenbausen. Thousasds were ascembled round the Palace and the garden, and on the balcony. There were admission tickets of various descriptions issued, by which all disorder was prevented. At nine o'clock the exhibition commenced by a general display of rockets, amid a discharge of artillery. The moon amid the stars, the sun in meridian glory, the star of the Order of Guelph, and the white horse of Hanover, were exhibited. A temple, as it were by enchantment or the touch of the magician's rod, displayed the well-known letters G. R. IV. under the crown; over the temple hovered a suardian genius. The people, with loud accle mations, welcomed the display

of the name of their King; and the acclamation when sky pyramids on each side of the temple, suddenly exhibited the initials of the various branches of the Royal Family. A thousand rockets darted into the air, and, amid the thunder of cannon, the exhibition terminated.—On Friday morning, the city was all in motion; kinten, chaines, waggons, and wehreles of every dearingtion, were sider requisition, in order to convey the lovers of hasting to the Haller Bridge, where the boar hunt was to take place. The manner of hunting the swine in the forests of Germany is not remarkable for pleasing exercise or samesement. The peasantry of the districts around the place where the hunt is to take place receive notice, and they, with rustic weapons and with dogs, and loud shouts, assemble all the wild animals within the amphitheatr or place fixed for the exhibition. The huntsmen then shoot the animals, who have no chance of escape. It may, however, prousagreable to English sportsmen to know that there are some dogs trained to catch the boar by the ears, and to hold until the lunter plunges his spear into the animal's throat, or drives it through his head. On saising the boar each of the two dogs spring over the boar's back, and thus he is forced to submit to the slangther. The number of boars, shot, speared, and shain, exceeded eighty, of der there were also several, and of smaller animals the number was also great. In the evening his Royal Highness the Governor-General, gave a splendid ball, to which 400 of the most distinguished persons here were invited. Among the strangers who have lately arrived, are—The Duke of Mecklenburg Strelit, the Prince of Solms, Mr. Rose, the English Ambassador at Berlin, and Count Von Bentinck. There has been a grand display of utilitery, but the absence of His Majesty has rendered all exhibitions dull. The cavalry and infantry have proceeded to winter quarten, and when his Majesty departs, Hanover will lose all those attractions which have within this formight been so splendid.

\*\*The Lameruck C

ment of rent, and the land has been let to a new tenant. In another case, in which a house was broken into, the object appears to have been the destruction of a title proctor's papers.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday.—Rawlins v. Pearson and Others.—The questions in this case were whether a pawnbroker comes within the operation of the Bankrupt laws; and secondly, whether the plaintiff, so had ceased to take in pledges for five years, was (in the eventotite court deciding in the affirmative of the first prosecution) liable. It was proved on the trial of an action for money had and received, that the plaintiff continued to sell unredeemed pledges. The Coart decided, that a pawnbroker was within the operation of the different Bankrupt laws; and secondly, that continuing to sell pledges being a necessary part of the business of a pawnbroker, he was liable. Judgment for defendants.

MIDDLES AN SESSIONS.

On Monday, Mrs. Denman, a person of respectable a persone, her daughter, a child at out 10 years of age, and 13 boys from the age of eight to 14, were out to the bar, or an it dictment for a not be considered to 14. There were five other persons in the indictment, a: Brompton



four of whom pleaded missionners; and one fitt not come in for frial."

A.Mrs. Middleton, the prosecutrix, deposed, that, on the 13th of Aug., about five o'clock in the evening, a crowd of boys, amounting to about 150, collected before her door; the crowd continued to increase till it was dark, at which time there were about 1000 persons present. They threw stones at her door and windows, and broke all the lower windows in the house, also the blinds. When she looked out at any of the windows they cried out, "There she is! murder her! stone her to death!" Some of the stones struck her yiolently, from the consequences of which she had been suffering ever since. The witness identified all the prisoners.—Several other winesses confirmed the prosecutrix's testimony.—Mr. Broderick, for the defendants, said, the riot had been entirely caused by Mrs. Middleton's having cruelly beaten the young female defendant: and that she was certainly mistaken as to some of the defendant, Hannah Denman, at her door, about five o'clock on the evening of the riot; and others of them proved alibis on the part of some of the defendants, and that the others, though present, took no part in the riot.—The Jury, after a short consultation, acquitted all the defendants.—Mrs. Middleton declased, with great emotion, that after what had taken place she could not sleep in her house without a guard. The Magistrate assured her she should be protected.

POLICE.

## · POLICE.

that after what had taken place she could not sleep in her house without a guard. The Magistrate assured her she should be prosected.

POLICE.

Mansion-House.—On Monday, a labouring man, named Potter was charged with having uttered a 51. Bank of England note, to a brandy-merchant, in Tower-street, for two gallons of brandy. The brandy-merchant, in Tower-street, for two gallons of brandy. The brandy-merchant suspecting something was designed, gave a private order to his servant to fill the bottle with water. This was done, and it was given to the prisoner, who went away with the bottle with water. This was done, and it was given to the prisoner, who went away with the bottle with water. The was done, and it was given to the prisoner, who went away with the bottle with water they were explaining to the prisoner proved to the satisfaction of the Bank, that he had been imposed upon by some person in the street, and they consented to his being dischanged. In the prisoner was the water have in the watch have just departed, ganges sally forth, and waylay such busy stirring old trade-men as they may catch showed at that hour, and whom they rob with the utmost impurity.—The Lord Mayor committed the prisoner to take his irial at the next Sessions.

Mansing the protect to take his irial at the next Sessions. The control of the prisoner to take his irial at the next Sessions. The control of the prisoner to take his irial at the next Sessions. The control of the prisoner to take his irial at the next Sessions. The control of the prisoner to take his irial at the next Sessions. The control of the prisoner has a session of the prisoner was the sessioner. The control of the prisoner was the sessioner with a prisoner to the prisoner was the sessioner with a subsery and steep prisoner was the prisoner was produced, it was of a p

begging in the streets. This man End bood trequently carried to this office for the same offence, and as often let off without punishment, on account of his being blind; but such was his attachment to his old profession of a soldier, that he always fought well before he could be secured. Mr. White ordered him to be confined for three months in Bridewell on bread and water, and directed that his pension night he stopped for that time, to meet the expence of his board and lodwing.

Town-Hall, Sournwark.—On Thursday, William Payne was charged with attenpting to murder his wife.—Rebecca Payne, a girl, about 16 years of age, the daughter of the prisoner, deposed that her father came home about one o'clock to dinner; he took up a rope and beat her with it, saying it was because she had not taken her little sister to school. He then went to her mother, who was standing at a neighbour's door, and knocked her down with lis fast; she had given him no provocation whatever. When she got up he beat her with a rope, and also with his fast; and upon her falling on the ground, he kicked her in the ribe and loins; he then seized her by the hair, and dragged her several times up and down the kennel. He took a knile out of his pocket, and cut and stabbed her with it, and was attempting to thrust it into her, when a bystander, amidst the cries and screams of all present, seized it, by which his hand was attempting to thrust it into her, when a bystander, amidst the cries and screams of all present, seized it, by which his hand was shockingly cut.—The officer, produced the knife; it was a clasped knife, about six inches in length.—The woman complained of internal injury; it was thought some of her ribs were broken; the bridge of her nose was broke, and a wound about an inch deep inflicted; she was covered with lacerations and bruises. She was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital.—The Magistrate asked the prisoner what he had to say? He replied, that his daughter neglected taking the other child to school, and that his wife was out gad

## OLD BAILEY.

Monday,—William Weston, a silveramith, was indicted for felonously forging the Hall Mark of the Goldamithe Company, on vacive silver aponas. The prisoner, is uppeared, was employed by and common and the prisoner, is uppeared, was employed by and common and the stamp forged, the spoons were taken to the Hall; the Deputy Warden declared, that the mark was forged. The Jury pronounced the prisoner Ad Guilly.

1 Toznav.—George Sumons, a lad only 12 years of age, was the common and the stamp forged, the spoons were taken to the Hall; the Deputy Warden declared, that the mark was forged. The Jury pronounced the prisoner Ad Guilly.

1 Toznav.—George Sumons, a lad only 12 years of age, was the common and the stamp for the state of t the night before.—The clib had been in existence for a considerable time, and was composed of males and females. The former were mostly single labouring young men, the latter were chiefly servant girls out of place, and prostitutes of the lowest order. They assembled for the purgoes of playing at a game of chance called the Alligator, and on each night the rule was that there should be a raffle for some trinket, and the whole ended with a dance.—The prostitutes were doomed by the Magistrates to hard labour in the House of Correction for one month each. Those of the servant produced friends to become responsible for their good behaviour, were delivered up to them. Those of the nen who could not bring forward persons to speak to their characters, were also sent to hard labour in Bridewell, as rogues and vagabonds.

Robert Hale, who broke out of Brixton Gaol, with several other delinquents about six months ago, when under sentence for felony, was taken on Tuesday, at the fight, at Moulsey Hurst, by two patroles of Bow-street. Hale was in the act of stripping to fight with Gibbet, a boxer, for a purse, which had been made up round the rink by amateurs. Hale made some slight resistance, and expected to have been assisted by his friends present, but was disappointed. The constables bore him off in a chaise. He offered them 20 sovereigns to let him escape, but they refused; and he was committed to Horsemonger-lane, and will be sent to his old apartments.

Queen-Souare.—On Wednesday, a blind man, named Kitely, an out-pensioner of Chelsea, at is, 3cl. jet day, was charged with

The wanted a plane-forte for the use of als children and family, and desired a man to be sent to see ht properly fixed. It was to be lent on hire at 3th, per month. The prisoner asked the price, and was answered that it would be 45 guineas, if he should be inclined to purchase it. The piano-forte was accordingly seat. The money paid for the instrument by the witness was 3tl. The witness heard nothing of the prisoner until wishin a few weeks ago, when he was under examination at Union-hall on another charge. Six months was the time specified for purchasing, but he had never offered to do so.—John Harrow, servant to Mr. Foster, of Geschstreet, auctioneer, proved paying 3tl. to the prisoner, for the pianoforte, on the 30th Aug. 1820. The instrument was sold, on the following Saturday, to a person named Bygrave, for 3ll. 10s.—Mr. Beeby, the landford of the house, stated, that he had engaged the prisoner's wife to take care of it, and let it for him. On one occasion, the prisoner said, he believed he had agreed to let it to the Archbishop of Tuam. The Archbishop never went into the house. The witness was aware, in the first instance, that the prisoner was in the King's Bench. On seeing the piano-forte, the prisoner was in the King's Bench. On seeing the piano-forte, the prisoner was in the King's Bench. This closed the case for the prosecution.—The prisoner, in his defence, said, it was his intention at the time to have paid for the instrument, and both he and his wife were now willing to bind themselves in any way for the payment. There was now property coming both to him and his wife.—A person named Bull proved having paid to the wife of the prisoner the third of 175l. while he was in the King's Bench, and that there was still momey coming to them.—The Common Serjeant summed up the evidence, and the Jury found the prisoner failty.

The pianoforte was produced in Court. By the verdict, Mr. Chappell was entitled to it, and consequently took it away with him.

## PUGILISM

PUGILISM

On Tuesday, the plains of Moulsey were again the scene of attraction for the Fency, and the swells and amateurs were numerous. Bunn had been defeated by Brown in a room a few months since, without the slightest chance of success; but the friends of the former, entertaining an opinion that the result would be very different in a ring and upon the turf, Bunn was therefore backed for 501. without any hesistation. Brown had Spring and the Gas as his seconds. Both of the men appeared in excellent condition. Brown was the favourite, guineas to pounds. Hudson, as his seconds. Both of the men appeared in excellent condition. Brown was the favourite, guineas to pounds. Round 1. Bunn endeavoured to plant two blows with both thands, which Brown stopped. Bunn let fly with his left hand, which was also stopped with great skill by Brown. Brown now took the lead, and planted so severe a sobser, that Spring observed, "My man for 1001."—7. The combatants went to vork on meeting at the scratch; till Bunn went on his face, and Brown made a hit and fell with his knees on his body. "Foul, foul;" and "fair, fair." 8. Bunn received a facer, that sent him down on his back; Brown with much dexterity got away. He also put in some heavy nobbers; Bunn went down on his back: Brown hit him as he was agoing down, and again fell with his knees on his body. "Foul, foul;" and "fair, fair." 10. The Bow Boy put in a beavy blow on Brown's neck, and also a severe facer; but they did not in the least tend to check the ardour of Brown. Both down, but Bunn undermost.—11, 12, and 13. In favour of Brown, but Bunn undermost.—11, 12, and 13. In favour of Brown, but Bunn undermost.—14, 12, and 13. In favour of Brown, but Bunn undermost.—16. Bunn went sharply up to his adversary, but his efforts were stopped with the utmost sang fruid by Brown. A pause. Brown new to have a subsection of the part of the stakes." This occupied 19 minutes and a half.

Second Four,—After some little time had elapsed, a purse was collected of 104. and young Belasco ent

be found. Gas was backed freely at six to four, and he was backed to win in 20 minutes, at edds taking. The battle will be for 100 guineas aside.

The great superiority of the new French Stripes over every other article used for farnishing is now universally admitted; and since their first introduction, the domaid for expeasive Silk has been gradually diminishing.—The colours are all warranted, and the prices do not exceed one fifth those of Silk Tabbores. They can only be precured at MILES and EDWARDY'S New Chintz Funiture and Moreen Warehouse, No. 124, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Ha over-square.

Advertisement, —Monopolite.—We hate Monopoliseas: but there is no rule without an exception; for example—when BiSil monopolized the selling all Three 250,000 Prices in one Lottery, he could not help it, and we foreave him. Again, there are only four Capitals above the value of 2200 yet drawn in the present Lottery, BISH monopolized them also, as he sold all Advertisement)—In our first introduction to a person, there is nothing ourseys to the mind a stronger impression than the Teeth. A fine set of Teeth identifies health, cleanliness, and beauty; but to yellow, black, or carious Teeth, we turn with loathing and digust. To all who wish to preserve them from decay to the extremity of age. It fastens Teeth that are loose—prevents the decayed aroning mores—enouves the tartar, and carea the scury in the Gume, leaving them firm and of a healthy reduces. It sweetens the breath, is an antidote les qum-boile, swelled face, and the toolh-ache—and the Propieters warrant, that it used regularly, a tooth will never decay, and the tooth-ache will not be known; and though so powerful an antiseptic, it is entirely free of acid, and so innocent that a child may take the contents of a Box.—Sud, price 2s. 9d, by Jas. Alkinson, (wholevae agent) 44, Gerrard-street; Shoo-square: Means, Gat ie and if irree, 57, Blond-street; Hayley and lites, Cockayur-street; Howell and James, 9, Regent-street; Barley and lites, Cockayur-street; Howell

## NOTICES TO CORRESPUNDENTS.

Our friend "OLD ENGLISH FARE" will see we have made use of his hint.

"A TERRIER" is a sporting dog; we were thankful for all his hints, which shall come into pluy, and we hope to hear frequently

thirts, which shall come into pluy, and we hope to hear frequently from him.

It appears that the person who hired the room at the Paul's Head, in t atention-street, for Watson's meeting, was not Mr. Jensing, but a News-center of the name of Jensin, himmy in Featherstonestreet, City-road; the hire was five shillings,—and this at a once expectable tapers!

J. G. amigram is good; but it has an air of ridiculing religion.

1. G.'s opigram is good; but it has an air of ridiculing religion which we cannot patronize.

If e shall be highly flattered by the communications L. N. X.

It's shall be highly flattered by the communications L. N. X. allules to.

It's shall have an opportunity of using the information of X. Y. Z. when we touch at large upon the character of the person it relates to. It's do not think the facts mentioned by Anglicanum to be sufficiently importent to interest our readers.

INTERTIGATOR will see where we are indebted to him; —we shall be very glad to hear further from him.

Interests connot must usely us to hear up the faces of Man Supericular and the state of the supericular state.

very glad to hear farther from him.

JUNTIOUS cannot surely wish us to keep up the farce of Man. Serrun, and her claim. He refer JUNTIOUS to the letter of her putrou
and friend Man. Parring, who it is fair to conclude must know as many
publiculars of her history as any body else; and surely when her
own advocates and patrous coafess themselves satisfied of the RUMBUS
of her pretensions, it would be the height of absurdity in us, who
never considered them seriously, to come forward to vindicate them.
The copy of Burn, alluded to by our hearty friend Tan Pipps,
must have met with some peculiar accident.

We are afraid that "Pity the Sorrows" would be found samewhat
heavy.

We are afraid that "Pity the Sorrows" would be found samewant heavy.

Our friend's strictures upon the Highland Society fall into the error they condenn, and while he advocates delicacy, he becomes samewhat indelicate himself. We have a charming bit of Latin on the very nib of our pen, but in this age of illumination we cannot trust going ladies even with the dead languages. We must condidly confew we laughed heartly at his jokes, and so least at the name of the house he selects for such "a guthering;"—we never heard of the "Wooden Spoon and Stoyrach-ache" as the sign of an time before.

A.B.C.D. is very entertaining, and an able vindicator of the store; but see tike Almacks, and we like the Anuviar-Rooms,—and bons can we satirize that which has in it nothing absurd?—If nothing else destroyed theatres, the hours at which plays commence totally prevent persons living in society from attending them;—however, we will think the subject over, and do what we can for our rural friend.

Quant may be quite sure that there is no sham.

QUEET may be gaite sure that there is no sham.

A.O.P., PLAYFAIR, YOUNG BULL, TIMOLEON, MESTOR, and several others, are deferred till next week.
(her friend Mercuston's kind communication did not reach us as usual, this week. We are obliged to him for his hints for our interest and have attended to them.

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LAYEST NEWS, the STOCK LEW, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at Three o' Clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY. The Funds have varied in the course of the week about 2 per cent, owin to a variety of reports relative to the affairs of Turkey: towards the entitley appeared more favourable, and it is calculated they will reach 80 per

nts. 774 †
Reduced Ann. 774 †
Comols..... 775 † 78 78 †
Dit Acct 784 † 784 †
4 per Cents.... 96 † | Ezobequer Bills .... 10001. 5001. Small -4 per Cents.... 96 1 India Bonds ...... Navy 6 per cent 1102 111 Omnium .....

FRENCH FUNDS, Oct. 80. & per ct. Con. 22 Sept. 90 | Bank Sh Div. 1 July 1595 99-45 | Br. Lond. 1 mo. 25 45 8 mo. 24-25 econ. Div. 22 Marca

## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

WE are rejoiced to state that the latest accounts received from Hanover give the most gratifying information respecting our Sovereign's health. His MAJESTY, on Tuesday "nuight, received visits from the LANDGRAVE of HESSE HOMBURG and the DUKE of WEIMAR, and afterwards dined with the Princes at present at Hanover, at which dinner the Marquis of Londonderry, Prince Met-TERNICH, COUNT TAUENZIEN, &c. were invited.

In the evening, the citizens of Hanover serenaded their beloved Monarch by torch-light, (there were upwards of 600 torch-bearers present.) His Majesty shewed himself to the citizens at the window, who saluted their Monarch with the loudest acclamations. The music played the popular tune-Heil, unserm, Kanig heil-(Hail, a health to our KING, hail!) which the transported multitude accompanied with their voices. The popular air of Landervater. Schutz, und Rather-(the Country's Father, Protector, and Counsellor) was played and sung. His MAJESTY at the conclusion opened the window, and bowed in the most gracious manner to the citizens, and intimating a desire to speak, the acclamations in a moment subsided, and H18 MAJESTY addressed them in nearly the following words:

" I am recovered, and rejoice that I can be again among my Hanoverians, from which I have been unhappily hindered through illness. I regret all the trouble they have given themselves, and thank them for i'.

"I gratefully acknowledge the love and attachment of my Hanoverians. I have always been a Hanoverian. will live and die a Hanoverian."

The joy exhibited at these sentiments, which were pro-nounced with a distinct and powerful voice, excited the most enthu lastic applause, which continued for some mi-

On the following day his MAJESTY gave private audiences to the DUKE of BRUNSWICK and most of the Foreign Ministers.

It was expected that his Majesty would se! out on Monday last for England through Gottingen.

SIR ROBERT WILSON, and his friends, as silly as himself, have called the public attention to his military services. in a way which renders it a duty on our parts to examine those services, and to expose a long, and hitherto successful, system of "charlatauery," or mountebankism, which we hope and believe has no parallel-certainly none in the British army. If in pulling away the false feathers with which the Daw has decorated himself, we should leave him in a state of pitiable nudity, let him blame, not OUR re luctant candour, but his own insupportable ranity, and his own egregious folly.

The least title of praise which this boaster assumes to himself is that of HERO, to which he has about as much claim as to the rank of kulght! We are not disposed to deny any Englishman the merit of personal courage; it is a kind of national instinct, and no doubt SIR R. WILSON possesses his share of this quality: but, since he forces us to speak out, we must say, that, although we have attentively read all his certificates, we cannot find any occasion in which either his courage or his conduct were peculiarly distinguished; indeed, as we read the certificates published by himself, and the biography published by his friends, it would seem doubtful whether he had ever been actually UNDER PIRE more than once in his life. This seems, even to us, hardly credible; yet when we recollect, that a man who has the vanity to trumpet his own praises, probably leaves nothing untold, we know not how to come to any other conclusion. If, however, this be otherwise, WILBON, to whom it is no pain to speak of his own exploits, can easily publish a supplementary pamphlet, with a statement of the exact dates and places where he ever happened to be within reach of the enemy's bayonets.

No doubt he was so on the 24th April, 1794, being then about 16 years of age, and a cornet in the 18th Light Dragoons, when two squadrons of German and two of British cavalry attacked and defeated a superior force of French, both cavalry and infantry. To hear this matter now talked of by WILSON and his partisons, one would think that it had been a pitched battle, and that SIR ROBBRT was the victorious Commander-in-Chief; whereas in fact it was a " trifling skinmish," followed by no advantage, and in which CORNET WILSON was the junior officer of all.

The DURE OF YORK, then Commander-in-Chief of the allied army, and who must have been, on every account, anxious to make the most of the conduct of the English, treats it in his dispatch, published in a London Gazette of the time, quite in this light; and did not even think it necessary to mention the name of any officer engaged in the affair, except that of MAJOR AYLETT, the commanding officer, and even he is mentioned only as being the single officer wounded. His Royal Highness, at that time, little thought that this skirmish was to make the world ring, and to confer more katalithunds than had been conferred for the battles of BLENHEIM of MALPLAQUET.

And this brings us to the extraordinary affair, Willson's pretended KNIGHTHOOD, into which (having heard and read doubts as to its authenticity) we have taken the pains to examine, and can venture to assure our readers it is all HUMBUG.

It has been so often stated, and is now generally believed, that this little action was swelled into some degree of importance, by having taken place under the very eye of the EMPEROR OF GERMANY, and his having preserved the rery person of his IMPERIAL MAJESTY from capture; and that in consequence, the EMPEROR decorated, on the very field of battle, his gallant deliverer with the Cross of MARIA THERESA. Nothing can be more false. The EMPEROR OF GERMANY was not on the spot, nor within twenty miles of it; and so far was he from giving the crosses on the impulse of the moment, and while glowing with gratitude for his deliverance, that this distinction was tardily and reluctantly conferred just seven years after the event!

But this is not all !!

The whole husiness was, we have reason to think, an ffair not of spontaneous reward, but of protracted solicitation and intrigue: for four years (during which we had evacuated the continent, and Austria had made peace) no notice, no, none at all was ever taken of this heroic action! This was not the fault of ONE, nor of perhaps more than one. of the British officers concerned in the affair, and at last in March, 1798, (the sublime exploit was atchieved in 1794) the Austrian government, wearied out with solicitations for the Cross of MARIA THERESA, gave each of the eight English officers employed, a GOLD MEDAL, with a proof regret that he could not con the MARIA THERESA! Thus, then, instead of a Cross bestowed spontaneously by the EMPEROR and in the field, we find that WILSON obtained four years after, by much begging and praying, a gold medal from COUNT THUGUT, the prime minister at Vienua!!!

See the London Gazette of 19th June, 1798.

But the MARIA, THERESA was obtained at last. What will not the craving perseverance of vanity accomplish?-Gutta cavat lapidem non VI sed SEPE cadendo.'

In the year 1806, Wilson procured an appointment to the army, then destined for Egypt, and he went, as his biographer (probably himself) tells us, overland; and in his way, he contrived to open some communication with the AUSTRIAN authorities. By a wonderful coincidence, just at this moment, the EMPEROR OF GERMANY, awakes from I

a seven years trance, and recollects the brilliant service of 1794.

" Respexit tamen, et longo post tempore venit." And lo! the Cross of MARIA THERESA, was conferred upon little Major William Aylett, Major Pock. LINGTON, CAPTAIN RYAN, LIEUTENANTS CALCROPT and BLOUNT, and CORNETS KEIR, BUTLER, and WILSON; and although this little cross gave them no more claim to Bai-TISH KNIGHTHOOD, than WATSON has to the appellation of Doctor, or Mrs. SERRES to the title of Highney; and although the letter announcing the grant in the London GAZETTE was carefully addressed to LIRUT. COL. AYLETT, and not to SIR W.M. AVLETT; and, in the enumeration of the names, expressly excluded every thing that could look like a permission to use the style and title of a KNIGHT; yet, we say, Wilson had the impudence, and the others had the stupidity to assume the dignity of Knights of this

We think our readers will agree with us in calling this hungry solicitation of a foreign honour, and this unfounded assumption of a domestic one, a mixture of meanness and of impudence unparalleled. It is, however, well worthy the approbation and imitation of WILSON's friends, and we do not despair of soon finding these worthies designating themselves as SIR SAMUEL FAVELL, SIR PETER LAMBTOF, and SIR GALB JONES.

After this affair, in 1794, WILSON'S biographers tell us nothing more of their hero, till 1797, when we are informed that he returned to England and married. That, between 1794 and 1797, he did nothing in the line of service, may be fairly concluded, from his own and his friends' silence: it is indeed said, that in this interval, he carried off an interpreter, and was pursued for eight miles by French hussars; but this exploit docs not seem to be much insisted on; nor does it appear that a shot was fired, or a blow street. To carry off a civilian-prisoner, and to be pursed in his flight, seems a kind of service congenial to Wilson's talents.

We are next told, that during the disturbances in Ireland, in 1799, he served in that country, as Aide-da-Camp to General Sr. John. It may be so-but we have searched all the Gazettes, and several newspapers of the time, and can find no mention of WILSON, and hardly the name of his General. We think we may venture to assert, that in this distinguished pertion of his military life our here never saw powder burned unless at a review.

In 1801, he joined, as we have already said, the army is Egypt; where again he had the good fortune to find himself an Aide-du Camp; and, accordingly, in reading over the Gazettes of the whole of that splendid service, we find the magnanimous name of WILSON, but once mentioned, and that is on an occasion, exactly, in our spinious suited to his character and abilities. A flag of truce was sent to Colonel Cavalier, "by Majon Wilson, of Hompssch's, requiring him to surrender;" which, being surrounded and outnumbered beyond the power of resistance, it required not even much of the Major's eloquence to induce the Frenchman to do so.

From 1801 to 1809, the hero wrote for the booksellers... made his quarterly half-pay affidavit-and went on civil missions. The most perilous achievement of this period, is stated by his biographers to be—that, in the disgnise of a Russian hussar, he was present at the conference at Tilsit. We call this " perilous," because, we suppose that a British Colonel, if taken in the disguise of a Russian hussar, would have been, by the laws of war, liable to be hanged; and this, as far as we have discovered, is the greatest military danger to which this illustrious commander has crer been exposed.

In the year 1809, we find him employed in disciplining about 600 Portuguese, called, somewhat too magnificently, the LUSITANIAN LEGION. That he DID nothing with these troops, is really no imputation against WILSON, but to assert that he did something, when, in fact, he did nothing, seems to us a little blamcable. On this subject, WILSON addressed a letter to the electors of the Borough, in answer to a statement in the QUARTEBLY REVIEW, to which a reply was published in the QUARTERLY REVIEW, and as we never heard that SIR ROBERT made any further defence, nor attempted to deny the truth of the Reviewers' second statement, we shall appeal to this statement for an account of his conduct in the Pass at Banos—the only affair in which he and his LEGION appear to have been engaged.

"It was an action," says the uncontradicted Reviewer, "Which, though only a trivial skirmish, ending in an unaccount able " rout, was described with all the pride of a VICTORY.

"But what, after all, was the battle of Banon? The advance " guard (we believe, under COLONEL GRANT) consisting of about " 400 men, occupied Aldea Nueva, SIR ROBERT WILSON res " with the rest of the corps, in the position and pass of Bano-The former party skirmished during the greatest part of the day "with the enemy's piquets, and being at last driven in, retired "upon the position of the main body; the PLIGHT and DISPERSION O " the WHOLE corps immediately followel; and here ended the bank 4 of Banos!!

This battle SIR R. WILSON described in Two letters, and in TWO ways—the one was for the judicious PUBLIC; the other for the Commander in Chief. And now let us read the DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S answer, which WILSON has been such an ass as to publish :--

" I do not comprehend the matter; I do not understand now " troops could have behaved so well as SIR ROBERT has stated in his "Poblic dispatch, and be so trittedly notten as he has described " them in his privage better; I have sent the dispatch home to strak



or or itself; and I would have sent it back for nevision, if the for delay might not have been injunious to Sir Robert Wilson."

This extract is published by WILSON hisuelf, and implies, we think, imputations, (and not against his military character only.) which we should have thought intolerable, even to SIR ROBERT WILSON: but he has published it!!!

No one will be surprised that this adventure ended in Wilson's coming home, and every body who lives in society, knows, that the years from 1809 to 1815—the most glorious in the annals of the British army, were spent by him, on full pay indeed, with walking about the streets of London, criticising, and depreciating the conduct of LORD WELLINGTON, and prophecying the defeat and ruin of his army—an additional and striking proof of SIR ROBERT WILSON'S military skill!

We have already alluded to the case of LAVALETTE, in which he prostituted his public character, and betrayed private confidence, insulted the hospitality of France, and degraded the character of England. His proceedings in the affair of the Queen's funeral we shall have abundant opportunities of discussing hereafter. We have here confined ourselves to his military services; and as we have honestly quoted EVERY occasion in which he is alleged to have served, we trust we shall be borne out in saying, that, in the WHOLE ARMY, there does not seem to be an officer who has deserved LBSB either of the emoluments or honours of his profession. It would appear, that, except from 1794 to 1797, he pever served in the usual regimental course; that of the twenty-four years which have since elapsed, he has hardly actually served as many months; that, while he did serve it was, for the most part, in some irregular line, and that for all his service, regular or irregular, he has not a WOUND TO SHOW, nor do his panegyrists state him ever to have been spontaneously in a position of personal danger, except on the two occasions of his DISGUISE at TILSIT, and his commitment to JAIL in Paris on account of LAVA-LETTE'S affair !!

MR. LAMBTON attributes WILSON'S not obtaining the order of the Bath to the hostility of ministers. The above statement of SIR ROBERT'S SERVICES will answer this accusation; but, moreover, every man in the army knows that to have received the honour of the Bath, it is necessary by the statutes, that the claimant should have been, at some time or other, mentioned in the Gazette as having DISTINGUISHED HIMSELP AGAINST THE ENEMY. Now, poor SIR ROBERT was never mentioned at all, that we have been able to find, except as the bearer of a flag of truce in Egypt, and in the double faced affair of Banos.

We are not surprised that WILSON should have talked LORD GREY and MR. LAMBTON into an opinion of his merits. He has bamboodled wiser heads than theirs. In 1810, either in pity for the disgrace of Banos, or to stop his mouth, he was, most improperly, made Aide-de-Camp to the late king, and we have seen by a letter lately published by himself, that the DUKE OF YORK once intended to have given him a cavalry regiment. He has been allowed to knight himself, and he has been called by this assumed title in the army list, and in the world; and to crown the whole, the world has been induced by these marks of official favour, to give some degree of credit to, we verily believe, the GREATEST QUACK that ever appeared upon the public stage. And this is the person who complains of want of favour, and of the enmity of ministers! We, on the other hand, say, and think, that if WILSON gives the ministers some trouble, it is no more than they richly deserve; first, for their undeserved patronage of, and secondly, for their half-measured forbearance towards him.

THE Radicals of Bolton and its neighbourhood have resolved, it appears, to present a white counterpane to MR. ORATOR HUNT, with a suitable inscription:—in the centre is "the figure of a dog, in a circle, with the motto—PERSEVERANCE." This, if considered as an apposite hisroglyphic, must also be considered rather satirical; for, a dog who perseveres in walking in a circle, walks without end, and must be a very stopid dog indeed.

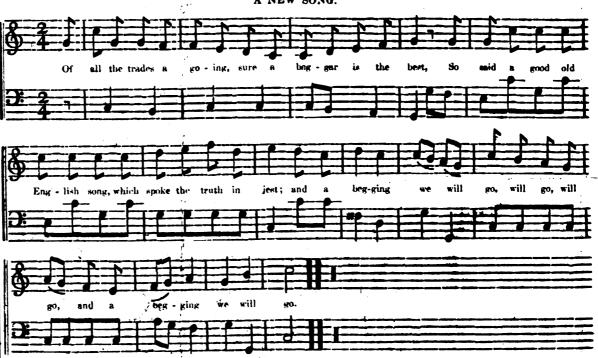
There is one thing connected with Mr. Hunt's confinement, which is worthy of notice, and to which we consider it our duty to call the attention of those in whose province the good order and condition of prisons may be. Mr. Henry Hunt is not only allowed to hold "Radical Lesces" in his jail, but to SELL libels in the very place of his incarceration.

Superadded to this, an illicit connexion, which he is openly suffered to maintain with a married woman, in his prison, is an outrage on the decencies of our police, unparalleled, as we believe, in the country; and in short, the more we look at the marked indulgence shewn to this man, the more we are determined to sift Someraetshire Radicalism to its very dregs; and we think we shall be able, in the course of our research, to throw a few new and interesting lights upon the subject, which may shew in their time colours, some HIGHLY RESPECTABLE gentlemen of that country.

OLD BAILEY.—These Sessions closed on Friday, when sentence of Drath was passed on Joseph South, Edward Hill, and John Sowerby, for uttering forged notes; Jas. Eddows, Edw. Jn. Franklin, Samuel Hayward, and William Hicks, for burglary; John Jacobs, William Brady, and John Linch, for highway robbery; Ann Morris, Mary Palmer, Amey Steele, Elizabeth Davies, Mary Ann Sullivan, and Ann Turner, for robbery; Thomas French, for house-breaking; Benjamin Abbott, for horse-stealing; and William Mars, for stealing in a dwelling-bouse.—Twelve (mostly boys) were sentenced to be transported for life; two for fourteen years; and the control of the sevent years.

## THE BEGGARS.

A NEW SONG.



Of all the beggars going, who prey on public pence,
The Whig excels in wants and wose, in tricks and impudence;
So a begging we will go, will go, will go, so a begging we will go.

The beggar in the public ways, his ills, as merits shews, Is lame, or blind, or idiot-struck, or mants his hands or toes; When a begging he will go, will go, when a begging he will go.

So, by their faults, the etarving Whige, attempt to raise the wind, In Council, roots--in action, LAME--in understanding, BLIED; And a begging they do go, do go, do go, and a begging they do go.

Old CHARLEY was the leader, the BAHFFYLDE MOORE CAREW, Of that audacious, lying, tricking, filthy, drunken crew; And a begging he did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

This cunning Fox, he prayed, and whined, & swore from door to door,
That fall'a from a good estate, his virtues kept him poor;
So a begging he did go, did go, did go, so a begging he did go.

In fact, the rogue play'd, wench'd, and drank two sinecures away, And only begg'd to have the means to wench, and drink, and play; So a begging he did go, did go, did go, so a begging he did go.

And all the Club at Brooken's, most gaderous of men—Gave readily, what they were sure of-cinning back again.
When a begging he did go, did go, did go, when a begging he did go.

Scots GEBALD next went begging, a suff'rer by the law; He sent the French red cap about, sediction's alms to draw; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

But, whether this sub-cription, succeeded ill or well, We never heard; but some folks say, that Mackintona could tell; And a begging he did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

When bloody Brillingham destroy'd a man he ne'er had known, On the lamented felon's grave, their sanguine alms were strown; And a begging they did go, did go, did go, and a begging they did go.

To take man's life, by law or war, Whigs count a horrid thing, But THIS was an ASSASSIN of a servant of the KING; So a begging they did go, did go, so a begging they did go.

When vulgar Hoxe to market brought, his pointless parody,
And season'd his sedition with a spice of blashhemy,
Then a begging he did go, did go, did go, then a begging he did go.

His graceless Grace of Binroun, the bold example sets,
And pays his mite to comfort him--I wish he'd pay his debta;
For a begging they do go, do go, do go, for a begging they do go.

And by his sire's example led, my Load of Tattsrock, Subscribes ten pounds, to prove himself-a chip of the old block: And a begging they did go, did go, did go, and a begging they did go.

And Serrox, on his death-bed, as it was thought to be, Encourag'd the blasphemer, just to vex the Ministry; When a begging he did go, did go, when a begging he did go.

When Conserr stole the bones of PAIRE, it was with the intent To raise a penny rate, to buy a seat in Parliament; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

But the pure Whigs of Covertar had quite another sense, And much preferred receiving pounds, to giving him their pense; For a begging they do go, do go, do go, for a begging they do go.

When guilty of a libel, the bold BURDETT was found,
And sentenced by a Torr Judge, to pay two thousand pound,
A begging he did go, did go, a begging he did go.

He afterwards refus'd the aid; but not till the account
Had shewn him that they ne'er could raise a quarter the amount,
Though a begging they did go, did go, did go, though a begging
they did go.

From begging for the poor they took to begging for the Great, And begged that they might buy the Quzen annuities and plate; And a begging they did go, did go, & a begging they did go.

We have not heard if their success in this was bad or good, But hope it was the latter, for the sake of MATTHEW WOOD; For a begging he did go, did go, for a begging he did go.

A begging he did go indeed, this patriot and sage, But 'twas for his own profit when the QUEEN went off the stage; And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

But we have reason to suspect, that this subscription pines, And is about as profitable as his Cornish mines;

So a begging he will go, will go, will go, so a begging he will go.

And next, lest any class of crime, unbonour'd should escape, The tender Waithman recommends the case of Mr. Snark; And a begging he does go, does go, does go, & a begging he does go.

We know not whether BROUGH'N has yet subscrib'd, but think he The crime being only rongent—a petty breach of trust; [must, So a begging they will go, will go, will go, so a begging they will go,

When CAPTAIN ROMEO ran away from Naples, in a funk, With nothing but a pound of Maccaroni in his trunk,

A begging he did go, did go, did go, a begging he did go.

To keep this pilot of the cause of Italy affect,
Enthusiast BENNETT's gen'rous hand subscribes—a one-round
And a begging he did go, did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

We have not breath to spend on all the vicious, or the vile-On Woolka, Watson, Wardington, Hunt, Honey, and Carlies, But a begging they all go, all go, but a begging they all go.

From all the sails, in all the land, their begging boxes spread, And e'en the grave, at Faction's call, delivers up its dead; And a begging they do go, do go, do go, and a begging they do go.

But lastly comes a beggar-man, who would be knighthood's shame, But that the title he assumes is only a faire name;

When a begging he does go, does go, when a begging he does go.

The soldier, or the smior, who accosts one in the street,
Can shew the scars he got, or tell the enemy he beat;
When a begging he does go, does go, when a begging he does go.

But here's a bold impostor, the sauciest of the batch, Who never won a fight at all, and never got a scratch; Yet a begging he does go, does go, does go, & a begging he does go.

He has not dealt in blows and blood as silly people think, But is a very hero,—in the way of pen and ink; But a begging he does go, does go, but a begging he does go.

And thus he can produce us, of the battles he has seen, Certificates on paper--having none upon his skin,

When a begging he does go, does go, when a begging he does go.

While other soldiers Paris took, and France at freedom set, This rival hero storm'd a jail, and rescued LAVALETTE. And a begging he did go, did go, and a begging he did go.

So as from no French foe-man's head he ere won laurel leaf, He hires a French advocate to praise him from his brief; And a begging he does go, does go, does go, & a begging he does go.

Thus we have seen subscriptions which disgrace our factions times, Por ev'ry shade, both light and deep, of follies and of crimes; When a begging they do go, do go, when a begging they do go.

For drunkards, gamblers, libellers, thieves, amugglers, defamators, For forgers and blasphemers, and for murderers and traitors.

A begging they do go, do go, a begging they do go.
To Wilson's list we wish success; because we hope the money
Will go to the poor families of Francis and of Hoxey;

Will go to the poor families of Francis and of Honzy; Since a begging they do go, do go, do go, since a begging they do go,

For all folks must agree, else differ how they may,
That they were kill'd upon the field, whence Wilson sneak'd away;
Though a begging he does go, does go, though a begging he does go.
X. Y.

## TO THE EARL OF GROSVENOR.

My Lord,—I some time since saved you from an unpleasant exposure in the affair of Mas. Healy; this must prove (blunt and plain spoken as I am) that I have no personal wish to annoy you—it is not to cut or wound that I address you, but to do that, which perhaps, your Lordship may consider little less disagreeable—it is to have the pleasure of laughing at you, and, I think, I shall succeed so far as to set every body else who reads this letter laughing too; always excepting your Lordship, who, fond as you are of the ridiculous, are the last man in the world to see the joke of it.

Wite, my dear Lord, have short memories they say—and there is another class of persons, to whom long ones are held to be necessary. Now, without enquiring into your wants and qualifications, I shall, to refresh your recollection, quote a few words which came out of your

of mouth on the 9th of October, at a meeting of Whigs from all the counties in England, called the Cheshire Whig Club, and contrast them with a few of the actions of your past political life. You said (and, perhaps, a can recollect a thing gone by only three weeks at that meeting, that-

"If they looked at the principles which the Club had recognized in its Resolutions, and on which principles the constitution of 1698 was founded, they would perceive that those principles had been violated, by every successive Tory administration within the last forty or fifty years, and if they took a vetraspective glatic at the events. It is last three and twenty years they would find that the great principles of the Constitution as petablished by the Revotution of 1688, by the virtue of our ancesters, had been continually

infringed upon with fuccess."

Pure, noble, immaculate, independent Whig-why, my dear Lord, had you drank more than unualdreaming or did you mistake WHIGS for WITS, and think nebody in the room had a better memory than

yourself?

You stigmatized all Tory Administrations for the last forty or fifty years, and very well done the speech was for you, if you had not whispered it; but had you forgotten that on the 6th day of June, 1803, just after you had sucseeded to the Peerage, you got up and opposed a mollen of my LORD PITZWILLIAM's for censuring the Administration, and that you declared "the Tony Ministers worthy " of the confidence of Parliament and the Nation."

Do you not remember on the 4th of July, in the same year, that you again vindicated the TORY Administration, and were even called to order for your zeal on the occasion? You must surely recollect, that you did both these things, and, perhaps, my Lord, we may find a good reason for your conduct, you were, I think, a Lord of the Admiralty, in the years 1789 and 1790. In 1798, I believe you were appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Controll, and sat under the Presidency of the late LORD MELVILLE, and held that office till 1801; so, that for twelve of " the last " three and twenty years, during which, Tory Administra-" tions have been infringing the rights of our ancestors" YOU WERE IN OFFICE WITH TEEM.

And had you really forgotten all those twelve years, and had you moreover forgotten while you were haranguing your friends at Chester, that you had uniformly, for that space of time, opposed that Illustrious Patriot, CHARLES FOX, whose memory you said was so dear to you, and whose example you held up for imitation.

But, it appears, that your Lordship concluded your speech, by giving a little advice to the younger part of the Members who had enrolled themselves under the banners of the Club, and who were desirous of maintaining its

principles and those of the Constitution. "He (your Lordship) thought himself warranted in so doing, "because he had had some experience in the political world, "his spring and summer were gone, the leaves of autumn were shedding around him, winter was fast approaching, and Time " was hurrying him on to eternity. He gave this advice, although " he hoped that the principles they now professed they would always retain, and that was, that IF THEY DID CHANGE their political opinion and influence to the side of their present adversaries, let it not be done from the seductions of power, or the blandishment "of a Court, but from honest, upright, and conscientions motives and conscients. If they did so the world would soon do them "justice, would soon appreciate and respect their worth; but if " they acted otherwise, the world would not long be deceived, they would be unmasked and their pretensions exposed. Lamentable "indeed was it to consider the number of individuals of talents, " distinction, and respectability, who had unfortunately fallen into "the snare power had laid for them. He trusted it would not occur again, and his Lordship concluded by returning the gen-"tlemen thanks for the honour they had done him."

Nothing can be more amiable than this Patriarchal advice to the Whiglings; but, my dear Lord, were you not aware that young as they might be, their fathers had told them every thing about you and your hatred for Tories; be assured, there was not one of them who did not know that you became a Whig, because MR. PITT would not appoint you first LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY instead of LORD BARHAM. Nay, I would venture to bet a good round sum that there is not a housemaid at EATON HALL, who does not know the fact as well as I do.

You cannot imagine, my dear Lord, how excessively foolish all this makes you look; and, the truth is, that the flourishing advice about shunning the snares of power was all superfluous; you may rest assured, that while England is in her senses, a temptation to your present party is not likely to present itself again.

I have done for the present: but I should seriously advise you to turn to the Court Kalendar, and satisfy yourself, that you were for many years a subordinate Member and hanger-on, of Tory Administrations; and having got that well into your head, contrive to keep it there by some odd association, with bottles and glasses, after the manner of PROFESSOR VON FINAGLE; so that when you are cocked up another time to spout after a tavern dinner, you may be struck by the sight of surrounding objects, with reminiscences which may, even if they render you dull, at least keep you respectable.—I am, my dear Lord, your brother Tory, BULL.

## ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

London, October 30, 1821. SIR—You have published in your paper of the 28th inst. observations founded upon an account in the Morning Post, of what had passed at two Irish Archi-episcopal visitations, and which account, as far as it regards the visitation held at Armagli, I am pretty certain, is materially incorrect.

in it; it is stated, through the injusts of Mn. Hinns—" that
"the Primate objects to the operation of the Holy Scrip"tures, unless accompanied by notes and comments—(without
"note or comments)." New this, I think, I can venture
to assure you, Sir, is directly the opposite of what is known
to he the sentiments of his direct. I am a native of Mn.
thrus's—parish, and there had many opportunities of
hiscoming infunctely acquainted with the various frivolous
Sectarian opinions that divide and disturb the inhabitants
of that part of the North of Ireland, and I never heard it
said that the Primate had made any such objection as that
attributed to him. It is mention have been made at all
respecting the girculation of the Holy Scriptures; in Mn.
It was a visitation vermant the probability is, that their
dissemination with notes and comments was objected to.
Such an objection would have had a two-fold reference, in it, it is stated, rarough the mouth of Mn. Hinks-" that Such an objection would have had a two-fold reference, first, with regard to the Roman Catholic Testament, which, as no doubt you well know, differs quant the text in no essential point from that next by Church of Englandmen, the explanatory notes alone, being the subjects of contention between the parties; and secondly, the preven-tion of the distribution of counter-note Testaments by those who arrogate to the universe the distinguishing appellation of Evangelical, with about as much protession, and as little justice; we have the 1980 limit to D. sainled. Would to God, that there were some more effective stimu-Would to God, that there were some more effective stimulant to induce the Irish Englestant Clergy to do their duty (which is well understood by their neglected parishioners,) than the enjoyment of anothous sevenues; and, in default of doing that duty, a summary mode of purishing them. From the knowledge I have of their characters, I would suggest the experiment of fining them occasionally.

I confess I was parely inside the walls of the church of the parish in which I was born, a neger one answering my purpose; and, in this one, it is best of my recollection.

never saw its Rector. His less, however, has been, and is at present, little missed; the flock having now (as they generally have had lately), the advantages of most attentive and excellent Curates. Fought not here to omit paying my tribute to the charitable disposition of the old incum-

bent's young wife

I have only further to observe, that the MR. Hinks in question, is one of those very learned, mathematical odd question, is one of those very learned, mathematical one fellows, who may do very well for Dublin College, but who are generally ill-suited, until they have forgotten the greater part of their Collegiate acquirements, to undertake the duties of a country Rectorate, or of any thing else. I am, &c.

L. N. X.

We insert this letter with pleasure, and it is with still greater satisfaction we are able to publish the following correspondence upon the same subject:—

BIBLE SOCIETY, IRELAND.—"At the last Annual Meeting of the Belfast Auxiliary Bible Society, held October 22, the following documents were read by the Secretary:—

"CORRESPONDENCE
With His Grace the Lord Primate, and His Grace the Archbinhop of Dublin.

"LETTER FROM SIR GRACE THE LOBD PRIMATE.

"Great George's-street, July 14, 1821.

"Sir,—As I understand you are Secretary of the Hibernian Bible Society, I request you will have the goodness to inform the Society, that I wish to have my name withdrawn. A friend to the circulation of the Scriptuses, I have, for many years, given my countenance and support to the Hibernian Bible Society; and it is with much reluctance, and even pain, that I feel myself obliged to withdraw from it. It would be useless to detail all the circumstances which have induced me to form this resolution. I cannot, however, forbear stating, that the constitution of the Society—as it appears to me—has beer gradually changed since its original formation; and it is quite notorious, that, at its public meetings, speakers introduce topics which are not only irrelevant to the business of the Society, but, in some instances, utterly inconsistent with their avowed object of circulating the Bible without comment.

"Those meetings consist of a number of persons whose religious

with their avowed object of circulating the Bible without comment. "Those meetings consist of a number of persons whose religious opinions are at variance with each other, and each person has a right to express, without check or control, his own religious opinions in his own language. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to prevent observations being made which are injurious to the Established Church, and offensive to its members. I cannot, therefore, consistently with my sense of duty, any longer sanction the proceedings of the Society, or continue even its nominal patron. Being in a weak state of health, and overwhelmed with business, I need scarcely add, that I mean not to enter into any discussion on the subject.—I have the honour to be, your faithful servant, "To the Rev. Dr. Sableir, Secretary of "W. ARMAGH. the Hibernian Bible Society.

LETTER FROM THE RBY. DR. SADLEIR TO HIS GRACE THE LORD

"Dublin, July 19, 1821.
"My Lond,—I am directed by the Committee of the Hibernian "My Lond,—I am directed by the Committee of the Hibernian Bible Society to convey to your Grace their regret at the determination you have expressed to relinquish the office of Patron of their Society. In compliance with your Grace's wish that discussion should be avoided, the Committee will only state, that, on the most mature deliberation, they are fully satisfied that no change has been introduced into the constitution of the Society since its original formation; and beg leave to add, that had your Grace been pleased to intimate the circumstances which made it apparent to you that such change had taken place, the Committee would on the present, as on a former occasion, have given the subject the most respectful consideration, and cheerfully and thankfully availed themselves of your suggestions.—The Committee cannot conclude without expressing their further regret that your Grace should conceive that at the public meetings of the Society observations might be made injurious to the Established Church, and offensive to its members, as they are perfectly conscious that nothing of this kind ever took place, ncr from the arrangement of those meetings could possibly have occurred without instantanimadversion.—I have the honour to be, your Grace's most obedient servant,

"Secretary to the Hibernian Bible Society.

"To his Grace the Lord Primate, &c.

" To his Grace the Lord Primate, &c.

"LETTER FROM HIS GRACE THE ARCHEISHOP OF DUBLIN.
"SIR—Having at my last Visitation publicly stated my objections to the proceedings of the Hibernian Bible Society, and my reasons for notany longer continuing a member; it only remains for me to request that you will take the proper steps for withdrawing my name from the Society.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "JOHN, DUBLIN."
To the Secretary of the Hibernian Bible Society.

"LETTER FROM REV. B. W. MATHIAS, TO HIS GRACE THE ARCH-BISHOP OF DUBLIN. "Dublin, July 19.

"My Lord—I am directed by the Committee of the Hibernian Bible Society, to express to your Grace their regret, for the loss of your Lordship's patronage, which they had so many years enjoyed. Not having heard or seen your Grace's charge, they cannot advert to the particular circumstances with which your Lordship is dissatisfied, but they are perfectly unconscious of any departure from the line of proceedings which had so long met your Grace's approbation. I have the honour to be, &c. &c. "B. W. MATHIAS." To his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin."

Onn of the greatest advantages of the public press, is the unfettered disconnation farms wide, of useful knowledge. We have read with great w. tisfaction, the account of a discovery, which assumes to be of the first importance to this country, and which, independently of the mercantile superiority, which it must eventually give us over the Continental wine markets, is intrinsically (from its ingenuity) worthy of the med new liar attention. ार्क काल व्याप्त व्याप्त **वर्षा** 

As it should be, in this instance, party and political pear to have had no influence over the desire of the "a tlamen of the press" to promulgate acientific knowledge and the Whig and the Tory journals have equally confributed their aid to put the country in possession of the fal. lowing highly interesting and invaluable document

" How to hake Champagne from Grapes equal to For Gather the grapes when they are just turning, or about helitipe; pound them in a tub, and to every quart of berries so pounded, put TWO QUARTS of water; let it stand in a mash-tub for fourteen days, when it is to be drawn off; and to every gallon of lique put three pounds of lump-sugar; when dissolved, cask it; and after working, bung it down. In about six months it will be my TO DRINK, when it should be bottled, and tied down, or wired if it is intended to be kept more than one year.

With all our admiration for the patriotism which could give a place to this prescription, we must confess, it does not afford any very flattering proof of the taste of the gentlemen of the press," in the particular article of foreign wines. The part of the result, upon which we confess ourselves the most sceptical, is that, which we are told to look for at the end of the first six months.

## THEATRE.

THE Haymarket Theatre closed a very unprofeshie season on Friday night; the performances were the Begger Opera, Match Making, and a Roland for an Oliver,
The debutante in MACHEATH, whose name, it appear,

is BLAKE, had considerably improved since her first appearance, and her acting, which had been greatly embarassed by the novelty of her situation, the first night of her performance was free and easy; she promises to be really a valuable acquisition in those parts where her voice will fill—a very arduous province of the musical department of the theatre. MISS R. CURRI was also more animated and efficient than we remember to have seen her. A MR. HAMMOND played FILCH instead of Mr. RUSSELL, for which we can find no particular reason, but that Mr. RUSSELL played it remarkably well; his successor, however, was by no means bad.

After the play, MR. TERRY made his appearance with a farewell address, in which, after complimenting the town upon their great liberality, he cutered into a review of all the difficulties of establishing what he called "an independent company," and announced a resolution on the part of the proprietors to be even with the winter theates for keeping open all the summer, by keeping the summer theatre open all the winter

This, we believe, is all talk, for as far as we know any thing about it (which is not much) we think that the Licence for the Little Theatre is only for seven months. beginning with April; there was some more talk in the address, which we hope may come to something, for we were promised the best actors, the finest singers, and the most superior artists that can be procured for our next year's amusement.

Judging from what we have seen, we trust some sew selector may be appointed to make engagements; for the very first and last resource of the Haymarket, with its independent company, this season, was to call in the sta-blished favourites of Covent Garden and Drury Lane to its aid, and we must admit (and so must every body) the entire failure of all the new faces which were brought before us from the remote parts of the Empire.

MRS. CHATTERLEY and MISS CAREW were established favourites in London, and very deservedly so; and if the Proprietors of the Haymarket go upon the scheme of engaging popular performers who are not retained elsewhere, the plan of an independent company may indeed be practicable; but we must not have a Theatre, which now, for the first time, erects itself into a third winterhouse, and puts on airs, and talks of the legitimate drama, a school for beginners.

With respect to the accommodations of the House, they are excessively incomplete; the semi-circular fronts to the boxes stand out so far from the seats, as to render leaning forward on the cushions impracticable for ladies. While, as the seats have no backs to lean backward against, our fair countrywomen are subjected to a torturing perpendicularity, totally destructive of comfort or convenience.
The Proprietors, too, have fitted up a box, which they

the KING's box-and how will it be supposed it is decorated? with a few yards of scarlet calico, and a little yellow worsted fringe! in short, wherever we trace the works of the proprietory, we find, that the ghost of the Farthing which appeared to DAVID GARRICK, at the Tobacconists shop in Coventry-street, has been stalking a little farther down the Haymarket of later days. ...

From all we can see of the conduct of the Hayanket Theatre, it appears to us that it is under the guidance of persons NOT by genius theatrical. A brewhouse or a distilery would not thrive unless the owner or his managing man knew something of brewing or distillation-how is it to be expected that a theatrical proprietor can make the best of his concern without being theatrical, particularly if when his managing man is quite au fait, he has no power! In mere matters of pounds, shillings, and pence, your dill calculating fellow, who concentrates his cash and his in-tellect on Saturday night to pay his people, may and must get on, if the routine of his business brings him in the quarfaire; but, in matters of taste and fancy, and in catering for the amusement of the public, this will not do -an empty beuches, or benches covered with paper, will reward the plodder who tries the experiment.

The bane of all theatrical speculation is partitionly. The

public have arrived at so high a pitch of refinement, that



they are not to be humbugged; and when they see that every exertion is made for their amusement—that no expence is spared to please the eye or gratify the understanding, they will reward it; but if, on the contrary, the dramatis personse of our best plays are to be filled up by the refuse of provincial companies, who have no earthly recommendation to a manager but the lowness of their terms. they will turn with contempt from the barn-like mummery

With respect to the Haymarket, we would observe, that the Old Scenes which we have remembered these thirty years, still remain; nay, that to save the expense of new

ones, the just proportions of the Theatre have been destroyed, and an unseemly proscenium introduced:—all this is bad, mean, and undeserving.

We must say, that MR. TERRY's address held out a promise of better things, but promises and performances, particularly in a Theatre, are different things. He deligent the conveys and emphasis of a man anxiously. vered it with the energy and emphasis of a man anxiously desirous for the success of the concern, and concluded it by the usual farewell of the performers amidst very general applause.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

must farewell of the performers amidst very general applianse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We cannot refrain from answering the calls of many most respectable correspondents to notice the price of butcher's meat at present in the metropolis. At the East end of the town, mutton is selling at five pence a pound; nay, in Holborn, and as a westward as the vicinity of Red Lion-square. Beef at the sense price, tool inferior parts, but what are called text for the price, but it is a duty they over to the public, and by doing which, they might confer a great benefit upon their interiors, to resent the demands of their tradespaces. The incolent alsepheceper of Bond-streeter Piccadilly, know-then the public, and by doing which, they might confer a great benefit upon their interiors, to resent the demands of their tradespaces. The incolent alsepheceper of Bond-streeter Piccadilly, know-then the public, and by doing which, they might confer a great benefit upon their interiors, to resent the demands of their tradespaces. The incolent alsepheceper of Bond-streeter Piccadilly, know-then the public, and the several with the suppel will have it a fewer chests by their twadesmen, will obselve all will have it effect and that heads of families instead of allowing their retainers to be feted and treated by their twadesmen, will obselve such proteins and that heads of families instead of allowing their retainers to be feted and treated by their twadesmen, will obselve such proteins and the proteins of the sever chests will, make fortunes, and that the articles of donestic theory, their bills, and wind their own affairs, pay at present.

The King's Palace, in Pal1-nal1, has undergone repairs previous to His Majesty's return to England. It has been new painted, for Thursday, the Lords Commissioners of the Regency met at one o'clock, in the Council Chamber, Whiteball; the Archibishop of Canaderbury, the Doke of Wellington, the Lawd Chamellor, Lords Schotter, and the service of the serv

and we cannot hear any arguments against that decision. Hunting Intelligence.—Mr. Chaworth's hounds neet at Sywell Wood; Wedneyday, at Stamford Hall; Thursday, at Nobottle Wood; Saturday 10th, at Figwell Woods; at half-past ten each day. Newmarker Third October Merting.—Monday.—One-third of a Subscription of 25gs, each, for 5 yr. olds, 8st. 8th.; 6 yr. olds, 9st.; and aged, 9st. 3th. B. C. Bona fide the property of subscribers. Ld. Egremont's gr. b. Little John, 5 yrs. old 1 1 R. R. H. the D. of York's h.h. Banker, 5 yrs. old 2 to 1 agst Little John.

Mr. G. L. Fox's North Wester, 8st. 2th. beat Mr. Bouverie's Tressilian, 8st. 8th. Ancaster M. 200gs. h. ft.—5 to 4 on North Wester.

D. of Grafton's Lawrence. 7st. 19th. heat 1d. Exercise Athenian.

JOHN BULL.

Mr. James's Ajax, 8st. 4lb. rec. 7kgs. from Duke of Grafton's f. by Orville, out of Medora, 8st. 1lb. As. M. 2005a. h. ft.

Theeday.—Mr. Crockford's. c. by Selim, out of Palma, 8st. 7lb. beat Mr. James's c. by Cardinal York, 8st. First half of Ab. M. 100gs.—6 to 2 on Mr. Crockford's.c.

Mr. James's Ajax, 8st. 6lb. heat Mr. Greville's sister to Plumper, 7st. 13lb. T.Y.C. 30g.—6 to 3 cn. Ajax.

Handienp Sweepstakes of 1kgs. ach, for 2 r. olds and upwards T. C.

Sir J. Shelley's Ivanhoe, 4 yrs. old, 9st. 13lb. 1 ld. \$tradbroke's incantator, 3 yrs. old, 7st. 1lb. 2 g. old of the sister of Plumper, 7st. 13lb. T.Y. C. 30mical, 5 yrs. old, 9st. 4lb. 3 Mr. Crockford's c. by Selim, 3 yrs. old, 7st. 8lb. 3 Mr. Crockford's c. by Selim, 3 yrs. old, 7st. 8lb. 3 Mr. Crockford's c. by Selim, 3 yrs. old, 7st. 8lb. 3 hovereis's Plumper, 8st. 4lb. beat Mr. Prendergast's Letitia, 8st. 5lb. D.M. 100gs. h. R.—2 to 1 on Plumper.

Mr. Hone's Euphrates, beat Sir J. Shelley's Sporus, 8st. 4lb. each, T.M.M. 100gs. h. R.—2 to 1 on Plumper.

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Mr. Baboa's b. f. Luss, 4 yrs.

Mr. Vansittart's ch. c. by Conus, 2 yrs.

My. Vansittart's ch. c. by Conus, 2 yrs.

My. Wilson's b. f. Rotterdam, 4 yrs.

Sto 4 agst Luss—6 to 4 agst Mr. Vansittart's ch. c.

Wednesday.—Mr. Greville's Oracle, 8st. 12lb. beat Mr. Prendergast's Kildare, 8st. 4lb. D. M. 10kgs. h., ft.—6 to 4 agst Mr. Prendergast's Kildare, 8st. 4lb. D. M. 10kgs. h., ft.—6 to 4 agst Mr. Prendergast's Kildare, 8st. 4lb. M. 10kgs. h., ft.—6 to 4 agst Mr. Wyndham's gr. c. Midas, 2 yrs.

Mr. Batson's b. f. Freak, 3 yrs.

Mr. Batson's b. f. Freak, 3 yrs.

Mr. Wyndham's gr. c. Midas, 2 yrs.

Mr. Wyndham's gr. c. Midas, 2 yrs.

Mr. Wyndham's gr. c. Midas, 2 yrs.

Mr. Fox's North Wester, 8st. 10b. Duke of Grafton's Lawrence, 8st. 4lb. Ak. M. 100gs. h. ft.—6 to 4 on Amy.

Thursday.—Mr. Hunter's Gustavus,

aget Romp.

Mr. Bouverie's Arbutus, 8st. 22b. rec. 80gs. 6com Mr. Prenogast's Letitia, 8st. 8lb. D.1. 200gs. h. ft.

Mr. Bouverie's Arbutus, 8st. 21b. rec. 80gs. from Mr. Prendergast's Letitia, 8st. 81b. D.1. 200gs. h. ft.

Tuesday night, Mrs. Fisher, landlady of the Ekephant and Castle Ravera, kent-road, being indisposed, retired to trd, and fell asleep; during her slumbers, some person, entered her apartment and sided her pockets of money to a considerable amount; they also unlocked the drawers, and b-sides stealing some jewels, they carried off other property.

Mr. Shellito, of Croydon, was thrown from his horse on Tuesday, sear East Grinstead, and killed on the spot.

On Saturday last, an industrious old woman, named Miller, at Mertsham, Surrey, during breakfast, left her husband, and was shortly after found in a small pond at the back of the house, dead. A few days since, Mr. Thomas Wells Fitzjeun, of Baldock, Herts, put a period to his existence by placing a leaded pistol to his mouth; be had been spending the evening at his own house, apparently very comfortable, when he suddenly left the room, directing his steps into the garden, and taking with him a loaded pistol, the contents of which he discharged into his mouth.

Aninquisition was held on Mondaynight, at the Bull, Tottenham Green, on the body of W. Boorman, aged 45. The deceased, a few years ago, had been a linen-draper at Upper Clapton, but from misfortunes in business, together-with his large family, having a wife and nine children, he was reduced to a very low state, and was obliged to live in a back room, nearly in a state of starvation. The unhappy man employed himself selling oysters at the different public houses, and those who knew him would now and then administer to his wants. Some time back his wife went into a decline, and he was observed to be always in a melancholy state. On Sunday mounding, the melancholy news reached the ear of the sick wife, that her unfortunate husband had been found in a cow hovel belonging to Mr. Usher, at Page-green, Tottenham, with his throat cut.—

The Jury returned a verdict of Insanity.

Death A Tayressat's.—Coroner's hig

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abased. Lettere, post paid, from any part of the Kingdoin, will meet with prempt attention.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

CHANGE of RESIDENCE induces the Patentee to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that is consequence of the counterfeits under the same name, he has confined the sale to such respectable houses (only) who ideal to genuine articles. The PATENTY/OLETSOAP having a decided preference, both as a washing and shaving Soap, for its cleaning, beautifying, softening, and behamble preparties on the skin, that it was in consequence of these issest mable qualities His Majesty granted his Letters Patent. It should invariably e saked for as "falls Patent Violet Soap." It is sold in squares at 28. 6d. and it is forwarded to all parts of town or country, warranted to arrive asfe, by addressing a line by post to the Patentee. Observe his name and signature is on the eathle of the wrapper.—J. B. HALL, Na. 28, Hadlow-street, Burtan Crescent, London.

A RTIFICIAL TRETHA on an unprocedented principle.—Mr. 28, Hadlow-street, Burtan Crescent, London.

A RTIFICIAL TRETHA on an unprocedented principle.—Mr. 28, Hadlow-street, Burtan Crescent, system introduced by himself in 1818, which has been found to answer all the purposes of the human Teeth, in maxication, articulation, appearance, &c. and to remain perfectly secure in their place by the pressure of the amosphere; thereby avoiding pluning to stumps tying, twisting wires, or fastening springs to the adjuding Teeth, or any attachment whatever to the remaining Teeth; and consequently, instead in juring, afford them support. These artificial Teeth may be taken out an dreplaced by the wearer with the greatest farility. To those who require whole or halfaste, Mr. Gran and advanced to such pieces.—Mr. 1900 Burting Townshered.

DURGESS's ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170

pieces which hall answer all the purposes apove-user insure without stor incumbrance of the spira isprings, which are usually attached to such pieces.

— 28.04 Bartington-street.

DURGESS's ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170 Bitrand, corner, of the Savoy-steps. Lendon,—John Burgers and Soo, being apprized of the name, our medavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchanian what they conceive the tire decipinal, to observe the Name and Address corresponds with the above: the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will decrive the unguapited, and appearance at first sight, "The Gennies," but without any name or address: same "Burgess's Essence of Anchevies;"—others—"Burgess's,"—and many more without Address.

John Burgers and Soo having sheet stany years honoured with earh distinguished, approbation, feel, every sentiment of respect towards the Public, and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to their purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they ope will prevent many disappaintspants.

BURGESS'S NEW BAUCE for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce: will keep good in all climates.

BURGESS'S NEW BAUCE for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce: will keep good in all climates.

Por Convelsive Fits, Epileptic Fits, Spasmedic Complaints, &c.

PR. HADLEY's CONVULSION POWDERS.—Patronised and sanctioned by Hery Grace the Duchess of Rutland Right Hon. Lady Amberst.

Bight Hon. Lady Amberst.

Bight Hon. Lady Cayesdish.

Lady Carliarine Walpole

Lady Catharine Walpole

Lady Catharine Walpole

Lady C. Dundas.

Hon. Mrs. Begerton.

Her Grace the Duchess of Ruiland
Right Hon. Lady Amherst.
Right Hon. Lady Liemore.
Right Hon. Lady Liemore.
Right Hon. Lady Cavendish.
Lady Caroline Lamb.
Lady Caroline Lamb.
Of all diseases incidental to the human frame, none are more affecting than Convulsion Fits, Eppleptic Fits, Eppens, &c. The late Dr. Madley, of Derby (the diseoverer of this invaluable medicine) used it in private practicefor upwards of fifty years with the must dattering success in the various complaints, as under, which is proved by incontroverthis faots.
The powerfail writnes of this Foundar in a short time relieves the sufferer and by due perseverance in its application, completely extirpates Convulsion Fits in infants and adults; also Epileptic or Falling Fits; strengthensha must weakly stomach; allays, infammation, and resource the must violent Spasmydic Affactions. It likewise has the bappy effect of cradicating Fits which females are subject to during pregnancy or subsequent acconvenement. This Powder is a grand restorative in all cases of relaxation, debility, and Spanments Augusteets during pregnancy, which familes are subject to during pregnancy, which familes are subject to during pregnancy.

This Powder is a grand restorative in all cases of relaxation, debility, ame weakness, in children and adults; it gradually strengthens the stomach, increases the appetite, promotes significant, and in a phort time restores the patient to prefet health, without consinement or alteration of diet.

Extracts from letteraddressed to Dr. Hadley:—

From the Hon. Mrs. Egerton.

Tatton Park, Sept. 2, 1890, mentioning your intention o

From the Hon. Mrs. Egerton.

Dr. Hadley,
Sir.—Ithis morning received your letter, mentioning your intention o bringing your Couvale-in Rewder iste more general nuclea. I have so very high an optulon of it, from the cases I have seen performed, that I thick your will be doing a public sarvice. I remain, Sir., yours, dec. E EGELTON have tier the Mon. Lady Lismere. Septamber 2, 1820.

This is to certify, that I have used Hadley's Convulsion Powder in my family and many others, and approve of it, efficacy.

From Lady Walpole.—Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Jan. 26, 1819.

Dr. Hadley.—Sir, I shall have great pleasure in detting you to make use of my name when you publish the Convulsion Powder. Its great efficacy in my own family and friends, and to the poor, I have experienced for many years. I am your humble servant,

Sald in bottlessat 6s. 6d. 11s. as 183s. each, by appointment of the Propriet or by Mr. Sangar, Medicine Warr Lines, 1840. Uxford-stree; Messis. Bartlay and Sons, 95. Fleet-market; Issers. Newbery and Sons, 45. St. Paul's Church-yard; Buttou and Co. Bow Church-yard; Butter, 4, Cheapside: Evans, Long-lane, Buitthied Prout, 1981. Strand; Strandling and Nix, Royal Exchange; Johnstone. Corphill: and, by their appointment, by most respectable Medicine Venders in every Town throughout the United Kingdom.—Ask for Hadley a Convulsion Fowder.

## THE ARMY.

ulum of the Prices of the Commissions in the Army, and Air

terations in the Dil	INCHT OF HOL		A-bas.
Commissions.	Price.	Diff Co	Januen
Cornets	£1,500	100	
Lieutenants Captain	3.00		
Major Lieutenant-Colonel	5,270 7,230		900
	LIFE GUARDS		
Cornet Lieutenant	1,260 1,782 3,500		525
Captain Major	3,300 5,350		,715 ,850
Major Lieutenant-Colonel	7,950		,800
Cornet	840	DRAWOUND	#PO
Lieutenant Captain	3.834		330 ,035
Major Licutenant-Colonel	6.176		350 .690
•	POOT GUARDS		jew
Ensign Lieutenant	1,200 2,050		850
Capt. with rank of Lieut Major, with rank of Color	:Col. 4,800 el 8 <b>.300</b>	· ;	,750 ,500
Lieutenant-Colonel .	9,000 NG RHGIMESTS	•	700
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Lieutenant Captain	- 700 1,800		350 100
Major Lieutenant-Colonel	3,200 4,500	!	,400 ,300
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Second Lieutenant First Lieutenant	. 500 700		
DIFFERENCE IN VALUE BE	WEHN YULL AN	D HALF-PAY CO	Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel .	1,573 0 0	•	1,514
Major Captain	1,372 0 0	: :	949 511
Lieutenant	632 13 4		367

TO JOHN BULL. SIR-Your correspondent, the subscriber to the late MI PICKERING's monument, is informed, that the said monument is in a state of great forwardness, and would have been erected ere this, had not a long continuance of severe illness prevented the sculptor from fulfilling the contract.

Of the sum subscribed, fifteen pounds were advanced on account, some months back; and the remainder is ready to be paid, immediately on the completion of the committee's design, by your obedient servant, J. H. POPE. 6, Somerset-street, Portman-square.

## TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOB—My reason for addressing you is, that the country may know something of the truth (as far as it can be gleaned from the different narrations—for widely different are they in their tale) of the guard of honour to the late Queen, said to be formed from amongst the most independent of the Bucks Yeomany. Now, Sir, living in the neighbourhood where the first and second troops of the First Regiment are resident, (and these troops only were present), I can vouch for the following facts, if the parties are to be believed.

After the dismissal of the regiment by SIR W. CLAYTON on the evening of the Coronation, these troops were proceeding to their quarters, when a carriage drove rapidly past them, and some persons cried out, "the Queen!—the Queen!—About twenty (not more) prest eagerly on to get a sight of the great Lady, but, being disappointed, reined in, and went quietly to their quarters, with the exception of about six, who determined to follow the carriage to Brandenburgh-house, which, according to their own account, they did. Here the matter would have rested, but for the Editor of the provincial paper, who must needs tell the world to what high honours the Queen had arrived; and, in a paragraph evidently meant to convey more than was expressed, the public were informed of the event.

The parties implicated had refused to acknowledge their participation in the act, when challenged by their Colonel, which induced him to contradict the statement, and brought about a recrimination.

Now, I hope, through the medium of your invaluable paper, to let the Editor, the Colonel, and the public know the situations which these independent yeomen hold in life, and what claim they have to be so styled. Four of them I personally know: -one is a journeyman taylor, one a jour neyman collar-maker, one a labourer! and the fourth, the only one who can in any way claim the appellation of yeoman, is a respectable farmer's son, who has since tendered in his resignation—I suppose, unwilling to meet his brother soldiers, whom he had by his thoughtless conduct so much

Every one of their comrades that I have conversed with on the subject agree in condemning their behaviour, not only for the act itself, which, from their general character, they were not surprised at, but for their meanness in deny ing it while they were embodied, and in making it their boart when they were dismissed.

I have no doubt that a proper mark of the feeling of the regiment awaits them, should they have the effrontery to meet it when it is next assembled; and certain it is that, unless some signal mark of disgrace is set on them, many of the real yeomen of the regiment will shew their proper sense of feeling, by refusing to serve in the same corps with them.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, and constant

Amersham, Oct. 31, 1821.

Henry Palmer and Josiah Park, charged with a fraud and conspiracy, have been admitted to bail by the Court of King's Bench, to which court they had removed the indictment by certiorari. The bills and securities obtained from the gentleman who presented them, amounted it appears to £3,000, and the Chief Justice restrained the parties from using their bills. It really would be a public benefit if more of these sort of transactions were exposed to view. Young men of fashion and fortune are too often the dupes of money lenders and their vicious agents.

view. Young men of fashion and fortune are too often the dupes of money lenders, and their vicious agents.

On Thursday morning, between six and seven o'clock,, a free broke out in the premises of Mr. George Hope, corn merchand, at the bottom of Old Gravel-lane, Wapping. The flames communicated to the granary, the whole of which soon became one general body of fire: it continued to burn until about nine o'clock, when the roofs fell in with a tremendous crash. The houses of Messrs. Lloyd and Lyons, in the rear, were materially damaged.

Marlborousi-Straber.—Frederick Marriott was charged by the proprietors of Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly, with forging a check for the sum of &5, on Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, bankers.—He was remanded till Wednesday.

LYMPIC TENERS, New York of Strand, To-MOR-ROW, November and 1821, an 2011 100 to be Spoken by Mr. Oxberry. After which, PhDEO LDBG; or figure he is Arale !- Don Gusman de Pachengrille, J. Baber (from the Treater Royal Brietol) -- Don Rambres de Fouriss - Italia fiet from the Itapan de Joseph Company of the Theory of the Th

with align Courter Tombiling, Ministructure, The or the Ministry the wonderful strength and the street the quadratic Medical Street that the street of the s

No. 17, Ludgate-street, three doors from St. Paul's.

DURTON ALE and BOTTLED STOUT.—FEATHERS

TAVBRN, Hand-court, Holbern, nearly opposite Great Turnstile.—

J. MILBS, Son-in-law to the late Mr. John Goodman, for thirty years proprietor of the abeve mentioned House, begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has now on 8ALE some of the most approved BURTON.

ALB, and in the highest possible perfection, it being brewed by the same brewer who served his Father. Quart bottles, 14s. per dozen; and Pints 7s. per dozen. The Bottled Stour is particularly rine, and in high condition—

N.B. For the information of Gentlemen of the inns of Courts, &c. J. M. begs to acquaint them that hot J. Ints as usual are ready every quarter of an beur, between the hours of four and seven, likewise every other delicacy the seasons afford, including Soups, &c.—Privat; Rooms for Parties.

TERICE & GOSNELL's MACASSAR OIL contempined by his

BRICE & GOSNELL'S MACASSAR OIL, patronised by his Majesty and the Royal Family, gives arrough and a beautiful glossy appearance to the Hair; imparts to it the most delightful perfame, and prevents its falling off or turning grey to extreme oid age. It all dressed with this celebrated Oil so corridge soft, early, bright, and luxuriant in its growth; and hair that has been injured, made hash, and turning grey, will be restored, by a few applications, to its natural colour, brilliancy, and beauty.—Sold by the sole Broprietors, and only Importers, PRICE and GONNELL, Pertunerate Min Aligesty, No. 12. Three Kings-court, Lombard-street, Lombon, in bottles at 3s. 6d.; 19s. 6d.; and 2]s. such, bearing their signature on the label in red. isla.

CALTHON.—Messrs. PRICE and GOSNBLL beg to cantion the Nobility and tientry against a spurious. Macassar Oil, injurious to the hair, imposed upon the spuilte by hair-dressets (raisers styling themselves importers) who are equally incompetent to ascertain the danger of what they exist, as they are to discover what might be useful.—Ask for Price and Gosnell's Macassar Oil.

RICH WHEEL:—ALL MONEY PRIZES!

CARROLL, the Contractor, begs leave state, that although 6,500 Tickets were drawn the first day, the following rich Wheel remains for the second day, 20th NOVEMBER, when the first-drawn Prize will receive £30,000:—Two Prizes of £30,000, Three of £5,000, Two of £3,000, Two of £1,000, and Four of £500; hesides others of £30,000, £200, &c. &c. and not Two Blanks to a Prize.

ET Tickets and Shares, warranted undrawn are on Sale at CARROLL'S truly fortunate Offices, No. 13, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-street.

COSMORAMA.—NECOND EXHIBITION.

VIEW of the FUNERAL of BUONAPARTE; Ditto of the Island of St. Helens, from the Ocean; the exterior of the Pantheon, at Rome, by moonlight; Interior view of the same; exterior view of St. Peter; interior view of divic; the Gallery of Raphael in the Vatican; the Valley of Grindewald, and the Glaciers, in Switzerland.—Open from eleven in the forenoon till nine at night, 23, St. James extrest.—Admittance, is.

DIAL WRIGHING MACHINES. MARRIOTT having obtained His Mingesty's Royal Letters
Patent, for an inversable improvement in Whitehing MACHINES.

begy cave to recommend them to the Public, as the most perfect and useful article for that purpose ever constructed; for accuracy, simplicity expedition, and portability, it stands unrivalled, as it instantaneously shews the exact weightof any article, from One Ounce to a Ton, without the use of Warner. Weights, thereby sav-ing time and labour. Be-

ing perfectly

tion—its universal utility must therefore be undentable for Domestic purposes; in thops, Warehouses, Coach Offices, Market Houses, Barns, on Whatfs, at Races and Fairs, for Cattle, Corn, Hay, &c. or for loading heavy Articles; it may be attached to the chain of a Crane, and shew the weight at the time of craning; it is also peculiarly well adapted for the Foreign Markets. From its extreme simplicity, it is accracity possible to be inaccurate; yet if it ever should be so, there is an adjusting Screw, which will momentarily correct it.

correct it.

H. MARRIOTT having also made considerable improvements in his PATENT KITCHEN COOKING APPARATUS, feels a confidence in recommending it to the Public, as a most complete Article for Roasting Baking, Boiling, and Steaming, with economy in fuel, by one moderate-pixed Pite, and with a constant supply of from Twelve to Twenty Gallons of Het Water; also Warm Closets for airing Linen, keeping Dlaner bot, heating Plates, Dishes, &c.; the Cooking Utensils are never solled, and it is a positive Cure for a Smokey Chimney. Kitchens fitted up with Steam Apparatus, embracing all the late improvements: also Baths, Conservatories, Haks, Smircases, and Buildings, heated by Steam, upon a principle of perfect security, and equal diffusion of heat.—An improved Patent Spring Reasting Jack, to obviate the necessity of weights or publis.—The whole may be seen daily in use at the Patentee's Manufactery, 64, Fleet-street, London; or had of meet of the respectable frommongers throughout Kingland. N. B. Smokey Chimnics cared on pallessphinal principles.

Vienda, Dec. 29, 1814
To Mesers. Rowland and Son, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, London Gentlemen,—In consequence of the good effects of your Macanar University in command from his Imperial Majesty the Emperod all the Russithat you will, without delay, send the sum of ten guiceas-worth to the Eperor of Russia. St. Petereburgh, and receive the amount of the same in his Excellency Count de Lieveu, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Great Britain.

The above Letters may be seen at the Proprietors.

A. ROW LAND and SON respectfully caution the Public against was a constant of the control of the control

VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT, of the favourite Vintage 1912; TO BE SOLD, about ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOZEMS that has been six years in bottle; is well worth the attention of any Let or Gentleman commencing house-keeping; in Lots of not less than The Dozen.—Apply at No. 7, Blenheim-street, New Bond street.

## LONDON MARKHAS

There has been a fair supply of Wheat this week, since Monday has been very dull, and that day's as supported. Barley also meets a dull sale, and the qualities are full ls. per quarter cheaper. Heanify value, but Pease of both sorts are rather lower of the day trade is dull, though not cheaper for model of the raticles there is no variation to negice.

other articles there is no	variation	n to potice.
RETURN PRICE	of GRA	N. on board Shin, sand
Fuser Red Wheat (new)	404. 480.	The state of the s
Pine	4 Rd. 46H.	White dille and a real Print
Old	60s. 66s.	Boilers
Hasex W hite (new)	40a. 56s.	Small Booms Lot Files
Fine	58s. 604.	Small Boans Ler Fill
Superine	620. 64a.	Tik Benn (new)
Old	.70s. 76s.	Old
Rye	.25s. 3ls.	Food Outs
Barley	92s. 24s.	Fine
Fine	.26s. 27s.	Poland ditte
Superthe		
Malt	63s. 68s.	Petalos ditto
Fine	.70a. 79a.	Petaloe ditto.
Hog Peuce	.274. <b>284.</b>	The state of the s

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, so re-weekly from the Inspectors in the Maridam Cities and Towns in Engiand Wales, according to the Gazette of the 20th of October, calculated

ORNERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS IMPORTATION Wheat, 50s 4d—Barley, 31s 2d—Onts, 20s 5d—Ryc, 2ts 10d—Beans, 32s 2d Pense, 32s 2d.

PRICES OF GO	ILD AND SILVER.	
∡€ s. d.	1	£ 1. <b>6</b> 1.
Portugaltiold,inCoip 0 9 0 p. oz	. New Dollars	4 54 2.0
Poreign Gold in Bars 3 17 101	Burer in Burs Stan	d 0 4 11 -
New Doubloous 0 0		• • • +
COURSE OF BXCI	LANGE PRIDAY, NO	v. 2.
Ameterdam 12 14 C.F	.   Trieste	Bes. S
Ditto at Sight 12 11		Cadia,
Rotterdam 12 15	Bilbon354	Barcelona .
Antwerp 12 7	Seville35	Gibraltar 3
Hamburgh 37 10	Legbera47	Genoa
Altona 37 11	Venice 27 60	Malta 6
Paris, 3 days Sight 25 60	Naples394	Palermo!!
Ditto 25	Lisbon 50	Operto
17100	17130011	O DOLLAR

Ditto	Rio Janeiro  Rio Janeiro  Bahia  Dublin  Cork	
STOCKS   Mos.   T	PUBLIC FUNDS, 1002. Fed. Thur. 175 566 1774 776 1774 776 1774 776 1774 7774 7774 77	

On the 28th ult. the Lady of the Rev. Wm. Moreton,

On Tuesday, in St. James's square, Lady Grantham, of a state of the square of the squa Lady Cranbourne of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday last, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Thomas Gronow, of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire, to Mary Medicat daughter of the late Dr. J. Miers Letteom, and grand-daughter of the late Wm. Nanson, Eq. of Russell-square.
Tuesday, at St. James's Church, Sir Wm. Johns'one Hope, M.P. seed the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Right Hon. Maria, Countess of Athlans. On the 30th ult. at Harlaw, Liest. Col. Johnson, of the Stit Regt. to Level Julia, second daughter of Wm. Sima, Esq. of Hubert's Hall, Essex.
On the 30th ult. at St. Mary's Church, Dover, James Walker, Esq. to Herietta, eldest daughter of the late Major J. M. Grant, of the Barrack Department.

ment.
At Edinburgh, Capt. Thornton, H.P. 78th Regiment, to Helen, daughters
the late John Smull, Esq. of Overmains, Berwickshire.

DIED.
On Wednesday, at Dunbar Ca-tle, the Counters of Lauderday; at Dunbar Ca-tle, the Counters of Lauderday; and the Counte

On Wednesday, at Dunbar Ca-tle, the Countees of Landerday, at Dunbar Ca-tle, the Countees of Landerday, the was occasioned by a spark catching her muslim dress, in consequence of which her Ladyship expired in half an hour in great agony. At Guyerat, on the 20th May last, Lieut. Charles Bassets Raban, of the 26 Regt. Native Infantry, Bomi ay, and interpreter in Mahratta. At Bridge-road, Lambeth, Sophia, wife of David Allan, Esq. Dep. Commissary-General to His Majesty's forces. At Beliast, Major Andrew Patison, of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion. and late of the 39th Regt. of foot.

On the 18th uit, at Sens, in France, Frances Klizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir A. Elton, Bart. of Clevedua Court, aged 26.

In the 82d year a her age, Mary, the wife of John Martin Leake, Eng. of Woodside, Old Window?.

At Ormly, Catthness, Capt. D Sinclair, late of the 30th Regt. of foot.

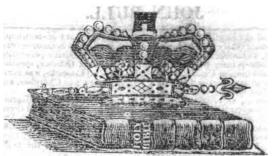
At Croom's hill, Blackheath, on Wednesday morning, Mrs. Campbell, the wife of Colonel Campbell.

At Croom's-hill, Blackurife of Colonel Campbell.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, at No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, PLEST-STREET, where only Communications to the liftier, (post paid) are received. 

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# JOHN



# 

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

No. 48.

## SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1821.

Price 7d.

SCOTTISH RONDOS, for the PIANO FORTE, by J. F. BURROWES. No. 1, price is. 6d.; Goulding and Co. 20, Solio-square

BURROWES. No. 1, price is. 6d.; Goulding and Co. 20, Solio-square.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

IS MAJESTY'S WELCOME HOME, a First Set of naw.

Quadrilles, in which are introduced the celebrated La Gogue and La
Gavotine; also King George the Fourth's lianoverian Valce, as danced at
the Foreign Courts, selected and arranged, with proper figures, by Oswald
Johnstone, price 4s. Le Tour de Hanover, Ronde a la Valce, compased by
J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon, price 3s. Operatic Air, No. 10, "My native
Highland Home;" Air by Bishop, arranged by J. W. Holder, price 3s. Fourth
Fantasic by F. Ries on the Air, "And has she theu failed in her truth,
price 4s. "The Emerald fale," Irish Air, as a Rondo, by ditto, price 3s.

"Britens, strike home!" Introduction and Variations by J. P. Burrowes,
price 3s.—Pablished by Goulding, D'Almaine and Co. No. 20, Soho-square.

TEW MUSIC.—KIALLMARK'S universally-admired Variations on the favourite Air, "Cease your Punning," adapted for two performers on the Piano Foite, by D. Bruguier, price 3s.—The celebrated German Air," Miss Sherrard's Recreation," so such admired as a Piano Forte Leeson, arranged as a Duett for the Harp and Piano Forte, by the Author. John Paddou, price 5s.—Latour's favourite "Le Retour de Windsor," arranged as a Duet for two Performers on the Piano Forte, by D. Bruguier, price 3s.—The popular Hungarian Air, arranged with interesting Variations, for two Performers on the Piano Forte, by J. Jay, M.D. price 3s.—Boleidieuse favourite "Du Califo de Bagdad," arranged as a Duet for two Performers on the Piano Forte, by T. Goodban, price 4s.—The above Duetts are particularly recommended to the notice of the Musical World, being arranged by the first Masters of the present age.—London: Published by May bew and Co. Music Bellers to her Royal Mighness the Duchess of Kent, 17, Old Bond-atreet, where may be obtained every New Musical Publication.

NEW MUSIC.

Just published by CLEMENTI and Co. 26, Cheapside; a Second Edition of ORENZO TO JESSICA. An Original English Air, now a singing with unbounded applanse, by Mrs. Salmon; the (words from a Scene in the Merchant of Venice), by W. F. Collard; the Symphonies and Accompaniments by J. C. Cliften. Price 2s.

TWELVE MONFERRINAS, for the Piano Forte, composed by Muzic TWELVE MONFERRINAN, for the Figure Force, composed by studio Clementi, Op. 49. Price 5s.

The agreeable and familiar style of these little pieces, will be found acceptable to all classes of performers.

THREE SONATAN, composed for the Plano Force, and dedicated to L. Cherubini, by M. Clementi, Op. 50.

Price 10s. 6d.

EW MUSIC.—The WITCH of DERNCLEUGH, a Musical Drama, as performed with unbounded applause at the English Opera House, composed and arranged by Mr. Reeve; the Overture, 2a. 'When the Youth kneeling,' is, 6d. 'Though twined around my Heart, Dear,' is, 6d. 'Though twined around my Heart, Dear,' is, 6d. 'It is the Hour,' is, 6d. 'At early Blush of Morning Bright,' is, 6d. 'At early Blush of Morning Bright,' is, 6d. -Published by G. Walker, at his Piano Forte Répository, 17, Soho-square, and 64, Burlington Arcade; where may be had, an extensive variety of Music, at half price. Plano Fortes, new and second-hand, at very reduced prices, for ready money only. A six Octave Cabinet, Forty Gulneas, not to be equalled wider Fifty-five.

equated snoer Fifty-five.

TOREIGN McCSHC.—T. BOOSEY and Co. Importers of Foreign Maple, 28, Helles-street, Oxford-street, respectfully inform the Nobl ity and Public, that they have just published (gratie) a CATALOGUE of CHOICE COMPOSITIONS of the most admired FOREIGN COMPOSITIONS of the most admired FOREIGN COMPOSITIONS of the most admired FOREIGN. Composition of Hecthoven, Hummel, Moscheles, Steibelt, &c. for the Plane Forter; and of Berbiguier. (darletgkey, and Romberg, for the Figure. This Catalogue also contains all the Operas of Mozart, Rossini, &c. arranged for the Plane and Voice, the Foreign correct, elegant, and chang. McLions.

This day is published, in 3 vols. 8vo. 38s. a Third Edition.

IFE of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT. By GEORGE TOM LINE, D.D. Lord Bishop of Winchester.

Printed for John Murray, Albemarlesizeet.

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## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 8.—The King landed this morning about nine o'clock at Ramsgate, and arrived at Cariton-House this afternoon second after six, in perfect health.

\*Commissions signed by the Vice-Lieutenant of the North Riding of the County of York.

J. Morley, Esq. to be Dep. Lieut.—E. Turton, Esq. to be ditto. Dated 12th Mac. 1821.

BACK, 1921.

Richtmond Furester Yeomanry Cavalry.—J. D. Tweely, Gent. to be Cornet.

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TAYLOR, F. Adlington, shopkeeper.
TEASDALE, T. Newington, lineudraper.
WHITE, S. U. Nottingham, cotton-spinner.
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"Gentlemen,—It is always with confidence, and, on the present occasion, under favourable auspices, that I come to open this Session. In preceding years, I was compelled to participate my gricts with you. More happy now, I have only to return thanks to the All-powerful for the constant protection which He has vouchsaled to France. The son, with which Heaven has soothed my sorrows, grows with the public prosperity, and continues to be to me a source of consolation and hope. This child, my heart feels confident, will be worthy of us; he will nerit the love with which my subjects surround his cradle. My relations with foreign Powers have never ceased to be amicable, and I have a firm confidence that they mill continue to be so.—Great calamities afflict the East. Let us hope that they approach their termination, and that the prudence and cordishity of all the Powers will find the means of satisfying what religion, policy, and humanity, may justly demand. The naval force, which, under these circumstances, I have stationed in the seas of the Levant, has accomplished the object which I contemplated. Our ships have always effectually protected my subjects, and often they have afforded to mistortune a timely aid. A destructive scourge desolates a portion of Spain: I have prescribed, and I will maintain the rigorous precautions which protect our cosses and frontiers from the contagion. He take a view of our domestic state, what motives have we not to bless Providence. The sensible progress of industry, agriculture, and the arts, attests that of communere; and very soon new channels, by raultiplying the means of communication and of trakic, will extend the general good to all parts of the kingdom. The properity of the finances, the intelliginel exposition of the public accounts, and fidelity to engagements, have consolidated public reveal and the return of internal and external trangullity, have already admitted of a diminution in one of co-operation, you have powerfully contributed to all this good. Let us persevere in the wise measures to which such prosperous results must be attributed. Let us persevere in that unity of views which has no efficaciously defeated the vigilance, and rostrained the last efforts, of the spirit of trouble and disorder. In this, the repose of Europa is not less interested than ours. It is thus that all the generous sentiments will be developed, with which I know your hearts abound; and that you will establish, upon the gratitude, the love, and the respect of my subjects, the Throne, which protects the libertles of all."

Paris. Nov. 1.—The Moniteur has published a Royal Ordi-

your neares abound; and that you will establish, agon the gratitude, the love, and the respect of my subjects, the Throne, which
protects the liberties of all."

Paris, Nov. 1.—The Moniteur has published a Royal Ordinance annulling the sentence, par contunace, passed upon Count
Bertrand by a Council of War on the 7th of May, 1816, and reinstating him in all his forfeited ranks, rights, and privileges. The
same paper contains a Royal Ordonnance, incorporating the Gendarmerie d'elite with the Royal Guards.

Dr. Mazet, one of the French Physicians, sent to Barcelona,
died on the 22d ult. a victim to the yellow lever.

Nov. 4.—Sir Charles Stuart and Lady Londonderry set off yesterday from this capital for Calais; the foru er to receive His Majesty the King of England on his passage to return to his kingdom.

On the 2d the King gave an audience of leave to the Marquess
de Latour Maubourg, Ambassador to Constantinople.

New. 5.—The Duke de Angouleme sets out this morning for
Lille, to meet the King of England at that city. His Royal Highness is accompanied by the Duke de Damas, the Duke de Guiche,
and his Secretary.—Baron Sturmer, the Austrian Ambassador to
Constantinople, is arrived in Paris.

The latest accounts from Spain announce, that the yellow fever
is making great ravages in Andalusia and Catalonia.—News from
Barcelona, of the 25th October, announce that within four days the
mortality is less and the number of the sick diminished, though
the temperature keeps up to twelve degrees (of Reaumur.)

Faankroba, Nov. 1.—His Highness Prince Metternich is expected here to-morrow. On the 30th October, a Dejartation from
our Senate went to Giessin to compliment His Majesty the King of
England on his passage through that town.—Several Greeks,
among whom is the young Prince Gregory Ypeilanti, arrived here
yesterday, from Kischineto, in Bessarabia, on their way to Paris to
finish their studies.—It is a firmed that the result of the conferences
between the three Ministers (Prince Metternich, the Majesty yesterday, from Kischineco, in Bessaraum, on their way with inish their studies.—It is affirmed that the result of the conferences between the three Ministers (Prince Metternich, the Marquess of Londonderry, and Count Lieven) leaves no doubt of the continu-

Londonderry, and Count Lieven) leaves no doubt of the continuance of peace.

Baussells, Oct. 30.—We learn from the frontiers of France that they have redoubled their surveillance, to prevent the introduction of fureign manufactures. Within these last few days, a seizure of contraband English merchandize has been made, in the environs of Dunkirk, by the revenue officers.

Hambura, Oct. 31.—Besides the detachment of our cavalry sent to the mouth of the Elbe, to prevent communication between the shore and ships from infected places, similar measures are adopted on the coasts of Holstein, Hamover, and Oldenburg.

Hambura, Oct. 24.—Some persons who had drawn on themselves His Majesty's di-pleasure by those conduct during the occupation of the kingdom by the enemy, and who had been on that account forbidden the Court, have received permission to appear there.

Augustus, Oct. 27.—Letters from Commenting. The influsion between the James and the 17 yearning. The influsion between the James and the 17 yearnings.

ence of the English Minimer (Lord Strangford), at Constantinople

ence of the English Minister (Lord 'strangford) at Constantinople is greater than ever: he has eaten vital the Grand Seignor several times, an honotir never before enjoyed by any diplomatic personage. Accounts from St. Petersburgh to the 13th of October, mention that the town of Uralsk, the capital of the Ural Cossacks, was hurnt to the ground on the 23d d July; 1,728 houses, two Churches, and a Tattar mosque were destroyed.

Vianna, Oct. 23.—According to the most recent intelligence from Constantinople, a new Russian Minister was expected there. The Turks extol the conduct of Lord Strangford, the English Ambassador as mediater between Russia and the Porte. It is said, he has assured the Piwan that peace should not be interrupted; however, nothing positive is known respecting the state of the negociations between the two Powers.

Vence, Oct. 20.—Two of our principal commercial houses have received from Trieste the news that Tripolitza, the capital of Pelopoanesus, has surresdered to the Insurgents by capitalistion. Besides animunition and provisions, it is said that they have found there also a greatiquantity of money. The surrender of this place puts at the disposal of the insurgents 14,000 men who carried on the siege.

The Divan has taken a very important resolution. An order has been issued, which strictly prohibits all Turkish soldiers from leaving their corps and returning to their homes. This order has been already published to the corps composed of Asiatic troops, stationed near Constantinophe, under the Pacha of Brussa; and it has been declared to them, that present circumstances do not allow of their returning home for the next winter.

MOLDAVAN FRONTER, Oct. 5.—The cause of the Greeks in Moldavia seems to be quite ruined. The Turks, who have no resistance to fear, plumder all over Moldavia where any thing is to lee found, and are to remain this winter at Jassy. It is certain, indeed, that as soon as the Turks leave Moldavia, the Hetarists will return to it; 6,000 of them are between the Dniester and

Madaid, Oct. 19.—The accounts received to-day of the progress of the epidemic are not so satisfactory as inight have been hoped. In Malaga, it was generally believed that the evil would be extinguished, and for the present no lears were entertained. It is not known that the contagion has appeared in any other part of Andalosia. At Maquinenas, the epidemic was considered to be extinguished. At Barcelons and Tortosa, this dreadful scourge continues to rage in the most frightful manner.

Account of the number of deaths, &c. in the city of Barcelona, Barcelonetta, and the hospital, from the 13th to the 16th inst.:—Now cases, \$70; cured, 73; deaths, 197; number of sick on the 17th, 523.—The physicians in Barcelonetts being still sick, no return has been obtained of the number of new cases, &c. in that place; but it is stated, on the authority of the Commissary, that the number of deaths there decreases, and that the health of the place

number of deaths there decreases, and that the health of the place

number of deaths there decreases, and that the health of the place is improving.

BARCELONA, OCT. 21.—We have now a prospect of soon being freed from the dreadful maindy with which we have been afflicted for some time past. The notice from the Board of Health to-day contains but a very few new-dases: and, ere the lapse of a week or a fortnight, the fever, most probably, will have entirely subsided, when Te Deum will be sung. In the mean time, the communication between this place and the interior is still cuit off.

Private letters received in town yesterday, from various parts of Spain, and particularly from Tortosa, announce the pleasing intelligence that the rains had already commenced, and that the fever was abating.—The same letters add, that this dreadful maindy had communicated itself to the cattle, and out of a flock of 300 sheep 75 only remained.

CADIZ OCT. 16.—The Board of Health has published a notice respecting the yellow fever at Puerto St. Maria, Xerxes de la Fron-

Cadiz, Oct. 16.—The Board of Health has published a notice respecting the yellow fever at Puerto St. Maria, Xerxes de la Frontera, and Lebrija. The fever is scated to be of a much less malignant character than on former occasions. The number of sick at Puerto St. Maria (in the town and hospital) on the 12th, was 222; the deaths on that day were 10. At Xeres, on the 13th, deaths, 2; sick, 17. At Lebrija, on the 12th, sick 31.—At Cadiz, there was no new case of yellow fever. The number of deaths in that city, from eight in the morning of the 11th till the 15th, were 35 in all. A dreadful storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, took place at Marseilles on the 21st ult. Three days previously, on the 18th, snow fell on the mountains of St. Baume; an event unprecedented at so early a period in the environs of Marseilles.

Marseilles

Maneilles.

Stylles, Ocr. 14.—The Magistrates of this city have published a notice, to contradict a report that had been circulated, of the yellow fever having manifested itself in the quarter of Trinns; the patients who were supposed to have that disorder have been examined, and found to have only bilious fevers, such as are common

The last advices from Constantinople confirm these which had previously announced hostile movements on the part of Persia against the Sublime Ports. It appears that one of the soms of the Schah has marched against the Pachalik of Bagdad, with a force

Schah has marched against the Pachalik of Bagdad, with a lorce of \$61,000 men.

ROTTERBAM, Nov. 2.—A letter from Batavia, of 25th June, makes no mention of the cholera marbus, whence it is hoped that the ravages of that disorder have crassed.

HAGUR, Nov. 2.—Second Chumber of the States General.—The Minister of Finance was introduced by the Committee nominated for the purpose, and presented, in the name of his Majesty, two Projects of Law. The first Project contained the Budget of the extraordisary expences for the year 1822, which are fixed at the sum of 18,688,856 florins, being 2,37,677 florins below the astimate of the same expences for the year 1821. His Excellency drew the attention of the Chamber to this important reduction. To cover unforeseen expences for the year 1822, it is proposed to place a million of florins at his Majesty's disposal.

\*\*Expenses of Chamber to the posal.\*\*

Kineston, (Jamaica,) Sept. N.—The heavy floods of rain on Tuesday evening has greatly injured the streets and lanes. The bridge over the gully, on the windward road, near the residence of Joseph Barnes, Esq. was broken down, and is impassable for carriages. The water in King-street was at a greater height than has been known for many years. An immense quantity of water, greatly exceeding that of the storm of 1815, flowed down the old road leading to King-street, as also down East-street, which is much injured. That part of the bank of the aqueduct at the race course, which was not built of stone was nearly carried away.—There was likewise a great flood in the Spanish town road. These partial injuries, however, are of little consideration, when the great benefit these rains will otherwise confer on the country generally, after so long and so severe a drought, is considered.

A violent gale of wind was experienced at Cape Haytien on the 13th of September, which blew down several buildings, and much dainage was done to the shipping. All the vessels at Gonaives were driven on shore. Several vessels were also driven on shore at Aux Cayes during the gale.

THE KING

## THE KING.

His Majesty set out from Hanover on the 29th ult. having first taken the most affectionate leave of the Duchess of Camberland, of the two Princes George of Cumberland and Cambridge, and the Princes and Princess of Salms. His Majesty was attended down the steps to his carriage by the Ministers, the General Officers, and the whole Household, to whom he addressed himself in the most gracious manner, and gave his positive priorities again to visit his German dominions next Summer. The Marquis of Conyngham was in His Majesty's carriage. The most respectful silence prevailed among the crowd of spectators in the court-yard of the Palace, and the most cordial wishes for his health and happiness accompanied their befored Sovereign.—The following are some particulars of the latter days of the King's residence in Hanover.

On the 25th, His Majesty dined with the Duke of Cambridge. A countless multitude had assembled before the Palace to see the King. As the guard endeavoured to keep off the crowd, his Royal Highness gave permission for as many people as the inner court could contain, to be allowed to pass through the Palace, that every one might age the King. No was in the dining-room on the ground floor. Thus a great number of people in succession were admitted through the Palace. After dinner, His Majesty, accompanied by the Landgravine of Heese Homburg, and the Ducheses of Cambridge and Cumberland, went to the Theatre.—On the 27th, His His Majesty set out

Majesty inspected the Royal Stud, and dined that day in private

Majesty inspected the Royal Stud, and dined that by in private. On the 20th, he gave an audience to General Count Tauenies, and had the Members of the Public Corporations of this city presented to him by the High Chanquerial in the presence of the Ministers of State. The Marquis of Londonderry, Frince Medernich, the Count and Countess of Lieven, and the Maquis of Conyadiam, were invited to ding with the bust they was a concert at the Palace. His Majesty has appliant the Duke Charlee of Brunswick Colonel of Cavalry, a statute, the three regiment of Hussap of the Guards; and Duke Augustia William of Brunswick Captain in the same regiment. His Majesty has also milegated the sentence of some criminals, and pardoned others, which was the control of the Captain in the same regiment. His Majesty has also milegated the sentence of some criminals, and pardoned others, which was the capital. It is called Rothenkirche, and lies about the English miles from Einbecz. His Majesty travelled with specificand was received by the people at each of the Lowns and viluage on the route, with the best exhibitions of affection. At Patitionary the young maisless of the village met the Royal carriage at the simple pretiest of them presented His Majesty with a poem; he took the cilildren into his carriage, and gave them a kiss each. Every village and town on the route was illuminated in the evening. The miners of His Majesty's mines, and the suncltars of the Herb mountains came down to this place to display themselves beight the King. His Majesty left Hothenkirche soon after-aime colonial took King. His Majesty left Hothenkirche soon after-aime colonial took King. His Majesty left Hothenkirche soon after-aime colonial took King. His Majesty left Hothenkirche soon after-aime colonial took King. His Majesty left Hothenkirche soon after-aime colonial took King. His Majesty left Hothenkirche soon after-aime colonial took King. His Majesty left Hothenkirche soon after-aime colonial took his manufactured to the colonial took his soon and the s

actness to the measure of music.

Then came the Carousel. A band was stationed at the end of the ground opposite to the tribune, which continued to play suitable airs during the performance. The Knights then entered two between, and each pair having proceeded to the front of the tribune. airs during the performance. The Knights then entered two by two, and each pair having proceeded to the front of the tribung according to ancient ecremonies, made obeisance to the Knight. They then galloped on and bore off the ring with their lances. Having for a moment held the ring on the point of the lance in the air, the Knight threw down the lance, and seizing a dart, smote of the head of a seracen: instantly loosening his pistol, he fired at the head of a moor, and it fell to the earth: the Knight then quickly drew his sweld, and piercing a saracen's head, bore it alok a triumph through the air. The Knights sext rude a complicated ballet according to the rules of horsenmanship, and gave equal proofs of skill as in the former exercise. The master of the school next led a house without a rider, which, with long reins, he taught to move in several of the complex movements of the Spanish school. Prince Fugger, the leader of the band of Knights, was presented to his Majesty, when his Majesty congratulated him on the skill which he and his brother Knights had displayed, and desired that he would express those sentiments to them.

One of the Ro-al carringes, open at the top, was there are the circus, in which his Algiesty took his east, and accompanish the circus, in which his Algiesty took his east, and accompanish the grapher of the people in every street amounced the appearance of the Royal carriage. Having arrived at the Museum, the King and the Princesses alighted, to view the curiosities of the University. The applause of the people in every street amounced the appearance of the Royal carriage. Having arrived at the Museum, the King and the Princesses alighted, to view the curiosities of the University. The applause by the Sudents from without.

After a delay of about half an hour, His Majesty through the windows was hailed with shouts of applause by the students from without.

Majesty through the windows was hailed with shoutes of applicately the students from without.

After a delay of about half an hour, His Majesty travelling carriage, and slowly proceeded out of the town, and the shouts of the people. An escort of the students accompanied the Royal carriage out of the town. A salute was fired by the cannons on His Majesty's leaving the gate. While His Majesty was leaving the riding-school, the students shouted a winet: they then formed in the same order as on their entrance, and marched to the Contibefore the Library and Museum, when they announced His Majesty arrival with the same feelings. Their hand played Height unserm Kornig, heil! and the students sting it aloud. During the progress of His Majesty through the various towns of Germany, the people were emulous in shewing their loyalty. On Wednesday the Dist ult. in the evening he arrived at Cassel, previous to which His Majesty took leave of his Hanoverian subjects. The Duke Cambridge accompanied the King to the borders, where the Burnetter took an affectionate leave of each other. The escont turned to Munden, and the Royal carriage was taken under the care of a troop of Hessian husears. His Majesty drove rapidly into the heautifully situated city of Cassel; in the great square of the town several regiments of cavalry and infantry were drawn up to do honour to the King of Great Britain. The carriage drove the Palace, when the Elector, currounded by this Court, most, the town several regiments of cavalry and infantry were drawn upto do honour to the King of Great Britain. The carriage drove of
the Palace, when the Elector, surrounded by his Court, most,
superbly dressed, received His Majesty immediately on his entrance. His Majesty took refreshments. The Electress and the
Court were in readiness to pay him every honour. A hand of most
excellent immediates to pay him every honour. A hand of most
excellent immediates by payed God ease the King, and several other
besutiful airs under the windows of the Palace. A little supertwelve o'clock His Majesty set out from Cassel, accompanied in
his carriage by the Duke of Cumberland and Sir W. Knighton,
It would have hear gratificate earth. Patition block has been

his carriage by the Duke of Cumberland and Sir W. Knighton It would have been gratifying to every British subject, who has spark of loyalty in his breast, to have heard the praises bestored on the King by the most disinterested observers, men of different countries and different ranks, who had no purpose to serve, and serve in every respect, impartial. Amongst the expressions of respect, that of the Prussian Scheral Officers to each other sing not the least remarkable—"Yes," said they. "this is indeed the King of Great Britain."—At Marburg, the Landgrave and Landstarvine of Hesse-Homburg, took an affectionate leave of His Majesty. Immediately after His Majesty's arrival in Wetzlar, he was waited upon by the Prussian General Thielemans, and by the Minister Inschalebon, on the part of the Prussian government to pay to him every hongur during his stry in the Prussian Riesish

provinces. His Majesty arrived on the north side of the Rhine, at Ehrenbreitstein, aarly on Friday evening (24 inst.) and viewed the fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein, and of the three other forts on the Rhine, heside the city of Cobleutz. The cannons from each forthy a royal salte, announced the passage of the Monarch of Great Britain over the Rhine. The soldiers were drawn out to receive him, and vis thousand an mere required arms as His Majesty enterched the state of the state o

## IRELAND.

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

IRELAND.

DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

(FROM FALLENER'S DUBLIN JOURNAL OF MONDAY.

The intelligence received this morning from Limerick, Cork, and other quarters, present no feature indicating any change of conduct in the peasantry of the south and west of Ireland. We may rather say, that they are daily becoming more nudacious, and it appears to us, that the military have no influence beyond the spot on which they stand, not even te half the range of a musquet abot. On Friday morning, Mr. Riedy was proceeding to his, farm from the town of Newcastle, and when not more than two hundred yards distant from the barracks, two armed men jumped from a quarry and attempted to shoot him with pistols. By presence of mind he was enabled to make his way back to the town without injury; but the attempt to murder him at this particular spot, within cry of the soldiers, shews the daring, desperate spirit of the wretches.

The Limerick Chronicle says, a further outrage was committed in open day, on Sunday last, the 28th ult. at Rossmore, in this county. Mr. Shelton being confined to his room, and whilst family prayers were reading therein, the house was surrounded by an armed party of insurgents without disguise; they locked up the servant men who had been at the stables, then attempted to get in at the back door, which, providentially, was well secured. They then proceeded to the front, discharged a loaded firelock into the drawing-room, and demolished every pane of glass therein with a second shot; plundered four stand of excellent arms, with a quantity of armunitiston, made up for a different purpose to what it will be applied to. Mr. Shelton, jun. fired on them from an upper window; one must be wounded, as a short gun the fellow had at the time fell from him. The villains having previously secured the ammunition, prevented further firing on them—the alarm bell having been sounded, caused a quick retreat. It is with feelings of deep horror this attack must be perused; at so early an hour, one in the afternoon, not a disguised perso

in our County, but we sincerely trust (from the wigilant and active measures now adopting) to were this evil crushed in its infancy, and that any act calculated to disregard the haws, or disturb the peace of the country, will be instantly put down, by a co-operation of the Magistracy, with the very efficient force now employed for that purpose, and thereby prevent its growing into that stace, which has for a considerable time disstraced our neighbouring County. Country of Wastwaath.—An account of a most serious nature had ust reached us: that of a meditated attack on the life of an industrious mechanic, a native of Scotland, and a blacksonith by trade, who a few years since, came to this country, in the employment of Richard M. Reynell, of Reynella, Esq.; during his residence with that gentleman he was marked by the lawless associations that infest this country, us an object for proscription, and repeated attacks were made on his life and property; so much so, that he was to blived to leave his situation, and for better security, removed into this town, where he pursued his usual avocation. About a month since, he engaged in the employment of the Earl of Longford, when, no sooner was it known to those infatuated wretches, than his destruction was contemplated, and an emissary dispatched to put their sanguinary designa into execution; on the evening of Friday, the 25th ult. a shot was fired into his house, evidently with a design to murder him, but providentially had not the desired effect. The Earl of Longford, always alive to the interest, peace, and welfare of the county, is making every exertion to discover the perpetrators of this outrage, and has offered a liberal reward for that purpose.—IFeutmenth Journal.

On Thursday night last, a new dwelling-house that had been lately erected on the lands of Walshestown, within two miles of this town, by Mr. Edward Tuite, farmer, was maliciously set on fire and totally consumed, together with several asticles of farniture, and eighty barrels of oats that had been sto

## LAW INTELIAGENCE.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH.

Turdan.—Hayward v. Horner.—This cause was tried at the last Assizes for Essex. It was an action under the Game Laws, for using a setting dog for the purpose of killing game. In the evidence it was proved that the dog had not been used for that purpose. It was proved that the defendant had a setting bitch and two half bred setters, and that he had been seen shooting with the setting bitch two years ago—a period long before the time mentioned in the declaration. A servant of the defendant was called, who stated that his master had a setting dog, but that it was dead long before the time stated in the declaration, and that at the period mentioned the ein—last season—his master never used the bitch for that purpose. The Learned Judge held that as the law then stood, no person could keep a setting dog or pointer without coming within the meaning of the Act.—Mr. Gurney moved for a Rule to shew cause why the verdiet should not be set aside, and a nonsunt entered. The Learned Counsel said, that he made this motion by the direction of the Learned Judge, who observed, that he should feel satisfaction if he (Mr. Gurney) succeeded.—Granted. Wennesday.—The Court were occupied in hearing motions for new trials of no interest.

Trundan—Rethardson v. Sir Thos. Neave and another.—The plaintiff, Mr. William John Richardson, was arrested in the county of Essex upon a writ directed against William Richardson. He stated to the officer that he knew nothing of the plaintiff, and that his name was William John Richardson: the officer, however, detained his prisoner two days is custody. It appeared eventually that the whole proceeding was malicious, and that the writ had been fraudulently sued out by some person unknown; and Mr. Richardson, not content with such explanation, brought his action of damage for the taking and detention.—The defendant pleaded in justification that a writ had issued against the plaintiff, setting out no name. The Lord Chief Justice left it to the Jury, whether the plaintiff (whatever h

fendant was entitled to their verdict.—The Jury found for the defeadant.

Mr. Scarlett now moved for a new trial. The writ, the learned Counsel said, upon which the plaintiff was a rested, was a copius at satisfuciends in , but it did not frise out of any judgment obtained against the plaintiff, nor had Mr. Richardson ever pleaded by the name of William Richardson, or admitted such to be his name. He submitted, upon the authority of decided cases—"Chadwick v. Clipstone," 8th East; "Craufurd v. Thatchwell," 6th Term Reports; and "Smith v. James," 2d Taunton—that the plaintiff, having in no way acknowledged his name to be William Richardson, could not lawfully be arrested by that name; and that to such an arrest no justification could be sufficient.

The Court thought the question was one of very great importance.

plaintiff, having in no way acknowledged his name to be William Richardson, could not lawfully be arrested by that name; and that to such an arrest no justification could be sufficient.

The Court thought the question was one of very great importance. If a mistake in the name made the officer a trespasser, the consequences in the administration both of civil and criminal justice would be most scrious.—Rule granted.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Tuesday.—This being the first day of Term, the Judges, according to custom, breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards proceeded in state to Westminster.

Murray v. Rundell.—This was an application on the part of the plaintiff; for dissolving an injunction of the Vice-Chancellor, by which the plaintiff was restrained from publishing a certain work on the art of cookery.—The plaintiff; it appeared, had received the manuscript, as a present from Mrs. Rundell, and contrary to his expectation, it turned out a profitable concern; in consequence of which, he presented her with a cheque for 1501.—On the part of the defendant, Mrs. Rundell, it was contended, that as there was not an assignment of the copyright, with the formalities required by the 41st of Geo. III. namely, the signature of two witnesses, the copyright did, at not time, vest in the plaintiff. The defendant permitted the work to be published until such time as she thought the plaintiff fully indemnified for his expences. Now that 14 years had elapsed, the time at which his right, even if he had been a purchaser under the Act, would have expired, he thought it but just that his client should be placed in the same situation as if she had sold the copyright.

The Lord Chancellor said, the only question was, whether that Court, as a Court of Equity, had a right to enjoin Mr. Murray from publishing the work. The plaintiff said, that the copyright was in him. He (the Lord C.) was not aware under what form, or in what shape the original copy was delivered. If she had done no more than collected a number of receipts that the idea of being useful. In the preface, she deprecated censure, as she was to receive no profit. The manuscript was given to Mr. Murray, as appeared from her own letter, under the idea that she was to receive no emolument; and with this impression on his mind, he published it at all hazards. After thus encouraging hin to print and publish the book, with various additions, at his own risque, he was not to be told, at the end of 14 years, that his profits were sufficient to indemnify him, and that he had nothing mere to do with the copyright. The Court could not grant an injunction to acknowledge a right, but it often refused one to restrain the exercise of a right claimed, and left the matter to be decided in a Court of Law. He was of opinion, that, this was a case in which strict law must decide between the parties.—The injunction, therefore, to prevent the plaintiff from publishing the work was dissolved. WEDNESDAY.—Contempt of Court.—Sealey. Barlow.—In this case, an application was made to the Court for the committal of Thomas and Joseph Barlow, for contempt of the Great Scal, in having carried off Miss Seale, a ward of this Court.—The young lady is but 19 years of age, and on attaining the age of 21, will be entitled to a fortune of 7,0001. The defendant, Joseph, is a toolmaker, and Thomas, worked for him as a journeyman. Miss S. who lived with her aunt at Deply, attracted the notice of the defendant Thomas, who had become acquainted with the expectations, and he accordingly paid his addresses to her undiscovered for some time. At length, the aunt of the young lady became acquainted with the fact, and the defendant, Thomas, was refused admittance to the house, and at the same time informed, she was not

of age, and a ward of the Court of Chancery. This had no effect, and on the 8th of October, they cloped, and contrived to clude pursuit for some time. In this state of affairs, information of what had happened was transmitted to the nucle, resident in London, and an application was made to the Master of the Rolls, who directed a Writ of Habeas Corpus to issue to bring up the body of the young lady. They had been pursued from Liverpoot to Stanley, in Derbyshire, where the solicitor, virceiving them in the act of stepping into a cimies, look horse and pursued them. On overtaking the classe, the answer he received from the defendant, was the "crewed of his whip," and a sort of defiance.—Three weeks subsequently the order of the Master was served on the defendant, Thomas, requiring him to surrender up the young lady, which was acceled to, after keeping the solicitor waiting for shout two hours. On the road to London the defendant, Joseph, was alledged to have boasted that he had been the founder of the plan for courrying Miss Scale off; that it had cost him one hundred guinean; and that he was aware that she had been made a ward of the Court by a "Billoof Reviver."—She had, however, been delivered over to the care of her uncle on arriving in London, and now lived with him.—The order was made for their committal.

THUBBDAY.—In the case of Scale v. Barbas, for contempt, it was requested by the Coursel, as the affidavits disclosed matter not fif for the public ear, that his Lordship would hear them in private, which his Lordship consented to .—After being absent for about an hour, his Lordship returned into Court, and said that though the Court was in the habit of hearing cases in private, when both parties consented to it, yet he had felt and in the course of proceeding upon a motion for commitment for contempt. He thought it right, bowever, to say, that he extremely approved of the conduct of Mr. Roupel in asking, and of Mr. Ching in consenting, that the affidavits hould have made it a very painful task to perform h

one, and granted the rule.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

Monday.—Ord v. Noel and others.—A Bill had been filed in this case to compel the defendant to perform the conditions of a specific contract, but on hearing it, his Honour had dismissed the petition without costs. The defendant being indebted to Messra. Coutts and Co. in a large sum of money, conveyed to Mr. Stewart Majoribanks and others, certain lands, &c. in trust for the payment of this debt. Messra. Coutts and Co. trustees, authorized the disposal of the lands. Sir Gerard Noel, the father of Mr. Middleton Noel, one of the defendants, went to the place of sale, and distributed printed hand-bills, stating that a good side could not be made, and cautioning bidders that they would be purchasing a suit in Equity; this notice had the effect of preventing the individuals from bidding for the lots. The lands, &c. were then, contrary to the advertisement, put up in one lot, and sold to the plaintiff for 22,000.

Mr. Bell moved, this day, to file a Bill of review. After hearing arguments, his Honour, as it was a question involving important principles affecting such proceedings, took time to consider

The only Warehouse in London for the new Preush Stripes in every shade of colouring, for Drawing Room Purniture, Beds, Librarien, &c. is Miles and Edwards's, No. 134, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.—Several thousand Pieces of the heat Town printed Chints Furnitures, Morreus, Merino Damaska, &c. at nearly half their former prices.—N.B. Not connected with any other Honse.

"Advertisement.]—Packet Navigation.—In a late Paper, we made some observations on the rapid progress of Steam Navigation. We enlarged greatly on the speed, the certainty as to time, and the case and accommodation of a steam-boad, in preference to those of an ordinary packet, and we did not heatistate to predict the inevitable ruin of the latter conveyance. We also stated, that excursions to the North, by sea, would now become parties of pleasure, instead of being undertaken with pain, from a motive of irksome economy. But, great as the advantages of steam-vessels have been in river enviragion, and in traversing nation channels, we find that we have overrated their powers, and that they have come into contact with a description of packets which have arrested their progress. We allude to the justification only fitted up with the mimost elegane e and convenience for passengers, but have also established so high a character for sa ety and dispatch Several steam-vessels have lately been fitted out by opulent and respectable companies for the trade, and no expense has been spared in either their machinery or other equipments to render them complete in every part. These vessels becan to sail between London and Leith in June or July last—the novelty of the convenience few many passenger to them, and, among others, some of those who were formerly accommodation for the respectable companies for the trade, and no expense has been spared in either their machinery or other equipments to render them complete in every part. These vessels becan to sail between London and Leith in June or July last—the novelty of the convenience drew many passeng

the hair; it is so pre-eminent, that medical men of the first eminence pre-scribe it, and in all cases where the hair has fallen off from premature decay, such as fevers, accouchement, or other illness, change of climate, perspira-tion, intense study, &c. it is warranted to restore it to its original thickness and beauty; for dressing the bair, it is far preferable to oils, extracts, or po-matums, making the hair softer and more glossy, and giving it such strength and classicity, that it retains its carl during excelse, or in damp weather. Pric 33.64; 10s.64.; and one goinea.—Also, Atkinson's Vegetable Dye, well known as the only infallible article which changes gray or red hair on the Price 38.64; 108.6d., and one guines.—Also, Atkinson's Vegetable Dye, well known as the only infallible article which changes gray or uch hair on the head, or whiskers, to an auburn or black, so permanent that washing, &c. instead of removing, renders more durable. Price 38.; 108.6d., and one guinea.—And Atkinson's Androsla! Soap, made by a new process, removes redacks, hardness, and unevenness from the akis, prevants its chapping, and makes it soft, white, and even. Price 18. a square, or 108.6d. a doren.—Sold at 44, first, its, and the same of the state of the same of the s

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS THE

Much inconvenience having armen from the partial publication of John Rull on Saturday Eventuay, such publication will hence-forth be discontinued, and the Paper in fature regularly published at Foun o'Cuock covry Sunday Morning.
Our epologies ure due to an OLD FRIEND of ours; his hand-

writing is vertainly rather difficult to decypher—and he is no five right in his conjectures, that the person he aliedes to, has nor always compared his MS. with the preof. Boery care shall be taken for the future as he destres. The lines "Here's a health," aroust inserted, because we believe the fault attributed to the here

of them is in some degree corrected.

The election of the Country laureate is received; but as genius. like that of its author, is uncertain, we should like to have all of it before we begin to perkish.

MBRCATOR is entitled to vier warmest thanks, his offer is most gratefully accepted; and his judicious observations duly appro-

Home is not a man for us

The hint of Vanitas shall be altended to.

A. O. P. in our next.

The subject altuded to by PROPRIETAS has been me sideration of Parliament, to whom he may look for relief with confidence.

We beg to inform Mr. C. L. that William Shakespeare was born at a town called Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, and is the author of Hamber, Macberts, and several other popular dra-matic pieces—a fact of which Mr. C. L. appears to be wholly

The Banyam Hymo — Anecdotes of Mr. Huncombe — Playfair — Vertham A. B. — A Brother Bull — Constructions on the Portu-guese Notion — Young Bull — Timoloon — Audex — Por and Chook'd Shanks, have all been received.

The Letter from ILCHRSTER shall be attended to.
An Associate's Letter shall be taken into consideration.

We rejaice to hear that a Subscription is on foot for the family of Captain Phillips, of the Minerva of Carmarthen, who was labely drowned. The widow is left destitute with five children, and we have no doubt that the public will sympathize with nor loss. It does honour to the Merchants of the city of Bristol.

that they have come forward on the occasion.

It appears more extraordinary than that Sir Robert Wilsonshould have been mounted on a horse lately the property of the Direct of York, that Miss Chevely (who is the King's Housekeeper) at Buckingham Palace, should continue to invite and receive at dinner Lady Wilson and her family. In ordinary life, we know how a man would act tacards a servant who chose thus to fly in his face.

We will enquire into the fact alluded to by the Loyal Freeholder of Somersetshire.

We are requested to observe, that the subscription money for Wilson walkel was received by Mr. Barrett, the Barket, has been removed from the house in which he was a partner, by desire of the rest of the firm! that they have come forward on the occasion.

SON which were received by MR. BARNETT, the Banker, and goen removed from the house in which he was a partner, by desire of the rest of the firm!

Commentator shall have fair play.

The time is past for doing that eshich Britaricus suggests.

Mr. Wriort, Bookseller, of 46, Fleet-elreet, has handed a letter to us, addressed to him analymously, at the receipt of which he appears much furried. We think, in justice to this person, it may be right to state distinctly, that Mr. Wriort has not, nor ever had, any share, concern, or interest whistever in this Paper.

We are requested to inform Domine Felix shat it is not Alderman Thorre, of Oxforn!

Criticis first letter was burnt long before we received his second; but as use have discovered him by the kindness of one of his own friends, we shall let him of, provided he does not induce his acquaintance to take a similar line of correspondence with himself, in which case we will seriously shew them up together.

We hope Aunt Anne has got the better of her slight indisposition; we draw one bottle of nasty Port-wine, not without giving her health to amselves us a toast, and wishing her the greatest passible luck.

I very a hand have told us his asse... Lindy cannot love him sin-

luck.

INFELIX should have told us his age—LIDDE cunnot love him nincerely if he is so "under cow" at MANNA.

We beg to inform DANON that it only took us one how and thirtyme minutes to construct he passage which he mished us to go over;
our translation will doubtless smell of the lamp, for it was done by might.
We think Ma. Rogers is wrong—there are no such things as "Aasen haired pigs;" and what he meuns by the epithet we cannot

The INDIAN has been received, and is thunked.
"Lines to a Windmill near Highbury" are not quite mited to

"Lines to a Windmill near Highbury" are not quite swited to our Paper.
We think Mas. Seares too consemptible for notice; but certainly, if she is to be made a card of, she, like Wilson, becomes worthy of our attention; we shall, therefore, (if any tom-foolery is attempted about her during the next week), shew up all the persons, MALE and FEMALE, who choose to espouse her cause.
Bught disputed uplinting Hykspirm Fkiphirm Riwdh dir skint.
87465. rkpifts 612.—T.—T. L. 84.—MPRODIENDLATWELEMOT!!!
BRUATUM in lust Sunday's Paper.—For "little Major Aylett" read "little Cross of Maria Theresa;"—the epithet little applying to the Order, and not to the gallant Officer in question.

A Menday's Edition, containing the Latest News, the Stock Inco, the London Markets, and the State of the Country Markets by that Morning's Post, is published at Three o' Clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

FRENCH FUNDS, Nev. 7.
3 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . 89-35 | Bank Sh. Div. 1 July . 1592-50
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . . 99-50 | Ex. Lond. 1mo. 25-45 3mo. 25-25

## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

ABOUT eight o'clock on Thursday morning the Venus arrived in the harbour of Ramsgate, when the Pier was crowded with persons anxious to welcome the King on his arrival from a foreign country. About nine o'clock the cannon announced the arrival of His Majesty in his Royal yacht.

SIR WILLIAM CURTIS and his nephew proceeded to welcome the King, who approached from the yacht to the and the Chronicle; and it must therefore be acknowledged,

allore, in a host strong by Sir Charles Paget, and seerounded by many other boats. The sailors cheered His Majesty as he passed over to the quar, and at a quarter before ten o'clock His Majesty was welcomed to the land by the applauses of the thousands on the pier and quay His Majesty bowed repeatedly to all around.

The Royal carriage was drawn up immediately before SIR W. CURTIS'S house, and His Majesty set off instantly

An outrider arrived at the King's Palace, in Pall Mall, about five minutes before six o'clock, Thursday evening. announcing the King's areas approach. At five minutes past six, His Majesty entered the Palace-yard. We have great satisfaction in saying that His Majesty was in the full enjoyment of health, extremely cheerful, and conversed most affably with the Gentlemen in waiting to receive him.

About a quarter of an hour after His Majesty's arrival, the cannon in St. Japies's Park discharged a double Royal salute.

To show the state of Whig feeling, we have only to observe the new system adopted by their press, of quoting, and thereby adopting the sentiments of the most decidedly. radical papers, on foreign, as well as domestic policy. The Chronicle copies this week from one of the most unprincipled of those obscure Sunday prints, which accumulate the venom of the week to pour it out with greater effect on one day, a tirade against ministers for not involving the country in immediate hostilities with Russia, In former times, it asserts, that " England would never have acquiesced in the monopoly of interference with Turkey, "which Russia now claims; because our old invariable sopolicy of supporting the Turks against the Russians was founded on the single metive—and good policy it was-" of checking the encroachments of the latter." Que would naturally suppose, that as this has been our invariable policy, it is recommended by these sagacious Whig oracles to persevere in it. But no, it is urged that England, to be consistent with herself, should turn her arms, not against the Russians, but against the Turks; and with the Greeks march to Constantinople, and plant upon her walls " the standards of united Greece and Brithin." How this is to be achieved, this Bell-the-Cat does not conflescend to explain; but evidently the sage and his compurgator in the Chronicle, take for granted that Russia would " acquiesce in this monopoly of interference with Turkey," and that all Europe would stand by to see fair play, and by no means interfere to spoil the sport which presents itself to the imagination of these sanguine-or we might say, sanguinary politicians, It would be well if these amateur statesmen could be induced to recollect their former sentiments upon such topics; and the ammenent they derived from a proposition of Long deven Pool's to march to Paris which was only damped by the fulfilment of his Lordship's threat, spoiling the joke of at least ten years standing among the Whig wags.

Perhaps the Chronicle thinks the march to Constantinople shorter than one to Paris, and that the convenience of water-carriage, must necessarily ensure its success. But the memory of the writer, we apprehend, is shorter than either, or, at least, he calculates upon the shortness of ours, or otherwise, certain difficulties might have presented themselves to him in this view of his subject, for he caused have forgotten amongst other curinent services bestowed upon the country during the powerful combination of a Whig administration (enduring, alast only one year, one month, one week, and one day!) that a British fleet under one of our bravest commanders, SIR JOHN DUCKWORTH, was actually dispatched to this same Constantinople, to demand what they had not efforded him the means to enforce in the event of refusal, and to threaten "this planting of stand-" ards," and certain other accompaniments, which it was physically and morally impossible for him to effect.

The gallant admiral was instructed to demand the surrender of the whole Turkish fleet, stores, ammunition, &c. And the alternative, in case of refusal, was to batter down the capital about the ears of the unfortunate Grand Seignor. The Turk (most impiously) laughed at the threat, and the brave DUCKWORTH, being wholly unsupplied with the means of following up the meaace, was compelled, for the first time in his noble career, to turn his back upon an enemy, and, as he tells us, " reduced by the planners of this miserable expedition, to make his escape, lest he should be entirely cut off in his retreat from the Hellespont!"

In order to afford a supply of matter for the home man ket, the Chroniele treats his readers with a copious extract from the Scotsman; and a compendious remedy is proposed for the murders, fires, and rapes in the disturbed districts of Ireland. The latter, of course, are considered as the natural ebullitions of a high national spirit, created by the corrupt and wilful transgressions of the present Government. We are left to infer that Ministers like this sort of thing, and encourage it, as they did the Manchester riots. and the Cato-street conspiracy. Strange beings these Ministers must be!-they are every day trying to cut their own throats, and yet continue to disappoint their expectant successors by going on living - and what is worse, going on in place. They are, however, clearly implicated in the present sanguinary proceedings of the Irish peasantry, according to the testimony of the Scotsman

the supposed and may be effectually applied, to cut that the root and brand

The glober, we are told, "that ready and perpetual re-" source of weak and vindictive legislators" (the guillotte is considered preferable by the wise, energetic, and mile assertors of liberty) " has grouned under the weight of en-" minals." That is to say, the application of punishe to criminals (for they do not deny the fact of their being such) is a proof of a weak and vindletive legislations; such) is a proof of a weak then fairly tried, and if "has failed;" the real criminals, lowards whom the gib ber or the guillotine may be rendered equally available. without any fear of reproach as " weak or windictive led. "gislators," are the Orangemen, or, in other words, that Protestants of Ireland. " The Orangemen ought," mice claims the Chronicle, with a holy fervour, that seems h tended to annihilate time and space, and at once to seat h patrons and employers in the full plenitude of power "The Orangemen ought, as is well observed, not to kind " quested to forbear from making an ostentatious display "their political superiority; they ought to be deprived of it " and compelled to submit to the martification of seeing the " Catholic countrymen placed on TEP BAME LEVEL themselves!!" ere, fine kial femansan

Whether this remedy may hereafter be added. not for us to determine; but for gentlemen, who are so sensitively alive to the evils of coercion, and who, as WHIGH are so tenacious and clamorous for the Constitution, and the whole Constitution, as settled in 1688, it cannot be deal nied that the proposition is rather of a curious nature; and more especially, as it would only transfer (as the natural result of their own reasoning) the disposition to cut through commit rapes, and plunder habitations, from one mi men to another.

en to another.

But the consistency of the Whigs is past to the consistency of the whigh the consistency of the whigs is past to the consistency of the whigs is past to the consistency of the whigh the consistency of the whigh the consistency of standing. They cannot, even to serve a present purpose: call the fathers of our Revolution, or the Whigs of the succession, downright blockheads; but they go as near the wind as possible, by qualifying the praise hitherto bestowed, upon them:-- " Parliament having allowed a foreign sove-" reign to ascend our throne" -- (very decently, and as trule put)-" and to retain dominions independent of the country, all the rest" (that is, his MAJESTY's visit to Hanover, and his unfortunately glorious reception) " for " lows as a matter of course." - Why, then, notice it at all -merely for the truly Whig purpose of offering an insultation the Sovereign. "Some of our contemporaries" (that its "the jacobin press) are very much at a loss to reconcile the Irish and Hanoverian speeches of his Majesty with each other. In the former his MAJESTY told the people of " Ireland that his heart had always been Irish, and in the "latter, to the people of Hanover, 'I have always been see " Hanoverian-I will live and die a Hanoverian; and His " MAJESTY's advisers are called upon to explain these con-"tradictions!"-Before we proceed farther, it may be at well to observe, that we have only Newspaper authority. for the actual expressions imputed to His MAJESTY, and consequently that the probability is, His MAJBSTY never used them; for we may venture to appeal to such of our readers as have ever had the opportunity of comparing facts, to which they have themselves been eye or ear witnesses, with the Newspaper report of them, whether it has ever occurred in a single instance, that they have been truly or correctly given. If any paper claim to be an exception to this general rule, we do so; not by making vague or vapouring professions, like our contemporaries, but by referring to the notorious fact of our having drawn down upon our luckless heads, the vengeance of the press for a "speaking the WHOLB truth," and letting out (we shall do more in this way by and bye,) " the secrets of the presson-house" the slavery and subjection, alas, too real, of the slavery and subjection, alas, too real, of the slavery and subjection, also, too real, of the slavery and subjection and the slavery and subjection of the press for a specific subject to the subject t our once boasted free press! But enough of this for the present. Allowing the report of His MAJESTY's speecher in Hanover and Ireland to be strictly and literally correct, (and our main reason for believing them to be so, is their perfect propriety and fitness to the occasion), in what, we me ask, can they be said to contradict each other? Is the human heart so parrow and circumscribed in its conformation tion, as to admit but one single object of attachment?-and, must it necessarily limit its affectious to it, by excluding all others?

In LOVE, indeed, this may be said to be the though we have rarely heard of a man so wholly abstracted as to forget to take his dinner, (for more than one day least), because he was enamoured of a pretty-face. At all events, Love (without offence be it spoken) is a disease of the heart—or in more delicate phraseology, the heart thus circumstanced, is not in its natural state. There is, a too, such a thing as sickness at heart, and we are much mistaken if His MAJESTY'S reception in Ireland, as wells as at Hanover, has not tended to propagate this disease to a very considerable extent among a certain portion of his very loyal subjects. This it is, that jaundices every object. to the vision of Whiggism—which being more conversant with contradiction than consistency, is incapable of viewers ing or estimating high and honourable conduct in its true.

In sober truth, so far from any real contradiction principle on the face of these two short addresses, they are perfectly consistent, and proceed upon the self-same principle to illustrate one of the distinguishing features of a British Sovereign in the exercise of his historical contradiction. a British Sovereign in the exercise of his high functions. They contain a repetition of the same sentiment, varied: only according to the several circumstances of time and place—the general expression of his paternal feeling and affection towards every class and description of his subjects. " In England his MAJESTY has never lost an occasion of declaring and illustrating this attachment to the interests.

(2) The people - and the man and common at mons. In Ireland as a component, and a very impuriting portion of the empire, the KING in person repeats in par ticular those appearances of affection. He avows himself an Irishman at heart as far as their interests are concerned and his fatherly care can be effective in securing them. His MAJESTV proceeds to visit another portion of his do minimiss which, "since Parliament have allowed him to retain," even the Chronicles of the Whigs cannot deay him the right of governing—the influence of his mild and paternal sway, operating to produce an universal en-thusiasm upon his appearance among them, he plodges himself to protect their interests, and to be to them, what he has ever been; as sincere and affectionate a protector, as if he were actually their native born Prince and to live and die a true HANOVERIAN KING. This is the real import of what was said upon the occasion, and nothing but the tortuous and envenomed obliquity of Whig intellect, can twist them to mean any thing else.
Have these gentlemen, by the bye, never heard, and that

too amid cheerings and greetings of hiccups and broken glasses, his Highness of SUSSEX, according to the season of the year, declare the pride he felt in being an Irishman or a Scotsman, when Sovereign of the Buttle on St. Patrick's day, or the anniversary of the Scotch Saint? they have not, we most assuredly have; and we find no fault with this most innocent of all the delusions practised

upon such accasions

But, to descend lower in the scale of society, let us ask these worthy catechists of Kings and Governments, whether, because they weep and howl over ministerial profligacy and imbeellity in the administration of Irish affairs, they consider their claim to our gratitude, for their exertions as English patriots, lessened by being shared with our fel-low-countrymen on the other side of the water? Or let them inform us what would become of the GREYS, the GROSVENORS, and FITZWILLIAMS, who, as occasion requires, boast of their undivided affection for half a dozen counties at once, and demand the suffrages of their tenants and dependants, in return for their constant and exclusive attention to each—as they become objects of interest to THBM SELVES? What would be the fate of the itinerant orators and patriots—the HUMES, the WILSONS, the MOORES, and HUNTS, under such privations, who, as nobody (happily for them) knows where or how they were born or bred, profess themselves brethren and townsmen in every district or village where they can obtain a hearing, or and gulls to receive them? Nay, how, without this license, could BROUGHAM have avowed himself, at three different times, a native of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Carlisle, he being a Scotsman.
We seriously apprehend, that his MAJKSTY's advisers

will be deaf to the call of these Whiggamores, to explain away the grave constitutional offence afforded by the enthusiasm of affection and admiration evinced by all ranks of people out of the circle of their immediate influence. We have therefore felt it to be our duty to shew that no explanation is necessary. We cannot, however, part from these grand inquisitors, without affording to our readers a farther specimen of Whig liberality, to which we are sure they will find it difficult to produce a parallel, except at the glorious King-killing period to which the assassing darkly alludes:—

"It is when his MAJESTY returns to these Kingdoms that ' must look to Ministers for the display of all their wisdom, and all "their:discretion: Acit is dangerous to go beyond the Revolution " for precedents, and his Markety is the first King who has taken " a fancy to yisit all the three realms, we have had since that event, "they must act by the unguided light of their own understanding "in appearing the contention, which, like that of the tribes of "Israel and Judah, for their respective interests in the house of " Jrsss, is likely to take place in these Kingdoms. The Irish have already got the heart of his Majesty, but the Scots and English "are yet to be satisfied. As the Scots are a calculating people "will they be satisfied with the head? The share for John Bull

"after this double allocation, we leave for Ministerial ingenuity." The share for JOHN BULL we take to ourselves, and we will boldly and fearlessly affirm, that if any thing can more especially endear a Sovereign to the people of England, it is his personal acquaintance with them-his personal knowledge of their true state, and his personal communi-cation with the various divisions of his cupire. Those very reptiles, who maligned, and calumniated, and lam-pooned our late venerable Monarch, for too much devoting himself to the duties of domestic life, and impigusly held him up to public reproach, for sequestering himself, like an Eastern despot, within the wells of his seraglio, are an eastern despot, within the waits of his seragilo, are now equally clamorous in their rude criex against our patriotic and high-minded Sovereign, for mixing with his people, and evincing, by every act of his life, his devotion to their interests, and his equal affection for all classes, orders, and descriptions of his subjects.

"Improbis, aliena virtus sempér formidolosa."

We have publicly expressed our determination not to bully the poor Chronicle, now that it has fallen under our castigation; and we most certainly should not have violated the promise made to ourselves, of letting that unhappy fournal "die quiet," but that our duty calls upon day, amounting the death of the Countess of LAUDER DALE.

After the many asseverations of its "honourable" course, we cannot suspect that the Chronicle could have been base or malignant enough to have made up this story merely to wound the feelings of those connected with Lord LAUDERDALE; although we know enough of the nature of the Chronicle, and of the dire mortification of the Whigs, at his Lordship's manly and independent conduct upon the trial of the wretched QUEEN CAROLINE, to give them full credit for any underhand scurrility and masked malevolence, which we might find levelled at his Lordship's familie in the conduction of the trial of the conduction of th mily, in the obscene and abominable columns of the Whig-Radical press. But yet, we think, base and unfeeling as the publication of the history of her Ladyship's death is, it is marked by less atrocity than that by which a decided Whig attack would have been characterized. We, therefore, exonerate the Chronicle from any intentional attack upon the pence of this noble family; but in doing so, we f

the bire of faction than Whig fools, we think must be the more disagreeable to the said journal. The Whigs glory in their cunning, lying, and trickery, but they are very sore upon the subject of incapacity; and here the Chronicle is in a clost stick.

As the as the fact goes, lavis this :- The Chronicle printed published, on Saturday, the 3d inst. a circumstantial matter-of-fact LIE, and that with a most imposing air of authority, and a minuteness, as to time and circumstance, perfectly staggering. If the Chronicle knew it was a falsehood, which half London believes it did, where shall we find words to express our horser at the style of attack upon private individuals which it has adopted stand if, on the contrary, the Morning Chronice, after having worked away for forty years in the manufactory of falsehoods, has been unable to distinguish a genuine authenticated account of an event, from the hoax of a merry-hearted traveller, what an unparalleled ass the Chronicle must be.

It is only necessary to look at the "original letters from the Continent," which appear in the TIMES, and the " interesting articles of domestic intelligence," which are to be found in the CHRONICLE, to estimate duly and fairly the authenticity of their general information, and the high respectability of their constant correspondents.

IT is certainly very entertaining to observe the shifts and expedients to which the Chronicle is compelled to have recourse, in order " to keep well" with both ends of his fac-The hue of his paper varies, according as if is made up from doers at the east and west end of the town : at present, the noble and learned contributors are relaxing from their toils, and washing themselves in the sea, or living upon each other in the country. The leaders of the Counmon Council, therefore, have the press in their hands, and are too shrewd and cunning not to turn it to good account.

When the editor, or rather, the junto, or sub-committee of the Whigs, would elevate their leaders into superior beings, for people to wonder at-and when they have exhausted the little that is to be urged on the score of talents they assail us poor Tories, (as, for the sake of calling them-selves Whige, they term us); for not paying more deference to the family claims of sertain bereditary gulls to Whig-gism. We are repreached for not falling down before these golden calves, and worshipping opinions rendered sacred by the creed of \* all the Russings, and all the Howards." But when the wise men of the cost are to be concluded, these Aristocratic airs are to be abandoned; and as Monday last brought back with it certain reminiscences, and it may be presumed, some regrets, that so great and compendious a scheme for getting rid of Kings and Parliaments at a blow had failed, that duy was to be devoted to the lower extrehad failed, that day was to be devoted to the lower extre-mities of the huge Leviathan of Whiggery. Accordingly, after a long preparatory tirade against Priests and Nobles, (which, by the bye, if our memory be correct, is taken al-most verbatim from the pages of *Pere du Cheme*) we are in-structed that "property will have its influence in all coun-tries—it is a substantive power;" (whether this alludes to the draper, or the druggist, we know not) "but" he goes on to say, "the pride of birth requires to be supported by general oninion, and this is not an age to constant again. general opinion, and this is not an age to constant any nick shadowy pretensions? —What say yeto this, my Lords of Badword and Norrolk? Ye Grassendra, Wenn worths, and Cavendishes? Why this sweeping editor will not leave you a leg to stand on! He tells you that the son of a victorious rebel, may indeed have something to boust of—but that your grandsires go for nothing, so far as you are concerned; and that WAITHMAN, or WILSON, or HUME, or PETER MOORE, or WADDINGTON him stand higher in the scale of society, as being able at least to say and do something for themselves. But this is no concern of ours: to recoucile Whig opinions is a task which Whigs alone have sufficient boldness to attempt.

It is a part of our duty, however, to notice them, and this

is the only aid we use disposed to afford them.

Monday, indeed, as we have before observed, was a pro-pitious day, to the more legitimate branch of the "good old and we find these extracts, made with peculiar good taste, from an obscure poet, whose only claim to the notice even of the Morning Chronicle, appears to be an instinctive turn to disloyalty and ribaldry. The first, an unmenning and wanton stack upon the Chergy, is elegantly beaded " Black-punrds!" The second, a gross and revolting description of stews and gaming-houses, is re-commended to the notice of its female readers, under the title of "Good Company!" and the third, is a naked piece of sheer blasphemy, given for the simple purpose of making a sans-culotte triumph over a Priest, by a joke which Joe Miller had anticipated by at least a century. Alas, poor old Chronicle!

## THE MILITARY MOUNTEBANK.

WE have been taxed with unfairness, because, in our view of SIR ROBERT WILSON'S services, we did not particularly notice the certificates which he has published of his good conduct with the Russian armies in the campaigns of 1813; and this charge has received some kind of colour from an error of the press, which states SIR ROBERT WILson to have been in London, all the years between 1809 written 1813 shewed that 15 was a mere error of the press; in truth and in substance, the accusation against us is unjust; we alluded to these certificates, with all the consideration which they deserve. English orders, and certificates themselves, are not as valuable as they ought to be-but Fo REIGN Orders, we all know, can be had for money; and FOREIGN certificates can behad by asking for. We have proof. WHICH WE CAN PRODUCE when necessary, that SIR ROBERT WILSON has been a CENTIFICATE HUNTER—that he has solicited for a specified object, some of those certificates, which he has now published as tostimonials of his merit. What language can we use to a person calling himself a British soldier, who begs certificates for one purpose, and then publishes them for another—but we ask pardon; though at first sight different, the objects are in truth the same—VANITY and VALE GAURY!— VANITY' too, which

wife obliged to the infinite many are more limits util DROBERT's alleged guilbalth in divide nervice, whenever spidity is and thin; an Whig'knaws are more likely sound his modesty will permit him to state the time and place his modesty will permit him to state the time and place when he was within reach of the enemy's bayonets: until then, we shall take the liberty of calling his verbose and high-sounding foreign certificates HUMBUG, and of repeating the epigrammatic truth of the song in our last number

And thus he can produce us, of the battles he has seen, Certificates on paper—HAPSHO NUNE UTUN MIS SEEN!

On the subject of his pretended knighthood, the most impudent quackery we ever have witnessed, we beg to add a word or two. We are prepared, not only to shew the law in this ease to be against any such assumption, and that WILson, having taken an opinion, knows it to BE so! but we can also show the PRACTICE to have been, in EVERY cuse save that of Wilson and his six compeers, absolutely destructive of his ridiculous claim. We have collected instances of every foreign order, by which it will be shewn that even the higher rank of COMMANDER of these orders, never was supposed to confer the title of SIR, which WILson assumed from having worried the Austrian Government to give him the lowest order of Maria Theresa. But, to avoid tediousness, we shall confine ourselves to one or two instances exactly in point:—Colonels ABERCHOMBIE, RENAELL, WOODFORD, PONSONBY, and HERVEY were recognised in the London Gazette of the 25th Sept. 1819, as Knights of MARIA THERESA; but did any one of these TRULY gallant Officers ever pretend to call themselves by the title which Wilson has assumed? Look at the gallant PONSONBY—a Whig in Parliament, but a Tory in the field—covered with wounds, left for dead, and reported in the Gazette among the killed in the immortal field of Waterloo! honoured, without delay or solicitation, with the cross of MARIA THERESA, why does he not call himself SIR FREDERIC?—because he knows he is not entitled to that appellation; and because he possesses that true dignity of haracter, which makes him despise such a mountebank honour; and because he has, besides, a REAL SPLENDOUR of public service, which wants no aid from the timel of FALSE titles, or the bolster of MENDICATED certificates.

## TO JOSEPH HUMB, ESQ. M. P.

Sir,-in all matters of calculation you are quoted upon us by your employers, the Whig-radicals, as the most regular and accurate accountant in the British Empire, and this in the very face of documents which prove you the

errantest hungler in Christendom.

Dulness is by no means injurious to the line of political conduct you have chosen to adopt, and unlike my LORD GROSYENOR, your wit is by no means likely to prove pre-judicial to your memory. I have taken the liberty before of awakening a few recollections in your mind, and though from a respect for her age and sex, I have abstained from commenting upon your conduct to your mother, the erockery-seller at Montrose, I must, in justice to your high public character, enquire of you (by way of begin-ning a series of unpleasant yet wholesome questions) why you left England so very suddenly in the early part of 1809?

As your very rapid retreat upon the occasion I allude to, and, I believe, it was from Bath you " bolted," though not a matter of figures is a subject of much speculation.
Now, I happen to know why you went off—but warned by the high respect for the freedom of the Press, evinced by your friend BENNETT, and the Whigs in general, I do not choose to communicate my knowledge—gou know, and I know (and it is quite sufficient for me to know, that you do know, that I know) what the cause of your "flitting

(you understand the word) really was. I have laughed at you as a pluralist, and every body has laughed at you as a Statesman and a financier, except the "CITY OF LONDON," who are laughed at by all the country; I have even kept back many anecdotes of you, of which I have a store—the dealings in Kurwah at BUNDLEcund, while you were a military assistant-surgeon; the whole history of your appointment; the 2001, premium, and, indeed, all the worst points of your character; but bear me harmless for speaking the truth, and I will put the world in possession of ALL THE PACTS which led to your departure from England in 1809.—Yours, RI'LL

## FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.

MR. WILBERFORCE from CHRIST CHURCH to CANT-LEY. in YORKSHIRE.

MR. PETER MOORE, to COVENTRY.

Ma: R. Gordon, to his Seat, Bumstead, in Cambridge-MR. and MRS. WILDE, from town, on a visit to DR.

KITCHINEB, at COOKHAM. Her LIGHNESS the PRINCESS of CUMBERLAND, from KING-STREET, SOHO, to LUDGATE HILL.

MR. GRANT, from SEEFORTH to EYE, in Suffolk.

DR. LUBHINGTON, from MAIDENHEAD to BURY.

MR. SHERIPF WATTHMAN to BEVERLY. LADY MORGAN, from ITALY, to the ISLE OF WIGHT,

to cat. PUFFIN'S EGGS. ALDERMAN THORPE, from the MANSION HOUSE to

PUDDING-LANE.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Halifax, N.S. October 17:—

October 17:—

"We were sadly frightened here about a fortnight ago, by the arrival of several vessels, all from Scotland, and bringing accounts of the assassination of the King in Dublin. These reports, poured into Halifax by way of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Picton, were so minute and particular, as evidently to have been fabricated for some specific purpose. We are now, however, satisfied he is alive and well, and are anxiously looking out for the September mail.—The Quein's death was here hailed as most welcome intelligence. Some of us are in a kind of mourning, but it is any thing but general."

We make this extract from an evening paper, in order to mark a

We make this extract from an evening paper, in order to mark a curious coincidence as to time, between the date of the alleged asassination of His most gracious Massarv, and the intended visit of the late Queen to Scutland, whence it appears the rumour was EXCLUSIVELY received. The subject is too important to be treated lightly or cursorily, and is of a pature to induce us to use the greatest caution in touching upon it; but it is a fact not generally known, though worthy of consideration, that so entirely political was the WILSON now finds to be attended with "recation of spirit."

Quexy's project of visiting Edinburgh, that his Grace the Duku Wilson now finds to be attended with "recation of spirit."

of Broroan, the East Gare, and the East Grovenos, had actually support the spirit of Broroan of Start and the East Grovenos, had actually support the spirit of Broroan of Start and the East Grovenos, had actually support the spirit of Start and Start and the East Grovenos of Start and Start a We are fully prepared to enter Intoan examination of StR I ally started for the North, to rally round her intended Count.



#### THEXTRE.

DRURY LANE has kept the lend throughout the Summer, and has taken it in the Winter Season. A new musical piece in two acts called MAID or WIFE, was produced at that Theatre on Monday, of which the following is a brief entline :-

Sir George Rakewell (Mr. Elliwron), a married Baronet, af-setting extreme fondness for his wife, is, however, but an hypocrite a respect of fidelity. He has a lively active valet, Ready, (Mr. Hagley), to whom he promises an annuity, provided he shall re-Bir George Rakeneell (Mr. Ellistron), a married Baronet, alfecting extreme fondness for his wife, is, however, but an hypocrite in respect of fidelity. He has a lively active valet, Ready, (Mr. Hagley), to whom he promises an annuity, provided he shall remain single, having himself an objection to married servants. Ready has however, privately, married Formy (Miss Coveland), who lives on Sir George's estate. Lady Rakessell (Miss Surreson) goes on a visit to a relation, and the piece opens with a scene between Sir George gives all his servants permission to go to a fair in the neighbourhood, and sets off himself in search of Found, whom he had accidentally seen. Ready determines to be master in the absence of Sir George, orders dinner, and the chariot for a drive. A scene enaues between him and Found, and she goes home to dress. Sir George returns after his unsuccessful search, Found comes of Sir George returns after his unsuccessful search, Found, comes in once more, which Sir George is persuaded was a plan of Ready's to surprise him agreeably. Sir George laments the absence of his servants, which will prevent his entertaining Found, but is again surprised by the anaouncement of dinner and the chariot, which he also attributes to Ready's attention. The latter, apprehensive of consequences, dispatches a messenger to Lady Batesell, to say Sir George has been taken dangerously ill; some extremely comic incidents and situations ensue. Ready's jealousy, and his desire to preserve his annuity, afford room for much effect, and the author avails himself of it. Lady R. arrives—discovers—Frany—demands to know who she is?—Ready declares her his wife, which delights Sir George, believing it an invention. His marriage is however ultimately proved, and Sir George dismisses him, but appoints him to be his steward, the grand object of Ready's ambition. ambition.

It will appear that much is not to be made out of these materials, which are French; it has been always observed by those conversant with modern French dramatic literature, that hardly any our French piece will be sufficiently strong in the translation to be successful upon our

The French are naturally a very theatrical people, they live in their play-houses, they are intimately acquainted with the manner and particular humour of each actor, and a single part, or at most a single incident satisfies them, provided the character is elaborately developed and well suited to the peculiarities of the favourite player. With us it is different, and although we follow the hero of a farce with great interest and amusement, a single part, or a single incident will not keep its ground with us.

We should be understood here, to speak of comic-pieces, The melo-drama and spectacle of the French, which to say truth, are held by the French themselves in a very secondsate estimation, and confined to the ambigu-comique, are intricate and generally interesting, and almost literal trans-lations of many of them have succeeded greatly upon the London stage. But wherever farces have been borrowed from the French, of late years, it has been found necessary to blend two or three, to make even a two act afterpiece sufficiently solid to hold together in the stormy seas of

Covert Garden or Drury Lane.

MAID: or, WIFE," has the fault of filmsiness, and yet not to such an extent as many of the popular things of Paris; and, to do justice to the actors, we must say, whatever weakness we might have discovered in the drama in ordinary hands, ELLISTON and HABLEY covered by their performance.

ELLISTON, in SIR GEORGE RAKEWELL, WAS more like what he was some years since, than we remember lately to have seen him, and MR. HARLEY was as good as he This gentleman's acting is the perfection of mediocrity, and as a proof of his inferiority to most of those upon whose styles he has founded his own, he is always best when he is least like himself,

MISS COPRLAND, from the Surrey Theatre, made her first appearance on this stage, in a part called FANNY. She sang a song very prettily, but we cannot help thinking that it is hard upon MR. DIBDIN to rob him of her services, if they were of any importance to his concern, for we are inclined to believe that the addition of her talents to the Drury Lane company, will not be felt in the same proportion as her loss may be deplored from Saint George's

The dinner scene was infinitely too long, and we should give to that part of the farce the appropriate advice " to cut," if the manager wish the audience to " come again."

Upon the whole, however, the piece was quite successful; it is by a gentleman, who (as is the fashion now) has assumed a name to write under. This name is LIVIUS, to him also is attributed the composition of part of the music, and we must certainly say, that if it be a first attempt, which we very much doubt, it is highly creditable to a beginner.

MUNDEN, that incomparable and unequalled comedian, whom, last year, we, in our ignorance, consigned to the tomb, has re-appeared in proprid persond, in the part of POST-OBIT in REYNOLDS's entertaining play of Folly as it Plies.

The Cocknies, as we have before taken occasion to ob serve, have uniformly set their faces against MR. REYNOLDS (which must have been a source of great mortification to that gentleman), and have designated his comedies as five act farces; and accordingly the TIMES of Monday, true to the doctrines of its foggy adherents, attacks Folly as it Flies in the cant strain of the School of Mud; but all the writing of all the newspaper critics in the world will go but a very little way to convince the town that there is either vice, or folly, or had taste in laughing very heartily at comic incidents, sharp dialogue, and capital acting. We put it to any of the auditors at Drury Lane to say, whether they have seen, in any of the productions of the few last years, during which REYNOLDS (grown rich) has ceased to write any thing, (unless indeed we except two or three tragedies),

other people than ourselves may be induced to turn a favour-able look to the sister theatm. Nothing can be worse pelicy than thus running one play night after night, and so grievously is it felt by fenters and holders of free minissions that we have heard it said, with what truth we know not that many of these persons exert themselves to condemn pieces which are produced, lest they should be doorned, by their success, to have them represented "every evening till further notice."

It may be just necessary to add, that the TIMES of Miny day, with its usual correctness, announces that Dring Lane Theatre was open last Sunday evening, while wa trust, for the sake of PRTER MOONE's morality and LISTON'S licence, is as untrue as most of the amount contained in that paper usually are.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract of a private letter; dated Augsburg, Oct. 29.—" The King, when he ass the young wit of the Packe of Cambridge for the first sime, asked him if he centid speaks, the infant immediately replied, God save the King!" Theeday, the Duke of Clarence, according to annual custom, gave a featural to his tradespeople, at Hampton Court, on which occasion his Royal Highness grarted them the Indulgence of having the whole range of Hushey Park for a aporting excursion.

The Duke of Vork arrived in town on Monday, from Chevely, the seat of the Duke of Rutland. Tuesday, his Royal Highness held a Levee as Communicate in Chief.

The Duke of Welliugton attended a meeting of the Hampshire Lieutenancy at Winehester, on Friday se'nnight, and afterwards viewed, the County Gool and Bridewell, and the mill erected theyein, to beep the prisoners to hard Isbour.

The Marquis of Londonderry arrived in town on Thursday, and arrangement but iness at the Foreign Office; also with Viscount Sidmonth, at the Home Office.

Sir William Cartis, last week, gave an elegant entertainment, at

moith at the Home Office.

Sir William Curtis, last week, gave an elegant entertainment, at his marine residence; on the East Cliff, Ramsgate, at which Prince Esterhazz, and a distinguished party were present.

The Bank Clerks selected for retirement, took leave on the last of October The number amounted to 150.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain M. Hamilton was sworn into the command of the ship Duniz, consigned at Rambour and China

of the ship Dunira, consigned to Bombay and China.

It is said that a new Court of Chancery and a new Court of King's Bench will be built in a line with the Court of Common Pleas, opposite Heary VII.'s Chapel, with a stone fronting all round, to correspond with the original plan. They will occupy the scite of the two present interspeciate coffee-houses, and open into Westminster-hall.

minster-hall.

We understand same a daily gaper) that one of the Cashiers of the Navy Pay Order, who some time back received ten days leave of absence to go to designate, has disappeared, leaving behind him a deficiency of 49,400.

Accounts have been received of the rafe arrival at Madraa, on the 14th June last, of General Sir Alexander Campbell, his family, and saile.

Accounts have the second of the rafe arrival at Madras, on the 14th June last, of General Sir Alexander Campbell, his family, and suite.

The preparations by highering St. James's Park with gas are now in a considerable state of forwardness; and consequently in a very short time an intolerable and most disgussing nuisance will be converted to a great public convenience and advantage.

A supplement to Tuseday Night's Gazette 1-ss been published. It contains dispatches from the Government of Boinbay, dated March 10, and April 3, 1821, with enclosures; and related to the successful opporations of the expedition under Major-Gen. Smith, in the Red Sen, against the Beni Boo Ali Arabs. This success, however, was not obtained, we regret to add, without considerable tome. Captain Parcy, of the Bombay European regiment, was killed in a night attack which the enessy made upon the force under General Smith, on the 10th of February; while Lieut-Colonel Cox, commanding the left Brigade, was dangerously, and Lieutenans Watkins and Burnet; of the Bombay European Regiment, were severely secunded. At the date of the dispatches they were all doing well. The left Brigade, was dangerously, and Lieutenans Watkins and Burnet; of the Bombay European Regiment, were severely secunded. At the date of the Zi March, and Assistant-Surgeon Gowan, of the 1st Battalicn, 7th Regiment, was killed. The following Officers were wounded:—Lieutenant Madden, 6th Regiment, severely; Lieutenant Cuppage, ditto, slightly; Eneign Malkin, same regiment, slightly. The loss of the enemy was much more considerable. The pirafical tribe of Beni Boo Ali is considered as effectually put down, while all our demands have been fully complied with, and the British Factory at Moche, placed on that respectable footing on which it ought alone to stand.

The Agay—General Deden, Horse Guarda, Nov. 1821.—The Commander in Chief has observed that the King's Regulation is generally neglooted and evaded, which enjoins Colome's and Company of the Standard Colome's and Company of

The Anny.—General Order, Horse Guarde, Nov. 1821.—The Commander in Chief has observed that the King's Regulation is generally neghoded and wader, which enjoins Colome's and Companying Officers of Corps to limit their regimental bands to one sericant for a master, and one musician for each troop or company; and that a number of men are now taken from the ranks and employed as musicians, to an extent that is equally injurious to the efficiency of the service, as it is a hardship upon those who are subjected to the expense attending this unanuthorsed briegalitrity. It is always painful 40 the Commander in Chief tarobserve a neglect of his Majesty's regulations; and His Royal Highness feels it the more necessary to put a stop to this abuse, under the present reduced state of the regimental establishments; which calls for the efficiency of every man as far as it is possible to effect it. But atthough the establishment of troops and companies in each regiment is reduced, yet it is not the wish or intention of His Royal Highness to place the bands upon a sale below what has been hitherto thought essential for the due performance of the duty required of cheen; and they may accordingly' be will maintained to the regulated extent of a serjeant-master and ten numicians. But Colonels and C muanding Officers of Corps are enjoined, and commanded, and held responsible, that his number shall not be exceeded under any circumstance, excuse, or arrangement whatever; and such men as are now, in contradiction to the King's regulations, elothed and maintained as Musicians beyond this number, must be immediately replaced in the ranks. General Officers are called upon, at their periodical inspections, to see that the letter and spirit of this order are strictly complied with—By command of His Royal Highness, the Commander in Chief,

The 18th and 19th regiments of light dragoous have recently been disbanded at Newbridge in Ireland. The 2d Ceylon regi-

The 18th and 19th regiments of light dragnous have recently been dislanded at Newbridge in Ireland. The 2d Ceylon regiment is referred to be disbanded—We imderstand a provisional liattalion is to be forward from the troops at the depot in the Isle of Wight; for the duties of Portsmonth garrison: the 15th regiment will in consequence be ordered on another service. The military force in Ireland is to be increased.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Captain the Hon. George Trefusis is appointed to command the Redwing; 18 guns, lately returned from the St. Helena station; Captain Joseph Nourse looses his pendant in the Andromache, 44 guns; Captain Thomas Webrridge is appointed to the Driver, an 18 gun sloop, in the room of Cartain Charles Reid, come on half-pay, having, served the stipulated period of peace service; Lieuterant John White (B), is appointed to command the Sylvia revenue cruiser, in the room of Lieuterant Kennedy.

dwring which Reynolds (grown rich) has ceased to write any thing, (nnless indeed we except two or three tragedies), at which they have felt so free an inclination to laugh, as at the revival of Saturday.

Munden's talents mellow by age—they lose none of their strength, but, if possible, increase in richness. We were quite delighted at the reception be met with, which appeared, as indeed it must have been, as truly gratifying to his feelings, as it was honourable to his professional talents.

It is quite agreeable to us to be able to pisle Drury

Lane, which we formerly declined noticing. If Covent Garden persists in the Extent for a week or two longer, amply found in every kind of provisions and comforts, and de-

lighted with the security and executives of their security and executives of their security and executives of their security solution, had proved themselves most lively solution, Nov. 9.—The Rev. William French, D. 17.—10. Of Seam College, who on Sunday last elected Vice-Chanceller, this University for the year ensuing. The following stealers were on Wednesday last admitted Masters of Arts:—G. W. Tan Esq. of Triaity College; the Rev. T. Robertson, St. John's College; the Rev. B. Hanbury, and the Rev. R. H. Formby, I. College; the Rev. B. Hanbury, and the Rev. R. H. Formby, I. College; and the flet. H. Hubbard, Catherine Halk.—On Sunfamoraing the first level. H. Hubbard, Catherine Halk.—On Sunfamoraing the gradies of the ligh wind, an immense Lombardy population northwest corner of the Fellows' garden, St. John's College; and the west corner of the Fellows' garden, St. John's College; the Rev. B. Hanbury, and the Rev. R. H. Formby, I. College; and the west corner of the Fellows' garden, St. John's College; the Rev. B. John's College; the Rev. B. John's College; the Rev. T. Hubbard, Catherine Halk.—On Sunfamoral its supposed to be about 200 years old. A swallow was for in the Isollow of the trunk, in a torpid state.

On the cast side of Whitcomb-street, near the wester to the Mewa, the workmen discovered on Wednesday morn about 11 feet below the surface, a portion of an old wall, about feet thick, composed of Kentish rar, stone. There were also feet thick, composed of Kentish rar, stone. There were also feet the Chipsteed Church, five miles from Croydon; Wednesday mext, at Brown Ash Hill, eight miles from Croydon; Wednesday mext, at Brown Ash Hill, eight miles from Croydon; Thursday us at Brown Ash Hill, eight miles from Croydon; Thursday us at Brown Ash Hill, eight miles from Croydon; Thursday us at Hore miles from ditto.—Surrey Fox Hounds, to-morrow, at Kenthree miles from Croydon; Wednesday next, at ditto; San

eight miles from ditto.—Surrey Harriers, to-morrow, at Kathere miles from Croydon; Wednesday next, at ditto; San

Addington, three miles how and the eight miles from ditto.—Surrey Harriers, to-morrow, at Kenthree miles from Croydon; Wednesday next, at ditto; Sannest, at ditto.

Thadk.—In addition to the accounts we latefy published a improved state of trade in every part of the country, we are happy to state, that the manufactures of Leeds, Sheffield, &c. are so much more flourishing than they were, every hand is employed, and wages have risen.

In some parts of Yorkshire, and counties more and the already considerable fails of snow.

Custous Mistaur.—At a parish dinner in Salver, a since, after the audit of the parish accounts, the churchs wards unfortunately for him, entered the room some time after the diang, had been on the table, which drew from him the following exclusion:—"Worse than hogs! No grace!" which having had been on the table, which drew from him the following exclusion:—"Worse than hogs! No grace!" which having heaving in ill-humour, was sareastically answered by a blunt prenter —"Oh, yes; Grace was said before the grome was considered in ill-cart driving from Skinner-street towards Newgatz-street in his cart driving from Skinner-street towards Newgatz-street to look at it. This trick he repeated several times, so that to look at it. This trick he repeated several times, so that to look at it. This trick he repeated several times, so that to look at it. This trick he repeated should be able to accer whether or no it was the proper ticket for the day, and finding carter driving on, he ran to the honde's head; exized the weight insisted on being satisfied. The earter commenced a sasult upon the toll-taker with his whip, and injured his accuracy, as to render it necessary subsequently for him to proce assistance from a surgeon.—The Jury found the presence of another in mediately sentenced him to pay a fine of the day and finding carter driving on the coll-taker with his whip, and injured his accuracy, as to render it necessary subsequently for him to proce assistance from a surgeon.—The Jury found the presenc

Bow-Struct.—On Monday, Mr. Williams, one of the local of the Oxford coach, was charged with carrying one passenger up than is allowed by Act of Parliament, on the 19th of October. the inquiry, it appeared that the october.

How-Struct.—On Monday, Mr. Williams, one of the Struct canch, was charged with carrying one passenger was then is allowed by Act of Parliament, on the 19th of October. In the inquiry, it appeared that they have conclude the inquiry, it appeared that they apply for his fare, he could not be considered as a a ger, fas, in fact, he was his driver, or bisistant. The Magin however, convicted the proprietor in the spensity of 2012.

On Tuesday, R. Wood, a loop, 19 years yeld, was charged was a convenience of the proprietor of the spensity of 2012.

Matrock, the complainant, had a dispute wift Wiod, about on red worselved, used in the businesse of their masses, when the resource of the convenience of the convenien

Neapolitan Revolution took place, when her master's house was burned to the ground, and both he and her husband murdered; she escaped to Malta. The Government procured a passage for her to England, where she arrived in the hope of finding her father.—An officer was sent to the War Office, who soon returned with the intelligence that her father (who served in the regiment, as stated) had died soon after his return to England, leaving no arrears either of wages or prize-money.—The Lord Mayor said he would consider of some means of disposing of her; and ordered that, in the mean time, she should be kept in the Compter, and be well taken care of Grithwath.—William Whitaker Court was charged by Mr. Mills, whose son, a boy about 14, had been very dangerously wounded by the contents of a gun barrel, discharged by the prisoner on Monday evening in Fleet-market, where a number of disorderly boys and others were assembled, letting off fire-works, &c.—Mr. Mills stated, that his child had been sent on an errand towards that quarter, and was unfortunately passing at the time the prisoner fired the gun barrel, and received its contents immediately over the right eye; by the violence of the explosion the os frontis was fractured, so as a expose the brain, and the child's eye dreadfully lacerated, and almost destroyed. He was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he still remains, according to the surgeon's certificate, in a very dangerous state.—The prisoner, who was in tears during the whole of the examination, seemed deeply affected at the consequence of his imprudence. He protested that it was entirely an accident; that he did not know the unfortunate sufferer, and did not point the berrel at any one. He had fired it off once before, and had no suspicion of any accident; there were several other boys letting off pistols and fire-works, and the watchmen standing by offered no molestation.—The Alderman remanded the young man until the state of the sufferer should be known, giving directions that he should not be put amo

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Alexarorap.—On Tuerday last, two beautiful little birds, kingfishers, were caught in this neighbourhood, by a boy, who, it appears, secured them in the act of fighting, and while they were so intent on their engagement, that they did not perceive his approach.

Corres.—Upwards of 50 convicts were last week sent on board the transports lying in our harbour. As this party was proceeding through Barrack-street, the mother of one of them handed him two bladders of spirits, which he concealed until he got on board one of the transports, and in the night he and a companion of his drank so profusely of this liquid, that one was found dead the next morning, and the other is in an almost hopeless state.

Hererord.—On Tuesday, the 30th ult. the harriers hunted a hare, when, being hardly pressed, dashed into a pool called Hell Hole, in the river Wye. On the opposite side stood a Baptist Divine angling without success. The huntenan's halloo roused the Rev. Gentleman, who, seeing the hare, patiently awaited her landaing, but in attempting to catch her, he missed his aim—and the animal, alarmed, began to swim back towards the dogs which were graping at her in the pool, when the preacher skilfully threw his line, hooked poor puss in one of her legs, and rescued her from a watery grave, for shother day's sport.

Drayron.—At our fair, the Elephant and Castle I.-n was so much thronged with farmers and others, that the kitchen floor foll into the cellar with a tremendous crash, and precipitated nen, women, and furniture, all below. Fortunately no lives were low. A sailor dropped from a room window, and halled those above with —"Brother measurates, keep your hold above:" another, with a wooden leg, could not be prevented from descending, crying out, "Let me go; d—n it, I can only break t'other leg."

Liverrool.—On the night of Saturday (the 3d inst.) a dreadful gale of wind from the N.W. accompanied with rain, commenced about one o'clock, and continued without intermission until about five o'clock. Severa

packet, from Dublin for this port, was also driven on shore near Hoylake, and we understand has filled with water. The passengers and crew were fortunately saved.

Lincaster...—Radical Teracity—It is understood from good authority, that Joseph Jones, who was executed here on Saturday, the 20th ult. for burglary, and who had been for years the leader of a most desperate gang of burglars, was one of the poor innocent ereatures asserted, by the Radicals, to have been killed on the 16th of August, at St. Peter's Field, when dispersed by the military; that he was one of the missing, and was said to have been secretly luried at the Mainchester Infirmary. He acknowledged, previous to his execution, that he was one of the persons who attended at the meeting, for the purpose of reforming the State!

Liwes.—In the chalk, near Lewee, Mr. Mantell discovered, a few days ago, three vertebres of the celebrated fossil animal of Mastricht. This is the first instance of the remains of that oviparus quadruped being found in this country, or in any part of the Continent, excepting in St. Peter's Mountain, near Maestricht. Monrose.—Lat week as a farmer, with his sister, were riding in a cart, near Kincardine O'Niel, the former was thrown out, and so severely injured, that he expired in a few minutes afterwerds. And on Friday se'might, on the Wind-nill Brae, in this neighbourhood, a farmer from Dee-side was rode over by his cart, and died on Sunday last in the hospital, in consequence of the bruises and injury he sustained.

Musselnershe in Mineselburgh, where he was apprehended.

MUSJEINTROM.—Lately, a man a's conded from Manchester, with a considerable sum of money belonging to his employers, and was traced to a house in Musselburgh, where he was apprehended. Having made considerable resistance, the officer was forced to fire his pi-tol at him, when at the instant an assistant unluckily came in between; the ball however bloke his arm, and lodged in his side. In the confusion the culprit leaped the window and escaped. The ball was ensity extracted from the man's side, but amputation of the arm was deemed necessary.

Newastle.—On Saturday se'rnight, as Edward Buckham was driving a cwrt, laden with manure, on the road near Bullocksteads, there being three empty carts returning from Newcastle market behind him, the driver of the last, Wm. Brown, a farmer's son, when about 200 yards from the dung cart, set off at a gallop, passed the other two carts, which continued their usual pace, and drove his cart directly upon Buckham, who had retreated behind his own vehicle for eafety; the shaft of Brown's cart was forced through his body, clothes and al., and the end was broken eff short, protruding both ways! He died instantly.

Wallingroup.—An inquest was taken last week, on the body of a man, name unknown, who was found hanging to a tree at Sandford; in his pockets were found a pocket and neckhandkere/jiefs, a paper box, a knife, and two pieces of paper, on which were written the page of the page of the page of the page, on which were written the page of the page of the page of the page, on which were written the page of the page of the page, on which were written the page of the page of the page, on which were written the page of the page of

ford; in his pockets were found a pocket and neckhandkere; less, a paper box, a knife, and two pieces of paper, on which were written, the words "malt"—"hops"—" ale," and several figures. He had called, in the evening, upon a woman named Clark, at the Turnpike, to beg a little water to drink, as he was dry, but the woman did not give him any. He appeared about 50 years of age, a both lusty man, about five feet two laches high, very dark swarthy complexion, asid dark hair. The Jury returned a verdict, "that the deceased was found langed; that in their opinion he lung himself: but whether he was deranged at the time, or otherwise, did not appear in evidence."

self: but whether he was deranged at the time, or otherwise, due not appear in evidence."

I'XBRIDGE:—On Tuesday, at a petty Se-sions here, two informers aid information against Mesers. Heron and Co. coal-merchants, brisending out a quantity of coals to a gentieman at Hillingdon, or sade, not having a perfect bushel measure with the same. The idendants were convicted in the penalty of 40s, and costs. As the nformers were leaving the town they were attacked by a great number of the inhabitants, amongst whom were some of Heron's corkinem, and pelted with dirt, blood, and filth of the worst decription. The Magistrate produced assistance and quelled the iot by taking a number of the offenders into custody, who were sumined the same day before the Bench, and ordered to find bail panswer the charge of the informers.

Conexen's Inquest: -On Wednesday alternoon an Inquisition Gonesea's Enquerre—On Wednesday afternoon an Inquisition as taken at the Northumberland Arms, Charlotte-street, Tot-inham-contri-road, before Mr. Stirling, jun. (who officiated for is father; the laster being unable to attend on account of the in-iry he sustained by the accident the preceding day), on the body f Mr. William Margion, aged 86—Ann, Gordon deposed, that he was house keeper to Mrs. Catherine Saint Paul, at the Vicar-ge-house, Putney. She knew the decented. He possessed conderable property, although he lived in the greatest obscuricy,

and would let no person but witness enter his room, the door of which he kept padlocked inside, for fear of being robbed. He always laid on his bed in the day time, and sat ap at night, without any fise, and burning a lamp. Saturday evening, shout seven o'clock, witness called on the deceased, who was then very much indisposed. On witness leaving him, he duried her to lock him in the room and take the key with her. She did lock him in and put the key in her pocket, and on her going next day, about two o'clock, she found the deceased lying on his led with his clothes on quite dead. He had made his will about elx months and, wherein he had appointed her as executrix to his property, which was divided between witness and the nephew and niece of the deceased.—Mary Frow, the niece of the deceased, deposed that her uncle for the last 11 years never took his clothes off, in which he carried large sums of money, sewn up in different parts of his garments. On the night previous to his death, he sent for one oyster, half a pint of beer, and a pennyworth of figs, which he ate, and after drinking the porter, laid himself down on the straw, where he was found dead. Verdict—Died by the Visitation of God-and Horses, Holborn, on the body of H. Garling, aged 70, who destroyed himself by cutting his throat with a razur. The deceased was a hair-dresser, residing in Holborn, and had lately been in a melancholy state. Verdict—Temporary Derungement.—On Tuesday evening, an Inquest was held at the George and Dragon, in Vine-street, Horseferry-road, on the body of Caroline Hollis, the wife of a wheelwright, living in that street, who was found hanging by the neck, from a nail stack in the wall of the noon, between nine and ten o'clock on Manday morning. Two individuals, who lived in the same house, proved that she occasionally indulged in drinking; and that latterly she had been seen and heard speaking to herself; from which circumstance they thought her intellects deranged. On Sunday she dined at Borne with her husband and two childre and would let no person but witness enter his room, the door of which he kept padlocked inside, for fear of being obbed. He always laid on his hed in the day time, and sat up at night, without Lewis, of Lisia-street, who was left with two children younger than herself: they began to play with the fire, which caught the deceased's clothes, and she was burnt to death. The Jury condemned the gross neglect of persons having the care of children, leaving them unprotected in a room where there was a fire. Verdict—Accidentally burnt.—Sunday night, Mr. John Allen, who resided in Brandon-street, Walworth, went to bed as usual, and on the following morning, was found suspended by a rope, from the tester of the bod. Verdict of the Jury—Temporary Derungement.—On Monday, an Inquest was held at the Lord Cornwallis Tavern, Blackfriars-road, on the body of Peregrine Flicker, who put an end to his existence by taking poison. The deceased quarrelled with his wife in a very serious manner. In his passion he threatened destruction to himself and every one else. He went to a druggist's, and purchased two ounces of laudanum, and drank it in the street. Verdict—The deceased took poison in a fit of derangement.

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"r. Beckford, in his Book entitled "Thanshes an Manneth and the second of t

paper, printing, and illustration. The Author's Notes, also, which have long been omitted, are here introduced, and render this Edition peculiarly distrable.

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preserved his Hair; but Ladies and Gentlemen outsit to be as particular as Lord Erskine, in having it from the Pro, rictor, or from a respectable Vender, then they will be sure to have it genaine.

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annot answer the purpose. R.F. Ladics and fertlemen will be particular, as there are unprincipled Transa la townard-country who sell connected, and my they are genome

### LURD MAYOR'S DAY.

IOND MAYOR'S DAY.

On Friday, being what is termed Lord Mayor's Day, the Right Hon. Christopher Magnay, the new Lord Mayor, with the Corporation, in the city barges, proceeded to Westimister to invite the Judges to the civic banquet and Guidhall. In the Court of Exchequer, Baron Graham addressed his Lordship on the duties of his office. He did not doubt that the worth individual would be prompt to repress every disorder; but the eye of the Chief Magistrian the court of the county of the county, in such of the county, in county o

Mr. Curlewis, of King-street, Covent-Garden.

Fast Salling. — The Victory steem yacht left the Custombouse on Sunday last, about a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning, and, after encountering a hurricane, arrived at Margate 25 min. after three, the same afternoon, having performed the voyage in six hours and three-quarters, being at the rate of about 15 miles an hour. The same yacht left Margate at six o'clock on Tuesday morning for Ramsgate, and toyed from thence a dismasted ship, called the Nimble, from Sinyrua, to Standgate Creek, before six o'clock the same evening, and again returned to Ramsgate before five o'clock on Wednesday morning, when she took in tow another dismasted vessel, called the David, Capt. Donaldson, and brought her up to the London Docks before midnight the same day. This yacht, and the Royal Hero, were both in readiness to attend his Majesty from the Continent, if their services had been required, particularly the Royal Hero, with whose performance the King was so much delighted upon his trip to the Continent, as to command it to be designated "Royal Hero."

On Thursday, being the Princess Augusta's Birth-day, the morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and in the evening there was a grand Ball in the Town Hall, at Windsor.

On Friday the Duke of York paid a visit to the King at his Palace, in Pall Mall, on his arrival in England.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Newtastle-street. Strand.—To-Morrow, MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1821, and following Evenings, will be presented a new Extravaganza of Fun, founded on a popular production of Fancy, and interspersed with a variety of Airs and Graces, called LIFE in LONDON.—Tom. Mr. Baker—Jerry Hawthorne, Mr. Oxberry. To conclude with TEREZA TOMKINS; or, the PRUITS of GENRVA!

On Thursday will be produced a New Tragedy, in one Act, the principal Characters by Mr. Oxberry, Mr. Taylenre, Miss Healey, and Mrs. Pearce.—And on the Saturday following, Mr. H. JOHNSTON, and Miss S. BOOTH will be introduced in a new Burletta, called ZORAYDA; or, Scenes in Pashionable Life.

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THE very general complaints of the want of durability in IRISIT LINEN, induced the Proprietors of the above Establishment, some time ago, to determine ou a personal inspection of the principal Linen Districts of Ireland, and by purchasing Cloth in the grey state, and actually superintending the Bleaching of the same on the old plan, fairly on the Grass, without the use of Acids, they have great satisfaction in amounting their complete success and first arrival of Samples, which for beauty of Colour and Pabric cannot be equalled. The Prices are settled, from its advancing by original numbers to the finest quality. A quantity of Sheetings upon the same plan, particularly a few Pieces considered superior to Bussia. The Patent Double Damask Table Cloths, all sizes to three yards long (none larger being made), to be had only at this House. Also every description of Goods usually kept by the best shops, upon the very first term.

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& J. SIVEWRIGHT are selling undrawn Turkers and Shares at their Offices, 37, Cornbill, 33, Haymarkets and 11, Hall on, where they sold and shared in the Last Lottery, 4,421, \$25,000; Two Prizes of \$4,000, &c. &c.

Rich Wheel. All Money. Two of £80,000 | Three of £5,000 ! Two of £2,000 ! &c. &c. Not Two Blankwise a Frize. 6,500 Tickets already Drawn. £30,000 Money! for the first Arawn Frize Second Day. 50th This Month (Nevember).—Tickets and Shares are also selling by their Ag-nts.

#### ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.

By Authority of the Right Hon. the Lord Chamberlain.

PAC-MORROW, Nov. 13, Tugsday, 13, and Wednesday, 14, 1821, will be presented (28th time) a new Comie Burietta, in Three Acts, entitled CAPERS at CANTERBURY! Capt. Somerville, Mr. Wrench; Jacob Grogram, Mr. Wilkinson. After which, the favourite Ballet of L'AMOUR; or, Wilks NO POISON. To which will be added, an entirely new Burietta, translated from the French, called The MARRIED BACHELOR; or, MASTER and MAN. To conclude with (19th time) a new Grand Melo-Dramatic Burletta, in Three Acts, selitled The CORSAIR'S BRIDE! An entirely new Burletta, in Three Acts, will be produced on Thursday next.

GDIPUS, by Sophecles, increases in popularity. It will be repeated until further actice.

ROYAL WRST LONDON THEATRE,

Tottenham street, Charlotte-street, Fitsroy-square.

TO-MORROW, and every Evening, CDIPUS. (Edipus, Mr. Huatley; Jocasta, Mrs. Glover. After which, an Interlude called SEPARATION, in which Mrs. Glover will perform. To conclude with a Drama entitled the WEDDING RING, in which Mrs. Foote will make ber first appearance. (Edipus, is published, as adapted for representation, and may be had at the Theatre.

may be had at the Theatre.

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A Finance Report; The Quarter's Revenue.—XVI. The Agricultural Report.

This novel Periodical was first published on the 1st Nov. and is punctually supplied on the first Day of every Month, by Messra, F. C. and J. Rivington, Bo ksellers Dayrandinary to the King; St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place. Price 2s.

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

THE following useful Works have been recently published by Lackington Hughes, Harding, Mavor, and Lepard, Pinsbury-square.

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THIS important occurrence is predicted with almost prophetic accuracy, is a work entitled MEMOIRS of the REVOLUTION of MEXICO, by Mr. ROBINSUN, and published by Messrs. Lackington, Hughes, Harding, Mayor, and Lepard, Finsbury-square.

In this interesting performance the causes leading infallibly to the independence of that wast empire, are deseloped with a measurity hand; the military and political transactions which marked its struggle are faithfully narrated; and remarks and suggestions of the deepest importance to the commercial interests of this country, arising naturally out of this new era in the History of Spanish America, are ably and distinctly pourtrayed.

DELL ON THE HERTHER Acc. Sec. Med. 124.

In the History of Spanish America, are ably and distinctly pointrayed.

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#### LONDON MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

There has been a good supply of Wheat this week, and some quantity remained over from Monday, hence the trade was exceedingly dull, and only the finest parcels supported that day's prices; the ordinary sorts are certainly cheaper. Fine Barley sells on quite as good terms, but the coarse ordinary kinds are fulls, per quarter lower. The Oat trade is extremely dull, and rather cheaper than otherwise. In Beans and Pease there is no alteration to notice.

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HE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as twented weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in Espand and Wales, according to the Garette of the 20th of October, calculate in Gallana.

orneral average write governs imperiation.

Wheat, 55s id—Barley, 26s 7d—Oats, 20s 1d—Rye, 24s 4d—Beau, 25s 1d

Pease, 31s 19d.

	D AND SILVER.
Portugal Gold, in Coin 0 0 9 p. es. Foreign Gold iff Bars 3 17 103 New Doubloons . 3 13 6	New Dollars . 0 4 92 p.s. Silverin Bara Stand 0 4 11 New Louis, each . 0 0 0
COURSE OF EXCHA	NUB FRIDAY , Not. 9.
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Antwerp	Seville 334 Gibrattar 2
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Altona 37 11	Venice 27 60 Malta
Paris, 3 days Sight 25 60	Naples 394 Palerma
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Petersburg 10 18 Es. Se. Cork 9 per cest.

Vienna 10 18 Es. Se. Cork 9 per cest.

COMMERCIAL REPORT,

FROM THE 29 nn october to the 10 nn November.

Business within the last fortnight has been very uninteresting. The importers have manifested a strong disposition to realize which has had the effect of depreciating several commodities. This remark is particularly applicable to Rums, about 1,000 puncheon, principally Jamaica, were disposed of by the hammer last week. Choice marks, 20s. to 30s. Over proof brought from 2s. to 2s. 40 per gallon, which were considered fair prices, whilst those of grester strength, but of ordinary quality, only brought from 1s. to 4s. per gallon, being a reduction of from 7s. to 4s. per gallon, with a stock bordering upon 40,000 casks (and when 15,000 is considered a fair average quantity), there does not appear any among ground for much amendment; notwithstanding, the currency is low beyond precedent. Yesterday there was some revival of demand, and in some instances, a trifling advance reakted. The West India Dock Company, have reduced the reat from 3t. to 3b. Midding 34s. to 38s. Good, 61s. to 68s. Fine 72s. to 77s. to 23s. Midding 34s. to 38s. Good, 61s. to 68s. Fine 7s. to 77s. to 23s. Midding 34s. to 38s. Good, 61s. to 68s. Fine 7s. to 77s. to 23s. Midding 34s. to 38s. Good of 1s. to 68s. Fine 7s. to 77s. to 23s. Midding 1st. to 61s. to 68s. Fine 7s. to 77s. to 23s. Midding 1st. to 61s. to 68s. Fine 7s. to 77s. to 23s. Midding 1st. to 61s. to 68s. Fine 7s. to 77s. to 23s. Midding 1st. to 61s. to 68s. Fine 7s. to 77s. to 23s. Midding 1st. to 61s. to 68s. Fine 7s. to 77s. to 61s. to 68s. Fine 7s. to 77s. to 23s. Midding 1st. to 61s. to 68s. Fine 7s. to 77s. to 61s. to 68s. Fine 7s. to 77s. to 61s. to 68s. Fine 7s. to 77s. to 61s. to 68s. fine 1st. to 61s. to 68s. Fine 2ss. to 77s. to 61s. to 6

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BIRTHS. On Thursday last, in Great Geo e-street. Westminster, the Last

C. King, Esq. of a son.

There are more Russian Princes and Princesses in London than in Peterburgh. The birth of another Russian Oil Prince on the 7th Inst.

At his Grace's seat, Goodwood, the Duchess of Richmond, of a son. In Upper Brook-street, the Countess of Waldegrave, of a son. On Wednesday, at his house, in Hill-street, the Lody of N. W. Ridler Colono, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

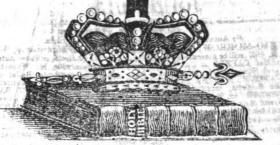
On Friday, Nov. 2, at St. John's Church, Cheater, by the Rer. William Hocknei Molineux, the Rev. disorge Hennsing, of Hampton, Middleed, is Elizabeth, second daughter of Win. Yate, Esc. of Boughton, Chesbire.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst. at the Abbey Church, Shrewbarr, bita Rev. W. O. Rowland, Mr. John Fred. Chutton, of Craven-street, Straid, solicitor, to Lettita, daughter of Mr. Roger Hughes, of Althrey Wood Hosse, Wresham.

Wrexbein, On the 28th ult. at Brusseils, Colonel Berringess, to Mrs. Dickloson. On the 2d inst. Capt. Libanus Tilsley, of Militard, Montgomeryshire, to bis-abeth, daughter of J. Webster, Esq. of Woodsers, At St. Antrews, Auckland, on Wednesday, see hoight, Captain Clusteibuik, of the 55th regt. of Poot, to Mary Ann, ranagest daughter of the late flow.

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAFER, at No. 11, JOHNSON'S QUURT; FLEET-STREET, where only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.

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No. 49.

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## SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1821.

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avourite Airs in the Ballet of Nina, arranged as Duets for the Harp and
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IFE IN PARIS.—The FIRST NUMBER of this WORK, containing Coloured Characteristic Plates, Drawa and Engraved by Mr. GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, was published on the 15th Instant.—The SECOND NUMBER will appear on the FIRST of DECEMBER.

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THE WHOOW BOREMAN AND FAMILY.

A PPEAL is made to the PUBLIC on behalf of the Wideling of the North Street of the Wideling of the PUBLIC on behalf of the Wideling of the North Street of the Wideling of the North Street of the

tisement) and the Proxies or Votes of any Lady or Gentleman, subscribers for this Charity will be thankfully received by Mr. Aveling, at Truman's Brewery, Spitalields.

"The unifort inter Mother died on Wednesday the 14th Instant.

"Donation's referred by Sir Win Curtis, Bart, and Co. Bankers, Lombard street, and by Mr. Aveling as above.

The following additional Subscriptions have been received:

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Just published, price 3s. 12mo, boards,
COUNTRY PARSON'S FIRST OFFERING to his MOTHER CHURCH; in Nine Pastoral Sermons.
Printed for J. Parker, Oxford; F. C. and J. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place, London; and J. Upham, Bath.

## LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

At the Court at Carlton-House, the 14th of November, 1821, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, it is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council, that the Parliament he proregued from Thursdaythe twenty-ninth day of this justant November, to Thursday the third day of

twenty-ninth day of this instant November, to Thursday the third day of January next.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1821.

1st Regt. Drag. Guarda.—To be Lieuta.—Cornets T. Alcock, vice Treviltian, and N. C. Knatchbull, from the lat Drags. vive Stephenson.

3d Ditto.—To be Capts.—Lieuta. J. Rolland, vice Evans, and E. Methold, from the 19th Licht Dragoons, vice Stracey.—To be Lieuta.—Cornet and Lieut. Hon. G. R. Abercrumbie, vice Rolland.

4th Ditto.—Lieut. N. L. Beamish, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieut, vice Slocock.

6th Pitto.—Cornet J. S. Brynier, to be Lieut. vice Dunne, and P. Wiss, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Brynier.

2d Regt. of Drags.—Prevet Lieut. Col. T. P. Hankin, to be Lieut. Col. vice Clarke: Capt. J. Grey, from the 10 h Light. Drags. to be Biglor, vice Hankin; Gornet J. F. S. Clarke, to be Lieut. vice Trater; C. S. Smith, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Clarke.

4th Regt. of Light Drags.—Lieut. W. Nepsan, from the 16th Light Drags. to be Capt. vice Nordiffe.

6th Regt. of Drags.—To be Capts.—Cupt. G. Randall, from half-pay of the Regt. vice Douglas, and Capt. B. Waydacote, from the 43d Root, vice Kersteman.

7th Regt. of Light Drags.—To be Lieuts. Cornet. Nord of Relight Waydacote.

Th Regt. of Light Drays—To be Lieuts.—Cornet Earl of Belfast, vice Seymour, and Cornet Hon. E. S. Pery, from the 6th Drays, vice Chichester. 6th Ditto—To be Lieuts.—Lieut. W. Murphy, from half-pay 26th Light Drays, vice Samey; Cornet R. S. Hewett, vice Mayer; Cornet and Adj. A. J. Stroment. Seymour, and Cornet Hon. E. S. Pery, from the 6th Drags, vice Chichester. 8th Ditto—To be Lieut.—Lieut. W. Murphy, from hali-pay 26th Light Drags, vice Saney; Cornet B. S. Hewest, vice Mayer; Cornet and Adj. A.J. Stammers.
9th Ditto—Cornet J. Y. Scarlett, from the 18th Light Drags, to be Lieuk vice Lord G. Bentinck.
10th Ditto—Lieut. T. Otway, to be Capt., vice Grey, and Cornet R. S. Conway, Viscount Beauchamp, to be Lieut. vice-Burdett
11th Ditto—Lord. J. N. Creighton, from the 17th Foot, to be Capt vice Elliott, and Lieut, W. White, from half-pay 28th Light Drags, to be Lieut., vice D. Allingham.
12th Reg. Lt. Drag.—Capt. G. F. Erskine to be Maj. vice-Bridger, and Lieut W. Hav to be Capt.
15th Ditto—Cornet W. Scott, to be Lieut. vice Penuingtan.
16th Ditto—Cornet W. Scott, to be Lieut. vice Penuingtan.
17th Ditto—Cornet W. Hontronery to be Lieut. vice Penuingtan.
17th Ditto—Cornet W. Pott to be Lieut. vice De L'Etang. To be Cornets. W. Penu, Gent. vice Raven, and Eusign Hon. N. H. C. Massey, from 17th Foot, vice Pott.
18th Dito—Lieut. A. Bacon, from 13th Lz Brag, to be Capt. vice Luard, and Cornet J. Lestie to be Lieut. vice Niskett. To be Cornet—A. Shewell, Gent. vice Scott, and G. Lyon, Gent. vice Laing.
19th Dito—Lieut. J. Gowdie to be Capt. vice Hummersley. To be Lieut.—Cornet G. Mecham, vice Method), and Cornet A. W. Dashwood, vice Gowdie. To be Cornet—H. A. O'Neill, Gent. vice Mecham.
1st or Gret. Regt. Foot Guards—To be Lieut. and Capts.—Lieut. G. Thornton, vice Powell, and Lieut. Hon. F. H. Needham, vice Gronow. To be Ensign and Lieuts.—See. Lieut. Hon. F. M. Needham, vice Gronow. To be Ensign and Lieuts.—See. Lieut. Hon. F. M. Needham, vice Gronow. To be Ensign W. Fludver, vice Needham.
Cold-stream Regt. Foot Guards—To be Lieut. J. Montague to be Lieut.—Col vice C. Plenderlenth.
2d Ditto—Lieut. R. M'Carthy, from the 39th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Proctor. 3d Ditto—Lieut. R. M'Carthy, from the 39th Foot, to be Lieut. Vice Sphultze.
2th Ditto—Lieut. R. Armstrong to be Capt. vice English, and Cornet Hon.

sign G. W. Rothe to be Lieux, vice remains and respective Rothe.

14th Regt of Poot—To be Lieuts.—Braikh W. Keowen, vice Newenham; Enslen J. M. Wood, vice Akenside; Lieut. R. Ware, from the 39th Foot, vice Jenour. To be Enslen—R. Nayler, Gent. vice Keowen.

15th Ditto—Lieut. J. V. Temple, from half-pay of the 33d Foot, so be Lieut.

15th Ditto—Lieut. J. V. Temple, from half-pay of the 32d Poot, to be Lieut vide Armstrong.

16th Ditte—Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. Hamilton, from the 2d Ceylon Regt. to be Major, vice Vandeleur.

17th Ditto—Capt. W. Elliott, from the 11th Lt. Draz, to be Capt. vice Creighton. To be Lieuts.—Eusign E. O'Halloran, vice De Moor, and Ensign J. Carrathers, vice Pickeriog. To be Ensigns—R. C. Moffatt, Gent. vice O'Halloran, W. S. Moncrieffe, Gent. vice H. N. C. Massey; Gent. vice O'Halloran, W. S. Moncrieffe, Gent. vice H. N. C. Massey; Gent. Cadet C. Forbes, from the Royal Military College, vice Carrathers, 19th Ditto—Lieut. C. B. Forbes, to be Capt. vice M'Donald; Ensign H. H. Rose, to be Lieut. vice Forbes; J. D. Cogan, Gent, to be Ensign, vice Rose, 21st Ditto—Major J. T. Leahy to be Lieut.—Col. vice Noo'h, dec.; Capt. R. Gorden, to be Major, vice Leahy.

24th Ditto—To be Lieut.—Ensign G. Murray, vice School, appointed to the 57th Foot; Ensign.—H. W. Hartley, vice Berwick, appointed to the 13th Drag.—To be Ensigns.—Ensign W. ampbell, Grom half-pax, 71st Foot, vice Murray; W. M. Hopper, Gent. vice Hartley; Gent. Cadet, W. Buckley, from the Royal Mil. Coll. vice Hopper, whose appointment has not taken place.

28th Reg. of Foot-Lieut. E. H. Bridge nan, from the 21st Foot to be Capt. vice Kidd

rice Kidd.

29th Ditto—Ensign R. S. Sitwell, to be Lieut. vice Penrose.

30th Ditto, — Marecheaux, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Paton.

31st Ditto—Lieut. W.S. Taylor, to be Capt. vice Ryan; Cornet J. Laing, from the 18th Lt. Drag. tobe Lieut. vice Taylor.

34th Ditto—Ensign F. Stanford to be Lieut. vice Bower, appointed to the 14th Foot.—To be Ensigns.—Gent. Cadet D. Costello, from the Royal Mil. Coll. vice Stanford: Ensign W. Belford, from the 10th Foot, vice Adams.

38th Ditto—Lieut. C. K. Procter, from the 2d Foot to be Lieut. vice

M'Carthy.

39th Ditto—Lieut, A. G. Spiersito be Capt, vice Dundas; Easign Hen. H. R. Molyneux, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Spiers.

41st Ditto—Lieut, H. D. Townshewd to be Capt, vice Tallou.—To be Lieuts.—Lieut, J. Dawson, from the 53d Foot, vice J. Mompesson; Ensign N. E. Smith, vice Townshend; Lieut, Hon. W. Horne, from half-pay 3d Foot Guards; vice Caldwell.—To be Ensign.—L. Tallon, Gent, vice Smith.—To be Adj.—Lieut, J. Cochran, from half-pay of the Reg, vice Smith, appointed Quartermaster.—To be Quartermaster.—Lieut, J. Smith, vice G. Thrower.

43d Regt. of Foot—Capt. T. Kersteman, from the 8th Drags, to be Capt, vice Whichcote.

43d Regt. of Foot—Capt. T. Kersteman, from the 6th Drags, to be Capt. vice Whicheote.

47th Disto—Lieut. P. Dundas to be Capt without purchase, vice Fetherston; Ensign W. D. Deverell to be Lieut. vice Dundas.—Gent. Cader D. Williams, from the Royal Mil. Coll. vice Brown; Gent. Cadet E. M. Frome, from the Royal Mil. Coll. vice Brown; Gent. Cadet E. M. Frome, from the Royal Mil. Coll. vice Brown; Gent. Cadet E. M. Frome, from the Royal Mil. Coll. vice Brown; Gent. Cadet E. M. Frome, 5th Ditto—Capt. N. Wodehouse to be Major, by purchase, vice Campbell; Lieut. Lord G. Bentinck, from the 9th Lt. Drags to be Capt. by purchase, vice Wodehouse.

51st Ditto—Ensign E. Matthews, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Simpson; E. Williamson, Gent. to be Easign, by purchase, vice Matthews; Lieut. C. W. Tyndale to be Adj. vice Powell.

52d Ditto—Y. Young, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Blois.

53d Ditto—Capt. M. Young, from half-pay of the Regt, to be Capt. vice T. Emery; Ensign H. Gravto be Lieut. without purchase, vice Davies.

55th Ditto—Major J. Skerrett, from the 76th Foot, to be Lieut.—Col. by purchase, vice Frederick.—Lieut. F. H. Hall, by purchase, vice Daviell; Br. Major M. Prager, from Sub-Insp. of Millfin in the Ionbur Islands, vice White, to be Capts.

55th Ditto—Ensign E. Coventry to be Lieut without purchase, vice Carmichael; J. M. Gregor, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Coventry.

to be Capts.

59th Ditta—Ensign E. Coventry to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Carmichael; J. M' Gregor, Gent. to be Easign, vice Coventry.

58d Ditto—Lieut. H. D. Campbell to be Capt. by purchase, vice Boxall; Ensign H. W. Stewart to be Lieut. vice Campbell; P. H. Mitchell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stewart.

67th Ditto—Er. Major G. Bunce. from half-pay 24th Lt. Drags. to be Capt. rice Bray.—Lieut. M. Schooff, ir m 24th Foot, vice Rowan; Easign J. Paton, from 30th Foot, vice Marriott, due; to be Lieuts. without purchase.

69th Ditto—Ensign F. G. D'Arcey, Marquess of Carmarthen, from half-pay Royal West India Rangers, to be Ensign, vice Jenour.

71st Ditto—Lieut. R. Law to be Capt. by purch. vice Armstrong; Ensign G. H. Lightbody to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Law; A. C. Gregory, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Law.

72d Ditto-Lieut.C. F. Maclean from the 77th Foct, to be Capt. by pur-

72d Ditto—Lieut. C. F. Maclean from the 77th Foct, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Fletcher.
76th Ditto—Capt. R. B. Coles to be Major, by purchase, vice Skerrett.
79th Ditto—Lieut. R. Burdett, from the 10th Lt. Drags. to be Capt. by purchase, vice Mylne; Lieut. D. Campbell, to be Add. vice Cowen.
8th Ditto—Knsign Hon. C. Boylers be Lieut. by purchase, vice Mansell;
Gent. Cadet L. S. Demay, from the Royal Mil. Cell, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Boyle.
85th Ditto—J. Wetherall, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Molyneux.
86th Ditto—Capt. M. Creach to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Molyneux.
86th Ditto—Capt. M. Creach to be Major, by purchase, vice Molyneux.
86th Ditto—Capt. M. Creach to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mulliams to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Williams.
87th ditto—Asst.-Surg. W. Brown, from balf-pay 24th L. Drag. 10 be Aast.
88th ditto—Asst.-Surg. E. M'Iver, from balf-pay 9th R.V. Batt. to be Asst.
89th Ditto—Lieut. C. O'Neil, from balf-pay 93d Font, to be Lieut. vice

83th ditto—Asst. Surg. B. M'Iver, from half-pay 9th R.V. Batt. to be Asst. Surg. vice Bartlett.
89th Ditro—Lieut. C. O'Neil, from half-pay 93d Font, to be Lieut. vice Ware; C. Arrow, Gent. to be Basign, without purchase, vice Norcott; Lieut. Lleut. C. S. Naylor to be Adj. vice Cannon.
9lat Ditto—Brev. Lieut. Col. G. Rochfort, from half-pay 160th Foot, to be Major, vice Barrington; Lieut. J. W. Dunne, from the 6th Drag. Guarda, to be Capt. by purchase; vice Gun; Lieut. A. Buchan to be Adj. vice Scott; Basigu J. Miller, from half-pay 7th West India Regt. to be Quartermaster, vice Manley; Surg. R. Ayton, from half-pay Royal West India Rangers, to be Surg. vice Douglas.

92d Pitro = Lieut. Col. D. Williamson, from half-pay 4th Foot, to be Lieut. Col. vice Neynoe.

Rife Brigade—Brevet bleut. Col. J. Fullarton, to be Major, vice Leach.

Col vice Neymon.

Rife Brigade—Brevet Meut. Col. J. Fullarton, to be Major, vice Leach.

To be Capta.—Eleut. W. W. Stephenson, from 1st Dragoon Guards, vice
Trayers, and Meut. W. N. Orange, vice Fullarton.

To be First Lieut.—See Lieut. C. L. Boileau, vice Orange.

To be Sec, Lieuts.—G. Townley, Gent. vice Boileau, and C. Danieil, Gent.
vice Ambergt.

To be Sec, Lieuts,—G. Townley, Gent. vice Boilean, and C. Daniell, Gent. vice Amberst.

2d West India Regt.—Lieut. A. Findlay, to be Captain, vice Parsonage.

2d Geylon Regt.—Lieut. J. H. Slade, from the 12th Light Drags. to be Capt. vice Hamilton.

BREVET.—Lieut. Gen. F. Baron Hompesch, to be General in the Army. To be Majors in the Army.—Captains G. Cobbe of the Royal Artillery; F. Gordon, ditto: G. Nicholis, 66th Foot, and J. Longden, 33d Foot.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

FIGES, T. and R. G. LONGCROFT, Romsey, common-brewers.

LANGSTAFF, W. Liverpool, merchant.

SCHMAECK, A. Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, merchant.

TWIGG, J. Cheapskle, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS. BANKRUPTS.
ANDREWS. E. Worcester, booksel er.
BRYAN, W. L. and GUNNELL, G. Poultry, printers.
CATTELL, W. Titton, Worcestershire, miller.
COUTES, J. Weobly, Hereford, tanner.
COOPER, W. Liverpool, draper.

COOPER, W. Liverpool, draper.
DAVIDSON, T. and MILLIGAN, J. Liverpool, merchants.
EYRE, W. Cockspur-street, trunk-maker.
GREEN, G. and J. and S. Sheffield, merchants.
GOTOBED, W. Stretham, Isle of Ely, butcher.
GRAHAM, Sir R. Bart. RAILTON, J. and J. and YOUNG, J. London.

erchants. GREEN, G. and J. and S. Shoffield, edge-tool-manufacturers

one chants.

GREEN, G. and J. and S. Sheffield, edge-tool-manufacturers.

GA'E, M. A. Liverpool, tailor.

HAYDON, L. and HEN DY, J. K. Welheek-street, auctioneers.

KINNER, W. and S. Nothing-hill, Middlesex, stage-coach-proprietors.

KIPPEN, D. Stangate-wharf, Lambeth, timber-merchant.

MATCHEWS, T. High Holborn, linen-draper.

MURRAY, J. Parkhead, Cumberland, butter and bacon-dealer.

MURRAY, J. Parkhead, Cumberland, butter and bacon-dealer.

MURRAY, J. Parkhead, Cumberland, butter and bacon-dealer.

NEEDHAM, R. Queen's-buildings, Brompton-road, silversmith.

ROBINSON, W. and R. Worthing, commun-carriers.

RICHARDSON, F. Cheapside, warehouseman.

RAILSTON, J. North Shleida, ship owner.

SHERVIN, J. Burslem, fromponger.

SPENCER, T. Gray's-lim-lane, livery-stable-keeper.

STREETS, W. Aldermanhury, gallpon-nanufacturer.

NORTHCOTE, C. S'oke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturer of cart'seaward,

NORTHCOTE, H. S. Lime-street, wine-merchant.

SIMISTER, J. and R. and J. Birminghams, button-makers.

SANDERS, J. M. Ipswich, frommonger.

TILLS, W. the elder, Mistley, Essex, merchant.

## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUBSDAY'S GAZETTE.

The names of those who were nominated for Sharifs, by the Lords of the Connell, at the Exchequer, on the marrow of 81. Martin, in the second year of the reign of King deorge the Pourth, and in the year of outlord one theusand eight hundred and twenty-one:—Bedfordshire—T. C. Higgins, of Turrey, Eeq.; C.J. Meteslif, of Roxton, Eaq.; P. A. Lantour, of Stanghton, Eaq.—Berkshire—A. E. M. Attins, of Engatun Liste, Eaq.; Sir G. Eaxt, of Hall, place, Bart, ic. Fuller, of Filberts, Eaq.—Buckinghamshire—B. Way, of Denham, Eaq.; J. Norris, of Ugenden-house, Eaq.; J. Drummond, of Denham, Eaq.—Cambridge-shire and Huntingdonshife—B. J. Addish, of Babraham, Eaq.; Sir C. E. Nightingale, of Engature Bartinghamshife—B. J. Addish, of Babraham, Eaq.; Sir C. E. Nightingale, of Engature Bartingham, Eaq.; Eachire—C. Wickstood, of Haideloy, Eaq.; H. Brocke, of Church Minchall, Eaq.; E. Hanley, of Pensonsky-hall, Eaq.; T. J. Phillips, of Landew, Eaq.; D. Howell, of Prideaux, Eaq. Derbychire—P. Gell, of Hopton, Eaq.; J. Toplia, of Wirksworth, Eaq.; B. Heathords, of Littlewer, Eaq.—Deronahire—Bir T. F. E. Drake, of Nutwell-court, Bart; T. Bewen, of Plymouth Dock, Eaq.; B. B. Dickinson, of Tiver-Cop, Eaq.—Deronahire—Bir T. F. E. Drake, of Nutwell-court, Bart; T. Bewen, of Plymouth Dock, Eaq.; B. B. Dickinson, of Tiver-Cop, Eaq.—Derochabire—A. Bain, of Predfetcher, Eaq.—Hord, Copyre, of Cophall, Eaq.; P. Dubana, they outside the Standard Eaq.; P. Dubana, they outside Eaq.; P. Harty of Charley, Eaq.; J. Smith, of Standard Eaq.; P. P. Harty of Parkhouse, Eaq.; Eaq.; P. Harty of Parkhouse, Eaq.; Eaq.; P. P. Harty of Parkhouse, Eaq.; P. P. Publand, of Parkhouse, Eaq.; P. P. Publand, of Parkhouse, Eaq.; P. P. Publand, of Parkhouse, Eaq.; P. P

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Baker and Saunderson, Lombard-street, (ne trade.)—Messrs. Hitchon, Wakefield, woolstaplers.—Wells and Powell, Birmingham, innholdera.—Smithies and Hyde, Stayley-bridge, (no trade.)—G. and H. Robinson, Little Dean, Gloucestershire, iron-masters.—Eckersley and Ambler, Wigan, calleo-manufacturera.—Sanderson and Kemp, Park-steet, Grosvenor-square, coal-merchants.—Wall. Looker, and Bodenham, Abchurch-lane, dealers in sugar.—Jones, Mather. Parkes, and Mather, Jun. Buckley, Flintsbire, manufacturers of fire bricks.—Weld & Louthin, New Bond-stueet, tailors.—Gill & Bell, Norwich, cabinet-makera.—W. and W. Withers, Jun. Holt, Norfolk, attorneys.—Cliffe and Homewood, Jun. Steward-street, silk-manufacturers.—Haughten and Spittle, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, hurse-dealers.—M'Loan and Fynney, Liverpool, lace-dealers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED. WILLIAMS, H. Plough-court, Lombard-street, mer

BANKRUPTS.
ESBEN, J. Stangate-street, Lambeth, slater.
HALL, C. G. and H. B. Grovenor-street Wast, Pimileo, carpenters.
MILLAR, A. Cardigan place, Vauxball-ruad, tallow-chandler.
DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 15, J. Smyth, Maldstone, coal-merchant.—Dec. 4, T. Mulligan, Bath, silk-mercer.—Nov. 27, R. Hodgsen, Fleet-street, oliman.—Nov. 17, C. Mackenzie, Caroline-street, Bedford-square, merchant.—Dec. 7, J. Peet, Ashton, hinge-manufacturer.—Dec. 4, J. Sanders, Ivybridge, tanner.—Nov. 20, G. J. Swain, Mansell-street, Goodman-S-delds, warzhouseman.—Dec. 5, T. Bury, Exeter, factor.—Dec. 6, J. Marshall, Gainsburgh, drugglet.—Dec. 6, J. Smith, Sudbury, upholsterer.—Dec. 4, J. Boyce, Bordesley, near Birming-ham, brass-founder.—Dec. 4, G. Houghton, Hersules-buildings, Lambeth, builder.—Dec. 14, H. Huntriss, Liverpool, merchant.—Dec. 11, H. Smith, Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer.—Dec. 10, J. Burleigh, Bristol, brass-founder.—Dec. 11, J. Woods, jun. Portsea, baker.—Dec. 8, J. Toxer, Alderman's walk, and W. C. Brown, Stonebouse, merchant.—Dec. 13, B. Hebbe, Reddridge, timber-merchant.—Dec. 4, H. Trollope, Reading, linen-draper.—Dec. 4, J. W. Sowerby, Fish-street-hill, marchant.—Dec. 4, W. Marshall, Regent-street, Westminter, mason.—Dec. 4, F. C. Lilley, Copthall-buildings, tailor.

CERTIFICATES-Dec. 4.

J. Pitts, Hereford, wheelwright.—J. Henshaw, Gloucester-place, Portman-equare, stationer.—T. H. Ainsworth, Halliwell, calico-printer.—H. Moseley, St. George in the East, Staffordshire, warehouse-keeper.—J. Fee, Kingston-upon-Hull, broker.—R. Consitt and R. Lee, Kingston-upon-Hull, merehants —J. Penn, Birmingham, soap-boiler.—W. Jackson, Bristol, corn-factor.—W. Ansell, Cambridge, cabinet-maker.—J. Lee, Noble-atteet, jeweller.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A letter, which was inserted some time ago, in the public journals of London, announced, that the English who visit France met with great difficulty respecting the re-embarkation of the horses which they brought with them. This is only correct with respect to entire horses and mares.—Geldings, on being taken out of France, are subject only to a tax of 15 francs per head. But with regard to those which remain prohibited, conformably to the laws of the 15th of March, 1791, and the 7th June, 1820, we are informed, that the French Administration has just given instructions to the Customs' offices to reserve in favour of travellers the right of taking back with them their horses of whatever denomination they may be, their identity being previously insured by a registry, minutely detailing the animals' description. A meeting yesterday took place in the Champs Elysees, between Mr. Norton, attended by George Ferguson, Esq. and Lieut.-Col. Hunter, of the Grenadier Guards, attended by Captain Gronow, of the same regiment. The parties were to fire by signal: Mr. Norton fired without effect, upon which Lieut.-Col. Hunter discharged his pistol in the air. Upon this the seconds put a stop to all further proceedings, conceiving the result to have been perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Norton's honour, and equally so to the honour of Lieut.-Col. Hunter.—Gallignani's Messenger.

Nov. 11.—A letter from Spain, of a very recent date, contains the following sentence:—"I have learned from the War Department, that the Russian envoy, received three days ago, intelligence of the peace of that Power with the Porte; sacrificing, said the Emperor, his own interest to that of legitimacy."—Gazette de France.

The Journal de Paris states:—"A letter from Bâle, dated the 9th instant, announces to us that General Rapp died at six o'elock on the morning of that day, at his country seat of Reinweiler, four

The Journal de Paris states:—"A letter from Bale, dated the 8th instant, announces to us that General Rapp died at six o'clock on the morning of that day, at his country seat of Reinweiler, four leagues from that town.

Drs. Bally and François, two of the French physicians at Barcelona; and who had witnessed the ravages of the yellow fever in 8t. Domingo, are of opinion that the malady at Barcelona is precisely similar. Four-fifths of the persons attacked by the fever have fallen victims to it; death generally ensued on the fifth day, sometimes the seventh: many of the sick died in three days, and others in 36 hours. Dr. Mazel, after visiting two individuals ill of the fever, became ill in the night of the 12th ultimo. He was better on the morning of the 20th, but died on the 22d, after a long agony, and with all the symptoms of the yellow fever.

"The Gezette de France having attributed a defamatory fact to Gen. Wilson, it is announced, that he intends to prosecute the responsible editor of that journal."—Constitutionsel.

The Court of Assize in Paris has been occupied with the trial of two persons named Frederic and Terry, who were indicted, the former for having written, and the latter for having published, two essays of a settlious tendency, under the titles of Accents of Liberty

at the Tomb of Napoleon, and Element; what ought to be done, or what threatens us. In his observed the on the first pamphlet, the Advocate General dark soft the attractive from the first pamphlet, the King, in the comparation which was drawn between an asurper and a legitimate monared. After deliberating a subspitime, the Jury pronounced the Sienr Terry No Guilts. The Court then proceeded to pass judgment by default on Frederic: his sentence was to be imprisoned for two years, and to pay a fine of 2000 fr.

A letter from Rome states, that the Count de Saint Leu, cf-devant King of Holland, and Jerome Buonaparte, Ex-King of Westphalia, were expected in that capital.

Letters from Havannah, dated October 5th, mention, that Mexico and Vera Cruz had refused to accede to the late treaty entered into by Iturbide, and sanctioned by the new Viceroy O'Donshou. They add, that fresh dissentions had broke out among the Independents.

The Swiss Cantons have yielded to the application of the Cabinet of Vienna, and have signed a convention, in virtue of which the subjects of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, who have taken refuge in the free territory of Switzerland, are to be given up to the Austrian authorities.

Odesand Oct. 16.—The latest advices from St. Petersburg announce, that the Emperor, since his return from Witensk, has con-

of Vienna, and have signed a convention, in virtue of which the subjects of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, who have taken refuge in the free territory of Switzerland, are to be given up to the Austrian authorities.

Onzasa, Ocr. 16.—The latest advices from St. Petersburg announce, that the Emperor, since his return from Witepsk, has conferred numerous decorations; and that his Majesty has nominared the son of the Baron de Strogonoff his first Aide-du-camp. The army continues, provisionally, on the same footing, and the regiments of the Guard remain in their cantonments.—Augsburg Gaz.

An Order of the Day, published at Witepsk, after the review of the regiments of the Guard by the Emperor Alexander, announces, that the Russian army would continue on a war footing, to be ready to march at a moment's notice, and that the Imperial Guard would continue in its cantonments.

Fannkroar, Nov. 7.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived here to-day, on his return from Liege, to which place he accompanied the King, his brother. His Royal Highness the Dukes Charles and William of Brunswick have also arrived here from Hanower; they are going back to Lausanne. His Highness Prince Metternich arrived here yesterday evening, from his sett at Johannisberg.

Lanna, Ocr. 27.—It seems by several accounts arrived from Tuffey, that the Divan does not place much faith in the friendly disposition of the Russian Cabinet, and that it makes extraordinary efforts to combat Russia. The Porte sends considerable relinforcements to Moldavia and Wallachia, where a numerous army will soon be assembled; it is even engaged in forming a second army as numerous san the first. This second army will be posted first on the Danube. Independently of these two armies, numerous bodies of reserve are forming in the provinces situated in the second line.

In the course of the month of September there have been many persons arrested in the Ionian Islands.

Nov. 2.—We have accounts here from Constantinople to the 12th of October. The city was observed

Barrameda is declared infected, three persons being taken sick with symptoms of the yellow fever.

VALENCIA, OCT. 24.—A letter from Tertosa and Caleza de Puenta, of the 14th, says—"On Thursday there were only eighteen deaths in the city and hospitule; on Friday, nine; yesterday, six. There are but few new cases, and the symptoms are more favourable, many more recovering than at the beginning."

Barcelona, Oct. 24.—Public health in Barcelona, the Hospital, and the City:—On the 23rd inst. there remained sick, 645; new cases, 62; cured, 20; deaths, 43.

Leiszic, Nov. 2.—On the 28th uft. at nine in the evening, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this town and neighbourhood. The furniture in the houses was displaced; the dogs were terrified, and barked and howled in the most dismai manner. A noise was heard like thunder, or the rumbling of many carriages. Persons seated were thrown from their positions. Its motion appeared to be from south to north.

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The following account of the Turkish force affoat on the 18th of September has been furnished by a Gentleman from Corfu:—At Zante—4 line of battle ships of 80 guns, 6 brigs of 14 and 18 guns, 3 schooners, 1 frigate of 40 guns, 4 corvettes of 30 guns, 10 brigs of 14 and 18 guns, 1 schooner of 12 guns—the four last mentioned rates are Alexandrians.—At Mevelo and Gomenitzen—3 frigates of 50 and 46 guns, 2 corvettes of 32 guns, 6 brigs of 16 and 18 guns, 2 zebeos of 10 and 12 guns, 2 schooners of 12 guns, 1 cutter of 8 guns, 4 gun-boats of 4 and 6 guns, 3 frigates of 30 guns, 3 brigs of 14 and 18 guns, 1 lugger of 8 guns, 2 schooners of 10 and 12 guns, 1 gunboat—the five last mentioned rates are Algerines.—Total 64 sail, under the command of the Captain Bey. Also, 16 gun-boats, not arrived.

under the command of the Captain Bey. Also, to gun-boats, not arrived.

Letters from Tangier of the 13th state, that Soliman had defeated his nephew at Jeferuz, and that the Santon Herasan Siclijach el Haros, the principal cause of the disturbances in that empire, was killed in the battle.

Haove, Nov. S.—Lieut.-Col. Taels Van Amerongen, Aide-ducamp to the Governor-General of the East India Possessions, and Lieut. Koopman, of the Navy, arrived here yesterday, with intelligence of the successful issue of the expedition against the rebellious Sultan of Palembang, which was of so much importance to the maintenance of the Dutch authority in India. The first attack was on the 20th of June; at day-break, the ships of war took the positions assigned them; the cannonade was extremely violent on both sides. On the 24th of June, General De Kock, to whom the chief command of the expedition was confided, made himself master, after an obstinate resistance, of the works of the river, which impeded the approach to the town.—In these affairs we had 75 men killed, and 25f wounded.

The Baltimore Federal Gazette, says—" We have perused a

The Baltimore Federal Gazette, says—"We have perused a letter, addressed to a young gentleman of this city, from his friend in Santiago de Chili, dated 13th July, by which it appears, that the expedition which sailed from Chili, under the command of General San Martin, had every prospect of success on its first landing in Peru."

expedition which sailed from Chili, under the command of General San Martin, had every prospect of success on its first landing in Peru."

Latest accounts from Lima, state, that his Britannic Majesty's frigate Owen Glendower arrived at Valparaiso, in ten days from Lima, on the 16th July, bringing intelligence that the armistice still continued. It was also reported that it was impossible for the city to hold out a month after the recommencement of hostilities.—A passenger in the Chesapeake states that Lord Cochrawe had the second time seized, in the port of Arico, a considerable sum of money (100,000 dollars) belonging to the brig Maccdonian, Capt. Smith, of Boston, last from Canton, under the pretext of breach of blockade, and had ordered the brig to sea under command of the Lieutenant, Captain Smith remaining on shore. Sir T. Hardy continued to protest against the extent of the blockade.

The last news received at Aux Cayes by the Columbian brig American Libre, and by letters from Jamaica of the 16th ult. are—
"That Capt. Bahastro, by birth an Italian, in the marine service of the Republic of Columbia, commanding the brig El Boyaca, has been so villainous as to join, with his brig, the Royalists in the island of Cubs, putting in irons such of his crew as refused to join him in his nefarious project. That the Governor of Carthagena (Torres) proposed articles of capitulation to the General commanding the troops besieging that place (Mariano Montillo), who, finding that the propositions were not advantageous to the Republic, would not accept them."

Died, at Curagoa, about nine o'clock in the event the 27th ult., Admiral P. L. Brion, Commander in Chief of the Columbian Naval Forces, in the 35th year of his age.

The Governor of Chili has transported most of his state prisoners and some criminals to the Island of Juan Fernandez, where the intend planting a colony. A few troops and a Governor women, comprise the whole population.

His Majesty's ship Owen Glendower, arrived at Valparaise, the 13th of July from Callao, and the Creole arrived on the 29th from a cruise. The Superb and Creole sailed on the 31st for the coast of Peru.

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A letter received from President Bolivar, dated Cucuta, Sept. 7, 1821, states, that the inhabitants of Carthagena had sent a deputation, offering to surrender, provided the President would take possession in person. It was his intention to make his public entry into that city on the 1st of October.

Extract of a letter from the agents to Lloyd's at Buenos Ayrea, dated Sept. 4:—" By a letter received here on the 2d inst., dated Santiago de Chili, the 13th ult. one p. m., the schooner Moatezama, had just arrived from Callao, with official accounts of Generalsan Martu having entered Lima by force of arms."

Letters from the Governor of Santa Martha affirm, that the Governor of Carthagena has promised to make his propositions more advantageous. The probability is, that Carthagena will be in possession of the Republicans by the end of this month, September, as they are already in possession of Bocha Chica, and all the reseals of war of the Royalists, which will prevent the arrival of privings and succours of any kind.

Captain Phillips writes to his owners in Philadelphia, under date of September 16th, that the Revolutionists, 10,000 strong, went within nine miles of Pernambuco; and adds—There are not tes Spanish dollars in the place, and as for gold it has disappeared altogether.—Bolivar was expected in Santa Martha on the 24 Sept. with 4000 men; it is thought that the object of his going to that place was to aid further the siege of Carthagena.—The previnces of Venezuela were perfectly tranquil—Porto Cabello only remained in possession of the Royalists—and 8000 men of the Schooner Eliza, Captain Williams, from a Gentleman to a Commercial House in this city, dated Matanzus, Sept. 27, 1821:—

"Three horrible events have just taken place. Three American vesuels, two of them coming ia, viz. the brig John, Smith; and th

the place to arm in pursuit of the pirates. Three boats full set out in quest of them, and after a cruize of thirty-six hours, lave just returned without success."

Extract of a letter from St. John's, New Brunswick, dated the 20th of July:—"It has never fallen to our lot to record transactions more characteristic of the loyal feelings of our fellow citizens, that those demonstrated in this city, in commemoration of the Corastion of our beloved Sovereign George IV. Expressive of the universal sentiment of joy felt by so respectable a body as the city and county militia of St. John's: a select battalion was formed from this local force, who were reviewed on Wednesday last, in conjunction with the regular troops in garrison, by his Excellency Major-Gea. Smyth, who also, in honour of the day, gave a ball, which, in spleadour and magnificence, far surpassed every thing of the kind we have witnessed on this side of the Atlantic. For this august astional featival, the Madras school-room was appropriately fitted up for the occasion, as an armory, by the Ordnance officers. Upwards of 200 ladies and gentlemen assembled in this noble hall, and the whole afforded a coup d'exil of clegance and taste, not easily imagined. His Excellency presided at the dinner on this occasion. His Majesty's health was drank with enthusiass, while a royal salute was fired, and a brilliant display of rockets. "God save the King?" was sung, accompanied by the band of the 7th regt. and a full and animated chorus by all present. Many loyal toasts were given, and on his Excellency's leaving the chair, the following toast was drank by the whole company standing, with a degree of rapture and delight, expressive of the highest respectant each of the file of the distressed, and the endporter of all our useful institutions; our thanks are due to him for having brought us together this day;" It inperf.—That all ranks might participate in the general joy, spacious tables were laid out is King's-equare, and an ox roasted whole, was conveyed to each, amid

## DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

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COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—Between one and two, on Sundayee'anight, while Mr. Longford was atchurch, his house, at Greenpark
near Limerick, was attacked by the banditti, demanding arms.—
The doors being well secured, they could not force their entrance,
and Mr. Longford's son, only 14 years of age, threw up the drawing-room window, and presented a blunderbuss at the assailant.
One fellow snapped a pistol at the young gentleman, whose blunderbuss also missed fire. The tutor in Mr. Lougford's family now
fired a pistol, on which the banditti precipitately fled. The remarkable circumstances attending this attack are, that it was made
in the middle of the day—that the house is situated close to a
public road, of much resort—that the surrounding country is
thickly inhabited—and that the barracks are within the distance
of a musket-shot.—On the same evening, Mr. Gleeson's house at
Meanus was also attacked. From an upper window he remonstrated, and stated, that the arms in the house consisted o'a berrowed musket, and a case of pistols which he had received as a
present, and he would only part with them with his life; and as be
observed one of them presenting a musket, he retired to prepare
for defence. After consultation, they again came forward, and
said, they would be satisfied with some powder and ball, which he
also refused, but stated, that he had one old musket, without a lock,
which he would give them. On handing it to them, they made a
rush to seize it. Mr. Gleeson withdrew the old musket, and required the captain to decide who should receive it. This point
heing determined, they wished him good night, with the assurance
that they intended no nervonal discrepance as he might observe quired the captain to decide who should receive it. This point being determined, they wished him good night, with the assurance that they intended no personal disrespect, as he might observe from their forbearance to break his windows.—At two o'clock the next morning, about 30 ruffians broke into the house of Mr. Hunt, of Clorane. They forced a window on the ground-door, and about 30, well armed, went up stairs demanding fire-arms. Mr. Hunt delivered an old gun, being the only one in the house, as his arms had been previously sent to Limerick. One of the gang desired a young gentleman, a visitor, to take charge of some silver lying on the dressing-table, as, he said, it was not money they wanted, but fire-arms and ammunition. One of the fellows in quirred the hour, and being informed that the clock had just struck three, said, "Captain, I did not think it was so late, as it was only one when we left Malony's—left us go, as we have yet five or explaces to visit."—Dublin Journal.

The house of Mr. Jehn Cleary, of Bulgaden, in this county was

places to visit."—Dublin Journal.

The house of Mr. Jehn Cleary, of Bulgaden, in this county, was also entered at night by a gang of armed ruffians, and robbed of two muskets. The house of Mr. Adam Miller, at Garrainroe, in this county, was attacked by a large party, in search of fire-arms. On Miller's refusing them, the party commenced breaking down



the wall of the house with crow-bars, which they accomplished, and succeeded in taking two guns, two pistols, and one sword.

The following robberies have also taken place in the neighbourhould of Struff, and scarcely a night passes, that armed parties, modanted, do not parade the roads from Hoppital to Croom:—From the base of the control of the con

Mr. Wrixon, as a measure of precaution, had before sent away his fire-arms to a place of safety.

RATHKEALE.—An inhuman outrage was committed on Friday se'nnight near this town. Mr. D. Stephenson, accompanied by two of his sons, and some servants, went to "drive" some tenants of his for arrears of rent due to him by a Mr. M.—y. There were two of the M.—'s on the lands when the cattle were driven off. A mob collected, beat Mr. Stephenson and his two sons dreadfully, and rescued the cattle. His second son, a promising young man, has been so dreadfully beaten that his life is despaired of. Not a single informer has turned up yet, in spite of rewards and menaces. Their formula of an oath is said to be horrible. But the real cause of the oath being observed is the terror inspired by "General Rock." The life of a man proscribed by him is not worth "a pin's fee." There is as yet no clue to the assassins of Mr. Going, notwithstanding the reward of 5001. for each of the four accomplices. Many of the more respectable inhabitants of the county have taken refuge in Limerick.

## COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

On Thursday, a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, On Thursday, a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of voting an Address of Congratulation to the King, on his arrival from Hanover.—This being the first Court held since the Lord Mayor's accession to the Civic Chair, his Lordship read an Address, stating, it was his ardent wish that the utmost liberty of sentiment might be exercised, consistent with the established rules which formed the dignity of the Court. He relied on the assistance of many gentlemen whom he had the pleasure of seeing before him, who had attained a knowledge of the laws and constitution of that great metropolis. He looked forward with confidence to their advice and assistance, as well as to the candour of the Court at large, and he trusted he should not look in vain.

Mr. Oldham rose to move the Resolutions. His only object was to call upon the Court to express to the Sovereign their feelings of

Mr. Oldham rose to move the Resolutions. His only object was to call upon the Court to express to the Sovereign their feelings of personal respect, and their congratulation on his safe arrival. He took it for granted that even those who might differ most from the measures of Government, would concur in offering this proof of personal respect to his Majesty. For his part, he should never give up his right of freely discussing and censuring the measures of Government, when he thought them deserving of reprobation; but he must deprecate the admixture of the personal character of the Sovereign in such discussions, and he felt assured that these sentiments would be reciprocated by every member of the Court. As a proof that the Corporation of that great city was as ready now as atany other time to express to his Majesty their feelings of loyalty, and their attachment to the different branches of his illustrious Family, he need only allude to what had taken place upon the occasion of the late festival at the Mansion-bouse; it shewed that no body of men in the empire were more loyal, or more determined to uphold the reigning Family on the Throne.—He then moved the Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Williams, the late Sheriff.

Mr. Patten said, he could not allow this motion to be carried, without making one observation. He thought it would be proper that the Address should be accompanied with some expressions of condolence on the death of the Queen.—This suggestion was received with loud and unmixed disapprobation.—The Resolution was carried unanimously.

An Address of Thanks was voted to the late Lord Mavor.

as carried unanimously.

An Address of Thanks was voted to the late Lord Mayor.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monnay.—The King v. Melgengs—The defendant had been convicted at the Janasasen Awsizes for publishine a seditional convicted at the Janasasen Awsizes for publishine a seditional at the defendant's house viole is a fusian cutter) and selling sand, potatoes, childrens' books, such as Jack the Giant Killer, Mother Stock with a strict of the conviction of the Stock with a function of the Stock

ration of that term find sureties for her good behaviour for seven years, herself in 1,000l, and two sureties in 100l, each, and in the mean time to be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the

mean time to be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea.

Mr. F. Pollock moved for a Rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against certain Burgesses of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The application proceeded from the Mayor, Town Clerk, Bailiffs, and certain Aldermen of the borough; and it was grounded upon the facts stated in the following affidavit:—"The Corporation of Berwick-upon-Tweed having leased certain tolls in the neighbourhood of the town, a Guild was held for the purpose of putting the corporate scal to the lease, and also in order to the admission of certain Burgesses to their freedom. In the course of the day, Holmes and Jefferies (two of the parties against whom the rule was prayed) interrupted the business of the meeting, by outcries and violent conduct; and, when the seal was about to be affixed to the lease, they rushed into a part of the hall, called "the Bench," appropriated to the Magistrates; prevented the ceremony of sealing; and threatened to tear the lease, and put it into the five. The Mayor, finding it impossible to restore order, dissolved the Guild, when Holmes and a person named Burgess assaulsed the Town Clerk, tore open his coat in search of the obnoxious lease, and (not finding it) attempted to throw the Town Clerk and the Mayor over the ballustrades of the hall staircase."—Rule granted.

#### POLICE.

Bow-straket.—On Thursday, Thomas White was charged by Captain Johnson with stealing harness, wearing apparel, and other property, to the amount of 100l. and upwards.—Captain Johnson stated, that the prisoner was in his service as a coachman. In Sept. hat, witness came to town, from his cottage, at Southampton, and resided at Hatchett's Hotel, where he had been but a short time, when he was arrested for debt, and taken to a lock-up house. At that time he was indebted to the prisoner about 20l. for wages and other matters. The prisoner, and a boy, named Charles Meads, also a servant of his, came and attended upon him for a few days in the spunging house, and witness employed him to go down to Southampton, to acquaint his friends there of what had befallen him, in the hope that they would be prevailed upon to release him from his difficulties. The prisoner did not return to him, and he soon learned that he had been to Hatchett's, and in his name obtained all the things he had left there, and that he had, with the assistance of a relation of his, got a great number of things in the house of a relation of his, got a great number of things in the hands of a third person, but he refused; and witness was for nearly a week at one time without even a clean shirt.—The prisoner, in his defence, said, that Capt. Jehnson sent him for the property in question, and authorised him to receive it. The Captain wanted him to assist him in making his escape, which he refused. Subsequent to that the Captain had asked him to hire horses in his name, and sell them, and many other things of the same kind.—Capt. J. solemuly denied every assertion of the prisoner, but that respecting the escape from the spunging Bouse. He was almost in a state of frenzy as the time, and he knew if he got out he could immediately procure the money, and return, perhaps, almost before he was missed. Upon reflection, however, he was ashamed of himself for having even thought of an escape.—The prisoner was charged with violently assaulting a man of the name of

him with a heavy bludgeon.

Benbow said that Drake collared him first, and that he put his thumb in his mouth with the intention of disfiguring him. They knew the debt had been settled three months before, and only wanted to ruin him.

Drake replied, that so far from that, when Benbow came to London from Leeds, he was left "in payon" for the coach-hire. He and COBBETT having set up a shop to establish a press at the corner of St. Clement's, he went into business without a farthing, and in a short time was 8001. in debt; and when Cobbett became a bankrupt, he (Benbow) had not a stitch of clothes to his back, until he (Drake) gave him an order on his draper for some cloth, which was pawned to pay his workmen before it was paid for!!

After a good deal of counterstatement, Benbow was held to bail for the amount.

Benhow then charged Drake's wife with theft. He said, that having been in the King's Bench, he had employed Mrs. Drake to pason some of his wife'z clother; and she had purloined a piece of eith from amongst them.

Mrs. Drake replied, that she had pawned the silk with the other articles, and had given Mr. Benbow the money.

Mr. Minshull told Benbow that he might take an action against her for the breach of trust; or, if he liked it better, he might go to the sessions and indict her.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Wednesday, George Crutchfield was charged with uttering counterfeit sovereigns. He was apprehended coming out of an eating-house in Coventry-street, Haymarket. He is suspected of being a member of a gang of dealers in counterfeit coin, who are in the daily habit of disposing of sovereigns in quantities of twenty, fifty, and a hundred, to utterers who pass them on the public. On searching the prisoner's person, four counterfeit sovereigns were found in his pocket, with a quantity of genuine silver coin. In his apartments, several other bad sovereigns were discovered. The prisoner declined saying any thing in his defence. He was remanded to the House of Correction, to be brought un again this day week for further examination. he brought up again this day week for further examination.

LAMBETH-STREET.—Thom. Bertrand was charged by Mr. Jones, with being an accomplice in assaulting and robbing him. The prosecutor was returning home on the night of the 6th inst., when in passing through Essex-street, Whitechapel, he was attacked by the prisoner, and three others, who knocked him down and commenced kicking and beating him in a most brutal manner. His screams at length brought the watchmen to his assistance; the robbers escaped with the exception of the prisoner, who was secured. The prosecutor, discovered that his pockets were turned inside out, and rifled of some silver.

Advertisement.)—The Literary Gazette of yesterday, No. 257, contains with its usual varieties, the Review of Giusepinno, a new Poem, by Lord Byren, in the Beppe style; Townley's Illustrations of Biblical Literature; an admirable History (Extract) of the most Asrient materials for Writing; Howison's Upper Canada; Paramythia, amusing Russian Ancedotes; Malay. Annals and Eastern Tales. Besides interesting original Letters, by David Hume; original Voyages in the South Seas; Account of Lieut. Franklin's Expedition; Blography of Mrs. Piozzi; with several of her unpublished Poems; Dramatic Criticism. Poetry, Letters from Paris, the latest Egyptian Antiquities, &c. &c. &c.—Literary Gazette Office, 362, Strand.

\*\*Advertisement.\*\* Elevant Glasses. Furniture. &c.—The Nobility and

Antiquities, &c. &c. &c. —Litrary Gazette Office, 362, Strand.

\*\*Advertisement.] —Elegant Glasses, Furniture, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Warerooms of Cooper and Son, 93, Binhopsate-street Within, where is exhibited an Assortment of new and second-hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every deactivition of drawing or dining-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronage of rank and fashion. of rank and fashion.

of rank and fashion.

Advertisement.]—Thirty Thousand Pounds—Swift and Co. respectfully inform the public, that the First-drawn Prize on TUESDAY NEXT with have £30,000 in addition to such Prize: there are also Twelve other Capitals, and NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE. The Tickets and Shares by which these great objects may be gained, are selling by Swift and Co. at their old and fortunate Offices, No. 11, Poultry; 12, Charing-Cross: and 31, Adigate High-street.

Advertisement.]—If the reader is afflicted with Fistula, or similar diseases, we would sak, has he ever beard of the late Martin Van Butchel; who used to treat these complaints in a way peculiar to himself, and to effect cures almost universally without having recourse to either Cutting, Caustic or Confinement, which is the usual practice.—We find his son, D. B. Van, Butchell, surgeon, acconcheur, who recides at No. 48, South-street, Berkeley, aquare, continues to perform cures of the most dangerous case, by the same method, and is as completely successful. Both rich and poor, who are thus afflicted, will do well to observe, he requires no remueration until they afficied, will do well to observe, he requires no remuueration until they are satisfied a cure has been performed; in fact, the poor are relieved gratis, if respectably recommended.

are satisfied a cure has been performed; in fact, the poor are relieved gratis, if respectably recommended.

Advertisement—In our first introduction to a person, there is nothing conveys to the mind a stronger impression than the Teeth. A fine set of? Teeth identifies health, cleanliness, and beauty; but to vellow, black, or carious Teeth, we turn with loathing and disgust. To all who wish to preserve or beautify the Teeth, Hudson and Company recommend their Botanic Tooth Powder as a sure remedy and preventive for all disorders of the mouth; it not merely cleanars, whitens, and beautifies the Teeth, but preserves them from decay to the extremity of age. It fastens Teeth that are loose—prevents the decayed growing worse—removes the fartar, and enres the searvy in the Gams, leaving them firm and of a healthy redness. It sweetens the breath, is an antidote for gum-boils, swelled face, and the tooth-arhe—and the Proprietors warrant, that if used regularly, a tooth will never decay, and the tooth-ache will not be known; and though so powerful an antiseptic, it is entirely free of acid, and so innocent that a child may take the contents of a Box.—Sold, price 2s. 9d, by Jas. Atkinson, (wholesa'e agent) 44. Gerrard-street; Show-square: Messrs. Cattie and Pierce, 57, Boudstreet; Rigge, 35, Bond-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 15, Groek-street; Howell and James, 9, Regent-street; Bayley and Blew, Cocksquir-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Johnston, 68, Takte, 41, Cornhill: Nfx, Royal Exchange; Rigge, 65, Butler's, 4, Cheapside; Sutton's, Bow Church-yard; Edwards, 66, Newbery, 45, 52, Paul's Church-yard, and moat medicinevenders and perfumers.—CAUTION. As there are numerous Tooth Powder called Botanic, in initiation of the above, please to ask for Hudson's Botanic Tooth Powder



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We think it necessary to observe, that, owing to an accident, several letters, addressed to us some months since, were mistaid, and have only this week been discovered. A criticism of LADY MORGAN'S ITALY, a LETTER FROM EDINBURGH, and some others, are very value. they are at person to the subjects of most of them were temporary they are at present out of dute, we feel it right to give this notice to the writers, and to assure them that their favours have not intentionally remained hitherto unacknowledged.

ally remained hitherto unacknowledged.

Fact is almost too good to be true.

Our Suffilk friend is received. Wood would be quite right to endearont to severe a seat in the next Parliament ont of London; but we doubt whether Mr. Steward could carry the point, even if he has been silly enough to promise it. Our friend is quite right as to what Mr. Steward was, and it is a humorous enough thing to see this man, who was Prize Agent at Yarmouth, appointed by liovernment, and Sir Herry Burdury, a favoured sinceurist and a pensioner, clubbing their malt stock of brains in the cause of radicalism. Why such a man as Mr. Ambrose Steward should be High Sheriff of the County, we leave it to the Lordon true Council (who are, it is to be presumed, full of wisdom and understanding) to tell us.

tell us.
We think J.G.M. has treated the Humbug somewhat too seriously.
X.Y.Z., who ridicules Lady Morgan, writes nearly as ill as her

Ludyship.

If e have not heard what the design of the Queen's monument is to be,—nor, as yet, the design of the Committee in the appropriation of the Plate Subscription;—somebody, in the Timen newspaper, says that it is all safe somewhere, which must be agreeable news to those

that it is all safe somewhere, which must be agreeable news to those who were fools enough to contribute to it.

Ventars will perceive that we had noticed the subject he alludes to.

Bill agrind sikt 184ds5—MM.—

We have received an ill-judged und ill-written letter, signed "A Friend of the family, he ownot be acquainted with it. He may be assured that our authority was good for what we said upon the subject.

J. N. is quite right—Brougham was born in the place called the "Bird's Nest," now nick-named Brougham-Hall. So Berrer Braudont, the Insurance Clerk, has set up a public-house near Shepherd's Bush, we believe, which he calls the Braudont Arms. He is, however, out-done on the same road by Stockdale, the Bookseller of Pall-Mall, who has got the "Stockdale Arms" emblatement on a sign-post at Bayswater.—These, however, are signs of the times.

A DOLESCENE may be assured that we must continue to ridicule hypartiel, of which there is not a more illustrious specimen in existence than the person be alludes to. Perhaps he never heard that his pet, previously to the pussing of the abolition act, sold all his own gang

The NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION shall

The NATIONAL INITIAL INSURANCE DESCRIPTION OF THE PEPPER, ADAM, LOONEY MACTWOLTER, GUY FAWERS, PETER PEPPER, J.T.B., Tom Six, P.B., a Member of the Alfred, and various other communications, have been received, but must stand over till next

week.
We are obliged to the "CITIZEN OF LONDON," and will thank him
for his communications. We are not in the slightest degree concerned with the Paper he alludes to, which, we believe, ceases to

exist.

Miss Ellin W.'s invitation is highly flattering. We cannot quite chime in about the Yankees. She is a very pretty poet, and we have no doubt that, if she sent her verses to the object of them, he would write her a very civil answer.

The history of the Newmoton Rapicals is very well and clearly done, but they are really too little known to be interesting; if they were all hanged to-morrow, it would not excite a sensation, and ridicals would be wested upon persons so insignificant. We thank our friend for his kind communication.

If e beg G. R. to write again, and often.

D'Elba is too faurative: we like facts against Radicals, fun is

He beg G. R. to write again, and often.
DELBA is too figurative; we like facts against Radicals, fun is too good for them.
TRUTH does not write poetry over well.
It is represented to us that the Rwy. Mr. Todd, of Saint Helen's, Aurkland, in Derham, who choose to praise the late Qurky from the pulpit, has taken to enlogise Mr. Wilson from the same place.
Veritar must excuse our insertion of his long letter upon a recent execution—we are in possession of facts which prevent our conscientionally publishing such a pulliation.
A. W. cannot take a surer mode of carrying his point, than by furnishing us with the names of the parties conducting themselves as he describes.

as he describes.

If e thank T. R. W.—he is right.

We have received, and inserted, an explanation to-day about the He have received, and inserted, an explanation to-day about the Tall of Alderman Thorry, of Oxford; but we have a Talk, which exclusively applies to Alderman Thorry, of London, besides: at present, as the thing stands, we cannot publish it; but when our excellent correspondent T. will ascertaid whether the Alderman's kindness and protection are afforded in the character of Uncle, of Guardian, or of Friend, no ewill have the whole affair properly arranged, for the gratification of the Radicals.

She Claudius Stephen Hunter, Attorney at Law and Baronet, states of himself publicly, that he never read the Bible till after he had been Lord Mand of London; but that he has now taken to it is suber earnestness. We mention this as perhaps one of the most striking instances of the powerful effects of those excellent institutions called Bible Societies. To reclaim common people is nothing, but to redeem an Alderman, and sanctify an Altorney, are indeed things to brag of.

things to brag of.
We think a LAY-MAN is wrong, but we will enquire.

FITZ-ALFRED in our next.

G.G. is highly important—we should be glad to hear from him again on the same subject, as much will be wanting to meet the estion hereafter.

aging on the same supers, as man with a retained to meet the question hereafter.

Verbum Sat is thanked, but he is wrong about the article he purticularly alludes to; we can seriously assure him, that no change whatever has taken place, or is likely to take place—but we hold it to be but our duty to speak truly and impartially, and when we see any thing to praise, let it be where it may, we are as ready to give it our applause as we are on the other hand free to centure.

Matthew Muggins is a capital fellow—what took him to Bristol we cannot imagine; if he stay there a week or two we perhaps may see him. When his porm is decyphered (wh! the hand-writing of genius) he shall see it in a cleurer shape.

The history of the Habbit-breeding in Mr. Hurombe's younger days is droll, but, as we have before said, nobody knows the hero.

A correspondent, signing himself "Public Health," censures the loud knocks given by the servants of physicians when visiting their patients; it is hardly a subject of sufficient importance to have a place in Bull—not but there is some reason in our friend's observation.

place in Bull--not but there is some reason in our friend's observation. He are highly flattered by ELIZABETH's confession—(not our particular friend of that name)—we will enquire into the subject she

verices upon.

Upon reflection, we think the letter of An Associate likely to create discussions as well avoided, and to give an appearance of schism, which would not be beneficial to the institution, and we think he will agree with us upon a re-consideration of the subject. In reply to Antews Justitia, we can only say, that the conduct of the illustrious Personage, whose name he mentions in the case al-

the masterious Tersonage, whose name he mentions in the case al-luded to, has been such as it ever is and everhas been—gracious, noble, and generous. He have no quarrel—(why should we?)—with the individual named, and do we consider it as a question of serious im-propriety—but, on the score of delicacy, we think it might have been avoided.

propriety—but, on the score of acucacy, we mink it might neve over accorded.

A meeting having been announced, in the Queen's Papers, as having been held in the Borough, to celebrate the anniversity of that unfortunate person's acquirtal, inou which day she was found guilty, we are requested to say, that William Denbeigh, Esquire, who presided, is a hearth-ray maker, living in an alley in Unionstreet; that Thomas Shellow, Esq. one of his supporters, is a night-man in Gravel-lane; and the other, W. Roberts, Esq. is a pumbroker, living near the Market. Their supper was bailed undroasted legs of mutton, and roasted beef only polators—their beverage gin and beer! What a state of degradation must radicalism have such to, when an assembly of this sort is recorded in the journals of the faction as complimentary to the memory of the injured Queen, and indicative of the prosperity of the cause.

Fabrelly, or the Black Apprentices, is under consideration.

Obthoods shall not want our aid and is fluence.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.
There was little variation until Wednesday, Consols for the account being from 784 to 784, when a superabundance of Stock depreciated them to 774: prices have since had rather a tendency to improve, and left of this evening at 781, sellers. For the new account, which terminates the 16th January, bargains have been done at 784 and 782. The negociation of a Danish Loan, by Messrs. Haldimans, has attracted much interest, the outlines of which are, -- the amount is for £3,000,000 of Bonds, of which 1,500,000 are not to be issued till the commencement of 1825; £1,500,000 of which are now to be negociated in the form of Bonds, with coupons of interest, on a similar plan to the Prussian Bonds, in pounds sterling: the Dividends will be payable on the 1st January and 1st July, by Messrs. Gold shmidt and Co. The interest is secured upon the general revenues of Denniark. The price of these Bonds is 807 and 81. Spanish Bonds have sunk to 574. Prussian Bonds are steady at 851. By the last advices from Paris, their funds had a tendency to improve, Rentes being 89 85.

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## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

MANY months ago, when the Corporation of London voted MR. HENRY BROUGHAM the freedom of the City in a wooden box, as a testimony of their respect for his "integrity," and his " ardent attachment for the injured "Queen," we enjoyed a hearty laugh at that erudite body for their excessive simplicity, and laid before them the fact of his having offered to abandon her Majesty's cause for a silk gown and precedence: but, in a recent case, they have more lamentably exposed themselves, and, as if to add to their mortification, one of their own members has taken the trouble of " shewing them up."

It may be remembered, that amongst the last acts of the memorable Mayoralty of SQUIRE THORPE, was the presentation of the Freedom of London, in a GOLD box, to MR. JOSEPH HUME, as a mark of admiration for his talents, skill, assiduity, application, &c. &c. in the cause of retrench-

HUME, who fags like a cart-horse in this cause, was naturally elated, received the flattering testimonial (not that we believe he has yet fot the hox), and put it carefully away with his Aberdeen diploma, and encouraged by the reward he had met, set to work again with his clerks and his spies, and his runners and his grubbers, and the rest of his hangers-on, when all at once, up starts one of the identical body from which the poor fellow got his feather, and by a " plain tale, sets him down."

For HUME's accuracy we have always had the most unequivocal disrespect—for his talents the most sovereign contempt; but we were not prepared to find him so completely exposed-so satisfactorily ridiculed, as he had yesterday the satisfaction of being, by MR. CROCKER, A COM-MON COUNCILMAN OF THE CITY OF LONDON!

The OLD TIMES of Yesterday, published MR.CROCKER' letter. This took them some time to deliberate upon, and at last they decided—(having, doubtlessly, first shewn it to HUME)—that, as published it must be, they might as well have the credit of fairness, and admit it into their paper. To be sure they made a few comments upon it, which we shall not worry our readers by quoting, but sticking only to facts, lay before the public, the plain exposition of MR. HUME'S HUMBUG, with the detecting columns of pounds, shillings and pence.

The only leg HUME had to stand upon, was his skill in calculation, but (as BERESFORD would have said) " Incertæ sunt res Humanæ'-and the vain glory of plodding dullness has been dissipated like a suznmer's cloud, by the matter-of-fact statement of Mr. Jonathan Crocker, of WATLING-STREET.

MR. CROCKER, after defending himself against some scurrilous attacks of the TIMES, (his noticing which surprizes us) he proceeds to observe:-

"On the 4th July, 1820, Mr. Hume moved the following resolution in the House of Commons:-

"Resolved .- That the ordinary revenues of Great Britain were collected in the years 1796, 1810, and 1820, at the following rates:

Gross re-ceipts. | Charge of | Rates per | Rate per ceipts. | Manage-ment. | receipts. | 1810 1820 | 55,096,744 | 49,992,394 | 3,341,823 | 6 1 31 | 6 19 01 "It will be observed, that this resolution contains size columns of

figures. I did not question the accuracy of the first four columns. They may be right or they may be wrong, but I did not dispute My observations went merely to show, that upon the face of the resolution itself, without reference to any other document there were certain errors in the two last columns, and particularly two very gross errors in the sixth column, containing the per cent-

ages on the net receipts. These errors were as follows:—

£. s. d. £. s. d. £. £.

6 1 7 should be 5 15 10 difference on 1,174,525 is 58,391

6 19 03 6 13 84 3,341,823 is 134,208 Difference by two errors, on 4,516,348 is 192,799

"How those errors arose, it was no business of mine to inquire. It was sufficient that Mr. Hume had proposed trem t ADOPTED BY THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. For that reason, I considered him, and do still consider him to be answerable for them, from whatever source they may have been derived. But as it is now asserted, that all Mr. Hume's calculations were extracted from certain official documents, I take upon myself todeny that assertion.

"I have recently examined these documents, and I say they not only do not support Ma. Huma's calculations, but, on the contrary, THEY SHOW MORE DISTINCTLY THAN EVER, THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF HIS ERRORS.

" lst. In ' Debrett's Parliamentary Register,' vol. 5, p. 35, &c. will be found the fourth report of the Committee of Finance, dated 19th of July, 1797, in which the nett receipt (not of the whole ordinary revenue of Great Britain, but) of the principal articles of revenue for 1796 is stated at 19,319,7421, the charge of management

at 1,174,5551. and the per centage which such charge gives on such receipt at 61. 1s. 7d. is correct.

"But in the resolution proposed by Ma. Hunz, the net receipt is stated at 20,281,0171. the charge of management (as before) 1,174,5251. and the per centage (also as before) at 61. 1s. 7d. Thus, the same charge is said to give the same p.r centage on two sume, differing no less than 961,275l. in amount; and Mr. Hume's per centage, in order to be correct on the face of his resolution, should have been 51. 15s. 10d. instead of 61. 1s. 7d, Now the extent of this error, which is wholly and entirely Mr. Hume's, I calculate in the following way: - A charge of management at the rate stated by MR. HUME, of 61. 1s. 7d. per cent. on a receipt also stated by Ma. HUMB, 20,281,0171. would not give, as his resolution declares it to give, 1,174,5251. but 1,232,9161. leaving a difference of 58,3911. and this error of fifty-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-me counds appearing on the face of the resolution, I charge on Ma-HUME, not only as unsupported by, but AN DIRECTLY OFFICED TO. the official documents.

This-stupid as we believe HUME to be, seems to smatter more of intention than accident.

MR. CROCKER then proceeds:-

"2d. In the 'Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for the Year ended 5th of January, 1820, laid before the House of Com-mons, and printed by their order, Table 2 contains, among others, the following statements:- Gross receipt within the year, 55,086,744 '(I exclude fractional parts of a peund); 'Total payments out of the gross revenue, 7,036,6731.;' which latter sum being deducted from the former, leaves a net remainder of 48,060,0711.; and the 'charges of management,' are stated at '3,341,8231., which charges give, on the net sum of 48,060,0711.; a per centage of '61. 19s. 04d.;' and accordingly such per centage is correctly stated in column 12 of this document. But Mr. Hume, in his resolution, instead of the proper sum of 48,060,0711. adopts, from column 11 of the same document, the sum of 49,992,3941.; and stating the charge of management (as before) at 3,341,8231., declares this charge to give on the said sum of 49,992,3941., a per centage of 61. 19s. 04d., in manifest opposition to the plainest rules of arithmetic. Here again the same charge is asserted to give the same per centage on two widely different sums; such difference amounting to no less than 1,902,3231.; and Mr. Hume's per centage (in order to be correct on the face of his resolution) should have been, not 61. 19s. 01d., but 61. 13s. 8td. The chargeof management on 49,992,3941., at 61.19s. Old., would, instead of 3,341,3231., be 3,476,0311. leaving an error in Mr. Hume's calcalation of no less than one hundred and thirty-four thousand two hundred and eight pounds. This error, I assert as before, is so far from being justified by the official documents, that it is in direct onpori ion to them.

"Thus have I shown, that on a sum of about finer millions and a half. Mr. Hume's errors ARE OF THE ENORMOUS MAG-NITUDE OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO THOU-SAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE POUNDS. NOT ONE SHILLING OF WHICH IS BORNE OUT BY THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

As we have nothing to do with MR. CROCKER's quarrel with the TIMES newspaper, we are quite satisfied with this fact-which we again repeat, for the edification of those blockheads, who have voted MR. HUME a GOLD BOX; and which, we hope, when Joseph is quoted upon us as a match for financiers, to hear proclaimed through the Senate and the Exchange; that in a calculation of the comparatively trifling sum of FOUR MILLIONS AND A HALF, he committed a blunder in "casting up," of ONE HUNDERD AND NINETY-TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE POUNDS!!! And had the impudence to arraign MINISTERS upon HIS OWN CALCULATION.

Poor Doctor-" Go to bed BASIL; it will do you a great deal of good."

In our last song of " The Beggars" we confessed, that-To Wilson's list, we wish'd success, because we hop'd, the money "Would come to the poor families of FRANCIS and of HONEY!" But our hopes are vain; and by the most extraordinary conduct in the world, on the part of WILSON's Committee, the families of these unhappy dupes of faction are excluded

from all participation in the receipts of subscription.

Had this exclusion been resolved upon at first-or had the idea of affording relief to the two families out of the charitable contributions to Wilson, never been started, we should not have been surprised, because we (who do not profess to understand the grounds of the subscription at all) cannot perceive what claim the widows and child, or children, (if there be more than one) of two rioters, who were shot by the military in a popular disturbance, can have to share the fruits of a collection made to place a dismissed General Officer above the malice of Ministers.

MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT, it appears, thought otherwise; he recognized, it should seem, the same feelings for the good of the country—the same energy in her service—the same love of tranquillity and good order, in the conduct of the pedestrian rioters, who only pelted the Life-Guards with mud and brickbats, as he perceived, in the command of MR. WILSON to those Life-Guards, to disobey their officers; and that Honourable Gentleman, with feelings which were at once creditable to himself, and in the highest degree respectful to his friend MR. WILSON, proposed, (and it was agreed upon) that the other sufferers by their



contributed to the Ex-General's charity.

This affair being arranged, little remained for the Committee of the FRANCIS and HONEY subscription, but to take their tythes, and appropriate them to the use of the widows and orphans; but whether from the true Radical feeling of contempt for the poor, (so gloriously evinced in the conduct of WILSON's friends to his old crony, MR. GALR JONES)-or from the genuine Whig love of money-or from a desire to avoid the incorporation of MESSRS, FRAN-CIS, HONEY, WILSON, and Co. as a firm, in the beggingtrade, we do not know; but we do know, that upon the application of the friends of FRANCIS and HONEY, for their share of the booty, they were repulsed with indignation, and have been unable to procure the least aid from MR. WILSON'S poor's box.

This has incensed the minor Radicals against the Radical Aristocracy, and we should not be surprized, if the prize-money is not divided according to MR. BENNETT'S suggestion, to hear of some disclosures which, if not very entertaining, will not fail to be very instructing.

## LETTER IV.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-I pledged myself in the outset of this correspondence, to lay before our countrymen the birth, parentage, and education (and, would to heaven I could add, the " last dying speech") of a faction, who having transfused their own personal feelings, and the bitter spirit of disappointed ambition, into the lifeless trunk of WHIGGISM, impudently assume to be the legitimate descendants and representatives of our great revolutionary patriots. But, if these men are disposed to trace their pedigree higher than the French revolutionists, they must ascend to the primitive source of Church and State reformers in the 17th Century. Yet, even from this claim of inheritance, the necessary deduction must be made of any pretence to legitimate motives, or even a semblance of religious zeal, which served to cloak the nakedness of wanton rebellion, and to qualify the charge against the Puritans and Roundheads, of a mere gratuitous hatred against our institutions in Church and State. They may justly claim to be the representatives and depositories of all the vices of these their genuine archetypes, without any of their redeeming virtues, which, in their incipient measures, at least partook of patriotic sincerity, and a genuine spirit of liberty.

A distempered zeal hurried them, indeed, into sanguinary excesses, which issued in the overthrow of the monarchy; but, even CROMWELL himself, never calculated, in cold-blooded policy, that the entire subversion of the state was to be effected as the harbinger of his own accession to sovereign power. The natural consequences of an inflammatory spirit pervading all ranks of society, first paved the way to his ambition, and he boldly advanced to remove the remaining obstacles to these ultimate views, which had, till then, been hidden even from himself. But his modern followers and disciples, fired by the example of his success, endeavour to create causes which have no existence in our times. They begin by labouring to corrupt the public mind, and by every species of artifice, trick, intrigue, and cabal, to excite disaffection towards the government; looking to avail themselves of whatever consequences may result, to gratify their thirst for power, and to lash the people themselves, who for thirty years have never raised their voices in their favour, except when acting subsidiary to their own mob

Experience, and the improved state of society, has indeed rendered the task more difficult to the modern patriot; but we must not rely too much upon what we indolently term the good sense of the people, for we may be assured that WILKES, the child and champion of modern quackery and patriotism, had well calculated his means, when, with as much point as truth, he boasted that with the non-sense he would outvote and outfight the sense of the nation by ten to one. Under no form of government can the system, to which you so justly apply the term of humbug, be so successfully carried on, as that wherein the privileges of the governed are so extended as to defy all ordinary means of controul, whilst defined and impassable limits are prescribed to the governors: when the laws are all-powerful to repress encroachment on the part of the Crown, and powerless when opposed to the excesses and licentiousness of the people; in a word, under a system of perfect freedom, such as never existed in ancient or modern times, except in the solitary instance of the English Constitution.

Men are the creatures of habit, and the wisest amongst us as subject to prejudices as the most illiterate, and (which renders the case more hopeless) are disposed their self-complacency in the very act of committing themselves to the grossest errors. It is a curious fact, but one open to demonstration, that the system adopted by the French philosophers, for the overthrow of their social and political establishments, was so skilfully contrived, that whilst it eradicated all pre-conceived notions, and habitual bias towards sound principles, it riveted the chains of all those prejudices which bear upon the weak or baser passions of human nature. In proportion as they degenerated from all received notions of good, they called themselves LIBERAL, -and as they systematized and concentrated all that was base and malevolent, they proved themselves BIGOTS!

The scheme for inoculating Britain with French principles was established in Edinburgh, as I have before had occasion to observe; and to the Review, published there, disappointment, and soured by opposition to what they

leaders of Whiggism, are attributable, almost exclusively, all those evils which have shaken society to its base, by condemning or relaxing the principles of attachment to our national institutions, under which our fathers gloried in the profession of loyalty—a term which, in its just acceptation, is as remote from servile adulation to the Prince, us it is from the mean, disgusting, and dishonourable courtship of the mob. It combines, no doubt, an affection to the person, with our veneration for the office of our Sovereign—but it includes a hearty attachment to our laws, our institutions, our country, and our liberty; and carries with it the consequent determination to see them maintained in all their vigour, power, and purity, against the machinations of all who would presume to invade

To root out this principle from the hearts of Englishmen, I repeat, was the object of the Scotch Encyclopædists, and their masters, the English Whigs; and the force of ridicule has been directed against our noblest feelings, with a cool and deliberate aim, quite sufficient to shew that it is not of English growth-nor to be traced to an English origin. The narrow genius of the Scotch Metaphysical School was congenial with the superficial reveries of the French philosophers. They had both proved their capacity for the work of destruction; but, as the world now perceives, to its cost, were utterly incompetent to originate any thing worthy to be substituted for that which they sacrificed: the difference of the soil, or to speak less figuratively, the essential superiority of the system of Government in this country over that of Old France, the weakness, which, in the hour of danger, betrayed the one, and the vigour which upheld the other, has occasioned the opposed results in the fate of each.

The Scotch Convention and the schemes of Palmer, Muir, and Gerald, for the direct overthrow of the Constitution, professedly, servilely, and vauntingly copied from their French archetypes, was quickly counteracted. The Whigs, however, availed themselves of this interposition on the part of Government, to stigmatize our rulers as tyrants, and began that wretched and debasing system of purchasing popular favour, by rewarding blasphemy and treason, and in the persons of these condemned traitors, they were represented as martyrs to liberty; and went into banishment amid the wailings and lamentations of the Whig patriots, and the Scotch philosophers. THEN it was discovered that the citadel was not to be taken by surprise; that a due reconnoissance must be taken—the advances gradually made, and all the details of a regular siege, by sap and mine, adonted.

Thus, the Edinburgh Review established by the rump of the Scotch convention, was warmed with life by the patronage of an English faction, who had openly subscribed to the sentiment, that "the French Revolution "was the most glorious monument of human reason." Never was conspiracy more regularly organized, or more skilfully carried on. The Morning Chronicle, which ranged under its banners at all periods, the Tirailleurs and Guerillas of sedition and treason. however humble or ephemeral, was the grand emporium for the deposit, and re-issue of the Scotch literary manufactures in a more free and familiar form; and lest the credulous portion of the public (a portentous majority) should be persuaded by the professions of Whigs and Whig sophisters, that they (innocent beings) without power, place, or emolument, have had no part or share in the evils and troubles which an irritated population have engendered, he it known, that at all times from the commencement—that is from the moment the French Revolution was in the hands of the Whigs to be made a means of bringing our own Constitution to the brink of destruction, down to the adoption of the late unhappy Queen's cause for the same purpose, the Whigs—not merely their regularly and well-paid hirelings, but the Whigs, from the highest to the lowest, Noble Lords and Honourable Members, have been the writers, the authors, the poets, the libellers and lampooners of Royalty and Loyalty-the Laws and the Religion of the Country in that journal. Nay, it is more than reported that one Noble and Learned Lord was the actual Editor during the period of the Queen's Humbug-and if it were necessary-or should I be dared to the proofsuch a list might be produced as would shew how far the professions of the Whigs are to be credited, when they assure the world how "deeply and intensely they feel the misery and deplore the existence of public commotions, which nothing but the weakness and corruption of Kings and Ministers could have engendered!"

They are, however, pretty well known, and their selfishness and appetence for office and emolument, have betrayed them beyond redemption to the lowest of the people. This is in itself an evil—because it tends to bring all public men into the same contempt, which nothing but such glaring corruption could have occasioned. It weakens the means of constitutionally opposing Ministers—whilst it destroys every barrier between the violent and ignorant outrages of the rabble, and the most sacred institutions of the country.

But it is to the more elevated orders of society that we must look for a remedy, among whom are too many who, proud of acting upon their own reason, in point of fact, never reason at all. It is to this description of persons that facts must be proved, before they can shake off prepossessions which are habitual to the most honourable minds, and whom it is difficult, and in truth most painful, to convince, that men of the highest rank and station in the country, who, individually, would disdain to be guilty of the least act of meanness or duplicity, involved by a common interest with knaves and adventurers, impelled by

riotings should receive ONE-TENTH part of the whole sum I under the patronage of the disappointed and unprincipled 'consider their just claims, stoop to the lowest and most disgraceful schemes—to the encouragement of treason and blasphemy-to the propagation, not only of misrepresentations and exaggerations, but of downright fabricated false-

hoods, to promote their interests and holster up their cause.

Honest men, I say, will not credit these things upon mere assertion, and we must not be sacrificed to the incredulity even of honest men. You, Sir, have commenced a career new to the country, and have manfully and invincibly withstood this host, who have applied the tortures of the Inquisition as the means of frightening you into a surrender. You have dared to speak TRUTH, which, for the last twenty years has not been heard through the British Press. Your great predecessor, the Anti-jacobin, penetrated into the recesses of Jacobin infamy, upheld in its darkest periods by the Whigs, and fostered by that veteran sinner, the Chronicle. Continue to do so, and to open your columns to the supporters of truth, and in a short period, men who have been taught to blunk hears have been taught to blunk hears have been taught to be the supporters of the supporters of truth. have been taught to blush, because, being Loyalists, they were stigmatized as Tories and bigots, shall resent as an insult (which actually happened after the total defeat of Jacobinism) the imputation of being a WHIG.—I am, Sir, yours,

PAUL POTTER.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Having been frequently put to the blush by hearing very modest young ladies, without a blush (from their ignorance no doubt) warbling forth the amatory effusions of MR. TEOMAS MOORE, under the title of " Irish Melo-I have been induced to purify some of the especial favourites of his meretricious muse from their grossness, and to convey, through the medium of his exquisite melodies, a moral, which, I fear, was not intended by this middles, a moral which was not intended by this middles. niature poet. I enclose you a specimen, which you will at once perceive is wholly divested of its native licentiousness; and from being one of the grossest insults ever offered to modest ears, is converted into a means of contributing to the harmless amusement of a party, whose morality is at all times as conspicuous as their patriotism.

Fly not yet, 'tis just the hour When treason, like the midnight flower, That dreads detection and the light, Begins to bloom for sons of night, And damsels of the moo 'Twas but to bless these hours of shade That WAITHMAN and the moon were made: 'Tis then the torch of faction glowing, Sets the Draper's tongue a going! Oh, stay!—oh, stay! Wilson, flush with Whig arrears, No credit asks—but oh he swears
He will not quit us soon.

Ply not yet-the hoax was play'd. In times of old through Cock-lane shade, Though snug in covert all the day, (Like friends of ours) it rose to play, And scratch when night was near. And thus should patriots' hearts and looks At noon be dark as Cockney Brooks! Nor venture out, 'till nightly sotting Brings the genial hour for plotting! Oh, stay !--oh, stay ! When did Hobnouse ever speak, And find so many eyes awake

As those that twinkle here!

The Chronicle of yesterday has a letter about the Greeks, signed S. T. which is the production of some wag, (perhaps their Dumbar Correspondent)—which begs to have a line addressed to the writer at the "bar of the Cannon Coffee-House, Charing-cross"—any body who could look strait, would have known that there is no such Coffee. However now comp

The Herald of yesterday, gravely informs us, that the Duke of Wellington left town on Friday, for Hertfordshire, on the Marquess and Marchioness of Salibbury.—We remember, the late Mr. Astley performed on two horses at once, in a similar manner; but we believe it is the first time the noble blood of the Cecils has been downed to carry weight.

int we believe it is the first time the noble blood of the Creits has been doomed to carry weight.

The Chronicle of Friday insinuates something about a Pamphlet concerning Buonaparte, which we never saw; and although the driveller dare not speak out and call us John Bull at once, seems to infer that we know something about it, because it happenato have been in the window of a shop where our paper is sold in Fleet Street. We distinctly disavow any connexion with the things which may appear in that place; nor have we any controul over, or interest in the shop, other than as our paper is to be purchased there.

On Friday, the King held a Court at his Palace, in Pall Mall, to receive the Addresses of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the Cabinet Ministers, he was not able to receive the Addresses till near five o'clock; when the Lord Mayor, Court of aldermen, and their officers, approached the King, making their obeisance, when Sir John Silvester, the Recorder, read the Addresses of the Court.

—The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Officers, were most graciously received, and had the honour to kiss His Majesty's band.

The King was approached to return the following them.

most graciously received, and had the honour to kiss riss majesty's hand.

The King was graciously pleased to return the following Answer to the Addresses:—"I receive with the utmost satisfaction this testimony of your feelings upon my safe return to my native country. Highly gratified as I am by the sentiments of loyalty and affection which have been manifested in those parts of my dominions which I have recently visited, I am perfectly convinced that the same spirit animates the Citizens of London, and all classes of my faithful people throughout the British dominions. You may be fully assured of my determination to maintain inviolate all your rights and privileges, and of the ardent solicitude which I shall ever feel for your welfare and prosperity.

The King afterwards called the Lord Mayor to him, and very condescendingly and graciously apologised for detaining the deputation, observing, "I trust, my Lord, that the Corporation of the City of London will excuse my detaining them. I much regret the circumstance, and assure you that nothing but the most important and pressing business prevented me from receiving you exactly at the time appointed." His Maiesty also very graciously regreticated

circumstance, and assure you that nothing but the most important and pressing business prevented me from receiving you exactly at the time appointed." His Majesty also very graciously regretted that it had not been in his power to dine with the Corporation on Lord Mayor's Day.

The Army.—The 86th Regiment, which embarked in four vessels on Thursday, the 8th inst., from Bristol, arrived at Waterford, after a fine passage of 30 hours.—The Loyal Briton and Brilliant transports, with the first division of the 91st Regiment on board, sailed from Greenock the 10th inst. for Jamaica.

The Earl of Wicklow was elected, on Friday se'nnight, a representative Peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Earl of Roden.

We are truly concerned to state, that a most serious accident befell Mr. Wontner, the City Marshal, on Friday, as that gentleman was attending the procession of the Corporation with the Addresses to his Majesty. The horse on which he rode (a hired one) reared up, threw him, and fell on him, by which his leg was broken; he was carried into a shop near, and from thence conveyed to his house in Bunhill-row, where Sir Wm. Blizard and Mr. Norris, the surgeons, attended him. They endeavoured to reduce the fracture, which could not be effected, and amputation, of course, was re-orted to. Mr. Wontner is going on favourably.

#### THEATRE.

AFTER the play of the EXILE, at COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, On Saturday, was produced, a Farce, called the "VENISON PASTY."

Before we proceed to make any remark upon this piece we would inquire why MR. LISTON did not perform his part in the play? Indisposition could not be pleaded; for we saw him in the afterpiece, trying his utmost to be co-mical; and an ill disposition to do his duty to the public, by appearing for their amusement, in characters written for him, and to which he has given a value, is at least un-gracious in an actor, not to call it disrespectful.

MR. MEADOWS was MR. LISTON's substitute, in the COUNT, and one would really suppose, that substitutes for good actors, were furnished like substitutes for the militia, where every man who was strait in his limbs, able to bear arms, and willing to take forty shillings, was forthwith enlisted without further inquiry. We have no objection to MR. MEADOWS; but, looking at him as a substitute for MR. LISTON, we should as soon be satisfied with seeing MR. KEAN instead of Young, or MR. GATTIB vice

The Farce of the "VENISON PASTY" was decidedly and unequivocally condemned, and most deservedly so. have not heard who the author is, and the chances are that we never may; but we are quite sure, upon whom the cen-

sure of the town must fall for having produced it.

In an age, when, spite of all the declaration of mob orators, the quackery of mountebanks at Methodistical meeting, the moral character of the English people stands higher than it ever did; when the most scrupulous refine-ment characterizes general conversation, and an indelicate expression, and an oath are perfectly strangers to decent society, it is certainly most extraordinary to find such a piece admitted to the public eye as the "VENISON PASTY."

The brilliant wit of CONGREVE—the rich humour of FARQUHAR themselves, are unable, in these days, to countervail the licentiousness of their writings; -we are even debarred from the enjoyment of some of the best comedies and unfortunately so intermingled are the bright sallies of genius with impurity of thought, that it has been hitherto held impossible to senerate them or get vide of the serious beld impossible to senerate them. held impossible to separate them, or get rid of the one, without entirely destroying the force of the other and

thus the stage is shut against them.

But, in this new piece, it appeared that the author had at length succeeded in this process; for it seemed as if, with the greatest care, he had preserved for the public ear, all the indecencies -- all the grossnesses of thought and expression, of the old authors, without retaining the smallest particle of their wit or humour. Should this have been the case, and the gentleman write again for the stage, perhaps his next farce may contain all the brilliancy and vivacity which are absent from this, and be free from the nauseous filth which pervades it from the beginning to the end.

But, however much we must blame the managers for the production of this farce, there is another quarter, to which censure more seriously attaches—we mean the LORD CHAMBERTAIN'S Office. We have had occasion, during the last year or two, to notice a strange remissness in the department of the licenser of plays, as to political allusions, and revolutionary sentiments, which have frequently occurred in the patriotic tragedies which have of late been produced. and which ought never to have passed the licencer; but putting politics out of the question, public morals are decidedly to be considered before the visa of the CHAMBER-LAIM'S Office is put to any dramatic work; and we have no hesitation in saying, that if the officer of His MAJESTY'S Household, whoever he may be, to whose share the duty of reading plays falls, had executed that duty properly and efficiently, our wives and daughters would have been spared the blushes which were excited on Saturday night, by the performance of the "VENISON PASTY," and the actresses relieved from the painful office of uttering words and sentiments, which we hope they had studied only for the occasion, and which it was distressing to think they could of a possibility understand.

LISTON did his all, and ate heartily. BLANCHARD and JONES were equally zealous. MRS. GIBBS looked sweetly: and poor MRS. CHATTERLY, tremblingly alive to the sort of part she had to act, was more than ever interesting to us. Why she disguised herself, as she did, with the most awkward mff we ever saw, we leave to those who have the pleasure of her acquaintance to enquire—it had the effect of giving a heaviness to a remarkably animated countenance, and a clumsiness to one of the prettiest figures on

On Tuesday, TWELFTH NIGHT was performed, and MISS TREE re-appeared in VIOLA, after a long absence from her professional avocations. Interesting as this sweet girl always is, we are sorry to say that our interest was even more than usually excited by seeing that she still la-bours under the effects of her long and tedious indisposition. She played VIOLA beautifully. There is a natural delicacy of manner and a sensitiveness about her, which makes her acting quite delightful, and, as we all know, her singing is still less equivocally excellent. Her spirits were so much affected by her return to the stage, and perhaps by the enthusiastic reception she met with, that she was unable to sing her last song, and an apology was made for her by ARROTT. The play went off remarkably well, and we trust that, having once broken the ice, the heroine of the evening will daily increase in health and confidence, and that we may again enjoy the pleasure of seeing and hearing her, unalloyed by the apprehension of annoying or dis-

tressing her.

A MISS BAKEWELL made her appearance in MRs. HAL-LER. Not being able to commend, we shall merely observe, that she is inferior to MRS. BRUDENELL, the last debutante in the same character, and therefore we think no good can

come of engaging her.

MR. KEAN, "the rejected of Yankees," has again entered the lists, and on Monday played RICHARD THE THIRD. The first grand fault of MR. KEAN is, that he has not mind or intelligence enough to understand his author; so that even if he had a good person or a tolerable voice, his physical qualities would be entirely thrown away, because his mental powers would not be adequate to a proper command of them.

MR. KEAN has about as clear an idea of acting the scene | the lovers of the genuine drama within its classic walls, with LADY ANNE, as LAMBTON has of the British Constitution. When he was a supernumerary at the Little Hay-market, in COLMAN'S good old days, when people went to laugh, and came away satisfied, KEAN saw COOKE act the seems in question, and as COOKE was then the RICHARD of the galleries, KEAN thought it must be right, and copied it. But if KEAN, who makes the Gods giggle at the absurdity of his grimaces, and the caricature of his affection, be correct, what an illustrious ass the LADY ANNE must have been to have been deceived by him. COOKE's IAGO had the same fault; he was so decidedly a villain, and so decidedly imposing upon OTHELLO, that nothing but the rankest stupidity could have mistaken his design. The scoundrel who, for his own base ends, would awaken the jealousy of a fond husband, must, to succeed, be plausible, "seem fair and honest," at all events. Who upon earth would listen to a fellow who was wriggling and croaking, and leering and whispering, and shaking his finger in a corner, and making a buffoon of himself during a serious conversation? JOHN PALMER was the best IAGO we remember, for the very reason that his air, his countenance, his person, his manner-all bespoke fairness, and nothing appeared until he was alone with the audience to indicate the real blackmess of his heart. But we are talking of things of forty years standing.

KBAN's OTHELLO is perhaps the consummation of absurdity; he is, in truth, the thing QUIN said GARRICK resembled—"Give him the tea-kettle and lamp, and he is "HOGARTH'S black boy in the Harlot's Progress." His thresome repetitions to "make effects"—his affectation when trying to be natural—in short, his whole performance of the character is one tissue of HUMBUG, which nobody would or could have borne, had not the" Gentlemen of the Press," upon their reconciliation with WHITBREAD, (who refused to give them what, we believe, is called the "freedom" of the house, and who afterwards was silly enough to truckle to them), undertaken, as the price of their free admission, to puff off, as a fine actor, a man without person, voice, intellect, or understanding, or any one requisite for the stage. Thus it is that London is led; and because half a dozen worthies choose, at their ale-houses or in their garrets, over their glasses of punch or their bread and cheese, and porter, to tell the good easy public that a thing is fine which is execrable—that an actor who deserves to be hooted is a Roscius—that every body goes to a place which is deserted—or that a work is highly popular which nobody ever heard of, poor John Bull takes it all for gospel, and sits, and sits again, with his wife and daughters, night after night, to applaud acting, which, if he had met with it at Dunstable, or Bolton-in-the-Moors, (without the preparation of puffing), he would have ridiculed, condemned, and despised.

However, not relying too much upon MR. KEAN (for quackery must be exploded sooner or later) MR. Ellis-TON has produced more novelty. A Play, called "LOST LIFE," (which might have with equal propriety been called, Lost Time) has made its appearance at Drury Lane

There are a great number of characters in the Dramatis Persone, perhaps they might be more aptly called carica-tures. They have, however, the quality of embracing all the talent the house affords; which, to be sure, with the exception of Munden and Knight, is not very brilliant.

The plot of this play is taken from a very ingenious little French novellette. The French novel, however, is more humourous, and the incidents infinitely droller, which is not at all surprising, because from the nature of the drawn time. of the dramatic denouement, the moment the female appears, all mystery ceases, whereas in the narrative, the reader goes on with the one heroine in her three different characters, and does not discover till the very last moment, that she is the object of the admiration of several suitors.

The best character of the play is DAFFODIL, in this the author has successfully enough ridiculed the cockney school of Poetry; but we should suppose he will be made to smart for it in this day's EXAMINER (at least if that paper is still published). No one can be at a loss to fix DAFFODIL, and we should think that if MR. MONCRIEFP escapes the visitation of the shade of MR. JOHN KEATS, he will not avoid the living anger of HIS MAJESTY of Cockaigne, which doubtless will be vented upon him in the important Gazette of that muddy kingdom.

MRS. EDWIN (perhaps it is no compliment) looked the milliner of Cranbourne-alley admirably; she is a very smart and bustling actress. We would suggest, that the extraordinary pumping noise, which she makes in speaking, however soothing to passengers, in the safety valve of a steam packet, is by no means an agreeable accompaniment to the delivery of language; nor is it more necessary to say, "deeear Sir," in speaking to a man, than it is to add (as they did in the old ballads) A, to the end of every word. What should we think of a lady in common life who told us, "it was a becautiful day—a—on Thursday last "—a?" We should think her a much sillier person than we take MRS. EDWIN to be. The truth is, that MRS. JORDAN (with the most melodious voice in the world) occasionally emphasized her words strongly, and all those who emulate her excellence, think they shall attain to it by catching her peculiarities; as every would-be tragedian since the days of COOKE, grunts half of his speech, whispers the other half, and shakes his finger at the end of it, when he means to be impressive.

We believe, MR. MONCRIEFF, the author of LOST LIFE, committed the sin called GIOVANNI in LONDON, for which we never can forgive him, (perhaps, we are nearly as angry with the fascinating VESTRIS for making it popular,) but we are glad to see that his talents may be turned to better things. "LOST LIFE" is not so good a comedy as REYNOLDS would write, nor does it pretend to a regular place in the drama; but it has fun about it, it is impro-bable, outré ridiculous, and rather vulgar, but amusing, and though, perhaps, better suited to the Olympic Theatre than Drury Lane, it succeeded perfectly well.

The Olympic, by the way, appears to be a sort of hospital for the sick from the Little Haymarket; it is a satisfactory thing at all events to find, that after all the forcing and bolstering of that mis-managed Theatre, the rare talents which were culled from all parts of the Empire to gratify | planation of the person alluded to.

have at length found their level, and settled themselves

comfortably at a tumbling place in Wych-street.

It is very barbarous to be hard upon Minor Theatres, every man has a right to get his bread if he can. Why should there be a monopoly of dramatic amusements, &c. &c.? So say half a dozen of our correspondents this week. One vindicates the Tottenham-street Theatre, from the sweeping censure we hestowed upon it in comparing it with LADY MORGAN'S nonsense about ITALY, and says the manager has done much in reviving the Greek Drama.

Upon this we looked at the bills of the West London, alias the Regency, alias the Tottenham-street Theatre; and there sure enough we found EDIPUS placarded for representation, not in vulgar common place Roman capitals such as Covent Garden uses, but in the real Greek characters Own aug.

Delighted with this refinement, we cast our eye downwards to see what the other performances for the evening were, and found to our infinite joy, two plays announced under the titles, one of "MISANTROPHY," and the other of "SE-PERATION;" at which, we burst into an immoderate at of laughter. To find bad spelling in a Minor Theatre is no very wonderful thing, but to see only two English words conspicuous in the same bill with a flourish of Greek, and to see both of them mis-spelt was more than we could have anticipated even from the ignorance of such people as we conclude the managers of Tottenham-street to be, (never forgetting that one of the words is purely of Greek derivation), and we must say, that it affords another proof of the justness of that reprobation which we feel it our duty to give to these scenes of grovelling duncishness and ignorant immorality.

We find that MR. MURRAY, who was for many years an actor on the Covent Garden boards, died at Edinburgh on the 8th instant. He was the son of SIR JOHN MURRAY, Bart. of Broughton, secretary to the Pretender, in the rebellion of 1745, who, after the final ruin of the cause, retired to Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, where, in the year 1754, the late MR. MURRAY was born. Under the immediate guardianship of his father, he received a classical education cation, and was at a proper season sent into France, to perfect himself in the language of that country. Being designed for the medical profession, he was, on his return from the Continent, placed with a practitioner of eminence, and entered into the sea service, as a surgeon, in which capacity he made several voyages. Being tired of his calling, he entered into an engagement with Mr. TATE WILLIAM and made his first appearance on the sterm at Vork kinson, and made his first appearance on the stage at York, in 1775, in the character of Carlos, in the For's Fortune. Thence he went to Norwich, and afterwards to Bath. He subsequently entered into an engagement at Covent Garden Theatre, where he appeared in 1797.

MR. MURRAY has left a son and a daughter; the latter (MRS. HENRY SIDDONS) is the present proprietor of the Edinburgh Theatre, where her brother, MR. WM. MUR-RAY, is the acting manager.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR JOHN—An old inhabitant of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, would feel greatly ebliged to one of your correspondents, who he knows can explain the mystery, if he would inform him why the said parish, the most opulent and respectable in London, as far as its inhabitants are concerned, is worse lighted, watched, paved, and watered than any other in the metropolis. The streets of the surrounding districts are so well illuminated, that, upon entering those of this parish, the few dim lamps sparingly scattered through the streets serve only to make darkness visible, and night hideous. Street robbers and housebreakers pursue their occupation without molestation; and Bond-street, Albemarle-street, and Dover-street are so beset with prostitutes of the lowest species, that I am kept away from a club, to which I belong, in one of those streets, by the danger and nuisance of encountering the vermin which infest it.

The watchmen, except in the early part of the night, are either off their beat, or asleep in their boxes; and the foot pavement, though lately a little repaired, is still in many places in such a dangerous state as scarcely to be pussable in broad day-light. My Lords of the Vestry cannot, I understand, bear the smell of gas. Let them then light their streets with oil. The police of London wants your wholesome reproof and chastisement; but what can we expect when the very seat of the nobility is the centre of the greatest nuisances.

Pray, Sir, be kind enough to do something towards ameliorating our condition.—Yours,

A. O. P.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I was much hurt at seeing any part of the columns of your truly valuable paper contaminated with an epistle from the ex-gaoler of lichester, whose character you must be unacquainted with, or you would not have inscrted it. I beg to inform you of the following fact, namely, that this said quondam gaoler, was the principal, in collusion with Hunt, though privately, of calling a meeting of the inhabitants of lichester, to present an address to her late Majesty, and actually took up to London, with himself, one of deputation appointed to present this ever memorable specimen of radicalism, as an assistant, with a coach load of convicts, destined for Botany Bay.

The other person forming this notable deputation, followed the next day as an assistant to the principal turnkey, with a second load of convicts. By these means, you see, this very gauler contrived that the County of Somerset should be at the expence of sending a deputation to the then Queen, from one of the most venal Boroughs in England.

Detesting, as I do, the political principles of Hunt, I do not believe him capable of practising so much hypocrisy as this said ex-gaoler of Ilchester .- I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant, Ilchester, Nov. 4th, 1821.

As we have no wish, in the conduct of BULL, to do any thing but promote the ends of truth and justice impartially, we insert this letter, leaving it open to the reply or ex-

Thurt at an answer which appeared in second and a state of the second as a fact, that MR. ALDERMAN THORPE of this city, has a tail. I can assure you, upon the best authority, that you have been misinformed; and I shall really feel much obliged to you, as friend of that continuents if you will take a scale of the continuents. a friend of that gentleman's, if you will take an early opportunity (without noticing this communication) to retract your statement. The real fact is (between ourselves, Sir,) that it was very skilfully cut off, at an early period of the Alderman's life, by (I believe) that justly celebrated anatomist, JOHR IRELAND, Esq. and by him preserved in spirits among other valuable preparations, in our anatomical school, for the inspection of the curious. You see, therefore, Sir, you may safely deay his having any tail at present, for it may be said, more properly, to belong to JOHN IRBLAND, ESQ.; and there is little probability of its having any tail at present of the said. ing sprouted again.

Do not imagine that I am the worthy Alderman himself, or write under his influence. I am, really and truly, although a sincere friend to that gentleman, at your service to command.

JOHN STOTT.

St. Aldates, Oxford, Nov. 13, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL

DEAR JOHN—I should feel much obliged, if some one of your numerous correspondents could inform me whether George Weatherstone, Esquire, the Chairman of that gal lant, independent, and much injured knight, Sir Robert Wilson's Subscription Committee, is the identical George Weatherstone, who shortly after the intelligence of the victory had arrived in this country, made the following patriotic declaration before a public company at the King's Arms Tavern in the Borough:—" That he wished we had lost the Battle of Waterloo, and that double the number of " the whole British Army had been destroyed there;" for which genuine expression of true English feeling, the company, although they did not actually turn him out of the room, unanimously sent him to Coventry, not one of them. however they might differ in party politics, condescending to speak to him afterwards. If it should turn out that it is one and the same individual, no one I think will be disposed to deny the fitness of such a man, to preside at a meeting, the professed object of which, was to place the starless knight, above the reach of "ministerial vengeance."—I remain, dear John, your admirer and well wisher,

London, 5th November, 1921.

TO JOHN BULL.

A BROTHER BULL

SIR-I have taken in your Journal ever since Mr. BROUGHAM told us in these parts that it was not fit to be read, and though some of my neighbours were rather shy of it at first, because that gentleman had protested against it on account of its immorality, they were soon convinced, after reading a few numbers, how justly entitled that honourable candidate, for their suffrages, was to give an opinion upon the subject. Partial, however, as I acknowledged myself to be to you, my good Sir, I am not prepared to anticipate such high academical honours for you, as I and you have so justly obtained according to the statement recorded in all the journals of the empire—and spread by this time over half Europe .—

"Oxford.—On Monday se'nnight, the following degrees were conferred:—Buchelor in Divinity, Rev. John Bull, student of Christ Church," &c.

We are mostly Cantabs in this quarter, and fearing that there might be some mistake in the business, I applied to our Brazennose Curate, who appears to be well acquainted with you, and has resolved all my doubts by informing me that you hold the high official situation of College CENSOR! -I am, Sir, yours, Ambleside, Nov. 11, 1821. GREY GOOSETHWAITE,

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The King's Court.—On Wednesday, at three o'clock, his Majesty held a Court at his Palace in Pall-mall, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Cotomal Departments, the First Lord of the 'Admiratry,' the Master-General of the Ordnance, the President of the Board of Trade, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, &c. Sir Hudson Lowe was presented to his Majesty, on his return from the Government of St. Helena. Sir T. Hislop, Commander-in-Chief at Madras, was presented, on his return to England. Baron Nicolai, the Russian Charge d'Affairs, was introduced to his Majesty by the Marquis of Londonderry, previous to his leaving England.

On Thursday, at two o'clock, his Majesty held a Court, at his Palace in Pall-mall, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home and Foreign Departments, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the President of the Board of Trade, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, &c. His Majesty gave audiences to the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Sidmouth, and the Marquis of Cholmondeley; also the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex (Alderman Garratt and Alderman Venables.) His Majesty held a Council also, at which the Recorder of London was admitted, and made his Report of the Convicts capitally convicted at the September Sessions, held at the Old Bailey.

Great preparations are making at Buckingham House, for the King's reception. It is said that His Majesty will reside there on

Sessions, held at the Old Bailey.

Great preparations are making at Buckingham House, for the King's reception. It is said that His Majesty will reside there on his return to town. It is not expected that His Majesty will leave town for Brighton before to-morrow.

St. James's Palace: Great improvements are making in St. James's Palace: the new grand stone stair-case leading to the drawing-room, is nearly completed. It is, we understand, intended to pull down the whole of the buildings in front of the Court-yard, between the tower at the bottom of St. James's and Marlborough-house wall; the space is to be inclosed with iron railing, and a gate will be opened to communicate with St. James's Park, instead of passing through the Stable-yard.

There is to be a splendid ball at the Pavilion at Brighton, at Christmas. After which, the Domestics of the Royal Household will be graciously permitted to invite their friends on different evenings, according to their rank.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants was

ings, according to their rank.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Old Ship Tavern, Brighton, on Wednesday, to consider the best and most respectful manner to welcome our beloved King, on his arrival at the Pavilion, the first time since his return from the Continent, when it was unanimously resolved, that a loyal, dutiful, and affectionate Address should be prepared and presented to his Most Gracious Majesty.

The Right Hon. George Canning had a long interview on Wednesday morning, with the Earl of Liverpool, at Fife House.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Chrystic was sworn into the command of the ship Thomas Coutts, consigned to Madras and China.

A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday at Guildhall, to consider of an Address of Congratulation to His Majesty on his arrival in his British dominions, at which the Lord Mayor, 13 Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and City officers were present, when an address was unanimously agreed to; and the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, directed to wait on his Majesty to knew his royal will and pleasure when the Court should attend with the same?

Oxford, Nov. 10.—The Hon. Arthur Philip Perceval, and Simon Taylor, B.A. of Oriel coll.; Charles Douglas Beckford, B.A. of Brasennose coll.; the Hon. John Duncan Bligh, B.A. and Henry Duncombe, of Christ church, are elected Fellows of All Souls' college.—The following 'degrees have been conferred:—Bachelor in Divinity—The Rev. John Bull, student of Christ church.—Bachelors of Arts—Hugh Dyke Acland, Esq. St. Mary hall; Hon. John Duncan Bligh, Edw. Berkeley Portman, and George Inge, Christ church.—The Rev. George Robert Gleig, B.A. of Magdalen hall, admitted Master of Arts.

Cambridge, Nov. 16.—Dr. John Clarke Whitfeld, organist of Hereford Cathedral, elected Professor of Music in this University, in the room of the late Dr. Hague.—The subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the present year is—The internal Roidence of the Divine Origin of the Christian Religion.

Hunting Intelligence.—The Chipperfield Harriers (Herts) meet to-morrow, at Latimer's Bottom, opposite Lord G. Cavendish's Park; Friday, at the kennel; at ten each day. Whenever the state of the weather will not allow of hunting on the regular days, the hounds will go out on the Wednesday following, and always meet at the kennel:—Mr. Chaworth's Hounds meet to-morrow, at Brampton Wood; Wednesday, at Lamport; Thursday, at the kennel;—Mr. Chaworth's Hounds meet to-morrow, at Brampton Wood; Wednesday, at Lamport; Thursday, at Birdbrook Park; Thursday, at Withersfield Gate; at half-past ten.—Mr. Maberly has sold off his Fox Hounds, and breken up his stud at Croydon.

stud at Croydon.

#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Robberges.—On Sunday night, the house of Mr. Hawkins, Blackfriars'-road, was entered by means of pick-lock keys, and robbed of property of near two hundred pounds value.—The house of Mr. Hosketh, South-street, Walworth, was robbed on the same night of linen, paparel, and other property.—On the preceding night, the Welsh Chapel in Little Guilford-street, Southwark, was broke into (for the third time within a short period), all the locks of the cupboards were forced, and the clock, and other property carried off.

Mr. Shaw, of Upper St. Martin's lane, was attacked on his way from town, in his chaise-cart, by three men, who robbed him of his pocket-book, containing three sovereigns and a one-pound note. The men were armed with bludgeons.

Monday night, two young men of dashing exterior obtained lodging at the Globe Tayern, Blackheath. They retired to rest at an early bour, having previously paid for their beds; and on the servant's going up next morning to call them to breakfast, it was discovered that they had decamped, and carried off with them apparel and money to the amount of 1001. from the ratiom in which they slept and an adjoining one on the same night.

A few nights since, Stracey, an old man, in the employ of Mr. Bateman, of Bunhill-row, was attacked by a gang of ruffians, and dragged into Lamb's-passage, near his master's house, and robbed of a bag containing 260 ounces of silver, which he was conveying home from Goldsmith's-hall; his head was dreaffully fractured; whilst the villains were beating him, one of them exclaimed, "d—n his ——eyes, cook (kill) him, and we are safe."

On Monday night, as a carpenter was passing along Cross-street, Islington, by the door of Dr. Clifton, he found upon the steps of the door an infant child, apparently just born, in a state of perfect nudity. He wrapped the infant in his apron and carried it to Islington workhouse. On its arrival there, though it had nearly bled to death for want of proper assistance, yet signs of life remained, and medica

was killed on the spot.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The following inquest has been taken at
the King's-arms, Great Bath-street, Clerkenwell, on Thomas
Hinde, who was in distressed circumstances, which so affected his
mind, that he threw himselfout of the window.—Verdict—Instanty.

mind, that he threw himself out of the window.—Verdict.—Insanity.

IN SIX EASY LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.....Mr. C. BRADBURY, Private Tutor at Westminster Schoo', solicits the attention of Laddes and Gentlemen to his unrivalled and infallible system of beautiful PENMANBHIP; whereby he pledges himself to teach persons of all ages to write with ease, elegance, and expedition, (whatevor may be the deformity of their present writing) in six regular Lessons, or he will forfeit all claim to remuneration. This system, as it equally promotes the attainment of a bold and masculine hand calculated for business, and of a light and graceful manuscript adapted to Laddes; also secures to the Pupil the certainty of writing straight, without lines, with wonderful dispatch and accuracy. Upwards of two thousand specimens, and numerous resommendatory letters may be seen, and references given to persons of the first distinction, some of whom are upwards of fafty years of age.—Private tuition at home. Laddes and Gentlemenatisedded at their own residences. A new and practical system of Short Hand, taught in a few lessons.—Apply, (or direct, post paid) at the Academy, 464, Strand, near Charing Cross.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

CHANGE of RESIDENCE induces the Patentee to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that in consequence of the counterfeits under the same name, he has confined the sale to such respectable houses (only) who deal in genuine articles. The PATENT VIOLET SOAP having a decided preference, both as a washing and shaving Soap, for its eleasning, beautifying, softening, and balsamic properties on the skin, that it was in consequence of these light mable qualities His Majesty granted his Letter Patent. It should invariably, e asked for as "Rill's Patent Violet Soap." It is sold in squares at 26, 6d, and 1s. 6d, and in boxes containing twelve squares, at 25s, or twelve small, at 15s.; the shavig cakes, at 2s. 6d, each, or in boxes, 4s. 6d. while are re-filled, at 2s. 6d, and it is forwarded to all parts of town or country, warrant

To Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, Preprietors of the Macassar Oil.

MPROVED SPECTACLES, at reduced Prices.—GEORGE SCOTT, Optician and Mathematical Instrument-maker, 4, Butcherholt-lane, Newgate-street, Legs leave to acquaint the Public, that he has an extensive and superior ASSORTMENT of SPECTACLES, with the best clear Pebbles and Glasses, carefully selected, and adapted with the greatest accuracy to near and distant sight. Also, coloured Glasses, of superior quality, highly recommended by the faculty for the sid and protection of weak sight, from the force of light, heat, and dust.—Mathematical Instruments of all descriptions manufactured on the latest improvements

WAYTE, Furrier to the King, late of Panton-street, Hapo market, and the Burlington Areade, has the honour to acquaint the
Nebility and Public in general, that he has REMOVED to more extensive
Premises in REGENT-STREET, gear the County Fire-office, where he
solicits a continuance of their favours.—C. W. has manufactured a large
assortment of all descriptions of rich and elegant Furs into the most fashlowable articles of dress for the season.

NEW LINEN HOUSE, CORNER OF CAVENDISH STREET, OX-FORD-STREET.

FORD-STREET.

THE very general complaints of the want of durability in IRISH
LINEN, induced the Proprietors of the above Establishment, some
time ago, to determine on a personal inspection of the principal Linen Districts of Ireland, and by purchasing Cloth in the grey state, and actually
superistending the Bleaching of the same on the old plan, fairly on the Grass,
without the use of Acids, they have great satisfaction in announcing their
complete success and first arrival of Samples, which for beauty of Colour and
Pabric cannot be equalled. The Prices are settled, from is advancing by
original numbers to the finest quality. A quantity of Sheetings upon the
same plan, particularly a few Pieces considered superior to Russia. The Patent Double Dagnash Table Cloths, all sizes to three yards long (none larger
being made), to be had only at this House. Also every descriptions of Goods
usually kept by the best shops, upon the very first terms.

N.B. The new Linens will not be sold in less quantities than a Piece, and
without abatement.

T. COATS and Co. No. 141, Oxford-street, corner of Cavendish-street

C. UNS, by the most esteemed London Makers.—Mears. KENT, AVERY, and VINCENT, No.63, Boud-street, corner of Brook-street; Hanover-square, beg to acquaint Noblemen and Sportemen, they have now for SALE, the best and most extensive STOCK of Double and Single Barrelled GUNS in the Kingdom; among which are about 100 of Joseph and John Mantan's, and appropriounable hasouriment of all the other approved Makers, viz. Wan. Smith, Purdy, Moore, Stevens, Wilkinson, Morimer, Reg. Forsyth, Nock, Clark, &c.; the whole of which are warranted, and if not approved, may be exchanged within twelve monthe. Also Travelling, Heinter, and Pocket Pistols, from 14s. a pair upwards. The greatest price given for all kinds of Fire Arms, Swords, &c.

all kinds of Fire Arms, Swords, &c.

ARTIFICIAL TEBTH, on an unprecedented principle,—Mr.

GRAY, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Leadon, cantinues to supply the loss of Teeth, on the successful systemistraduced by himselfin 1813; which has been found to answer all the purposes of the human Teeth, is matrication, articulation, appearance, &c. and to remain perfectly secure in their places by the pressure of the atmosphere; thereby avoiding pinning to stumps, tying, twisting wires, or fastening springs to the adjoining Teeth, or any attachment whatever to the remaiding Teeth; and consequently, instead of injuring, afford them support. These artificial Teeth may be taken out, and replaced by the wearer with the greatest facility. To those who require whole or half-sets, Mr. Gray undertakes, at his own risk, to furnish places which shall answer all the purposes above described, without the incumbrance of the apira is prings, which are usually attached to such places.

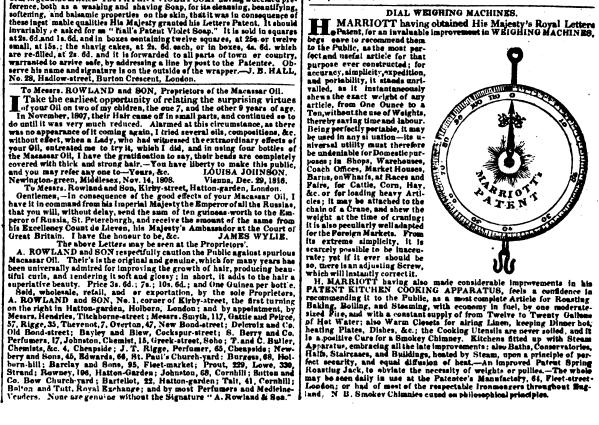
—25,018 Burlington-atreet.

POR THE PACE, NECK, and ARMS....The Ladies are assured that all the cosmetics ever yet discovered do not possess, in an hundredth degree, the good qualities of PRICE and GOSNELL'S PATENT NAPLES GREAM, as a beautifier and clearer of the skin. Sunburns, pimples, freekles, ringworms, tetters, spots, tan, redues of the nose, &c. are often peculiar to tender and delicate complexions; by the regular application of the Patent Napies Gream once a day, or twice or thrice in a week, the skin and fluids are gradually cleansed and cooled, and assume that clear and transparent white and red, which denote them in a healthful state. Its innocent, efficacious, and refreshing qualities render it an excellent and salutary wash for infants, as it keeps the skin seft, cool, and free from drymes.—Sold in Loidou only by the Patentees, Price and Gosnell, Perfumers to his Majesty, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street. Price 5s. and 10s. per bottle. Also, Price and Gosnell's Rose Bloom, for bearnitying the countenance, is the best and most innocent cosmetic yet known in the world, and which imparts such a natural and lively bloom to the skin, as cannot be distinguished from nature. Price 5s. 6d, per bottle, with directions for use.

which imparies such a natural and lively shoom to the skin, as cannot be distinguished from nature. Price 5s. 6d. per bottle, with directions for use.

DATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP,—In contemplating the lives and property that have been sacrificed to the use of candles, it is natural to conclude, that it has either been found difficult to invent a complete substitute, or that its importance has escaped observation, and it is not a triding gratification to the Patentee, that, in this invention he has so far succeeded in the at empt as to produce a light that embraces every perfection, and is altike applicable to every domestic use, and can be so regulated as to suit every occasion. Its safety is such that ne person on seeing it can doubt for a moment its security against danger of fire, and, bearing any mo ion without agitating the flame, renders it highly valuable as a noving light. As a Chamber or Night Light, it can be regulated to burn the longest or shorten night, giving a never-falling brilliant flame, ready at the moment it is wanted, disappearing in the morning without smoke or smell, superseding the Bed Candle, and, in its general use, a preserver of the carpets from tallow or wax; the price, in neat Japan Standa, los, and in bionre, 15s. to 20s. The same principle applies, and the Lampa equally portable, on pedestals, varying in size and elegance, for the dining table, sideboard, study, bracket, door, or fan-light, &c.; and also Glass Grecian Hanging Lampa, for the hall, staircase, passages, conservatory drawing-room, mantiejiece, lustree, &c.; and for the accommodation of those who have square, vase, or other hall inthorns, the burners of which are so universally complained of for the oil they consume, and the insufferable smoke and smell they emit, the Patentee, by in introduced. It is a most essential acquisition in all these Lamps, that they require no attention when in use, and the banders this principle to such, with all its advantages, at 12s. to 14s. each. Families in the country, who w

DIAL WEIGHING MACHINES.



By the arrival of the ship Middleburg, off Plymouth, from China and Batavia, which latter place she left on the 27th of July, letters have been received in town of the most melancholy description. They state that no less than seventeen thousand of the inhabitants had been carried off by the cholera morbus. The rice crop had failed, and in consequence the Government had prohibited all exportation. Its price on board ship was 27, and on shore 244. The coffee crop was very abundant, but from the dreadful malady now raging, a want of hands was experienced to pick it.

The astonishing difference between the present prices of the hest Lendon Printed Chintz Furnitures, Morens, Merino Damasks, &c. and the same description of Goods produced in former years, is beyond all conception. No old Establois found in a possibly afford to sell a Stock, which has been was accumulating, within at least 30 per cent. of the Prices of MILES and ED-WARDS'S immense Assortment, every Piece of which has been manufactured within the last few months. The new and fashionable Article of French Stripes can only be procured at their New Chintz Furniture and Moreen Warehouse, No. 134, Oxford-street (nearly opposite Hanover-square.

Advertisement. 1—On the first day of every Lottery, there are certain arrangements to make, which causes it to be rather later than on another day before they can commence drawing. This accounts for the news of the 230,000 prize, drawn on the 30th ult. being sold by BISH, not reaching his Office till cleven minutes past nine, although it was the very first Prize. Next day of drawing, if he sells the £30,000, we think he will receive the intelligence about three minutes and a half after nine.

Also, Ice-Buckets for preserving Ice for several days.

URGESS'S ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.—Warehouse, 170, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—Joha Burgess and Son, being apprized of the namerous endeavours nade by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address corresponds with the above: the general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following cautions,—some are in appearance at first sight, "The Genuine," but without any mane or address:—some "Burgess Essence of Anchories;"—others—"Burgess's,"—and many more without Address.

John Burgess and Son having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect towards the Public, and earnestry solicit them to inspect the Labels previous to their purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such

purchasing weat they concern to the second purposes, having given such BURGESS NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce: will keep good in all climates.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—(The original

Just published, in 2 vols, post 8vo, with a fine Portrait, price 16s. boards, MEMOIRS of JAMES II. KING of ENGLAND, &c.—
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"These volumes are written in an impartial and pleasing style: the faults and virtues of James II. are fairly stated, and the causes that led to his abdication accurately traced. The arrival of the Prince of Orange in England, the flight of the Queen; one of the most attached and aniable of wives, into France with her infant son, at the earnest solicitation of her husband, and the subsequent departure of James, are narrated in the clearest and simplest manner."—New Monthly Mag. Aug. 1821.

In the Press, and will be published on the 20th inst. by Yorston and Gurney, Law-stationers, No. 16, Marc-court, Fleet-street.

NEW SHEET ALMANACK, to be called THE LAW ALMANACK. Also,
2 A NEW LAW DIARY, of Daily Remembrancer, (printed in a convenient size to the up with papers, or carry in the pocket), containing a ruled space for each Day's Business, with a variety of useful Information. Just published, by W. Sans, Bookseller to his Royal Highness the Duke of

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may be had, EXPEDIENCE, a Satire; by JULIUS. Book I, price 5s. he Second Volume of the Letters is in the Press.

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ANOTHER RED BOOK —Just published, price 2s.6d.

THE WIT'S RED BOOK; or, CALENDAR.of GAIETY for 1822; being a Collection of Aneedotes, Pacetiar, Epigrams, Hu monrous Pieces, &c.—By ROSS ROSSO, F.D.

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Pleasantry with Pun-geney.

Person With the exception of a lew select ancedotes, the present publication consists of entirely original inatter.

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Pleasantry with Pun-gency.

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RITISH FIELD SPORTS; embracing Practical Instructions in Shoosing, Huntisg, Coursing, Racting, Fishing, &c.; with Observations of the Breaking and Training of Dogs and Horses; also, on the Management of Fowling-pieces, and all other Sporting Implements.—By W. H. SCOTT.

This Work is becastifully printed on fine paper, hot pressed, and illustrated with upwards of Sixty highly-finished Engravings; 34 on Cryper, executed by those entirent Artists, Scott, Warren, Greix, Tookey, Davenport, Ranson, and Webb, from Paintings by Reinagle, Clemnell, Elmer, and Barrenger; the remainder cut on Wood, by Clemnell, Thompson, Austin, and Bewick.

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The Publishers beg leave respectfully to recommend the present Edition of Mr Hockford's valuable work to

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He who wishes to turn his Telescope on human events, or on the heavens;—to be directed, agreeably to the season on his observations of nature;—to know, why one day is more remarkable than another? why he must eat more pies at Christmas, or pancakes on Shrove Tuesday? why he must eat goose at Michaelmas, or be made a goose of on All Rools' Day? or who, in short, wishes to know what time was, or will be —must find considerable gratification in referring to the present volume, where the most is made of the past and the future, and almost every day in the year is proved to be good for something.

If The Public are respectfully

something.

[73] The Public are respectfully informed, such of the former volumes as were out of print, have been reprinted: complete Sets, therefore, from 1814 to the present time, may now be had.

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PPRENTICE WANTED—An opportunity (such as seldom presents itself) now offers of placing a YOUTH of respectability and education as an APPRENTICE, at a first-rate House in the manufacturing and FURNISHIND IRONMONGERY line in the City of London; where a thorough knowledge of the various branches of the Business may be obtained, and the most liberal treatment experienced. A handsome Premium will be required. Apply at Mr. Isherwood's, 35, Ludgate-hill.

RITING PAPER of the best quality, made by the justly celebrated J. WHATMAN, of Turkey Mill, to be sold at the following low prices:—Excellent copy, 7d. the quire, or 11s. the ream; good laid post, 8d. superfine thick, 9d. and 1s. the quire, or 12s. 13s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. the ream; superfine Bath, 9d. ditto, hot pressed, 10d. and 1s. the quire, or 13s. 6d. 15s. and 17s. 6d. the ream; very best thick Bath gilt, 1s. 1d. the quire, or 20s. the ream; thick foolscap, 1s. the quire, superfine, 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. a quire, or 21s. and 26s. the ream; superfine large bank post, 1s. the quire, or 18s. the ream; best thick lined brief, 1s. 4d. the quire, or 26s. the ream; they good copy oooks, 2s, 6d. per doz.; best-sealing wax, 5s. the 1; also for sale, the new-invented steel nibbed pen; it has the elasticity of the quill, with the durability of the steel pen, price 1s. 4d. sach; strong brown, 8d. 16d. and 1s. 6d.; small hand, 4d. the quire; at H. and W. SMITH'S, 192. Strand, opposite St. Clement's Church.—Account Books made to order, of any size or patfern, equally low in price.

OLONIAL COFFEE ESTABLISHMEN EAWAREHOUSE, No. 16, Penchurch-street. AMBROSE TWEEN, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he continues to sell the best west India and other COFFEES, and every description of TEA, of the best quality, on the lowest terms for ready money, viz.:—Tea—Congou kind, 5s. 4d. per lb.; Congou, 5s. 8d.; good ditto, 6s.; time strong ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; Souchong, 7s. to 9s.; finest ditto, 10s.; Twankay, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; ine ditto, 7s. to 7s. 4d.; the Bloom, 8s. to 9s.; Hyson, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; good ditto, 10s. 4d. to 11s.; fine ditto, 11s. 6d. to 12s.—Coffee—Plantation, 2s 6d.; good do, 2s. 8d. the Dutch, 3s.; very fine ditto, 3s. 2d.

The Orders from the Country forwarded without delay. Captains ef ships, and the Proprietors of Taverns, Jins, and Breakfast Houses, are supplied on the most advantageous terms.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Nov. 16.

There has been a good supply of Wheat this week, and same quantity remaining over from Monday's market, on account of its inferior quality, occasioned a dull sale to-day, and, except for the better sorts, on rather lower terms. Fine Ba ley sells on quite as good terms, but the ordinary sorts meet a particularly dull sale. Having been very moderately supplied with Oats during the week, the sales this morning were on quite as good terms. White Pear are rather lower, but in Beans and Grey Pease there is no alteration to notice.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as received weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 17th of November, calculated as follows:—

follows:—

ENDERAL AVERAGE WHICH GOVERNS IMPORTATION.

Wheat, 55s 2d—Barley, 26s 3d—Outs, 19s 11d—Resc, 25s 3d—Beans, 27s 10

Pease, 31s 1d.

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin 0 0 0 p.oz. Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 101	New Dollars 0 4 91 p.et. Silver in Bars Stand 6 4 11 -
New Doubloons 3 13 9	New Louis, each . 0 0 0 -
COURSE OF EXCHA	NGE,-FRIDAY, Nev. 16.
Amsterdam 12 14 C.F.	Trieste Bas. fle.
Diftoat Sight 12 11	Madrid 36 Cadis 36
Rotterdam 12 15	Bilboa 357 Barcelona . 354
Antwerp 12 7	Seville 35 Gibraltar 30
Hamburgh 37 9	Leghern 47 Genea 43
Altona 37 19	Venico 27 60 Malta 45
Paris, 3 days Sight 25 60	Naples 391 Palermo 118
Ditte 25 90	Lisbon 50 Oporto 58
Bordeaux 25 90	Rio Janeiro 44
Frankfort on Main 156	Bahia
Petersburg 3 U	Dublin 8] per cent
Vienus 10 18 Ess. flo.	Cork 9

#### · COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM THE 12TH NOVEMBER, TO THE 17TH NOVEMBER.

Plantation Sugars have been much sought after; the better qualities have realized an advance of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt. and ordinary from 6d. to 1s. with every prospect of a further augmented currency. 456 casks, and 10½ bags of Coffee were brought to anction, when the extreme prices of the preceding week were maintained; indeed, Plantation partially brought 2s. per cwt. mere. This description is likely to be further enhanced, as our stock here, but more particularly at the outports, is fast diminishing. Offoreign, the same favourable opinion cannot be entertained, although the stocks on the Continent are very moderate, yet the direct supplies which they are, and will be receiving, are calculated to be aleast adequate to the demand. Yesterday a sale of 147 pumbeors. Jamaica Rum, brought an advance of 2d. per gallon uponour last quotations. Brandies have been in speculative request, and tor choice Brandy of Cognacs, 4s. 9d. has been paid. Such is the complete suspension of business in the Cotton market, that we are precluded entering into any detail. Prices are considered altogether nominal. Yesterday further sales of Cotton were brought forward at Liverpool. The article thus continues excessively heavy. Some of the new crop of Bowed Georgias, had arrived, which proves very good. Tallow (Yellow Candle), remains at 42s. 6d.; the non-arrival of supplies causes rather more enquiry. By the last accounts from St. Petersburg, the shipments made to Great British were 79,000 casks, being about 8,000 casks less than the corresponding period of last year, and by the quotations in that market they cannot be imported below 47s. per cwt. Tobaccos are still sought after, and the extreme quotations in our last exposition realized.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fride	Sati
Bank Steck	- 1	839	7-7-6	17.70	2391	SALES AND
per Cent. Reduced		774	7.7	771	774	10.22
per Cent. Consols		78	78	78	78	78/9
of per Cent Consols	874	879	874	874	373	1962年198
Consols for Account	78	78	78	78	78	78
per Cent. Consols		968	968	964	963	96 2
per Cent. Navy		111	110%	1114	110	OF SELECT
Bank Long Annuities		194	194	197	191	194 9-1
ndia Bonds		71 p	70 p	71 p	72 P	Maria Th
Skehequer Bills, 2d	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 P	ALCOHOL:
Ditto, #4d	-	-	1	10 100	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	TO THE
Impium	-	2000	-		-	37-A3

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst. at Edinburgh, the Lady of Major Jas, Harvey, of Cast emple, of a daughter.

semple, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday last, at the New Church, St. Mary-le-Bone, by the Rev. Arthur Ed. Howman, the Rev. George Ernest Howman, of Shiplake, Oxford shire, to Jane Sarah Wightwick, eldest daughter of the late John Wightwick Knightley, Esq. of Offchurch, Bury, in the County of Warwick.

On Thursday last, at St. George's, Hanover-square, John William Thomas, of New Bond-street, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Yems, Esq. of Clapham.

On Thursday, Nov. S, at St. Peter's, Bedford, Mr. J. T. Hooper, of Isington, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Austin Bedford.

On Wednesday last, General the Hon. Frederick St. John, to Caroline Ein Payrsons.

Parsons.
On the 15th inst. Lieut-Col. A. Hogg, of the Hon. East India Company on the 15th inst. Lieut-Col. A. Hogg, of the Hon. East India Company service, to Agnes, daughter of Wm. Dinviddie, Esq.

of the late Sir Ernest Gordon, Bart. of Park

In the house of the Portuguese Commissioner, at Sierra Leone, of the fever, on the 2d Sept. Lieut. John Kingdom, R.N. son of Wm. Kingdom, B. of Tunbridge Wells, and Commander of His Majesty's Colonial School Prince Regent. By his brother officers, his friends, and his relations by young men can be more regretted.

At Brighton, on Wednesday night last, Mary, the wife of Edward Sherel Esq. of Stockwell Common, Surrey.

On Friday, the 9th inst. at Hastings, Dorothea, widow of the late John Haworth, Esq. of Islington.

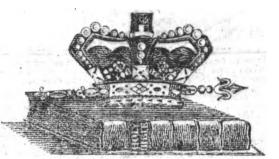
Lately, after a short illness, aged 21, Lady Eliz. Stanhope, sister to the Earl.

Earl.
At Bath, aged 48, Maria Ann, wife of Rear Admiral Ballard.
On Sunday morning, Mrs. Jolliffe, aged 76, relict of the late W. Jolliffe, aged 76, relict of the late W. Jolliffe, At Edinburgh, Charles Murray, formerly of the Theatre Royal, Covern

Garden.
At Ashwick House, near Marshfield, in the 96th year of his age, Ishua.
Webb Horlock, Esq. the oldest Magistrate in the county of Gloucester.

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\*\*DURTON ALE and BOTTLED SPOUT.\*\*—FEATHERS\*\*

\*\*DENAMA, Hand-court, Holbors, nearly-opposite Great Turnstile.\*\*—J. MiLES, Smouda-law, to the late Mr. John Goodman, for thirty years preprietor of the above-mentioned House, begs to acquains his Friends and the Public, that he has NOW on SALE some of the most approved BURTON ALE, and in the highest possible perfection; it being brewed by the same Brewer who served his Father. Quart bettles, 182, per dozen, and Pints, 72, per dozen. The Bottled Stout is particularly fine, and in high condition.\*\*—N. B. For the information of Gentlemen of the lous of Court, &c. J. M. begs, to acquaint them, that bot Joints, as usual, are ready every quarter of an liour, between the hours of four and asven, likewise every other delicacy the seasons afford, including Soups, &c. — Private Rooms for Parties.

\*\*A DELPHI THEATRE, STRAND.\*\*—To-morrow Evening, and during the Week, will be presented, for the first time, on a scale of unprecedented extent, an entirely new Comic Extravaganza Burletta of Fun, Frolie, Fashion, and Plash, in Three Acts, cailed TOM and JERRY; or, Life in London.\*\*—The costume and Scenery by Mr. J. R. Canikabanks, from the drawings of himself and his brother, Mr. G. C., the colebrated artists of the original work.\*\*—Corinthan Tom, Mr. Wreneh; Jerry Hawthorn, Mr. W. Burroughe; Logic, Mr. Wilkinson. Principal Dancers. Mr. St. Albun, Mr. W. Burroughe; Logic, Mr. Wilkinson. Principal Dancers. Mr. St. Albun, Mr. W. Burroughe; Logic, Mr. Wilkinson. Principal Dancers. Mr. St. Albun, Mr. W. Burroughe; Hopping, Valed, Warleb, Mr. Glassington; Sportsmen, Grooms, Jockeys, Noblemen, Fancy Lads, Watchmen, Waiters, Markers, Heggars, Visitors, Bebtors, Racket Players, Manqueraders, &c. &c. by the rest of the Company, aided by a muserous train of auxillaries; Kate, Mrs. Baker; Sue, Mr. Wayiett.\*\*—To conclude with the Burletta of Leves a Lankum. The Charac

#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains the App sintments of Admiral Sir James Sammares, to be Vice-Admiral; and Admiral, the Earl o Northeak, to be Rear-Admiral of the Navies of the United Empire: and permission for the 6 at Regt. of Foot, to bear the word "Talavera," on its colours and appointments.

WAR-OFFICE, 234 Nov. 1821.

3d Regt. of Drag. Guards.—Gent. Cadet W. Hibbert, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, vice Abertromby.

litary College, to be Cornet, vice Aberaroundy.

1st Regt. of Draga.—Lieut. J. C. Green to be Capt. vice Hoskina.—Cornet J. Kealing to be Lieut. vice Green.

4th Regt. of Light Draga.—Capt. R. R. W. Brett, to be Capt. vice Alpe. 9th Ditto—Capt. C. H. Somerset, to be Capt. vice Kei.

10th Ditto—Ensign Marquis of Carmarthen, to be Lieut. vice Otway.—Lord F. L. Gower to be Cornet, vice Viscount Beanchamp.

12th Ditto—Cornet Hon. G. Hervey, to be Lieut. vice Sinde.

19th Ditto—Capt. 8ir J. R. Bustace to be Major, vice Moultrie.—Lieut.

G. Duff to Le Capt. vice Rustace.—Cornet G. Johnstone to be Lieut. vice

Duff.

Duff.

3.1 Regt. of Foot—Gent. Cadet W. Harris, to be Ensign, vice Hill.

12th Bitto—Capt. J. W. Henderson to be Capt, vice Campbell.—W. Fothergill, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Pounden.

21st Ditto—Sec. Lieut. G. Dears to be First Lieut. vice Bridgeman.—H. C. Daniel, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut vice Dearse.

29th Di to—S B. Bolleau, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Sitwett.

35th Ditto—Surgeon W. Manro to be Surgeon, vice Edon.

38th Ditto—Lieut. J. J. Suodgrass to be Adj. and Lieut. vice Matthew.

43d Ditto—A. Capel, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hay.

55th Ditto—Lensign J. J. Pannden to be Lieut, vice Hall.

76th Ditto—Lieut. A. F. Ellis to be Capt. vice Colea.

76th Ditto -- Lieut A. F. Ellis to be Capt. vice Colea.
79th Ditto -- Lieut, J. D. Brown to be Lieut. vice Ford.
84th Ditto -- Lieut. R. \ andelevr to be Capt. vice Beamish.
2d West india Re t. -- Mr. C. M. Bean, who resigned as Capt. in this Regiment, has been re-instated.

ment, has been re-instated.

BANKRUPTCI'S SUPERSEDED.

BRANDER, J. and BARCLAY, J. Sizsiane, merchaets.—FIRM-STONE, J. P. o. High-Fields, Staffordshire, Irun and coal-manters.—WESTON, J. Tenterden, printer.—TEMPLE, N. Fleet-street, wine-merch.

STONE. J. P. of High-Fields, Statfordshire, from and coal-masters, VESTON, J. Tenterden, printer.—TEMPLE, N. Fleet-street, wine-merel BANKRUPTS.

TEMPLE, N. Fleet-street, wine and spirit-merchant. ELLIOTT, T. and HASLO. K. S. Northampton, boot and shoe-maker. DOB. Li., J. Cranbrook, currier.
BYASS, H. Rayleigh, Essex, apothecary.
WHATLEY, T. Ba combe, Somerset, shopkeeper.
WAINER, R. Huntingdon, frommonger.
WHITEHEAB, J. Han ey, Srafford-shire, merchant.
DENTITH, J. Liverpoo, silversinith.
MUMBY, R. Giamford-Briegs, mercer.
BEAUMONT, J. D. Maidstone, uphulsterer.
WILD, W. Sheffeld, cutler,
CLARK, J. Commercial place, ship-owner.
RICKET, H. Shoreditch, grocer.
RICKET, H. Shoreditch, grocer.
RIVOLTA, A. Brook-street, Holborn, locking-glass manufacturer, SANDERS, J. Uoventry, anctioneer.
DOBSON, T. and THOMPSON, G. Darlington, mercers.

-3.

# JOHN BULL.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Pants, Nov. 17 .- A considerable number of Deputies are pre-TARTS, Nov. 17:—A considerable number of Deputies are prevented from attending their duties by illness.—Journal de Paris.

An official statement respecting the fever at Barcelona, which has been published at Bourdeaux, observer—"The mortality has rather decreased; but this result is owing to the flight of a portion of the people, and the ravages already made by the contagion."

A disturbance took place on Thursday, in the prison Bicetre; 500 of the prisoners refused to work, on the pretext that they had not their money at their own disposal. A detechment of the Gendarmeric was dispatched to the prison to assist the ordinary guard in maintaining order.

Nov. 18.—A esterday, the King entered into his sixty-seventh

in maintaining order.

Nov. 18.—Lesterday, the King entered into his sixty-seventh year. His Majesty received the congratulations of the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family on the happy occasion.

Notwithstanding the alarm created by the pretended discovery in the Bois de Boulogne, Madame, the Governess of the children of France, did not deem it requisite to countermand their accustomed premenade. When her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri was informed of the resolution of the Governess, the august Princes said, "She has acted perfectly right; the Duke de Bourdeaux ought never to recede (secular;) not even at the age of one year."

deaux ought never to recede (reculer;) not even at the age of one year."

M. Jabat, Ex-Minister of Marine in Spain, has just arrived in Paris. It is affirmed, that he is charged to request some French ships of war to be sent to the Colonies.

The fuzelte de France, in relation to the Convent of Mount Athos, states, that more than 12,600 Monks have shut themselves up in it. Eight thousand of these are courageous and well armed; their ramparts also possess artillery; and the isthmus, which is narrow, is tolerably well fortified.

Accounts from Trieste, of the 1st of November, state, that several vessels from Zante, Corfu, and Calamata, have confirmed the taking of Tripolitza, adding; that it had been taken by assault, and that the whole garrison had perished, with the exception of three Turkish Chiefs, who were spared as hostages.

A letter from Bayonne, states, that a courier from Madrid had passed through the town, with important dispatches; he stated, that on his departure from Madrid, agitation was very great in that tapital; that General Morillo had called out the troops, and that they had orders to fire upon those who manifested an intention of disturbing the peace.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—Athens has been abandoned by the Greeks, and on being taken possession of by the Turks, became a prey to the flames. There is, however, ground of hope that only the new town, which, as is known, consisted only of poor cabins, has suffered, and that the venerable remains of antiquity have been spared. The Divan has ordered 100 Greeks of Cyprus and Candir, whowere at Constantinople, to be beheaded.

On the arrival of the Turks at Athens, the inhabitant took to flight; 500 men only, barricadoed in the houses, fired upon the Turkish troops, who lought foot to foot in the streets. Flames presently issued from some of the houses, but it could not be correctly ascertained by which party the fire had been kindled. The lower town is almost consumed.

Advices from Lisbon communicate the recent proceedings of

sently issued from some of the houses, but it could not be correctly ascertained by which party the fire had been kindled. The lower town is almost consumed.

Advices from Lisbon communicate the recent proceedings of the Cortes. That legislative body has decreed, contrary to the unanimous opinion of the Deputies from Pernambuco, that some of the troops to be sent to Rio Janeiro, should be landed at the former town. The individuals who were arrested there in July and August, on suspicion of being concerned in the attempt upon the life of the Governor, have arrived at Lisbon, and applied to the Cortes to be set at liberty. Their application, and all the papers relative to the complaints against the above-mentioned public functionary, have been referred to Government, "in order that the matter may be duly investigated."—By the debates in the Cortes, it appears that the audicity and number of robbers in Lisbon are such, that they have lately a-sailed private houses in the principal streets, even at noon-day.—Pursuant to a Decree of the Cortes, foreign brandies are henceforth to pay \$,000 reas per pipe, on their, being imported into the Isle of Madeira and its dependencies, or the Azores; and Portuguese brandier 7,600. The export duty on brandies manufactured in Portugal, or in the same islands, is reduced to 2,400 reas per pipe.

Accounts from Barcelone, in the Trench papers, state, that D1. Bally, the French physician, who had been reported to be dead, was completely depopulated.

Tents, Sept. 20.—Tunis is very healthy, but is a shocking dirty

who returned to Barcelonetta were taken ill and died. Tortosa was completely depopulated.

Tems, Sepr. 20.—Tunis is very healthy, but is a shocking dirty place, and the trade falling off very much. The Dey has purchased several old vessels of different nations to make ships of war of, and is now fitting out five to go against the Greeks: he has four fine ships building, two under a Frenchman, the others under the direction of Turks; but it will be a long time before they are ready for sea. Not one of his fleet escaped the gale; they were all totally lost, with about 2000 officers and - amen.

Advices from Gibraitar to the 30th uit. State, that an epidemic fever-has broken out in the settlement of Alhucemas, on the coast of Africa. Private letters received at that place from Cadiz, confirm the existence of the yellow fever in that city; at Port St. Mary's, ships, persons, and effects, coming from any point of the bay of Cadiz are debarred admission into Portugal; and those coming from the other ports of Spain between Gibraitar and Ayamonte are not be admitted any where else than at Lisbon, subject, however, we where that least thirty days' quarantine.

not to be admitted any where else than at Lisbon, subject, however, even there, to at least thirty days' quarantine.

Botasy Bay.—Capt. Biggs, of the American ship General Gates, was condemned in the Suprene Court of New South Wales, to pay 60001, for having taken from the Colony ten convicts and one freeman, and baying quitted the harbour without a clearance.

Quagre, Oct. 18.—The absence of all demand for wheat has compelled severt! farmers in the district of Montreal to resort to this market in boars, with vegetables and oats. Large quantities of hy have also been brought down by water. In some of the parishes, which used to sell great quantities of wheat for exportation, farms, with a log-house and harn, have been sold at the Sheriff's sales for less than the usual law expences, incurred to effect the sale.

Accounts from New Objectits, to the 26th of September, by the mail, state, that information from every part of the State, but particularly the interior, confirmed the interhent that not more than half a crop of cotton would be made this season.

The Washington City Gazette supposes the amount of claims presented to the Commissioners on the Spanish spoliations to be 15,000,000 dollars, and that it is hardly possible 5,000,000 dollars can pay the principal of actual losses embraced by the treaty.—The whole number of Memorials already presented exceeds 500.

Washington, Oct. 17.—We hear that the hero of New Orleans, General Jackson, has arrived at his seat near Nashville. It is also reported, that he has resigned, or intends resigning, his appointment of Governor of Florida; that, indeed, he never meant to hold the office m. re than long enough to organize the territorial Government. Whether the collison with Judge Fromentin has becclerated his retirement, we know not; nor shall we here undertake to pronounce, whether the Constitution of the United States could be introduced there, but through the needium of an act of Congress. We incline to the negative side of the question.

Accounts have been received from the Facilic Ocean, by the Government at Washington, representing the serious inconvenience that had accrued from the detention of vessels belonging to the United States by the Chillan squadron. The Franklin 74 gun-ship had been dispatched instantly, to afford protection in those seas. The commander had instructions to use every means in his power to give relief, and, if necessary, to compel Lord Cochrane to raise the blockade of the coast.

been dispatched instantly, to allord protection in those ever. And commander had instructions to use every means in his power to give relief, and, if necessary, to compel Lord Cochrane to raise the blockade of the coast.

From the Boston Palladium, Out. 13.—The prevailing fever with which our country has been afflicted seems increasing. It is supposed, on a moderate computation, that there are at present 2000 persons labouring under this complaint in Frederick county, and that of this number at least 200 are dangerously ill.

Gale in the Work Indian.—(From the St. Christopher Gazette, Septe. 25.)—It is our painful duty to announce the particulars of a most devastating hurricane experienced here; several stores were levelled with the ground, many small houses is other parts of the town have been entirely destroyed, sences, trees, Sec. Every estate in the parish, as well as throughout the island, has reconved more or less injury. The cases in many places are laid stat, and crops of provisions destroyed. In Basseterre 201 houses were blown down, 50 of which were levelled completely. Three droghers were foundered, and all on board perished. Nine were killed on shore.

#### IRELAND.

down, 20 of which were levelled completely. Three droghers were blundered, and all on beard perished. Nine were killed on shore.

IRELAND.

In the parish of Killsynn, in the county of Limerick, the houses of six respectable farmers were robbed of arms, by a mounted banditti. On Sunday se'nnight, a large party attacked the house of John Spering and William Davis, near Adare, and seoured two muskets. They also attacked the house of J. Rose, Esq. at Granard; they demanded a cun and a blunderluss, and said they would allow him to retain his fourling-spiece, but, he rejected the offer of compromise, and the headilit retired, after firing two shots into the house, breaking the windows, and several doors. Mr. vilibing's house was also attacked; they broke the hall-door with a sledge, and fired several shots into the windows. A larisk fire was sledge, and fired several shot into the windows. A larisk fire was sledge, and fired several shot into the windows. At larisk fire was sleept up from within, and the villain retired in great contiguous leaving a window, and several windows of Mr. Barry's house, of Kilbodane were broken, and his family treated in great of the bloome. Several does not several when the same night. The doors and windows of Mr. Barry's house, of Kilbodane were broken, and his family treated such several when he had previously sent away his fire-arms. The house of J. Grady, ear Kilfiman, has been squin attacked; the had driven them of two days before, but they now succeeded by tranking the door with a reledge, and threatening him with instant death, they took two years, and some ammunition. The same party levied outributions trom serveral houses, where they did not find arms.—The house of the with provided the burder of the fire of on his knees, and presenting a pistol to his head, threatened to shoot him if he did not give them more arms, which, they said, he possessed. In this rainful situation Mr. Vize was kept, until they searched his house, when they retired. On Friday morning a party of the banditti visited the house of J. Kelly, Esq. near Limerick—they searched for arms, but having before carried off his blanderbuss and imasket, they found nothing, and as usual, under such disappointments, they treated the immakes very roughly.—On Friday evening, Mr. T. Stevens was robbed of two muskets, within a quarter of a mile of Limerick, which he intended to deposit for safety in that city.

By letters received from Mill-street, county of Cork, and its vicinity, it appears that there is not a gentleman's residence from

and rounders will be on her.

Clair, the Adjutant-General, Lord Ayliner, Continuing a trops destined to protect that part of the country, abbnitzed to the Abretine as proposition from Government, whicher they consilient to the Abretine as proposition from Government, whicher they consilient with an opposition from Government, which is the consilient of the consili

reply, intimated that the Judges would take time to constant judgment.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Pearson moved for a criminal inital tidelogy against five persons. The applicants were Anne Carey and Mary 1984 anne Ellis: the parties moved against were, let, a Margistrate of Anne Ellis: the parties moved against were, let, a Margistrate of Anne Ellis: the parties moved against were, let, a Margistrate of Anne Elizabeth Carey had been a married woman, and the wife of reconstances; in the year 1817 her husband died, and the wife to the constances.

Anne Entzaueth Carcy and locen a married woman, and in quantities circumstances; in the year 1817 her husband died, and the wife lodged in Wood-street, Westminster, at the house of a person named Smith, and endeavoured to maintain herself by needle work, in the walks to and from the shops at which she was employed. In Mrs. Carcy happened to meet the gentleman of fortune alluded to on his knees, and presenting a pistol to his head, threatened to shoot him if he did not give them more arms, which, they said, he possessed. In this painful situation Mr. Vize was kept, until they searched his house, when they retired. On Friday morning a party of the banditti visited the house of J. Kelly, Esq. near Limerick—they searched for arms, but having before carried off his blanderbuss and masket, they isonal nothing, and as usual, under such disappointments, they treated the immates very roughly.—On Friday evening, Mr. C. Stevens was robbed of two maskets, within a quarter of a mile of Limerick, which he intended to deposit for safety in that city.

By letters received from Milistreet, county of Cork, and its vicinity, it appears that there is not a gentleman's residence from Kanturk to that town, with the exception of Drishane Castle, the seat of Captain Wallis—and Rathue, the seat of Denis M'Carthy, Esq.—the had not been visited by those nightly disturbers, who prowl about in search of arms. On Monday night a large party surrounded the residence of Charles M'Carthy, Esq. of Churchhill, and immediately forced open she back door; they obtained a sword and two shot pouches, with which they appeared so disappointed that they proposed swearing a famale in the house as to where any other arms could be found. They then proceeded to the house of two tythe-proctors, and destrayed their valuation books and all their notes; after this, they took the rente to Radiner, and broke some windows, but offered no further volkence—of Thursdaya Meeting of Magistrates and Gentlemen of the county of Cork, was held at Buttevant, which was numerously and respect to the his absence frequent letters he regretted that he woon one to a famile of the found. They then proceeded to the loude. After the Hoa. R. Hare, M. P. had taken the

the first inputs, and condoled with her on her resistant to the circumstance he sale, the first of her inability begins in such sports, the first hall held to the circumstance he sale, the circumstance he sale, the begins in the duet of docther let us range the fields, for the fill the above-mentioned letters in August and September, let above-mentioned letters in August and September, let any others of similar effect, Mr. A. returned to his light at Brompton, and resided there usual February, 1821. The entirement of festivation, however, it appeared, was taken. He went out, it listal, one morning; evaning came, but Mr. A. did not return. Several days passed without any tidings being received from hind. At last his heather appeared to solve the difficulties, Mr. A.'s intercourse, with Mrs. Carey must at some time end; no moment more favourable than the then apportunity could obtain and from that moment he would decline, therefore, all further of the commencement of their intimacy, Mr. A. had sworn sier-Piston, and the commencement of their intimacy, Mr. A. had sworn the gip should never want, and had promised atall events to settle 1801, 3 per upon her; Mr. A., inates do is a namity of 1001, a pear, early fig. 3 per upon her; Mr. A., inates do is a namity of 1001, a pear, early fig. 3 per upon her; Mr. A. inates do is a namity of 1001, a pear, early fig. 3 per upon reprind the order of the pear of the pe

ants, nine in number, several of whom were respectable as allowers of Cheltenham, and were convicted at the last Assizes for Gloucestershire, of a riot in the towa of Cheltenham, and of assaulting tertain Excise Officers in the execution of their duty, in seizing some window-blinds in the shop of one of the defendants, which had not paid the Excise duty.—Affidavits were put in on behalf of the defendants, in mitigation of punishments; and, after hearing Counsel on both sides, the Court sentenced Thomas Gregory, Thomas Boucher, Daniel Boucher, Francis Rawlins, and William Rawlins, to 12 months' imprisonment in the House of Correction; Francis Rawlins to paya-fine of 501.; Daniel Alder and John Alder to be imprisoned six months, the latter to pay a fine of 251.; and William Peachey and George Purk to be imprisoned for four months; and all the defendants to enter into security for their good behavious for those years.

William Peachey and Greaten to enter into security for their good schaped and all the theteidants to enter into security for their good schaped and the latest to enter into security for their good schaped and the followed another.—On the motion of the Solicitor-General, these defendants, William Millis and Richard Lowe, who were convicted at the last Assizes for Berkshire, of a riot and assault upon David Deadman and Thomas Pike, who had been witnesses in an Exchequer suit for semugaling, were sentenced to four months imprisonment in Reading good, and billis was ordered to pay a fine of 501, and both defendants were required to give security fast sheir good behaviour for three years.

The Miles which Pattern and John Mi Mahass, were brought up to pective the sentence of the Court, having been epawicaid, at the last Arizas for Laucashire, of ascattling two Excise officiers, in the trecution of their duty, at Liverpool. They were sentenced to pay a fine of 1501, such, and to be imprisoned in some instable in the Efficience, Liouse of Correction.

sex liquee of Corrections: in the constant of the second of the constant of th

inter Cotas i colonia i se e come interes i estima N Con propositi transferancia i care i care interes i come

The Attorney-lieuged, and the compact the attention of his borden, for several mass that I came the attention of his borden, for several mass that II came the population of his borden, for several mass that II came the population of his borden, for several mass that II came the population of the borden, which is the population of the borden of the Vice Chance there in behalf of the poor of Tunbridge. The bill amongs other things, prayed that the funds, now so considerable, might be apprepriated to the purposes of the chart, and appropriated to the same purposes. I saving taken a zeneral review of the leading features of the case, his Lordship said the question materially turned on the meanics to be given to the will of Sir Andrew Judd; and, his opinion therefore was, that the Decree of Mr. Morour should be confirmed; but, in order to obvide e-crain difficulties, the words "will," or "intended will," should be infroduced; and an order to that effect was accordingly inneae.

Fannay—The Eving v. George Bere.—The Solicitor-General moved the judgment of the Court upon this defendant, for publishing a number of the Republicus, at Carille's along, in Fleetevet, in July last.—Several andievits were put in by the defendant, and read by the Clerk of the Court:—Mr. Cooper addressed the Court on itself of the prisoner, at great length,

The Solicitor-General replied; and Mr. Justice Bayley delivered the judgment of the Court, which was, that the defendant be imprisoned in Winchester good for the term of six months, and at the expiration of that period for the term of six months, and to pay a fine of 501.

Bayney have enterneed to be imprisoned four months, and to pay a fine of 501. Ase which occupied the atten-

to pay a fine of 50l.

Boardof Excise.—John Morion and Henry Hust were charged with having manufactured soap at an unentered place, and, upon several other counts, with having insurred penaltics to the amount of 600l. The latter defendant alone appeared.—B. F. Gardner, an Officer of the Excise, stated, that on the 17th of Sept. he discovered in White Hart-place, Kennington, a complete and extensive seap manufactory, with apparatus and a large quantity of imperfectly formed soap and some materials, the whole of which he seized.—From the evidence adduced, the Court expressed themselves satisfied that Mr. Hunt had not been engaged in the undertaking.—Mr. Hunt was then sworn, and examined as a winess. He said that he met the defendant, John Mswton (whom he knew some time since, and who was known in Lawbeth by the name of Irish Jack), soon after the seizure had been made. The witness was extremely angry with him for making use of his name (in taking the premises where the soap manufactory was discovered), when Morton asked him in reply, what occasion he had to be angry, since there were more John Hunts than one?—The Court said, this was an implied acknowledgment on the part of Morton, and condemned the apparatus and woods found area.

#### POLICE.

nounced indement the apprinture and goods foundation the garanties.

POLICE.

Mannon House.—On Thursday, a manifished Thompson, was charged with having stolen a pair of boots, the property of a labouring ram.—The complainant stated; that he was at work in America-quare, in cleaning the sewer, and had left his must pipes close by for the space of a minute, and on turning round lowards, where they lay, he row the prisoner take them up and make off with them, after having handed one of them to an accomplice.—The prisoner, in his defence, said, that he was a Scotsman from Aberdem, and had been for a long time in great distress. He had friederity where to get work, but without success; he had offered to isbour for his food gloue, but could not get even that, or any relief list condition, he said, was at length so much reduced, that he had only the selectrative to starve or to stead, and he did not bestate in choosing the latter.—The prisoner was asked why, if his condition, he said, was at length so much reduced, that he had only the selectrative for the properties of the proposal to share the bouts immediately I asked him; I had never seen him before.—The Lord Mayor convicted the prisoner as a common pillerer, being found at large without any visible means to obtaining his livelihood, and sentebeed him to be imprisoned to hard labour in the House of Correction for two months, and during the time to be whipped.

Bow-Srager.—On Wednesday, Mr. R.—B.—, well known in the sporting circles, appeared to put in bail to answer to an indictment, which had been found against him and Frederick (Ild-field (under the statute prohibiting gaming for money above a certain mount). For having mon at one tince a sum exceeding Isl. from one Francie Power, the Wagnstrates

for three months, and let him be well florged. The prisoner then changed countenance, and the unfortunate mother supplicated in tears to have the "flogging" omitted. In this entreaty she was joined by the daughter.—The Maristrate (Mr. Chambers) strongly censured both mother and sister for making so absurd a request, and observed, that if the unfeeling son had received such punishment as he was about to undergo, some years ago, there would probably be no necessity now for making any complaint.—The hoy was the "taken to prison.

LAM ETH-PBEET.—Thursday, Israel Alexander, driver of Mr. Aloss's Alishop Stortford Stage Coach, appeared to an information at the suit of George Markin, wherein he was charged with driving his employer's coach at a turious rate, so as to endanger the lives of his Majesty's subjects.—The Magistrate convicted the defendant in the penalty of Bl. and December.

In the penalty of M. and M. costs.

Managenous - reserve—Monday, the driver of a backney-coach
was charged by the Hou. George Henry, son of the Earl of Bristol.

Mr. Heevey stated, that as Wednesday night, as he was nothering home in his cabriedes. Boss Designated Wester, for Regentistreet, his cabriedes that stated his between placed agross the road, for the purpose of obstiticting the passage of the street. The sale of the historian jumped of to remonstrate with the conclusion and proposed of to remonstrate with the conclusion and proposed of the tater retured to stir, alleging that the footning jumped off to remonstrate with the conclusion are the profiled to the sale of the cabriolets, and the footning jumped off to remonstrate with the conclusion are the profiled to the proposed of the sale of the remonstrate with the conclusion and relies and the sale of the remonstrate with the conclusion and relies and in the sale of the read and relies of the way, almost the footning in and relies to the sale of the road, and that he was justified in positions. The conclusion side of the road, and that he was justified in positions has position. He disclaimed all knowledge of, or participation in the acts of the bye-standers. The Magistrate scatened him to pay a fine of 20s, and costs for obstructing the public way. The conclusions and the fine, and was discharged.

MANY-LE-BONG OFFICE.—There are nine persons in costody, charged with a burglary, at Mr. Orde's, in Berkeley-square. The house was left in the charge of a female, who had a suitor, a man of the name of Jago, a principal in the robbery. He was before known to the Folice; to carry his plans into execution he married the servant in care of the house, and introduced the offery prisoners are various times, five of whom are youths, and the others females. Part of the violen property is traced to the shop of pawnbrokers and others, and many of the prisoners are identified. The property lost amounts in value to several hundred poundary. The prisoners were remanded for another examination.

Wosaur-Stager.—Qu Wednesday, eight fellows, forming part of a nost formidable gang of pickpockets, were charged the configuration in Chur

Correction for three months; Haswell, Letter, and Showell were permitted to find good bail; and Castles was discharged.

RECORDER's RESPORT—On Monday the Recorder made his report to His Majesty, in council, of the prisoners who were capitally convicted at the October Sessions, when the following were ordered for execution on Tuesday, the 27th instant:—Ann Norris, and Amey Steele, for robberies in dwelling-houses; Samuel Hayward, for a burglary at Somers-town; Jaseph Soith, for uttering a forged 101. note, and John Jacotts, for a highway robber; at Whitechapel.

Executions.—On Wednesday morphing, the eight following malefactors were.—executed at the Old Bailey:—Josiah Cadunan, for attaring forged 5t. notes; Edmand Sparrow, for uttering forged 5t. notes; Edmand Sparrow, for the light in the remaining to long the pound note; and others to a large amount.

This unfortunate young man belongs, we indicestand to a respectable family; W. Garton, for stealing six sheep. This unhappy man was near the age of vixty-awarn; Isaac Colelia, a Jew, for a highway robbery. He was attended by a pricat of his own persuasion and two friends. At half-past eight o'clock, the platform fell, and the unfortunate sufferers were no more.—The eight unhappy men, with the exception of the Jew, were attended in their last moments by the Ordinary, and by Mr. Baker.—Cadunan, when the fatal rope had been placed round his neck, addressed the spectators in a firm, deliberate, and unfaultering manner, nearly as fullows:—"My friends and fellow Countrymen—it is with the agentic feelings of a husband, who has breught his wife into the same disgraps with himself, that I now add. cas you. I have drawn down upon myself the sentence of the law—to that I now salunist. Let it be told to my King; to my Sovereign, that I now salunist. Let it be told to my King; to my Sovereign, that I now salunist. Let it be told to my Ki

The astonishing difference between the present prices of the best London printed Chintz Furnitures, Moreens, Morino Damasks, &c. and the same description of Goods produced in former years, is beyond all conception. No oil Extablishment can possibly afford to sell a Stock which has been years accumulating, within at least 30 per cent. of Mits and Edwards's immense Assertment, every piece of which has been manufactured within the last few months. The new and fashionable article of French Stripes, in every shade of colouring, can only be procured at their New Chintz Furniture and Moreen Warebouse, No. 134, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover square.

the last tew mounts. In each of the last interest of French Stripes, in every shade of colouring, can only be procured at their New Chittz Burndure and Moreen Warehouse, No. 134, Oxford street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

Advertisement.]—The Country versus London.—The second Number of "The Country Constitutional Guardian, and Literary Magazine," published at Bristol by J. M. Gutch, will be received in town by P. C. and J. Rivington, on Saturday lie 1st December, and to be by them supplied to the Trade and the Public on that flay. Atmospts a variety of subjects, the Second Number will contain "A Reply to Cato, on the Constitutional Association—An Ode on the Kings Beturn—A Continuation of the Age of George the Third; subject, The Succession; The British Martial—A few Hints to young Mr. Lamb an—Observations on the Agricultural Report," &c. &c.—The First Number cell shortly be reprinted, price 2s.

Advertisement.]—If the reader is afflicted with Fistula, or similar diseases, we swould ask, has be ever heard of the late Murtin Van Butchel; who used to treat these completins in a way peculiar to himself, and to effect sures signestanty-exally-without harlog recourse to either Cutting, Caustic or Confinement, which is also usual practice.—We find his son, D. D. Van Butchell, surgeon, accoucher, who resides at No. 48, South-street, Berkeleysquare, continues to perform curves of the most dangerons cases by the same method, and is as completely successful. Both rich and poor, who are thus mailiered, will do well to observe, he requires no remuneration smill they are satisfied a cure has been performed; in fact, the puor are relieved gratis, if respectably recommended.

Admentification —A candid examination of professional pretensions is and Co. Members of the Reval College of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of a certain class of disorders, especially to such as arise from Nervous Beblity. Their work, "The Ægis of Life," in full explanation of these subjects, may te had at No. 20, Paternouser-roy, or

these subjects, may be had at No. 20. Pateriouster-row, or at any booksellers. No diseases are felt with greater polarancy by the sufferer than those occasioned by his own improdence; and in no cases of consultation is liberality of education is the Professor more desirable than where the most unbounded confidence is placed, and the most inviolable secresy is expected: thus the terms are plainly stated at the first interview, or in answer to letters describing the case, and enclosing a bank more. Medicines can be forwarded when any part, however distant.—It, Bouverlo-street, Fleet-street, London.

Advertisement.]—No Discovery of the kind has been so generally adopted in the l'asbionable World as Atkinson's Vegetable Hairfoll, or Curling Fluidy it is now considered an indispensible appendage to the foliet, for receiverality the hair; it is so re-eminent, that medical men of the first caminence presente he hair it is so re-eminent, in the mair, it is so re-eminent, that medical men of the first caminence presented by any such as fevers, ascunchement, or other illness, change of climate, perspiration, intense study, &c. it is warranted to restore it to its original thickness, and beauty; for dressing the hair, it is far preferable to the extracts, or pomatums, making the hair softer and more glousy, and giving it such trees, if and elasticity, that itrefains its curl during exercise, or in changing capture. Price 3s. 6d.; 10s. 6d., and one guinea.—And Atkinson's Vegetable Dye, well known as the only infallible article which changes grey or red late on the head, or whickers, to an guinea may be a new process, removes reduces, landness, and ancressness from the sidn, prevents its chapping, and makes it soft, white, and even. Price 3s. Bond street, Guesson 12s. Fold at 44. Genard-street, Peace, 39s. Bond street, Guesson 12s. Frith-street, and 45. Oxford-street, Peace, 29s. Bond street, Guesson 12s. Frith-street, and 45. Oxford-street. Baley and Blaw. Cockaput-rateret, Press. 29s. Sept. Sept. 20s.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We will nest week search for an answer to Honestun.
We think of reserving G. G.'s communication till Parliament
meets, when it may be wanted.
Mm. Colbumu'n letter in the Chronicle of yesterday might seem
to deny that the jurgraph which appeared in John Bull about
Lapu Mobulu was paid for; we must therefore beg to repeat, that
nothing but the consideration of one pound would have secured her
Latyphip a place in this Paper, even among Striped Furniture and
Chroling Fhide, in whose society, after all, the flourished in our colimiture.

We thank BRISTOLIS.

We thank Bristolis.

J. B. is too diffuse for a subject so sparkling.

Ringle Z. has been received.

Dugit poin likely some nipulal—88.—

We do not quarrel with Cavendo Tutur, but he must allow the foke was a good one.

Ton Piper Pipes may be assured that Lambton dare do no such thing—uroe be to the Yellow Boy, if he does.

A. G. S. will see we have started same enquiries.

Twitten, Olliver Holdpast, Pro Patria, Truth, the Frequenten of Covent Garden Theatre, X. Y., Crito, True Blue, and Reflector, have been received.

The subject J. H. G. B. clinde's to, is too delicate to be touched spin yet, at all events.

We are obliged to our friend J. B.

Celeratar kull be attended to.

Jiles in our next.

MILES in our next.

Mn. Bridle's second letter came too late for insertion.

Mnny other communications have been received, but from our peculiur situation this week we are unable to reply to them in detail; and we trust that any other omissions which may strike the readers of this Number will, upon the same ground, be treated with indul-

TO SOLICITORS, STUDENTS. MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, and OTHERS.—Just published for 1822, on fine large post See. price sewed

(THERS.—Just published for 1872, on five large post five, price sewed, 2a, half bound, 4s.

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THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for Nov. 1, contains, besides the usual Varieties, the following Original papers.

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# PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Our report of the operations in the Funds is altogether unin-teresting; prices have been stationary, almost without precedent. Cor-sols for the account terminating on Wednesday next, have con-tinued at 7%, and for January, 7%, at which there have alternately been buyers and sellers. The Five Per Cent. Navy Annuities have declined to 1101 t.

declined to 1102 t.

Owing in a great measure to the new arrival of the Mails, very little business has been transacted in Foreign Securities, and the value is unvaried, except Columbian Bonds, which have risen from \$20.000.

THE GRAND HISTORICAL PRINT, representing the PRO-CESSION from WESTMINSTER HALL to the ABBEY, they inc E. CESSION from WESSTMINSTER HALL to the ABBET, shawing the appearance of the surrounding Baildings, &c. on the 18th of July, 1831, the day of the Coronation of his Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, is now ready for delivery at the Publisher's, G. Humphrey, No. 77, St. James's-street, London. Prize 41, is, beautifully coloured, size of the Print is 44 inches by 9 ditto.

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# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

WE have to announce to our readers that the sentence of the Court of King's Bench was yesterday past upon MR. WEAVER the present, and MESSES. SHACKELL and AR-ROWSMITH, the late proprietors of this paper, for having inserted a libel upon the late LADY WROTTESLEY, the daughter of the EARL of TANKERVILLE, the wife of SIR JOHN WROTTESLEY, and the sister of the HON. HENRY GREY BENNETT: the present member for Shrewsbury.

We had intended to-day to have laid before our friends some observations upon the case, our own ignorance of the Lady's death, our anxious and immediate suppression of the words charged as libellous, and some remarks upon the sentence itself. As it may be supposed our minds are not in a fit state to discuss (as calmly as it should be discussed) such a question—a question so vitally important to our interest, we therefore have determined to let the week pass over, and defer till next Sunday that which we may have to offer to the public.

Philosophers tell us, that there is a satisfaction in all ills, and that good grows out of evil-far as we are and ever shall be from complaining of injustice from such courts and such judges as ours in Enguann, we must hope, that the charge made against us of being hirelings, or tools of the Government, (which we have always repelled with disdain,) will at least be done away with, by the sentence the three parties implicated have just received :-- an imprisonment of NINE MONTHS each, and a fine to the amount of 1100 POUNDS, are no marks of Court favour; but we have promised ourselves and our readers to postpone our reflections upon this matter till next week, quite sure that the support our INDEPENDENT and UN-BOUGHT efforts in the cause of the King and Constitu-TION have hitherto met with will not fail us now, and that, though we pledge ourselves not to go begging alous to pay our fines, the friends of LOVALTY and GOOD BRDER will continue that encouragement which they have hitherto so decidedly given us, during the privation and confinement which one LINE, written in a moment of zeal, has jurily (we have no doubt) brought upon us.

THAT steady going, immutable paper, the TIMES, in which were published the sycophantic letters of VETUS about LORD WELLESLEY, some years since, has, in its columns of Wednesday, a pretty sharp stap at his Lord-ship; while on the other hand, in opposition to their sickening flummery about WILSON now, we have the following paragraph in the same paper respecting him, which appeared in the year 1816:—

sickening flummery about Wilson now, we have the following paragraph in the same paper, respecting him, which appeared in the year 1816:—

"Of the affair of Sin Remar Wilson, Bauer, and Tevrentsaon, we have been extremely cautious of speaking, from a respect for some of the parties, and likewise from a general welling of bamanity towards men who were suffering, however alightly, the ponalties of the law. There is, in truth, only one of them whose political consequence renders him descring of notice; and his friends, unluckily, will force his name upon public attention. They are, says a morning paper of yesterday, happily arrived in England, after their long user pandul generations. Whether this is really meant to make Sin Romer Wilson and his friends look ridiculous or not, we cannot tell; but we are sure it can do them no good. Three months? imprisonment a long and painful persecution? of men who had rescued fro: publishment a criminal that had done all he could (and that all not a little) to overthrow the Government of his country! No one questions, however we and others may pallight the conduct of the three persons is question by the plea of humanity, that they noted very wrong—that they did that which they had no business to do. What I'vit may be said, had they no business to be humane? Oh yes; as shuch their had pea of humanity a motive for violating the laws of any country wherein they may reside: or if they do, they have no right to be angrateful. They were tried by a law that was not made for them; and when convicted, they were sentenced to the least possible management which that law could inflict. Now, does it, or does it not, become such men to complain of persecutions? What, would they have had even the very slightest award of the old law set aside for the same impartial purpose? We can tell them, that if they had been guilty of a similar display of humanity in England, they would have been very much disposed to put them in his place. Let them not, therefore, talk of personation; but let the elemenc

On FRIDAY the TIMES advocates the CHURCH, and makes a quotation from BISHOP WATSON-" to shew (as "they themselves say) that they are no enemies to that esta-"blishment, although some," they add, "(but more espe-"cially one rancorous crooping ragunafin,) have cudea-"voured to represent them." This is hard language, and not elegant, but it evidently alfudes to the Morning CHRONICLE, and though strungly put, is certainly not more than that paper deserves.

There is in another part of the article in question, an allusion to "the day of trouble; when the noblity and their families will "and support, and when consequently

plouded, but we and it still haunting the puniters of Piles, ing house square. We shall shortly lay before our maders. the opinion the TIMES newspaper has most liberally and

No man of feeling can contemplate the department of capital punishments in this country, without some interest and no man, we should think, would be so micely ing as to recur to the past conduct of those who have part the last great forfeit of the Taw. But the tone recently adopted by the Radicals upon this subject, calls for a

We have had occasion before, to remark the sensitiveness of the Radicals, upon the subject of handing, ULIDASLAUS JESELLO, did not more dread the smell of apples, nor JACOBUS FOROLIVIENSIS, look with greater suspicion upon garlick, than these men, when they talk in fear and apprehension of the gallows: it is always uppermost in their thoughts; and, as the TIMES is the leader of the faction, we find the "danger of the subject," perpetually treated of. His MAJESTY could not go to HANOYER, but they were all of a fume, lest the Lords Justices should hang somebody; who it was, for whom they particularly trombled, we never exactly made out; and, in short, whosever they can, they express a very strong feeling wood the subject.

But latterly, a new use has been made of their personal fears, or rather, they have taken a new line whereon to express them. They have a double object in their remarks upon executious, and with a sucaking false shew of pity, arraign, not the justice of the law, but the lumanity of the

SOVERRIGN.
The Times newspaper gives two accounts of the effection of CADMAN on Wednesday, for uttering forged note, and a long article of its own upon the subject, to which we must call the notice of our readers.

After describing the noble and heroic manner is the the unfortunate person was ridded of his irons, the Hami

\*When Carman appeared upon the platform, there was \$ 1000, and frequently cried out, Shame, shame, so merch; Gid blue and frequently cried out, Shame, shame, so merch; Gid blue and frequently cried out,

This, if true—which is FALSE—means what will be the ly need not answer the question.

With respect to the cries of " murder," and " Get bles you," they were used by one or two of the mob when Bal-LINGHAM was hanged, for that murder about which the CHRONICLE made droll verses, and were even heard when that martyr to the CAUSE, MR. THISTLEWOOD, surreddered his brave spirit in the same place. To be sure, with men of such politics as those the Times professes, this is men of such pointer as those the TIMES professes, this is not wonderful. But, knowing the TIMES as well as we do. we would ask them, if they cared one straw about Main Capman or his case either? or whether they did not do with him as their old Pay-mistress CABOLINE of directly many the proper if possible a work of many the proper if possible a work of many transfer. want to prove, if possible, a want of mercy in the heart of our Sovuanton—in a heart full of tenderness, grace, and

want to prove, if possible, a want of mercy in the heart of our Sovumages—in a heart full of tenderness, grace, and feeling? To be surethey did; and to forward this great end, they go out of their way, to illustrate the Newtonic (aslendar, with the following original notice.

"Another of the sufferers, Cadinan, instained with stelly excellent character. His talents were considerable. He had served and been severely wounded in the service of his country, and sou reduced to the commission of wrine by the pressured distress, arising from the want of employment. When he sommitted the crime for which he has suffered, his wile lay daugerously ill, and he had not the means of procuring for her the commission different had not the means of procuring for her the common necessaries of life. He conducted himself, after the order for execution had arrived with becoming firmness; and he would have been perfectly resigned, had not his reflections been embittered by the procedestion that he was about to suffer the soverest sentence of the law, while many normanus offerent long cureer of grail, had been permitted to escape. But for this consideration, he had, he could have borne his doom with tranquillity. Is it not stream that he was about now be withheld, and opportally in the present instance, from one so yearng, previously so respectable, street and seduced by circumstances so peculiar, and so unpructiced in transactions of this nature, and after a learned Judge had declared that the recommendation of his case for mercy by the Jury should receive consideration? But these are a few only of the anomalies arising from penaltics of excessive severity. It is, indeed, unaccountable that enactments so sanguinary in their character thould fall in their intended effect, when it is evident that crime is increasing under them, and when their energy by the Jury should receive consideration?

In their intended effect, when it is evident that crime is increasing under them, and when their eventure is not be inhumanity, inefficacy, and i

itself assented, by three distinct majorities, to the principal proby the petitioners.

"These remarks have arisen from the antiff scene when we yesterday exhibited, and from the affecting consideration that five more persons are sentenced to suffer on Tuesday next. Thus, unless the intercessions of humanity prevail, will one saibild witness the dying convulcions of thirteen human beings in the short space of one week! It is carriestly hoped, however, that conpassion will be extended on behalf of those whose remaining days have been numbered. It is the duty of every one to eart himself to the utmost to save the life of a fellow-creature. Traisilly in such cases is a criminal dereliction of duty; for no man, soccer private his station, can foresee the extent of the benefits which his private his station, can foresee the extent of the benefits which his individual exertions may produce. Let no one delude himself with the impression that others are engaged in that course which his own feelings dictate to be his duty, leet he should find, too late, that human life has been sacrificed through his SUPPLINESSES AND INDIFFERENCE!!"

What the inference intended to be drawn from all this is there can he little doubt—what the particular mode is which "every one is to exert himself" to save the theres and other convicts ordered for execution next Tuesday, we are at a loss to understand; the caution against timidity tooks strange, and the rousing "call to action", somewhat less cautions than the OLD TIMES generally is taken the Many.

of our readers who do not see the Traces, and we believe and trust There are thousands of them who never 40 see allusion to "the day of trouble; when the nobility and it; will perhaps be drawn away by the falseleds contheir families will "need support, and when consequently tained in the paragraph we have quated, to feel that were they and their consections can only impact weakness to merry might have been shown by the illustrious personage any body to whom they belong."

The really had thought that this cant was interly example and and young in crime at Ma. Cannan, But



on the collewing day, the Times itself, and evoluting to save some of its little reputation, consents to admit the following extends from an Evening paper, with a little annotation mition of its own:

It is not then, as generally approved (from a statement that the statement in a morning paper) that Cadman had only twice uttor-discipled notes. It had for a considerable period been engaged if only in the unlaugul persuit, and she (under an assumed it is filling the forget notes to the uttores, who paid them is likeling the forget notes to the uttores, who paid them is it will in the first instance, and also one forget in the unitarity and in putting off the considerable who were their instruments in putting off the little will, in the first instance, that caused the providerable who was sent to the considerable with the consider

ho certainly believed what he stated.

Clor, who certainty believed what he stated.

As for the respectable solicitor who sont the account to the Times, we think he would be found with some difficulty; and as to the readiness with which the Times takes apon itself to vouch for what they "are sure he believed," we think it highly meritorious. The truth we really think is, that the Times lugged forward Mr. Carman, as an object for mercy, because they knew, mercy could not, in justice, have been extended the precisely (as we said before) upon the same principle as the QUREW intercoded for the old offender, PRICE: but, if they have been foolish to believe an attorney for the old opender, PRICE: Dut, If they have been rooten to the believe an attorney, and were really bundled of knowing any thing about CADMAN of themselves, then they deserve to be handed over to the care of their own friend, who dined with DR. AUTOMARCHI, in Parls, while he was living in Leicester-square; or to the siore saving protection of the Dunbar correspondent, and the MORNING CHRONICLE, who reduced the COUNTESS of LAUDERDALE to ashes without any ceremony

\*Not maisfied, however, with simply contradicting them-selves on Friday, the OLD TIMES renews the subject yescordey; and having exposed their ignerance with respect to C. That An in one paper, they do us the favour in the next to shew up their entire ignorance of his partner in crime and punishment, ELLIS; upon this person they put forth an culogium of the most flourishing nature, talked of his gaqius, his parentage, &c. when lo and behold, out comes a communication from some person who was at etheol with him, shewing that he was a dunce, dissolutely and viciously inclined, and to crown all, that his name was not ELLIS!

and this appears in yesterday's Times.

After all this detection, the Times thinks it necessary to make out a kind of article upon the subject, and beaten, inside out a kind of article upon the subject, and beaten, defeated, and shewn up in its efforts, to impress its readers with the obdurate hard-heartedness of the Monarch, it hurns short round upon the dead victims of the law, and of Cadman its favourite (while it thought it would answer any purpose in the cause) it declares, that—they believe all the tales they have since heard about him," and, loss have no hesitation in saying, that he was a MURDERER of the most afrocious and deliberate kind, and that the facts of his case, (of that case which eight and forty hours before, they declared to be one of particular interest and hardship) if really known, will be found to strengthen the manuscripts of the abolition of capital punishments rather antimes of the abolition of capital punishments rather

Mat. of their epinion be, thus forcibly changed, what incremes of the fact, that the people were interested about Mar. Carman? where are the ground of the vast multitude; the cries of minder? they are gone the same way as the indent, respectability, virtue, and ingenuity of the object of them; they never whisted but in The TIMBs; and really we indust say, that of all the exposures that Paper has subjected had to this last is nerhous the most striking and the most Latself to, this last is perhaps the most striking and the most his instance the making blunders himself, and then the himself, and then the himself and then shallying Ministers upon his own wrong data, has (however wanton) more felly in it than knavery; but to puff off the lives and characters of two hardened offenders against the law, (of whom it is evident they know nothing), merely for the sake of creating an interest in their favour, and casting is stigms his a quarter whence it was impossible, from the nature of their crimes, they could expect mercy, is mart of a system of political atrocity, the existence of which even in the Out TIMES Newspaper itself, nothing but its clear and convincing detection could have led us to have believed.

#### POLICE.

mine In Monday's TIMES appeared an elaborate detail of an The supplies of the continue o his Lordship in the Times newspaper:-

And TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Jentul TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Jentul TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Jentul Descring in your paper of this morning, a paragraph in your police report, stating that I gave directions to my coachman to wait for me at Covent-garden Theatre, opposite the Royal engage, I request you will contradict the assertion, as I never gave have any such derections, nor did I write to the siting Magistrate to the min mithout bail (as the report also states), as the messen-

Minerate him mithout bail (as the report also states), as the mescengree who delivered him my note was an housekeeper, who went
here for the express purpose of bailing the coachman.—I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,
Gruswener-street, Nov. 19, 1821.

If one could imagine any body connected with the
street to be pussessed of any feeling, we should think
to observe repeated raps over the knuckles must be vastly dis-H CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR

#### HUMBUG.

Teasday, Nr

against timidity versual with the history of their country, and who ought, grading lenish as public journalists, to be able to apply the reress, the truets that the British nation will not desert her in her present persecuted date:

- Alemogands—"With other sacred papers, to Lord Warwick's and Pethic many systems which are growing up and becuring care, for Chave, my grand-daughter, when I am no more. Not to prove and prolifies, as they accompute the means of the acted upon till the King's denise.—I. With other sacred papers, to Lord Warwick's care, for Chave, my grand-daughter, when I am no more. Not to be acted upon till the King's denise.—I. With a the conducted heir of Augustus, King of Paland, your grights will find aid of the Sovereign that you are allied to by blood, should the family of your father act unjustly; but may for whose printiples we enterpoint contains respect, could the great Disposer of all things direct otherwise. The Princess of the contains the contains a contain respect, could be great Disposer of all things direct otherwise. The Princess of the contains and the contains an

be so blind as 10 silbinit for the paper were the selice in (we have no stoubt well paid for) paragraphs hidden the pompous title of "RELINION AND MORALITY AMONG
THE SOLDIEGES?"

THE SOLDIESS?

"Restours and Morality amonous the Soldiess.—Schudsy evening, a very numerous and highly respectable useting was held at the Goat Tavern, Pindico, to take into consideration the bestmenus of raising a Friendly Society and Bethel Union, for the purpose of promoting Religion and Alorality amonous Soldiers. The Rev. Mrr. Smrrn, of Pennance, took the Chair, and was supported by several respectable and eminent individuals. The most conspicuous feature of the meeting was that of two of the Fife Guards lieing present, who delighted planches of a very interesting description, in support of the measures about to be adopted to raise an institution for the purpose mantioned, and which met with great applause. Several other persons deligered their sentiments, and various resolutions were framed. The meeting lasted till a late hour, when the assembling contributed sowards the object for which they had met, and departed."

The Brev. Mrs. Smrrn is a very you vendent personage—and whether he cases from Penzance, or from John-q'-Grant's

and whether became from Penzance, or from John of Great's house, is a matter of very little importance, as he may be found in any intervening city, bordigh, village or hander, by dozons—we mean his name—and that is all that was wanted upon the above eccasion. We have no pleasure, our readers may rest assured, in bringing forward men to public notice in new characters, or fa stripping these who public notice in new characters, or in stripping tipes who have long worn borrowed plumes of their usurped qualifications; but it is equally our pledge, and our duty to speak truth in the hour of danger, and to put our Country limit on their grand logalist the Wiles and articles of artifician and mischiosous Agitators. Our opinion of Mr.

WILDERFORCE we have reluctantly been compelled to give to the world—and the single anerdote (if, no other existed) of his having procured MR. OVERTON the York living, is sufficient to stamp his character for ever it is a volume!

This Bethel Goat Tavern Meeting is another oughing either of this person, or of his numerous dependants and allies, who have risen into notice by taveru conventicles, affies, who have rises into notice by favern conventices, and by eulogizing each other in every town where they borrow or hire a room for their purpose; their object is Church schism, and this they have effected to a laurentable extent; by following implicitly, riorially, and to the letter, the old Puritans. They, like them, have tald the people, as LOHD GRAY, and other amiable reformers of the State, in their vocation, are in the constant habit of doing, that Churchmen in general are dumb dogs, and themselves the exclusive recipients of Divine grace. We have only to read and compare the writings of these dissenters within the Church, with those of their models during the latter period of ELIMABERTH, when they were creeping into their designs, to perceive at once what is their ultimate object. They are too subtile in their generation to allow us for a moment to suppose this extraordinary coincidence is accidental; and they are too zealous and active in the adapta-tion of their worldly policy; and the acts of political chi-capery, to admit a doubt of their intention to play the

whele game.
The Bible Societies have established their influence from one end of the country to the other. The command of money, raised under the form of contributions to this seeingly philauthropic and, abstractedly, merkoriens deseeiningly philauthropic and, austractory, men not and sign, when united with the Charch for the person property of the press; and the liberty of conscience, like the legithest rights of men, is perverted into a means of overflir wing our establishments,

civil, political, and exclosiastical.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject with renewed apprehension, by this open attempt (for it has long been carried on by intrigue, and private modes of conversion) to draw the soldiery into their shares. If Government continue blind or inntentive to these proceedings, a very few years will put it out of the power of any Government to abook them,

We need not recur to our annuls for proefs in aid of this assection. A praying army, and a synod of military saints, are not new things in our history. Hume tells us, in speaking of the atrocious acts and sanguinary dispositions of the Roundkeads in general, that— The army itself was infected with like humours. Everard, a disbanded soldier, having preached that the time was now come—when the commonity of goods would be releved among the christians, led-out his followers to take possession of the land wind being warried before this General, he refused to

land; and being carried before his General, he refused to salue him, because he was but his fellow creature.

Look at this, ye rulers of the land, and if the thing be suffered to go on, at least, condescend to let us know how the consequences which formerly rusted, are to be averted from our still happy and prosperous country; or whether these who are in the opposite extreme of licentiaus insubordination to all civil authority, and prepared to set the forch to our holiest institutions, are to be looked to as auxiliaries. against the encroachments of spiritual pride and intole-rance?—Politics, as well as misery, brings a man ac-quinted with strange bed-fellows. MR. WILBERFORCE is proud to call the HONOURABLE GENTLEMAN (HENRY BROUGHAM!!!) HIS FRIEND! and any other honouraile gentleman, no doubt, who, without any very great zeal in the cause of divine truth, may find it convenient to court popularity in a School Committee, or exhibit his powers of oratory on the arena of a Bible Society Meeting.

# MRS. SERRES.

Turs great buly, like the American steam frigates, is armed at all points, and now that she is even cast off by Mr. Double-Ex-SMERIFF-PARKINS, as lat as her claims to the dignity of our Royal Family go, out she comes with some more documentary ovidence, to show that she is a Polish Princess! 1!

Her Highness has put forth a state paper upon this subject, of which the full uning is a copy:—

"The Printess of Cumberland, anxious to satisfy the public as to the justice of her claims, gives the underwritten copy of one of her grandfather's letters, which she piedes her hough has only been seen by four or five individuals. Having experienced a severe illness, she truets that the British nation with not desert her in her present accreased rate.

lemnly attest; thut you are the had of that allegations of series. May the Almighty guide you to all your distinctions of birth. Mine has been a life of trial, but not of crime."

This document possesses the same peculiarity which marks all her-important papers all the parties mentioned are dead, and, like her other listories, the point of this ones is to be kept secret till they are so. J. W.'s advice is upto to be seen till he is "no more," nor acted upon " till the King's demisa." LORD WARWICK, the KING of POLAND, the PRINCESS, and old JOHNAY WILMOT, himself arosali. gone now, and here, therrfore, we have a claim to the Polish dignity exhibited, equally absurd and contemptible

with that made to English rank.
We have no patience with this HUMBUW. The BRITIAN
NATION would be fallen indeed, if it were to be moved by the persecutions of a possum whose only enemies are her lawful creditors, and whose only sufferings have been brought upon her by a wanton incorment of debts which she knew she had no means to defray. Government (who, we must say, soom accasionally to slumber, even when their best interests call loudly upon them to act) should put a stop to this poor creature's nonsonne; by the reiteration of her absurdities we shall, by and bye, have some fools believe that she really is something more than that, which we knows she in.

#### TO JOHN BULL

Sin,—I send you a second specimes of my intended Editio Expurgate," of Mr. Thomas Moone's inimitable lyries. You will perselve that I have carefully expunded lyries. You will perseive that I have carefully expunged all the indecency of the original; and that instead of affording a poetical liceace to my young female friends for going undrest, I have deduced examples, from amongst the great and illustrious patriots of the country, of ingenuity and industry employed by them for the acquisition of rick as well as

#### LESBIA HATH A BEANING EYE. . Art - Nora Creina.

LESSIA both a beaming eye,
But no one knows for whom it beameth,
Right and left its arrows fly,
But what they aim at no one dreameth! But what they aim at no one dreameth:
Sweeter 'tis to gaze upon
My Nora's lid, that seldom rises';
Few its looks, but overy one
Like unexpected light surprises I
Oh! my Nous Creins, dear!
My gentle, bashful Nora Creina!
Beauty lies
In many eyes,
But love in your's, my Nora Creina!

LEASTA WEARS A TONE OF GOLD,

But all so close the nymph tath lac'd it,

But all so close the nymph tath lac'd it,

Not a charm of beauty's mould

Presumes to stay where nature plac'd it!

Oh!: my Nosa's gown for me,

That floats as wild as nountain breezes,

Leaving every beauty free

To sink or swell, as Heaven pleases!

Yes, my Nora Carina, dear!

My simple, graceful Nora Carina!

Nature's dress

Is loveliness

The dress you wear, my Nora Carina!

The dress you wear, my Nora CREINA! The dress you wear, my Noba Creina!

Lesma hath a wit refin'd,

But, when its points are gleaming round us,
Who can tell if they 're design'd

To dazzle merely, or to wound us?

Rillow'd on my Noba's heart,
In safer alumber love reposes;
Bed of peace! whose roughest part
Is but the crumpling of the roses!
Oh! my Noba Creina, dear!
My mild, my artless Noba Creina!

Wit, the' bright

That warms your eyes, my Noba Creina!

#### PARODY

TUNE-CRONY CREEVY.

#### Ms. George Trenney sings.

BLESSINGTON hath a beaming eye, . But no one knows for whom it beameth; Right and left it seems to fly, But what it looks at, no one dreameth; Sweeter his to look upon CREEVY-though he seldom rises; Few his truths but even one, Like unexpected light surprises. Oh, my crony Carry, dear, My gentle, bashful, graceful Carry, Others' lies May wake surprise, But truth, from you, my crony CREEVY.

ERRINE, wore a robe of gold,
But ah—teo toosely he had lac'd it, Note rug retains its hold, On the back where Grizzle\* plac'd it. But oh! VANSETTART'S gown for me! That closer sticks, for all our breezes; Were it mine—then whiggery Might sink or swim, as heaven pleases. ay crony CREEVY, dear, My simple, gentle, crony CREEVY, Office dress Is gilded face,

A dress you'll never wear, my CREEVY. Hosnover bath a wit refin'd, But when its points are gleaming round us, Who can tell, if they're design'd, To dazzi s merely, or confound us. On the Treasury Bench, at ease. LONDONDERRY still reposes; Bed of peace! - Whose roughest place, Is still, my CREE-a bed of roses. Oh bomy Camery, dear—
My hungry; crawing, crony Camery!
White on roses

He reposes,

Whatis the use of counting nones! CREE CREE CREEVY. (Affethuiso) Frant Chev, we presume.-Epiton.

#### THEATRE.

We have little to notice in this department this week, except the comicality of Kean's Hamler, on Friday, which was really too good to be borne. To enter into eriticism upon it would indeed be vain; it was, however, fully worthy of the Ophelia of the night, which, in Miss Kelly's hands, was most unhappily marred. We not only never saw Ophelia to such a disadvantage, but we never saw Miss Kelly to such disadvantage. saw Miss Kelly to such disadvantage. Her features and manner are all adapted to comedy, and an attempt to throw the delicate melancholy of OPHELIA into her countenance, is about as futile as an effort to light up with serious ex-pression the face of a Chinese Mandarin.

At Covent Garden Miss BAKEWELL has been allowed mean to repeat the words—she is cold and stiff—uncongenial and uncomfortable. The play itself is a horror, and we know no proof of bad taste more convincing to us

than the selection of it for a first appearance.

Miss TREE is growing into something like self-possession. The Exile is still attracting, and all other thertrical things remain nearly in state quo.

From the Minor Theatres, accounts of only two riots during the week have been received. At the Adelphi, a gentleman sat to work to thump his neignbours in the pit, and at the Coburg Theatre, another gentleman was dragged out of h box, and eventually furned out of the house, and menaced with hand-cuffs, because the lady who was with him, had a cold, and declined taking off her BONNETT. This, independent of the impertinence of the managers, is curious, because the very place fixed upon for this overdelicate scrupulosity about dress, is the very place where chimney-sweepers take their sacks upon their backs into the galleries in order to have a fair chance of peppering the audience in the pit. From the Minor Theatres, accounts of only two riots audience in the pit.

We confess we were surprized at the tone the Magistrate used on the occasion. It would be better far, if these worthies were more cautious as to the licenses they grant, and less flippant in their decisions.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-The assertion of your Hehester correspondent A. B." that I conveyed the deputation from Hchester. to present an Address to the late Queen, is a base and wicked lie! to prove which, I will plainly state the facts: In the month of July, 1820, I received orders from the Secretary of State; for the removal of certain convicts from my gaol to the Ganymede Hulk at Chatham, and also to the Penitentiary at Milbank. On my way to the coach office, to secure places for the prisoners by the Exeter and London coach, I encountered the two inhabitants of Ishhester who formed the deputation, and was informed by them of their intended journey, they having actually taken their places by the same coach, for that purpose. Enowing the risk attendant on the removal of a set of desperadoes, I gially (though by mere chance) availed myself of the opportunity of strengthening my escort by the addition of these men, and " the very head and front of my offending bath this extent," that I travelled on the same coach with my neighbours, who were conveying the address, with which I had no concern whatever, either in the preparing, passing, signing, or presenting it. This trifling adventitious circumstance (for the deputation cost neither the County of Somerset or myself a shilling,) was at the time tortured into a criminal charge by the wretches who have so long conspired against me, by the insertion of a paragraph in the Courier newspaper, wherein I was represented as one of the deputation with the Ilchester address. As so one of the deputation with the Tchester address. As soon as that document met my eye, I wrote to my Lord Sidmouth, calling his Lordship's attention to the paragraph, declaring it to be false and malicious. I wrote to the Editor of the Courier to the same effect, desiring he would send me the manuscript, which he very politely complied with; by which means, I was enabled to discover the libeling of ender with Lordship of the libeling of ender with Lordship of the libeling the libelling offender, who I most certainly should have prosecuted, had he not been removed out of my reach. In fact, I desired that this valuable production may be sent to W. Melliar, Esq. then under-sheriff, that the same may be by him presented to the Sheriff and Grand Jury at the assizes, to be holden there in a few days; the copies of my letters being then in his possession. Thus then, at the time, and without any delay, was this falsehood refuted by me, both before the Grand Jury of Somerset, and in the mublic papers of the day.

public papers of the day.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that I have sufficiently explained these facts, and I can assure you that I can as easily refute all the calumnies which have been so lavistly heaped upon me. You will greatly oblige me by enclosing me the manuscript of the letter in question, as it may enable me to know the villainous author, and to give you and the world his name, and I doubt not but I shall prove it to be the act of one nearly allied to the original offender, who was so timely removed from the correction he so truly deserved .- I am, Sir, your most obedient servant

W. BRIDLE.

Devonshire-buildings, Bath, Nov. 20, 1821. We insert this letter with pleasure, but a rule we have destroying communications when inserted, prevents our complying with the request of the writer.

Prison Regulations.—Visitors are now only admitted to the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, once in every week during their imprisonment. Male visitors to be admitted every Monday, and females on every Saturday.

Monday night, Mrs. Moore, the wife of the Keeper of the Lock of the Regent's Canal, at Camden Town, was accidentally drowned, the went out with a jug to fill it with some water out of the Canal, and losing her balance whilst she was raising the pitcher, she fell into the water.

and losing her balance whilst she was raising the pitcher, she fell into the water.

The storm on Friday se'nnight, around Battle-bridge and Gray's Inn Lane, was lamentable. On the following morning, the cellars of the houses sere filled with water, and in some, the water had maked a considerable beight up the stairs. In the road leading from Bagninge-wells to Islington, the sewer overflowed into the main road. The gardens were washed away, the furniture carried off in the stream, and the foot-path on the side of the sewer was destroyed. A little child belonging to one of the cottagers, was driven down the stream, under the arched sewer, and drowned.

#### DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

WE have an invincible propensity to fun, and we know that a great many of our readers have a similar turn. The following are genuine and literal copies of two letters, which passed some years since between two ladies in a village within fifty miles of LONDON. The correspondent to whom we are indebted for them has been good enough to authenticate them; and since the most unimportant epistles of great men are carefully collected and preserved, to display the characters of the writers, we see no reason against giving a place to these relics, as REAL illustrations of the modern style of domestic correspondence.

" MRS. PITTS' compliments to MISS COZENS; she was "MRS. PITTS' compliments to MISS COZENS; she was in hopes to have found her at home by this time, as she wishes to speak to her about a little bad workmanship in her house since she went away, by a board or something put upon it, in what her maid calls her larder, which, by being ill-done, the nails come almost through MRS. PITTS' passage, and there being no purtition wall, only thin paper, between the houses, which is very dangerous, and she is very sorry to find it being so unsafe, and she hopes her maids are very careful, for we are both in danger, especially from her frequent large washes, which never were so before. maids are very careful, for we are both in danger, especially from her frequent large washes, which never were so before, though there has been four different families in that house since Mas. PITTS has been at W\*\*\*, and none of them had such washes with all their great things, only their smalls, which Mas. PITTS has; it not only is dangerous, but extremely disfiguring to the place, and might be taken for a washer-woman's place, rather than any body's else, and almost wonders MISS C. can like it herself, only she is seldom if ever at home, she does not find it so disagreesble, especially when the things hang out on both sides; and she must excuse my mentioning her donkey frightened her very much one day as the gate was opened, and she went there to throw some rubbish, and dropt her seissars, which she was some time in looking for, in the meantime she fatt something touch her face, which proved to be this creature; something touch her face, which proved to be this creature; on looking up saw the monster, she screamed, and has maids heard her.—I am, Madam, your humble servant,

"L. Pirts."

A true copy-G. H.

To this we have the following reply from Miss Cozens:-

"Miss Cozens's compliments to Mrs. P.; is sorry the pertition wall should be only thin paper, will put up some thicker as soon as she gets home. Miss C. is surprised to find washing great things should be so very offensive and find washing great things should be so very offensive and so uncommon at W\*\*; I have always been used to clean sheets and table-cloths. Miss. C. is shocked to find Mrs. Petts so alarmed at the sight of my ass; thought you had seen it often before; can't guess how it came to touch her face, 'tis very quiet in general, and was never called a monstertill now; but as Mrs. Petts had lost her seissars; cannot wonder she was so terrified. Mrss C. will take care in future her maid shall hang out all on one side.—I am, Madam, your humble servant, "M. Cozens." dam, your humble servant, A true copy—G. M.

#### OLD BAILEY, JULY 13, 1683;

William Hone, having been arraigned the day before for conspiring the DEATH of the King, and the Subversion, pleaded Not-Vermment, &c., and, after some frivolous evasions, pleaded Not-Guilty, (though he confessed himself then guilty of the conspiracy, but not of providing arms): he desired now to retract his plen, and confessed the indictment; still denying that he had provided arms, but owning that his deposition before Sir William Turner, was true, and that he was asked by Mr. Richard Goodenough to go along with him, but was not told whither, though he understood it was to kill the King and the Duke of York!! This not being taken for a full confession, he was put upon his trial.—[Here follow the names of the Jury.]

taken for a full confession, he was put upon his trial.—[Here follow the names of the Jury.]

Mr. Keeling deposed, that he naw the prisoner at the Dolphin Tavern, where the arms were agreed upon; and the King's coming from Newmorket discoursed op; and about the goose-quilles, swan-quilles, erow quills, sand, ink, &c. After which he took no-quaintance with him, and after some time told him, he was one of them that was to go down to the Rye to assassizate the King. And since, at a Coffee-house in Swithen's Alley, he told him, it would never be well'till the Blackbird and the Gotsfinch were knowled on the head, meaning the King and the Duke of York.

Sir Nicholas Butler deposed, that he had long known the prisoner.

never be well 'till the Blackbird and the Gotafinch were knowled on the head, meaning the King and the Duke of York.

Sir Nicholas Butler deposed, that he had long known the prisoner, and that he was always ready for plotting such purposes as were now laid to his charge; for that, when Sir Francis Chaplain was Lord Mayor, and the King stood at Mr. Waldo's, the prisoner came to his house, and told him, that now they had a fair opportunity to take off the King and the Duke at once. To which purpose there were to be half a dozen with cross-bows at a window in Bow-steeple, just opposite to the balcony.

Capt. Richardson deposed, that he was by while the prisoner was under examination as to the crime he now stood charged with; and that he said, Mr. Goodenough came and told him he wanted "Labourers," and that it was to kill the King and the Duke of York, and confessed that he agreed to be one that would undertake it.

To all this the prisoner said little to the purpose, only that he did not know the place where nor when it was proposed about the Rye; and that he was drawn into it by Goodehough; that as to the cross-bows he was only told of it. And being askedwhat RE-LIGION he professed? he answered, that he heard sometimes Baptists, sometimes Independents, and sometimes Presbylerians!

After a short charge, the Jury (without stirring out of Court) found him Guilly. And sentence was pronounced upon him (the next day) to be drawn, hanged, and quartered; which was carried into full effect on Friday, 20th July, 1683, at Tyburn.—Vide Abridgement of all the Trials, &c. printed for J. D. for Jonathan Robinson at the Golden Lion, St. Paul's Church-yard, A. D. 1690.

\* Cant names for instruments of destructior, powder, halls, &c.

· Cant names for instruments of destruction, powder, balls, &c.

Departure of His Majesty for Brithton.—On Thesday, at a quarter past one o'clock, His Majesty left Carlton Palace, in his private travelling carriage, accompanied by Sir B. Bloomfield, and escorted by a party of Lancers, for the Pavilion, at Brighton, where he arrived in the evening, about six o'clock. His Majesty was received by a large assemblage of the inhabitants, who had been waiting to welcome him, with loud huzzas. A guard of honour, composed of the 10th Royal Hussars, and the 2d regiment of Foot, formed into line on each side of the road, from the Palace gates to Gloucester-place, who had been in attendance from four o'clock, and received him under arms, the bands playing "God save the King." The belis rung a merry peal, and the tone of animation to the town can be scarcely conceived. The mess-house of the officers of the 2d regiment, was illuminated in the evening. His Majesty is not expected to reside in town again till after the Christmas Holidays. On his leaving Brighton, it is said, that he will occupy the cottage in Windsor Great Park.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—In perusing your paper of Sunday, the 28th of October last, I was surprised at one of the principal objections which you made to the appropriation of chapel vaults for the use of wine-cellars, &c.

for the use of wime-cellars, &c.

I allude to the passage, in which you said, that the ground on which the chapels stand is consecrated, and that, as this consecration is not confined to the first story, you consider it to be highly indecorous to appropriate the vaults tolany but religious purposes. New, Sir, I think you will find, upon a slight investigation, that there is scarcely one of the numerous chapels in the metropolis, which has been dedicated by the Bishop, but that in most instances this ceremony has been dispensed with. Relying upon your candour and impartiality, I trust that you insert this letter in your widely circulating journal; by means of which, I hope, that the odium which you have thrown upon these respectable places of public worship may be in some degree removed.—I remain, Sir, with the utimost respect, your obedient servant,

A LAYMAN. Friday, Nov. 9.

Friday, Nov. 9.

We insert this letter upon our avowed principle of impartiality, but it is hardly necessary to observe (we should think,) that no chapel whatever where the service of the established church is performed can be opened without Episcopal consecration. As for those chapels which are not of the established church, we do not know that having wine-vaults under these would be any objection whatever.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Kisse's Cours.—On Monda, His Alinesty held a Court, his Ralace, in Pall Mall, which was attended by the Lord Clanscellor, the Lord Press (Series of the Lord Clanscellor, the Lord Press Series of the Lord Clanscellor, the Lord Clanscellor, the Lord Cline Justice of the Series of State for the Home First Lord of the Irrasury, his Secretaries of State for the Home First Lord of the Administry of Character of the Court of King's Bench. His Aging the Lord Cline Justice of the Court of King's Bench. His Aging the Lord Cline Justice of the Court of King's Bench. His Aging the Lord Cline Justice of the Court of King's Bench. His Aging the Proceedings of the Bench. His Aging the Proceedings of the Series of the Court of King's Commands upon them. The Princess Sophin has book the King's commands upon them. The Princess Sophin has book the King's commands upon them. He had been the middle of next month. Her Royal Highness of the Justice of the Market of the High Clans of the High Lord High Hamman and the High Lord High Hamman and the High Lord High Hamman and the High Lord Hig

the second in the property of the first war.

J. Consession

# MPN CANOVINGIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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The state of the same of the s

The colled himself William Smith. The Coroner returned a verdict of insurity.

Barrow.—A most daving burglary was lately ecomutated at the Microsel House, St. George's, Glowcester. The williams, after a fruitiens attend to enter at the doors of the house, accomplished their grapases by posetrating a stone wall, three feet thick, and cutting out a portion of a bolted door which impelled their progress; May ransacked every part of the fower floors, pantry, Sc., and stole awares bigees of plate and other articles.

Mississ—A basis storm/ accompanied with heavy peals of thunder and the most vivid lightning, wisited this city, on Friday (16th incl.) bout seven wheleas in the surrounding neighbourhood, generally, it may not heard to the extens of many miles.

MUNICORAN.—As some work non were lately employed in diggings, cellar on the alope of the Church Hill, they discovered a part of the foundations of the Oft. Castle; whim formerly existed there, and which was built, according to the Sasse Chronicle, by Edward the Elder in the year 21%. The wall their was of very considerable thickness, and was composed of unhawn stones of the cornivache limestone kind, which still abounds in the weighbourged for the resistance kind, which still abounds in the neighbourged for the manages.—Last week two brathers. Subsequents at one of the cornivache limestone kind, which still abounds in the neighbourged.

Belgerd the Ridger in the year 28. The wall theelt was of very considerable thickness, and was composed of unhawn stones of the cornivaste limestone kind, which still abounds in the meighbour; beginness. An attention with the still abounds in the meighbour; beginness. An the sensity wentain a gig to spead the day at Newmanziet. In the sensity, wentain a gig to spead the day at Newmanziet. In the sensity, wentain a gig to spead the day at Newmanziet. In the sensity, wentain a gig to spead the day at Newmanziet. In the sensity, wentain a gig to spead the day at Newmanziet. In the sensity wentain, on which the younger brother sent to self-leathe room he heard the report of a pistel; and, returning, he found that his brother had shot himself through the head! The sinterest and ageny of the survivor are indiscribable.

Brings, and treating to the survivor are indiscribable.

Brings, and the sendin locapeance took place at Gounhill, in the Ring's County on Monday last. Two young men, brothers, named Feter app Aliobsel. Smith, hering, some altercation at breakfast, Michael took up a knife, and stabled his brother to the heart, of which wound he sied in a few manatos.

Spanish the stock up a knife, and stabled his brother to the heart, of which wound he sied in a few manatos.

Spanish the stones contiguous suffered considerably. The accident smars of the houses contiguous suffered considerably. The accident smars of the houses contiguous suffered considerably. The accident smars of the houses contiguous suffered considerably. The accident smars of the houses configuous suffered considerably. The accident smars of the houses contiguous suffered considerably. The accident smars of the house score manifested with a drawer of guspowder.

Lavanous—Lat. Palmeraton, the Secretary at War; swrived him change shoot for a guarantee days.

Man brown—A scriber examination of lots, who was implicabled in the snugging transaction at Singless, took place on Theresiay, before Wan. Deedes, Esq. when he was fully committed for trial, cha

vivid fishes of lightning, for about two hour; the wind and cain, which latter fell in torreins, beat in one of the windows of the garrison chapel.

Prynogri.—Fine large fewls were selling last week here, for Is. 4d. a couple; butchers' meat upon equally cheap terms. Pour lat thece, were purchased at the Withendige fair, on the 7th instant, for sixteen shillings.

Preserve.—A distressing unsident took place at the wind-mill, when to Kirkhaea. Thomas Waddington, the soiller, observing a greyhand in dauger of being struck by the fails, can towards him, and, when in the act of drawing the dog from danger, received himself a blow from one of the sails, which shivered his arm from the clow to the fagers, and it was found necessary to amputate the limb; since which, we understand the man is doing well.

Reading the forms the ride of a hill, fell into the valley beneath. The trees now stand with the roots uppermost, and the whole gives the appearance of an earthquake. The pigstics and officience at the hack of Bosher's-square are buried, and some pigs killed. The moving mass was stopped by the dwelling houses in the square, the doors of which were forced open by the shock.

Stafford a the doors of which were forced open by the shock.

Stafford a the doors of which were forced open by the shock.

Stafford with the banne of matrimony of four papers in the poor-hance, wit. Richards drownword, aged 74, to Sarah Gater, aged 24, and John Clews, a blind man, to Ellen Heath, rather insule, and under the care of the Governor of the said poor-house.—

Staffords are the last or

suffer and under the care of the Governor of the said poor-house.—
Standard Paper.
Standard Pa

Carriers—Several gargs of pickpiockets have, within the last few days, infested the vicinity of the Exchange and St. Paul's. One of these light-fugered gentlemen accosts the passenger, and calls away his attention by offering for sale a gilt watch chain, which he states is gold, and offers to sell as a hargein, and whilst he shows the chain a companion picks his pockets.

#### deligations accidents, offences, to on a many

5 11 - 72 1 6

On Wedweeday alternoom, Ann Cripule, about four years of age, in the abstnce of her mother, went to amuse herself near Waterloo Bridge; and her bonnet falling off into the water, she, in endea-vonuing to take it out, overbalanced herself, and fell head-foremost into the mater water.

Bridge; and her bonnet falling off into the water, she, in endeavoncing to take it out, ornebalanced herself, and fell head-foremost
to take water, and was drawned.

On Tuesday afternson four young men named Thomas Fenner,
Wilfam Worder, Robert Childs, and William Black, were drowned
in the Mill River at Sasines, by the overturning of the boat in
which they were towing for pleasure.

Wednesday afternoon, a traderman, holding the situation of Tax
collector, at Whotstope, man robbed in a bay-rand, leading from
Barnet to Colwey Hatch, by three men, knacked down, and his
pockets rifled of 60 guineas and his watch. They beat him severely, one of than proposed to "rip his grats open;" upon which
another took out a knife, and made a contact his belly, but the knife
penetrated his clothes only. They then left him lying on the
ground much bruized.

On Saturday seemilikat a most during robbery was committed
between Eghau and has been fully committed.

At the orleods on Manday eventure a fire broke out in the manufactory of Mr. Colvins, King seatrest, Clerkenwill. Several engines
were on the spot in a short fine, and being well worked and suppiled with water, the figures were confined at the prepare where
they begun, which were totally destroyed.

Tresday hight, about nine o'clock, a destructive fire broke out
in the workshop of Mr. Willis, Wood-street, Spitalfer'is Church,
which destroyed the same, togefter with two adjoining tenements.
One man, named Squires, who lodged on the first floor, over the
workshop, jumped out of the window, and stappily received little og
no injury. The greatest outrages were committed by a most formidavie and of the window, and stappily received little og
no injury. The greatest outrages were committed by a most formidavie and of the property of the window, and stappily received little og
no injury. The greatest outrages were committed by a most formidavie and of the property of the window, and stappily received little og
no injury. The greatest outrages were committed by a most

the East, near-80 years old, was sitting by the fire, her clothese sought the flamo, and she was no dreadfully burnt, that the expired in a few hours.

Cononer's Impursts.—On Tuesday, an inquest was taken at the Stross Keys Tavern, Theobald's-road, on the isoderof Sarah Jubry, aged 40, found grad in her bed, at her tedgings, No.62. Theobald's-road. The decreased had formerly live I servant on noblemen and graticular characters. She had for her test situation with the intension of being matried to a men of small fortune, but subsequently the match was set aside. For the last fortunish site had not been shown beat week, the immates of the house where the lodged, were rainoyed by a most disagreeable smell, and finding that it issued from the apartment of the sast week, the immates of the house where the lodged, were rainoyed by a most disagreeable smell, and finding that it issued from the apartment of the sast week, the immates of the house where the lodged, were that as surge me could approach the test was fund in such a dreadful state that as surge me could approach the test reference of its state of the house where the pillow, it was the surgeonic opinion she had drank the contents, which cansed her death.—The Jury, therefore, returned a wisciel—That the decreased death mediation she abitate of demangraent.—On Mennay, the Coroner resument the indurmment, had inspected the saffolding. Two more witnesses were examined: the forement and the start accident would not have becomed. The Coroner thought there had been a warred die, precaution. The Jury said, that the foreiture of the saffold.

En SIX EASS LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Mr.

IN SIX EAST LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Mr.

C. BRADBURY, Private Tutor of twestminister school, solicits they attended on the latter and certifement of his uncrealed and infallible system of beautiful PRNM abisider; whereby the predeer intendit of teach persons as all upes to write with case, classage, and expectation, which ever may be the deformity of their present weiting? in six regular-beasons, or he will forfeit all claim to revenuemeration. This system, as if equally promotes the attainment of a hold-and netwelling hand-calculated for hastness, and of a night and graceful assumering adapted to Dudries it also secures to the Papil the certainty of writing attain, without lines, with wonderful dispatch and socuracy. Operated of two thousand specinens, and numerious recommendatory letterantsymbolation, and references given to persons of the dist distinction, some of whom are specialed after years of age.—Frivate tuition at home. Ladies and teartiemen attended at their own residence. A new and cractical system of Short Hand, taught in a few lessonss—dapply, (or direct, postpatio) but the Academy, 64/Strand, near Charing Cross.

honce. Ladins and Control and transfer in a few lessons—apply, for direct, part, paid but the Academy, 464, Strand, near Charing Cross.

LASE and COMPORT in SMAVING. To those Gerniethien who acxperience inconvenience in Shawing from a tender fare ar arrong beard. J. T. Riffer most paticularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZER EAGLET, wideh, with its late improvement, he energes will produce so keen as edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render the sparation of shaving as easy and signed the stress them to separation of shaving as easy and signedable as it was before unpleasant and paintul. Its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Armandel-Shaving Sonp will also be found an invaluable addition. Manachartes Shaving Sonp will also be found an invaluable addition. Manachartes Shaving Sonp will also be found an invaluable addition. Manachartes Shaving Sonp will also be found an invaluable addition. Manachartes Second HAND PLATES, are now on Sale, attoor Rigge's adminishly atapted for, large distinguishes on the large assortment of inch faished Chimney, Plar, and Chesal frames, with New Glasses of superior colour and brilliancy; the prices reduced beyond all former presedent. Plate Glass for Windows, Carringes, &c.—This article may also be seaming stuned as, high as 18th by 73. Inches, 126 by 80, or to any Styn dimension. Nohiemen, Genticanen, Sancyars, Propristors of Hotels, and story, will add this Warehouse, deserving attention, from its extensive Vuriety of excellent Callost and Chair Work. The upholstery arrangements diplay some new specimens of peculiar neatures and elegance, with the still greater, advantage of oversamy in the shangy. Furthbure delivered to any part of the country, without risk of injury, or excellent Callost and Co. 16, Tickhorn-street, opposite the Caunty Fire Office; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hawkins, 11, Old Boud-street; Ward, Holtorn; Stradling, Royal Exchange; and most re effectable Medicine Venders, in boxes, at 1s. 1d. each.

ATENT 'ECONOMICAL' and UNIVERSAL. LAMP. In contemplating the lives and properly that have been escribed to the use of candles. It is natural to concern the time of the lives and properly that have been escribed to the use of candles. It is natural to concern the time of the lives and properly that have been cound difficult to invent a complete substitute, or that its her ortance has excaped observation, and it is not a triffing gratification to the Patontee, that, in this invantion be has so far succeeded in the at empt as to produce a light that embraces every perfection, and is alike applicable to every domestic use, and can he an regular of a to still every occasion. Its safety is such that no person on seeing it can doubt for a moment its security against danger of fire, and, bearing any motion without agisting the dame, conders it highly valuable as a moving light. As a Chamter or Night Light, it can be regulated to but a the homest it is wanted, disappearing in the morning without smoke or smell, superacting the Bed Candle, and, in its general tands, los, and in biopze, 15s. to 20s. The same principle applies, and the Lamps equally portable, on pedestals, varying in size and elegance, for the dining table, sideboard, study, bracket, door, or fan-light, &c.: and also Glass Grecian Hanging Lamps, for the hall, staircase, passages, conservatory, drawning-room, manifejecc, uistrees, &c.: and for the accommodation of those who have square, wase, or offer ball lanthorns, the turners of which are so universally complained of for the oil they consume, and the insufferable spoke and smell they emit, the latentee, in ecompliance with the request of many, now applies this principle to such, with all its advantages, at 12s. to 14s. each. Families in the country, who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, have only to send the exact size of the aperior at the bottom of the lamforn in which the huper is introduced. It is a most ossessial acquisition in all these Lamps, that they require no attention when in use, ATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP. - In

CIOLOWAL GOFFEE ESTABLISHMENT and THAWARE MOLOGISAL GOFFEE ESTABLISHALENT AND TEAWARE.

LIGHER. No. 16. Enachurch-street. AMBROBE TWEEN, bear to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he continues to sail the best West india and other COFFEES, and svery-description of TEA, of the best quality, on the lowest taxus for ready money, viz.—Tea—Congou kind, be addity, on the lowest taxus for ready money, viz.—Tea—Congou kind, be add, so the form of the continue of the form of the continue of the form of the distribution, 7s. to 9s.; fines ditto, 10s.; Twankay, 6s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.; fine ditto, 7s. to 7s. to 7s. dt; fine ditto, 10s.; Twankay, 6s. 4d. to 19s. 6d.; fine ditto, 7s. to 7

The state of the state of the state of

And the Proprietors of Taretas, lane, and Breakfast Momes, ane suppliedoes the most advantageous terms.

ALL'S sublime: TURKISH PASTE, CIRCASSIAN and LL'S sublime: Turking the first rank and fashlor, as the most invesent and becasting assument to nature, by impairing to the skin that 1991, and inconceivable fairness, is now prepased, in the highest sates of 1991, and inconceivable fairness, is now prepased, in the highest sates of 1991, and inconceivable fairness, is now prepased, in the highest sates of 1991, and inconceivable fairness, is now prepased, in the highest sates of 1992, and 1992, and

182. Street, sorters of the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 182. Street, sorters of the many-steps, london.—The original Fish Sance Warehouse.

182. Street, sorters of the Mayar Street, london.—The original Fish Sance Warehouse.

182. Street and the Royal Farrity, gives strength and a beautiful glossy appearance to the Hair; imparts to it the most delightful perfume, and prevents its falling off or turning grey to extreme old age. Hair dressed with this celebrated this society of the sorter of the street, and turning grey, will be restored, by a few applications, to its natural colour, brilliance, and beauty.—Sold by the sole Preprietors, and only Importers, PRICEs and OSN Mish., Perimmers to His Najesty, No. 12, Three Kings-court, Lombard-signatume on the label in red ink.

CAUTION.—Messus, PRICEs and GOSNELL beg to cantion the Nobility and Geratry against a spurious Macassar Oil, injurious to the hair, imposed upon the public by hair-dressers (falsely styling themselves importers) who are equally incompetent to ascertain the danger of what they exto), as they are to discover what might be useful.—Ask for Price and Gosnell's Macassar Oil.

1830 The TOOTH-ACHE. and producing REALTIPETER.

are to discover what n.ight be sasful.—Ask for Price and Gasnell's Mac. cassas 641.

TOR the TOOTH-ACHE, and producing BEAUTIFUL.

TRETH.—ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT, patronised by her Royal flightness the hat Duchess of Vork, their Excellencies the Dukes Della flightness of the Duches of Vork, their Excellencies the Dukes Della flightness on in fight salimation many sears, and recommended by the first physicians as a sovereign seach, give the Took Ache, Gasse Under Stein flight salimation many sears, and recommended by the first physicians as a sovereign seach, give the Took Ache, Gasse Under those that are loose, makes the registration of the least of the decaying, fasters those that are loose, makes the registration besulting white, cleanses the sourch given the guine, rounders them firm and healthy, refreshes the mouth ducing disease and after medicine, imparts a sweethers to the breath, is so perfectly himocent that, a child may take it indeed, is often used as a stomachie, yet contains those invaluable properties, that, if constantly used, will render the teeth and gunns sound, beautiful, and free from pain, to the latest period of life. Price 28, 94, 48, 64 and 108, 64, per bottle. None, is genuine unless signed on the outside in red ink, 64, per bottle. None, is genuine unless signed on the outside in red ink, 64, and 108, 64, per bottle. None, is genuine unless signed on the outside in red ink, 64, per bottle. None, is genuine unless signed on the outside in red ink, 64, per bottle. None, 65, 71, Rings, 33, New Bondustreet; Banger, 150, Oxford-street; Ballon, Stradling, Hoyal Exchanget; Johnson, 68, Talte, 41, Cornhill; Newberr, 43, Rdwards, 46, St., Paul's Church-yard; Colley, Bishopsgate-street; Ballon, Fleet Market; Buller, 4, Cheaphde; Berry, 17, Johnsone, 18, streek-street, Sohe; Sutton, Bow Chard-syard, Rowney, 106, riatton Gardens Control of the part of the

McDorer Chamiler, 78, Oxford-street.

ALDNESS or GREY HAIRS will not be seen, aithough there are arbicles for the Hair dally puffed in the Newspapers. There are thousands of Ledies and Gentlemen have a good Head of finit by using Frince's cedebrated Russia Oil. But some Ludles being persuaded to use sther Oils, they soon found the difference, as their Hair began to fall off, or getting grey. In, short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil is the best of for dressing, preserving, shd promoting the growth of Hair, and if constantly used, not a Hair will fall off or turn grey; clears the Scurf, and keeps the Head and Hair clean, and by using it regularly for a few months. Will restore the Hair on the bad part, if the least signs of roots are remaining, which has been preced by fundreds. Promotes eye-brows, whiskers, & which has been proved by fundreds. Promotes eye-brows, whiskers, & the propulation has so improved the Russia Oil, that it will always be picarant, and will keep in all climates. Ask for Prince's Russia Oil, at 4st the and the propulation of the street saving; and observe. Prince' on the wrapper and seals of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.

purpose.

Proved by Affidavit, the 24th of Nov. 1814, before the Lord Mayor, that A. Prince is the original Proprietor in the Universe of the Russia Oil; therefore if any Perfumer, Medicine-vender, Hair-dresser, or any one else, sells Russia Oil, that is not Prince's, they are imposters, as they sell countries to really analysis and the self-countries of the self-countrie

sells Rossia Oil, that is not Prince's, they are imposters, as they sell counterfeits to their customers.

27 Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as there are unprincipled persons intown and country who sell counterfeits, and say they are genuine. Sold wholessele, retail, and for exportation, by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, III removed to No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Paintacon; and by Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond-streets and hy most principal Perfumers and Melécine Venders—Also Prince's celebrated Russia Dye, for changing red or grey hair, eye brows, and whisters, to brown or black, with ease, in a few minutes.—Half a Guinea perbottle, or two bottles One Pound.

two bottles One Pound.

CONVULSION PITS, EPILEPTIC FITS, HYSTERICS, NERVOUSapid SPASMODIC COMPLAINTS, EPFECTUALLY CURED BY

TR. MADLEY'S POWDERS.

F all Discares incidental to the Human Frame, none are more
afficient than Conyulsion Fits, Epileptic Fits, &c. The powerful vigrace
of this POWDER in a short time refleves the sufferer; and by due perseverance in its application, completely extirates Convulsion Fits in Infants
and Adults; also Epileptic or Falling Fits, Hysterics, and Nervous and
Spainmodic Complaints. The Powder is a grant restorative in Alt cases of
relaxation, debility, and weakness in children and adults; it gradually
strengthess the stemach, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, and in
a short line restores the patient to perfect health, without confinement or
afteration of diet.—The late Dr. HADLEY, of Derby, (the discoverer of this
valuable medicine) success in the various complaints, which is proved by
incontovertible facts. Its hestimable virtues are patroused by the followleg distinguished Nobility, and many others, too numerous for an Advertisement:—

Har Green the Duchess of Rutland i Lady Catharine Waltude

g distinguished Nobinty, and sent in the property of the prope

Dr. Hadley,

Sir.—I this morning received your letter, mentioning your intention of bringing your Convilsion Powder into more general notice. I have so very high an opinion of it, from the cases I have seen performed, that I think you will be doing a public service. I remain, Sir, yours, &c. E. EGERTON.

From the Right Hon. Lady Lismore. Sept. 2, 1820.

This is to certify, that I have used Hadley's Convulsion P. weders in my family and many others, and approve of its officers. FRAN. LISMORE.

Prom Lady Walfole.

Dr. Hadley,

Illilingdon, Uxbridge, Jan. 26, 1819.

Sir.—I shall have great pleasure in desiring you to make use of my name when you publish the Convulsion Powder. Its great officers you now family and friends, and to the poor, I have experienced for many years.

I am, your animble servant,

CATIERINE WALPOLS.

Sold in bottles, at 4s. 6d. 11s. and 21s. cach, by appointment of the Propretor, No. I, Kirky-street, Hatton Garden; by Mr. Sanger, Medicine Warethouse, 150, Oxford-streat; Messers Barclay and Sons, 95, Piett-market, Messers Newbery and Sons, 45, 81, Paul's Church-yard; Edwarde, 66, 81.

Paul's Church-yard; Sutton and Co. Bow Church-yard; Edwarde, 66, 81.

Paul's Church-yard; Sutton and Co. Bow Church-yard; Sutten and Sirading and Nix, Royal Bachange; Johnstone, Cornhill; and, by their appointment, by most respectable Medicine Venders in every town the sphout the United Kingdom. Ask for "Hadley's Convention Powder."

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#### COURT OF KING'S BENCH .- SATURDAY.

THE KING D. SHACKELL, ARHOWSHITH, AND WHAVER. on the sitting of the Court this morning, the Solicitor-General said these defendants had been in attendance several days waiting their Lordships' judgment.

The defendants having taken their stations on the floor of the Court, Mr. Scarlett, on the part of the prosecution, put in affidavits

The defendants having taken their stations on the floor of the Court, Mr. Scarlett, on the part of the prosecution, put in affidavits n aggravation.

The affidavit of Sir John Wrottesley was first put in and read, and stated that the deponent married Lady Caroline Bennett, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville, in 1795; that her Ladyship died in 1818, having lived happily with the deponent from the time of her marriage to the time of her death, in which period she had burteen children, ten of whom survived her. The deponent further stated that there was not the slightest foundation for the libel published by the defendants in the John Bull. Newspaper of the 14th of January last, imputing to her Ladyship a criminal interacus a with her menial servant. A similar affidavit was put in by the Countees of Tankerville. The affidavit of Lord Osculston, the brother of the deceased, also described the late Lady Wrottesby as a lady of the strictest honour and virtue. The affidavit of Sir. Harmer, solicitor for the prosecution, stated that he made application at the office of the John Bull, and that the defendants acknowledged themselves to be the printer and proprietors of that Paper, but declined to give up the author of the paragraph; and further, that by the statement published on oath of the sale of the Paper, it appeared that 10,220 copies of the libel were circulated. On the part of the defendants, Mr. Weaver's affidavit was put in, which stated that he was only the printer and publisher of the John Bull, and had no controll over the literary department of the Paper; that controll rested with Mr. Cooper, the chitor, who alone had the power of adopting or rejecting any matter offered by inserting. The deponent also urged, as a politation on his part, the hurry and confusion which always attended the making up and publishing a Public Journal. The deponent declared his ignorance who was the author of the paragraph, nor did he know the hand-writing. The manuscript, he believed, was not in existence, as it was the practice

family.

Mr. Arrowsmith and Mr. Shackell also put in affidavits, in which they stated, that though proprietors, they took no active part in making up the paper; they declared their utter ignorance where the paragraph came from, and their regret that it should have found its way into the paper. They were ignorant of its existence till pointed out to them by a third person, and as soon as it was so pointed out, they took steps to prevent any larther circulation, and caused a second edition of the paper to be struck off, omitting the objectionable paragraph, of which second edition 4,000 and upwards were circulated. They denied that either directly or indirectly with their knowledge or consent, any papers had been circulated in the neighbourhood of Sir J. Wrottesley's family or elsewhere, as stated in the affidavit of Lord O-sulston. They expressed their regret that such a paragraph should have found its way into the paper, for which they were convinced there was no foundation, and declared they had no teclings of malice whatever towards Sir J. Wrottesley or his family, and had since taken every means in their power to head the wounded feelings of those individuals.

A second affidavit of Mr. Harmer was then put in, stating that

hose individuals.

A second affidavit of Mr. Harmer was then put in, stating that puragraph containing a similar insinuation regarding Lady Frottesley had appeared in a previous number of the paper.

The Solicitor-General then addressed the Court in mitigation of unishment. He should not attempt to defend the libel, much less instifut to defend the libel, much less A second affidavit of Mr. Harmer was then put in, stating that a paragraph containing a similar insimuation regarding Lady Wrottesley had appeared in a previous number of the paper.

The Solicitor-General then addressed the Court in initigation of punishment. He should not attempt to defend the libel, much less to justify it; to do so would be contrary to his principles, and equally contrary to the instructions he had received from the defendants. The defendants had been anxious from the first moment they discovered their error, to do every thing in their power to repair it. With that view they instructed him not to oppose the rule for a criminal information, with the same object they also instructed him to allow a verdict of guilty to pass against them, and to take that opportunity of expressing their regret, and he was now instructed by them to repeat the same sentiments on their parts. The Learned Gentleman then proceeded to urge on the Court the consideration of the arduous situation in which a proprietor of a newspaper stood, who was compelled to trust to other individuals for making up the paper, in consequence of which, it frequently happened that paragraphs found their way into such publications, which would be rejected by those placed in the situation of the defendants, had they time for consideration, or opportunities for making such rejection. The matter staged in the affidavits must, he submitted, no far in mitigation, and went to shew there was no malice; the great ingredient of aggravation in the character of a libel. And he was fully persuaded in the absence of maine, taking the facts stated in the affidavits into consideration, and the whole libel facts stated in the affidavits into consideration, and the whole libel facts stated in the affidavits into consideration, and the whole libel. And he was fully persuaded in the affidavit singular persuaded in the situation of the facts stated in the affidavits into consideration, and the whole libel. The paragraph and the proceeding to the facts of the

either to this or any other lady. The affidayits, however, were wholly stlent as to any remonstrance with Mr. Cooper, either as regarded the insertion of this first paragraph, or of that which constituted the present libel, or as to any continuous given him for his future guidance; and Mr. Cooper gave the Court no information whatever on the subject, it he possessed any. It did not appear that any application was made to Mr. Cooper respecting the author, or that when the prosecutor made his application to the defendants, Cooper was given up, as the conductor of the paper; or that any effort was made to discover the manuscript. It was a most improper mode of proceeding, to allow any manuscript to pass the hands of the editor, unless the writer was known to him, much less should the manuscript of such matter be afterwards destroyed. The affidavits stated, that the defendants, on being informed, that this paragraph had found its way into their paper, collected all the remaining unsold copies, and took care to prevent further circulation; and that they published a second edition, amounting to seme thousands, omitting the libellous matter. This was a circumstance operating in their favour; but the Court would have been better satisfied it the affidavit had gone somewhat further, and stated, that they did this of their own accord, and without any remonstrance being made to them on the subject. That such paragraphs must be repressed, no one would attempt to deny. In the present case, the individual livelled was no more. She was gene to another place to account before a higher tribunal for all offences committed here, and it would have been good to have suigene to another place to account tenere a maner constitute of here, and it would have been good to have sui-

lered the dead to sleep in peace. The Court had taken all the circumstances of the case into their consideration, and the judgment he was directed to pronounce was, that the defendant Weaver should pay a fine of 1001, to the King; the other two defendants each a fine of 5001; and that they should severally be imprisoned in the costody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea for nine months; and at the expiration of that period find security for their good behaviour for 5 years, themselves in 5001, each, and 2 sureties in 2501. The King v. John Williamson, Esq.—Mr. Jervis moved the judgment against the defendant, the late Mayor of Chester, who was convicted before Mr. Baron Garrow at the last Shrewslany Assizes, upon an information charging him with having, In his official character of Mayor and Chief Magistrate, refused to admit certain citizens of Chester to their freedom during a contested popular election of members to serve in parliament for that city, with a view, by that refusal, of giving advantage to, and procuring the election of, a particular candidate.

The Court, after hearing Mr. Scarlett in mitigation and Mr. Jervis in aggravation, sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 1001, and to be imprisoned in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea for six months.

We are authorized to state, that the read name of the young man

We are authorized to state, that the roal name of the young man executed at the Old Bailey, (as noticed in our Columns) on Wednesday last, was not Edmund Sparrow, but Edward Piplin.

\*\*Advertisement.]—Last Tuenday, another 30,0001, was sold in Shares by CARROLL. No, 11,488, was the lucky Ticket, and the fortunate holders may receive their Mouey on demand. This reminds us, that the very last 30,0001. Consols, was also sold by CARROLL; and it is confidently anticipated that, as Carroll is so peculiarly fortunate in seiling 30,0001. Prizes, that another will also be sold by him, before the close of time present Lottery, at his fartunate offices, 19, Cornblit, and 26, Oxford-street.

property in the London with and 26. Unford-street.

PROSPECTUS of the London Wine Company, No. 141, FLEET-STREET, to commence on Thursday next, 29th November.

PROSPECTUS of the London Wine Company next, 29th November.

Property magnitude, the Proprietors feelit proper to aubmit to the consideration of the Public the following view of its objects and arrangements.

The London Wine Company, after having occupied the greater part of the Present year in building and atting-up appropriate Premises, take leave to announce their intention of commencing Business on the 29th instant. These-fremises are situated in the extensive Court, the entrance to which is by the Gateway, 141, Fleet-street; and comprehending the whole of the inner Court, are formed upon a scale fully adequate to the transaction of business of the union magnitude. The Cellars, which are peculiarly dry and spacious, are at present stocked, and will always contain from 30,000 to 40,000 Dozens of the cholosot Wilnes, of every class and country.

But although this Company feel it necessary thus to conform with the usual mode of giving publicity to the nature and extent of their Establishment, they would rather invite disect and personal examination of its merits, as they aim at no other preference than that which they may be really found to deserve; and having taken the utinest care to be furnished with none but genuine Wines, of the best flavour and quality, they offer that invitation with peculiar confidence. As they cannot, however, calculate upon general attention to any invitation or address on intere anonymeus authority, especially after the frequent delusions to which the Public have been subjected, the Company thisk it prepar to declare, that with them originated, and by them is at present conducted, the LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, 23, Ludgate-hill, with all its extensive ramifica ions. The success of this Company have chought proper to honour it with their patronage, the Prepitetors feel assured that they may refer on this occasion for they supe

to those, then, who, during the existence of that Company, have thought proper to knoment it with their patronage, the Prepiletons feel assured that they may refer on this occasion for the superior character of their articles, soul the consistent rectitude of their dealings; and resolving to make the same system the rule of their conduct in their new Establishment, they cannot doubt of success.

But having sensibly felt the good effect of that system, it would be a dereliction of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as an assume the public of the control o

 Old Port in wood
 per | Ipe £90 to £126

 Fine old Sherry
 per dozen 46s

 Superior old Paleditto
 54s. to 60s.

 Particularly solt-flavoured Amontillado
 60s. to 65s.

 Curious old Sherries in wood
 per pipe £95 to £126

 Pine West India Madeira
 per dozen 50s. to 60s.

 Bast India dit.o.
 70s to 84s.

 Most curious ditto, 6 to 16 years in hot; le
 6 to 10 Guineas

 Madeiras in wood
 per pipe £110 to £126

 Very fine Teneriffe
 per dozen 42s. to 46s.

 Bucel as
 48s.

 Calcavella
 45s.

 Lisbon
 45s. de. &c.

 Light-flavoured Ciaret
 per dozen 72s.

 Very fine Claret
 90s.

ı	Latour 5 Guineas	
l	White and Red Hermitage 5 Guiners	1
l	Saute ne 75s. to 9ffs.	1
ı	Barsac 75s. to 90s.	1
ı	Coti Retie£5 10s.	1,
l	Frontiguac	Г
١	Champagne	ľ
l	Superior curlous Burguidy 5 to 7 Guiness	1
Į	Hock 4 to 8 Guineas	1
	Huselle 60s. to 72t.	

Very fine Claret 90s. Clarets, first growth, Margot and Laftte ...... £5 to £5 15s.

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#### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Nov. There has been a fair supply of Wheat since Monday; and excissiderable portion of that day's arrival remaining over on account of its inferior quality, the sales were exceedingly heavy and for this description full is, per quarter lower; the basics assumed also barely support Monday's prices.—Fine Barley maintains its price, but the coarse ordinary sorts can scarcely be got off at a reduction of is, per quarter.—The Oat trade is very dull, and about is, per quarter cheaper, the arrival this week being rather large-to-in Beans and Pease there is little alteration in value.

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TUP CONVENTAL	MINACIE BELLENO A DECEMBER	

HE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in Bad and Water, according to the Gazette of the 24th of November, calledge.

ORNBAL AVERAGE WHICE SEVERES IMPORTATION.
Wheat, 55s 4d.—Barley, 25s 5d.—Oats, 19s 8d.—R. e. 94s 4d.—Ban

	304 7d.
PRICES OF GOL  s. d.  Portugal Gold, in Coinc 0 9,04.  Portiga Gold in Bars 3 17 104  New Doubloons 0 0 0	New Dollars
COURSE OF EXCHA Amsteriam	NGE —FRIDAY Nev. 22 Trieste Madrid 26 Cadir 3 Bilboa 353 Bayeelona 35 Seville 354 Gibratar 3 Leghera 47 Genea 4 Venice 27 60 Malta A Vaples 304 Palerne 14 Lisbon 50 Opogte 3 Rio Janeiro 4 Bahia Dublin 6 Cork

## COMMERCIAL REPORT

19TH NOVEMBER, TO THE 24TH HOVE

Such a continuance of gloom and despondency, has per been experienced in the Commercial world, and the rep calamitous consequences, is truly appalling; but, as per descriptions of produce, are now settled so extremely for there is evidently an increased demand, we have every there is evidently an increased demand, we have every ground for anticipating a gradual improvement in all the tions of business.—We have again to record an active Plantation Sugars. Good scale qualities are difficult to the scale qualities and have commanded an advance of 2s, per cwt. below 58s. sustain the full prices of last week. The casks less than last season, and prices 6s. to 7s. per Cws, very favourable opinion still attaches itself to this commendated by the prices of the comments of fined goods have enjoyed more attention. Large Lumps, 1. Single Loaves, Brown, 75s. to 80s.; Middling, and Goods 62s. to 86s.; Fine Middling and Fine, 89s. to 96s. Creating immediate shipment, 33s. to 40s.; extensive contracts entered into for the spring delivery. Molasses, 23s. insignificant sales of Coffee have taken place, from the basiness done by private, Plantation Description stated 2s. higher, and foreign without alteration. Running request, at the extreme prices of last week, which is with Brandies. The Cotton Market remains in a quick with Brandies. The Cotton Market remains in a quick without however any depreciation. Advices from Livery that more business was doing, with some prospect of an accurrency. The latest accounts from the United States, a the Cotton Crop as having sustained very considerable in heavy rains. Extensive operations have taken place in which heavy rains. which have established an improvement of is, per cut. Candle, 43s. 6d.; Petersburg, Soap, 38s.; Archangel, 40s. all appearances the value of this article has not only. minimum point, but is on the eve of a considerable advan-

HOME CONSUMPTION—DUTIES PAYABLE UPON THE POLICE

Sugar, British plantation, 27s. per cwt.; ditto East India. 3a.; Coffee, British plantation, 1s. per lb.; ditto East India. 3a.; Cocoa, ditto, 1s.; Pimento, 10d.—Cotton, 6 per cent. ad a coca; ditto West India, free; Tobacco, 4s. per lb.; Rice, from Aberica and Java, 15s. per cwt.; ditto from other parts, 5s.; Tallow, 3s. 2d.; Tea, under 2s. per lb. 100 per cent.; ditto, above 3s. per lb. 96 per cent.; Rum, 11s. 74d. per gallon; Brandy and Conevs, 18s. 10d.; Wine, Port, 7s. 7d.; ditto Madeira, 7s. 3d.; ditto Cape, 2s. 64d.; ditto Sherry, 7s. 7d.

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At Rathmines-read, on the 15th inst, the Lady of Captain Muray, Royal At Ballinasioe, on the 13th inst, the Lady of James Stanley Ireland, Ecc.
6th Royal Veteran Battalion, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 22d inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bilson, George Stebbing
Sadler, Esq. of Langham, in the county of Essex, Captain in the West Essex
Militia, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Peter Firmin, Esq. of Dedisam, in the

Militia, to Lonisa, eldest daugater of reter rivinin, may be accepted in a same county.

On Tuesday last, at South Stoke, near Bath, Captain George-Goaling. R.N. to Felicia Jame, daughter of the Rev. Chas. Johnson, Prebend of Wells, On Tuesday, at Melksham, Henry, youngest son of the Hop. Col. Seymour, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Sir Samuel Whitcombe.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst. at St. Mary's, Carlisle, Sir F. T. Morshead, Bart, to Jame, second daughter of Robert Warwick, Esq.

DIED.

Bart. to Jane, second daughter of Robert Warwick, Esq.

DIRD.

On Friday, the Right Hon. Sir J. Mannfield, ared 68, late Chief Funtice of the Common Pleas.

On Wednesday last, at Lie seat, Thornton Hall, Bucks, Sir Thes. Sheppard, Bart. in the 76th year of his age.

On Friday last, in Ennis. Lieut. Crabb, of the 40th Regt.

On the 8th last at Nice, Mary Anne, the wife of Major Ste, ney Cowell, of the Coldstream Guards.

LONLON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAPER, at No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET. only Communications to the Editor, (post paid) are received.



No. 51

# SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1821.

Price 7d.

NEW MUSIC.—THE CORONATION.

THE OVERTURE, with the favourite AIRS in the GRAND CORONATION, as performed with unbounded applause at the Theatre ayal, Drisry Lane, composed and arranged for the Piano Forte, by T. Cooke, ice 32.—Pullished and cold by Chappell, and Co. Music Sellers to His alesty, No. 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

Set published by CLEMENTI and Co. 25, Cheapside: a Second Edition of ORENZO TO JESSICA. An Original English Air, now singing with unbounded applause, by Mrs. Salmon: the (words from a cause in the Merchant of Venice), by W. F. Cullard: the Symphonies and scompaniments by J. C. Cliffen. Price 28.

rwelve Monferrinas, for the Piano Porte, composed by Music lements, Op. 49. Price 5s.

The Three parceable rand familia style of three little pieces, who be found seeptable to all classes of periormers.

Three Sonatas, composed for the Piano Porte, and dedicated to Cherathin, by M. Clements, Op. 59: Price 10s. 5d.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by MAYHEW and Co. 17, Old Bond street.

TEW MUSIC.—Published by MAYHEW and Co. 17, Old Bond street.

TEW MUSIC.—NIALLMARKY Suniversally-admired Variations on the flavourite Air, "Cease your Punning," adapted for two externas on the Plano Forte, by D. Bruguier, price 3s.—The relebrated terman Air," Miss Sherrard's Recreation," so much admired as a Plano Forte erman Air, "Miss Sherrard's Recreation," so much admired as a Plano Forte ease arranged as a Duct for the Harp and Plano Forte, by the Author, can Paddon, price 5s.—Latour's favourite "Le Retour de Windsor," arranged and Duct for two Performers on the Plano Forte, by D. Bruguier, rice 5s.—The popular Hungarian Air, arranged with interesting Variations, or two Performers on the Plano Forte, by T. Jay, M.D. price 3s.—Boieldieus, awardie Overture. "Ba Galife de Bagdad," arranged as a Duct for two performers on the Plano Forte, by T. Guodhan, price 4s.—The above Duction of price particularly recommended to the notice of the Musical World, being arranged by the first Masters of the present age.—London: Published by Maynew and Co. Music Sellers to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, 17, eld Bond-street, where may be obtained every New Musical Publication.

ld Bond street, where may be obtained every New Musical Publication.

NEW MUSIC.—Inst Published by MONZANI and HILL, Music Sellers in ardinary to His Majesty, No. 28, Regent-street, Piccadilly.

UL MARGINE, with Variations for Flute, and Piano Rorte Accompaniments, by Berbiguier, price 4s. Call's Sepenata, No. 1 for Flute and Piano Forte, 5s. Di tanti papiti, eth Variations, by Mazzni, 3s. A Fourth Set of 24 insourite Melodies, arranged as Trios for two Flutes and Piano Forte, by H. Hill, Jos. 5d. Dussek's Giand Trio, 9p. 65, far Place Poste Flute, and Violoncello, 7s. Muzzar's Sonatas, Op. 2, Nos. 110 6, sar Piano Forte Flute, and Violoncello, 7s. Muzzar's Sonatas, Op. 2, Nos. 110 6, as Trios for Ditto, price each 4s. Bitto, No. 1, Op. 15, for Ditto, 4s. Ditto, Price, Nu. 44, for Ditto, 4s. Parecred et L'Italiana, in Algieri, arranged as Trios for three Fintes, by Kuffner, price 2s. Mozart's Opera, Il Dougles Striot for three Fintes, by Kuffner, price 2s. Mozart's Opera, Il Dougles and 12s. The Above two Operas may also be had as Quartetts for two Violins, Teoor, and Violoncello. Bussinis Diamatic Overturers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, arranged as Quintetts, with an additional Bass or Plano Forte, by H. Hill, price 12s. Roubers's Symphonies, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, arranged as Ditto, by Ditto, price 21s.

THE HUSSARS.—Just pablished, a New Edition of MIF. HUSSARS' QUADRILLES, composed and dedicated to the Right Hos. Gen. Lord Stewart, R. G. by M. C. Mortellari, 3s. The 17th No. of Paine of Almack's Quadrilles, 4s. New Editions of PANR is ALMACK'S QUADRILLES, from 1 to 1s, each No. separate, 4s.; the whole complete, bound, 1l. 15n.—The following NEW DUETS for the HARP and PIANG TORTE:—Four h Edition of Zitit, Zitti, Piano, Piano, 4s.; and Di tanti paighti, 4s by Stell. Fra tante Angoacie palpiti, by Anselt, 4s. Third Edition of O Pescator dell'onda, by F. Latour, 4s.—Published at Falkner's Opera Music Warehouse, 3, Old Bond street.

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IS MARESTV'S WELCOME HOME, a Set of now Quadrilles, in which are introduced the celebrated La Gigne, La Gavotine, and La Majestinese; sixo King George the Fourth's Hanoverian Waltz, as denced at the Foreign Coarts, selected and arranged, with proper figures, by David Johnstone, price 3s. La Paur de Hanover, Madia a la Falca-esta, pescad by J. W. Hoider, Mus. Bact Oxon, price 3s. Sestetto, will accompaniments for two Violins, Viola, Violoncello, and Bass, composed by Freik Ralebrenuer, Op. 58, price 8s. "Tu set el mio dolte amore," Afr. with Variations, composed by J. Maschells, price 3s. 6d. "When thy bosom heaves a sigh," composed by Mr. Braham, arranged as an Introduction and Roado, by 6. Kialimurk, price 2s. 6d. "Chatouiller Foreille," or petit Divertieement, by J. W. Holder, price 2s. 6d. "A Solder's Grantude, Afr.," by Bieböp, arranged as at Roado, by T. H. Butler, price 2s. 6d.

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NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

In a few days will be published by Goulding, D'Almain, and Co. Soho-square, MELODIES of VARIOUS NATIONS, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Plano Forte, by H. R. Bishop; the Puetry by T. Bayley, Es., (Author of Rough's Sketches of Bath), price, to Subscribers, 12s. to Non-Subscribers, 15s. Also, the whole of the Music as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona, composed by H. R. Bishop, price 15s." As above may be had Parry's Selection of Scotch Songs, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Plano Porte, several of which are harmonized for two and three voices, in three Books, price each 5s.

Books, price each 5s.

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THE DISCOURSES of SIR WILLIAM JONES, delivered before the Asiatic Society, on the Religion, Poetry, Literature, &c. of the Nations of India.

London: Printed for W. H. Carpenter, Lower Brook-street.

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The British Review, No. XXXVI. published Dec. I, contains the following Subjects: -1. Don Juan, Cantos 2, 4, and 5.—

If Sketches of the Domestic Manners and Institutions of the Romans.—

BI. Lady Morgan's Italy—IV. Sir R. Ker Porter's Travels into Georgia, Persia, Armenia, &c.—V. A Brief Memeir of the late Rev. Wm. Richardson, of York.—VI. Dr. Copleston's Pugnity into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination.—VII. History of George Desmond.—VIII. Travels of Cosmo III. through England, in 1669.—IX. Vindicite Apocalyptics. Gauntlet's Exposition of the Book of Revelation.—X. State of the Process Slave Trade, Reports of the Directors of the African Institution, and numerous other Works.

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Works, London: Published by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, Paternoster row; and Hatchard and Son, Piscadilly.

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M. E.MOIRS of JOHN EVELYN, Eso, the celebrated Author of Sylva, &c. Written by HIMSEL! builed by W.M. BRAY, Esq. Fellow and Treasurer of the Society of Authorities, &c.

This extremely cursous and interesting work is printed from the original MSS. in the Library at Wotton, at remprises the diary, with observations on men and manners; the pullives literature was delence of his age, during his travels in France and Italy; his residence the Logiand towards the latter part of the Protectorate, and his comexion with the Courts of Charles II. and the two subsequent reigns, interspersed mens aveat number of original ancestoles of the most celebrated pussons of at period. To the Memoirs are subjoined original letters from Sir Roward indials. Secretary of State to King Charles I. during some important beinds of that reign, with the kings answers; also selections from the cores spondence of John Breign, and numberons letters from Sir Edward Poise to did Charles II. Skiw. Nicholas, and to Sir Richard Brown, Amban who to France during the extle of the British Court.

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Preface; by the Rollor, on the conclusion in appear;

I. Preface; by the Rollor, on the conclusion in the 12th No. 12, for Dec. 1, contains the following Original papear;

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### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR: OF I'CE, 30th Nov. 1821.
3d Regt. of Drag. Guards-Lieut. Hon. G. R. Abercromby to be Lieut.

vice Grav.
7th Ditto Cornet G. T. Greenland to be Cornet, vice Kelly.
4th Reg, of Light Drags: Ass. Surg. R. Greig, M.D. to be Ass. Surg. vice

7th Dilto—Cornet G. T. Greenland to be Cornet, vice Kelly.
4th Reg. of Light Drags—Ass. Sarg. R. Greig, M.D. to be Ass., Surg. vice
Gardiner.
9th Ditto—Sub-Lieut. Lord F. Conyugham to be Lieut. vice Ellis.
12th Ditto—Cornet J. R. Broadhead to be Lieut, vice Hay.—A. Davies,
Gent. to be Cornet, vice Kennedy.
18th Ditto—Lieut. G. Schreiber to be Captain, vice Western.—Cornet J.
Insile to be Lieut. Vice Schreiber to be Captain, vice Western.—Cornet J.
Insile to be Lieut. Vice Schreiber.—W. B. F. Skarpe, Gent. to be Cornet,
vice Leslie.
19th Ditto—Lieut T. Walker to be Capt. vice Georges.
7th Regt. of Foot—Hosp. Ass. I. James to be Ass. Surg. vice Barry.
41st Ditto—Cornet H. A. O. Neil to be Ensign, vice Grant.
55th Ditto—Lieut. P. E. Crazic to be Capt. vice Dickens.—Sec. Lieut. Lord
E. Hay to be Lieut. vice Craigie.
69th Ditto—Lieut. N. Wilsen to be Ensign, vice Lord Carmarthen.
99th Ditto—Ensign W. Thobasa to be Lieut. vice Buchapan.
99d Ditto—Lieut. N. Wilsen to be Capt. vice Alexander.
2d West India Regt.—Capt. C. Delahoassy to be Major, vice Macpherson.
Lieut. J. Maclean to be Capt. vice Delahoussy.—Ensign H. P. Williams to
be Lieut. Vice Maclean.—W. M. Pherson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Williams.
Ass. Sarg. P. Duigan, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Hasking.
Brevel—Major G. Disbrowe, of the list or Gren. Foot Guards, and Major
Hon. A. J. H. Flüzgerald De Roos, to be Lieut. Cols. in the Army—Capt. J.
W. Henderson, to be Major in the Army—Capt. D. Denham to be Major on
the Continent of Africa only.
Hospital Staff—Ass. Surg. W. Harry, M.D. to be Surg. to the Borces, vice
Gilder.—Hosp. Ass. W. White has been superseded.

Erratum in the Garette of the 17th ullimo.

4tst Foot—For Lieut Hon. W. Horae, to be Lieut. read Lieut. Hon. W.
Home, to be Lieut. and C. Brockman, Gent. to be Ensigns.

Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

J. B. Smyth, Gent. and C. Brockman, Cept. to be Ensigns.

BANKRUPTCLES SUPERSEDED.

RICHARD BINGHAM, clerk and banker.—ROBERT WROOTS, Sleaord, finen-draper.—ROBERT SEATON, Wentbridge, cotton-spinner.

BANKBUPTS.

ord, finen-draper. -ROBERT SEARON, West-oringe, conconsisting
BANKRUPTS.
LONGSTER. C. Highbary Terrace, merchant.
ATTWOOD, A Lymington, surgeon,
MONKHOUSE, R. New Shoreham, timber-merchant.
PAINE, E. Little Chart, Kenf, paper maker.
CAMPART, W. H. Croyden, batter.
CLARKSON, J. Gracechurch street, batter.
NIBLOCK, J. and LATHAM, R. S., Bath, woolles-drapers.
BRAY, D. Plymouth Dock, victualier.
ARMISTEAD, J. Clapham, catton spinner.
CROPPER, J. Great Peter-street, brewer.
HOUNSFIELD, J. calico-manufacturer.
LONGRIGG, E. Liverpool, linen-draper.
FISHER, jun. F. Leicester square, surgeon.
KAY, T. Lambridge place, Walcot, auctiencer.
HOWARD, J. St. Martin's court, cordwainer.
CELLA, P. Moleford-court, Penchurch-street, wine-u erchant.

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

ARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED Box and Chaplin, Buckingham, drapers.—J and J. Hooman, jun. Howarth, and Pardoc Kiddermioster, worsted-manufacturers.—Binyon and Catforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, insurance-brokers.—Best and Martyr, Craven-street, Strand, wine and spirit merchants.—Miles and Read, Little Britain, clothworkers.—Turner, Hysiop, and Gurrett, Percambuse, commission-merchants.—Hobday and Johnson, Birmingham, pasm-brokers.—Sandell and Newell, Newport, Isle of Wight, brawers.—Holland and Isherwood, Rochdale, straw bonnet-makers.—Crowder, Lavie, and Oliverson, Frederick place, attornies.—Bleakhorn and Heppenstall, Wadworth, Yorksbire, famers.—Barfoot and Wakeham, Prymouth, manufacturers.—W. and to Lyon, Wigan, Ladeashire, printers.

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rers.—Barfoot and Wakeham, Plymouth, manufacturers.—W. 200 C. Lyon, Vigan, Ladensure, printers.

BAN ISS. T. Curdworth, Warwickshire, dealer.
BULLTBEE, B. and COLE, J. W. Peterbarough, bankers.
COOPER, C. Upper North-place, Stay's Inn-road, grocer.
DENZILVE, M. K. Bridport, bookseller.
EASTWOOD, R. Leeds, drapper.
TOWLER, J. Mark-lane, tea-dealer.
JACKSON, R. Cannon street, merchant.
KIRKHAM, G. Lancaster, merchant.
LEVI, H. Nelson-square, merchant.
MOCTON, P. Sulford, Mambeater, merchant.
MICOLSON, J. Cummerstate, Combediand, iron-founder.
PARKER, 4t. Whitehurch, Salop, sta-Joner.
RFFCHEE, J. and J. and BICHARDSON, F. Watting-street, ware-towenen.

STAFF, C. and W. W. Norwich bombasine samulacturers.

Dec. 28, J. Dingle, Charlestown, St. Austell, Conswall, ship samer—Bec. 19, H. Wheatley, Coventry, slik dyer,—Dec. 19, R. Clements, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer,—Dec. 48, J. Hollis, Goswell-street-loost, stone smason,—Dec. 19, S. Wood, Bofton, banker—Dec. 21, M. Hattersley, Bilton with Harrasque, Yorkshire, Inskeeper,—Dec. 22, S. Garton, Woodstreet, slik manufacturer—Dec. 22, R. C. Mart, Rathbone-place, linea-draper—Dec. 27, T. Littie, Bodham, Sussex, grocer—Dec. 2, J. Harris, Redwinger, vicualier—Dec. 18, L. Grand, S. Grand, G. Grand, S. Grand, S. Grand, S. Grand, G. Grand, S. Grand, G. Grand,

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Nov. 25.—M. Latour Manbourg, our Ambassador to Constantinople, has proceeded to Toulon, where he will embark. He bears, as a present to the Grand Seignior, two splendid crystal candelabras, eight feet high.

An article from Augsburg states, that the Minister of Hanover had, previous to the departure of his Majesty, presented him, in the name of the country, with 10,000 pieces of gold newly coined, intended to pay the expences of the Monarch, which they whimsically enough state Lord Sidmouth had refused to do out of the public treasury of England.

The first of Mazian, for the conspiracy of the 19th August, terminated yesterday, whenthe Chancellor of the House of Peers pronounced the sentence in a public sitting. Mazian is condemned to five years imprisonment, and to pay the expences of the process against him.

Previous to his departure for St. Heiena, Napoleon deposited the sum of four millions francs in a banking-house. He has distributed it, by his will, between General Montholon, to whom he bequeaths two millions, and the Generals Bertrand, Drouot, Gourgand, and M. Las Cases, Doctor Automarchi, his Almoner, and several other persons who were statched to his service.

We learn from Berlin, that the rumours of peace; at least of its continuance for this season, become daily more consistent: but that in the event of a war between Russia and the Porte, the Count of Berlin has engaged to mrinish an auxiliary corps of 30,000 men, or an equivalent in money.—Constitutionness.

Nov. 17.—The Duke de Cadiz, the King's nephew, and son of his Royal Highness Don Francois de Paule, and Donna Louisa Charlotte, of Naples (sister of the Duchess de Berrir), died on the Lith insta at the Royal recidence of the Escurial.

Extract of a private letter:—At nine o'clock yesterday evening, a throng assembled at the Puerta del Sol, and shouted incessantly, "Down with the Ministers!"—"Riego for ever!" The officer of the neighbouring post begged them to retire, otherwise he should be obliged to force them to disperse. One of the

some person of the mob, on which the guards turaed out, and, surrounding them, took about 30 prisoners, amongst whom was a Lieut. Colonel.

Capt: Delamothe, sentenced to five years imprisonment, summoned to give evidence on the trial of Maziau, effected his escape from the custody of his conductors. The Captain, in alighting from the fiacre, and in the act of entering the prison of St. Pelagie, observed the traiteur, ordered his dinner, and then shutting the carriage door upon the two gendarmes, instantly took to his heels as fast as he could. They stared at each other, and during their embarrassment the fugitive had got clear off. The haissier, who was not, like his companions, encumbered with huge boots, and a ponderous sword, set out first, and the soldiers hobbled after him, They had not proceeded many yards before a curious mistake occurred. The soldiers asked an itinerant fruit woman, if she had not just seen a person dressed in black running along the street. Yes!" replied the female, "there he goes—there?"—politing to the Rue St. Victor. The gendarmes instantly set up the hue and cry against the poor huissier, who was hunted down by the populace like a wild beast, and got very roughly handled before his sluggish companions could get up to rescue him from the perilous situation in which they had inadvertently placed him.—The police are making domiciliary visits for his apprehension, but they have hitherto proved fruitless.

Stock holm, Nov. 2.—The following account has been in circulation here since yesterday:—"A very loud noise was lately heard during the night in the castle of Upsal. It was discovered that a stone having become loose, had fallen down, by which an opening was disclosed that led to a vault under the castle, the existence of which was entirely unknown. There have been found, it is said, two large iron cheets, with considerable treasures. Near these cheets was found the skeleton of a person who had been hanged, with some old articles of clothing; the skeleton, as well as the clothes, crumb

valley of Muda was covered in an instant with earth, rocks, and trees. It is not known how many persons have suffered by this frighful catastrophe.

A private letter from Madrid, dated Nov. 14th, has the following paragraph:—"We appear upon the verge of a dissolution of our monarchy; well-informed persons say openly, that not only Cadiz and all Andalusia, but the provinces of Valencia, Arragon, Catalonia, and Galicia, are on the noint of separating from the Capital, to form themselves into Federative Republics. Our Clubists of the Fontana d'Or parade the streets by night, shouting 'Long live Riego, Emperor of the Spanish Republic!' The Echo de Padilla, Journal of the Descamisadas (sans culottes), of this day, announces that the real revolution will take place in a month at the latest. This news may be premature, but it does great injury to the Loan."

The Spanish papers state that a dreadful accident occurred on the 31st of October. A case relative to the liberty of the press was to be tried before the tribunal. It order to admit a great number of persons, it was thought advisable to hold the Court in the Convent of the Franciscans. The keeper of the Convent intimated his apprehensions, but he was not listened to. The floor soon gave way, and seventy persons were buried in the ruins.

Havannab papers state that the atmosphere was pure and the weather become cool, the cases of fever had consequently diminished; the number of cases was 32.

Deaths at New Orleans for three days preceding the 28th ultimo, seven.

The advices from Pernambuco, brought by the Active, within these few days past, represent that place as in an extremely agitated state. The insurgents, who, it is said, are three thousand strong, had cut off ull communication with the interior, in consequence of which provisions had become excessively dear, while all business was totally at a stand, and the merchants' stores closed. Fall or Lima.—This event took place, according to the following despatch, which is dated head-quarters, Lima, July 19th, ou the 10th of that month:

"Bespatch of the General in Chief of the Liberating Army of Peru, to the Most Excellent Supreme Director of the Republic.

"Most Excellent Supreme Director of the Perus, to the opposition to the oppression which they have suffered, testified in an unequivocal manner the class of freemen to which they belonged. The public papers which I have the honour to enclose, will afford your Excellency a more extended account of the eyents which have taken place. The enemy continues his flight through the mountains, pursued by our cavalry and various parties which hang upon him. Desertion from his ranks has been immense, in spite of the precautious which have been taken to avoid it. The army under my commissed proceeds in conformity with the confidence which your Excellency has placed in it; and the sacrifices of Chili have not been useless to the liberty which it has confered on its brothers in Peru. The Castle of Caliao, in which there was left a garrison of 800 lmen, is closely blockaded by land and by sea."

"Head-quarters in Lima, July 18 1821.

"To his Excellency the Castle of the State of Chili."

"DOSE DE SAN MARTIN."

"Head-quarters in Lima, July 18 1821.

"To his Excellency the Capitain, deneral, D. Bernardo O' Higgins, Supreme director o

#### IRELAND.

#### DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Wecken scarcely resolute an sustance of more horrible arrocity since the burning of Scullaboege in the last frish rebellion; than the which soctired on Monday, micht, at or, near "the Soven Laters," a farm so called, between Thorny Bridge and Glogheen, with foot of Sewenama, in this course, at the sound of the miderant and cotters on his farm having refused either to pay their, rent in mone, or to labour for him is it discharge, to discovered the course of the miderant and cotters on his farm having refused either to pay their, rent in mone, or to labour for him is it discharge, to discovere them, and to bring labourers to dis his potatoes from a neighbouring village. On the might of Monday last, his house and outsides were currounded by an armed lamiliti, sho set fire to both at one and the same moment. In the form, in the latter five he was a support of the course of th

verdict of "Wifful Morrow was returned. The Stebt of the verdict of "Wifful Morrow was returned. The Stebt of the verdict of "Wifful Morrow was returned. The Stebt of the Count." In the country of the

ble; they were repeatedly commanded to hurry, from a voice without.

A written notice was posted on the Chapel door of Rookinil, near Brury, on Sunday last, which was immediately forn down by the Rev. Henry Bevan; it cautioned all persons from paying rents, and particularly not a fraction to be paid to the Rev. Mr. Bevan for tythes—no landlord to attempt distraining cattle or goods for rents; if they do, they are to suffer the death of Mejor Going. It also commanded Mr. Bevan to return the sledge to Myn. Kelly, and not deniate from his promise made the night he was visited—The Field Olicers of i.e. 79th Regiment, stationed in this Garrison, have received the Commission of the Peace for the County at large.—Captain Drought, appointed to command the Police, under the Peace Preservation Act for this Gity and Inberties arrived here yesterday; Lieut. Goslett, late of the \$2d, is appointed his Secretary; and Mr. Dames, Chief Constable.—On Thursday wight, the houses of John O'Brien, Patrick Hayes, and Matthew M'Namara, at Coonagh, in the North Liberties of this City, bordering the County of Clare, were attacked by a large number of piersons; who took from each house a gam. They also searched other houses in the neighbourhood.—On Thursday, hight last, at eleving o'clock, the house of Edmond Hinchy, wood-ranger to the Countres Downger of Ormond, at Ballynacourty, near Kilfman, was assailed by six armed men, who, in a most peremptory manier, demanded his arms; he declared he had none, but those belonging to Lady Ormond, which he would surrender only with his life. On this they fired into the house; he returned the fire, on

Digitized by GOGLE

which they departed, but returned in about two hours with an increased party, and again demanded his arms, when he gave the same answer as before. They then attacked the doorwith a sledge, and fired in through the window shutters. Hinchy returned the fire, when they went to the rear of the house with crow-bars and sledges, to make an inlet there, while another party fired occasional show through the doors and windows. Hinchy still continued firing, and, after some time, they thought fit to depart, asking him for 2s. 6d. to buy powder, which he also refused. On Sunday, as a party of the Dragoous passing through Kildorrery to Kilmallock, were refreshing themselves at the former village, two of their cartines and one sword were taken from the car. The same night, a large party of insurgents traversed from Kildorrery into this county, and bruke open time or ten houses, between Red Chair and Castle Diver, in two of which they got arms, and swore the inhabitants of the other houses as to the place where their arms are concealed, and where they knew any others to be.—On Thesday night, though nine Magistrates and Major Wilcocks had met at Eliot that day, to consider the best means of, tranquillizing that part of the county, the insurgents had the audacity to assemble in a large body and attack the house of Mark Lynch, of Ballyfruirs, for his arms, which has a long time he refused, though repeated shots were fired into the house, he did not surrender until the house was actually on fire in two places.—On Thursday night last, a party of Major Wilcocks's Police apprehended, near Glanduff, in this county, James Jourdan, charged with taking arms in the middle of the day, on the 14th inst. from Mr. George Sparling; there were about two pounds of gunpowder found concealed in his house, leting more than the apparent value of all the rest of his property. And en the same day, one individual of that corps succeeded in apprehending, in a house in Newcastle, Thomas Hinchy, tharged with the murder of James Buckley, on his return fr

COURT OF CHANCERY.

TRURSDAY.—The Lord Chancellor having declared his intention to sit every day after term, (which ended yesterday) until the next seal; his Lordship accordingly came into Court this morning at 10 o'clock. In consequence, however, of the petition in the matter of Howard and Gibbs' hankruptey being to be discussed in the Vice Chancellor's Court, the attendance of Counsel was extremely thin. Several causes having been called on, and the Counsel concerned in them being absent, the Lord Chancellor at length observed, that, in order to accommodate the suitors of the Court, he had appointed the time intervening between the last day of Term and the ensuing scal, to the hearing of Bankrupt petitions. It appeared, however, that his wish to get through the Bankrupt Petitions was likely to be defeated in consequence of the other branch of the Court having appointed to hear a Bankrupt Petition in the matter of Howard and Gibbs on that day. His Lordship directed the Registrar to strike out of the paper every petition in which Counsel did not appear when it was called on.—Upon rising to leave the Court, lits Lordship again declared, that in future he would direct every petition in which Counsel did not appear, and would not allow it to be again restored. No man, he said, regarded so little as he did the want of any marks of respect to himself personally; but whilst he had the honour to hold the Great Seal, he thought it was due to his office, and to those who might succeed him in it, that he should not permet himself to be treated in the manner he had been. He did not should have been left almost all the morning without the attendance of either Solicitors or Counsel?

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday.—The King's Richard Blacon, Clerk.—This was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant, a Lancashire Clergyman, for a libel on the late Queen.—The trial came on before Mr. Justice Holroyd at the last Assizes for the County of Lancaster, when the libel (which was first preached by the defendant in the church of St. Mark, Liverpool, and afterwards printed under the title of "Substance of a Sermon preached by the Bev. Richard Blacow, &c.") was read in Court.—The Jury found a verdict of guilty.

The Chief Justice, addressing himself to Mr. Blacow, asked him if he had any affidavits which he was desirous of submitting to

the Court?
Mr. Blacow.—None, my Lord.
The Chief Justice.—Mr. Denman, have you any affidavits?
Mr. Denman.—No, my Lord; as the defendant offers no affidavit, neither shall I.
The Chief Justice.—Has the defendant any thing to offer in mitigation of punishment?
Mr. Blacow (bowing respectfully)—No, my Lord, nothing what-

Mr. Denman Under the circumstances in which this case stands, my Lord, I certainly shall not trespass on the time of the Court.

Mr. Denman—Under the circumstances in which this case stands, my Lord, I certainly shall not trespass on the time of the Court.

The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 1001.; to be imprisoned for six months in the King's Bench Prison; to find sureties for five years, himself in 5001, and two sureties in 1001, each. The King v. Davie and Another.—These defendants, David Graves Davie and Samuel Adam Snowden, who were before the Court on the 16th inst. to receive the sentence, for the offence of wilful and corrupt perjury (the particulars of which have been already stated), and the case having been then adjourned until this day, they were now brought up, and after hearing affidavits as to character, in mitigation of punishment, and Mr. Adolphus on their behalf.—The Court adjudged them to be imprisoned in the Middlesex House of Correction for one month, and at the expiration of that time to be severally transported for seven years.

The King v. Richard Forces.—The defendant, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment for publishing an obscene print, was called up for judgment. He was ordered to be imprisoned nine months in the House of Correction, and to enter into sureties for his good behaviour of five years, himself in 1001, and two sureties in 101, each.

Tuesvay.—Mr. Gurney shewed cause against a rule obtained last year, calling on the Marshal of the King's Bench, to answer the matter of an affidavit made by Col Bayley, a Prisoner in the said prison. The Learned Gounsel observed, that Mr. Jones, the Marshal, had managed the King's Bench Prison upwards of thirty years; and never during that time, had his conduct been called in question under a complaint so malicious as this. An affidavit of Mr. Jones, stated, that Col. Bayley was taken by his order within the walls of the King's Bench, in consequence of having been seen out of the rules. He never had any dispute previously with the Colomel, but on every occasion had done all he could to accommodate. When he heard of the complaint respecting the irregul

v. and - Pillingham

ordered that he do report next Term what measures he may have taken in compaliance with their order. At she time they made this regulation, they thought is due to the Marshal to say, with respect to his general conduct, that they considered him a very meritorious officer. He had been able and discreet in the discharge of the duties of his office, obliging to persons placed in his custody, and very charitable and kind towards the poor. The Act of Parliament, they were obliged to say, compelled him to reside in the prison, or the rules.—All that related to Col. Bayley personally had been answered to the satisfaction of the Court. A short affidavit on the points might have been made, and if it had appeared that no i regularity could be traced in the conduct of Col. Bayley, the Court would have considered him entitled to the costs, but the Court did not feel themselves justified, under all the circumstances, in giving the costs.

The King v. Lewis Lewis—This defendant (in company with Mosely Woolf, Kinnear, and others) was convicted in the year ISI9 of conspiracy, and was sentenced to a fine of 5000l, and to two years imprisonment in Gloucester gaol.—A writ of habeas corpus was moved for in order that the custody of the prisoner might be changed. The sentence of the Court-ran thus:—"The defendant was to be imprisoned two years in Gloucester gaol, to pay a fine of 5000l, and to be farther imprisoned antil such fine was paid." An affidavit was produced from Levi, stating his extreme bad health, and the opinion of medical men that change of air was necessary to his life; the deponent further declared that his wife was dying, and that his children were in a state of beggary; and prayed that he might have effect in another quarter.—The Lord Chief, Justice observed, upon the defendant's affidavit, that the contents, if true, might have effect on another quarter.—This was an action to recover the amount of an apothecary's bill for medicine. The Plaintiff, who resided at Bromprom, supplied the drugs, which constituted his

born, Mr. De Schrimer went abroad, but returned to England and paid for the lodging.

It appeared upon the cross-examination of the witnesses, that Mrs. De Schrimer was living in the house of the Portuguese Ambassador, and it was reported that the child was also kept in the establishment of that Minister.

Mr. Scarlett submitted that no cyidence had been offered to make the Defendant liable to pay this bill. The lady hired the lodging and the Defendant paid for it after his return to England, but there was no wife.

but there was no proof she was his wife.

The Lord Chief Justice said the Defendant treated her as his wife, and if a professional man under the circumstances of this case was fold the Derson was a married woman, he had a right to look to the husband for payment. There was no proof the defendant was not her husband.

The Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff.

bus is suctain COURT OF EXCHEQUER Tersday Mr. Taunton moved, on behalf of Mr. Parkins, formerly Sheriff of London and Middlesex, for a rule to shew cause, why the books of the Under-sheriffs, so far as they related to Mr. Parkins's sinjevalty, should not be open to his inspection, for the purpose (as we understood) of impuring into the appropriation of certain sums alleged to be due to the Crown. The Learned Counsel was proceeding to state the grounds of his motion, when the Court interposed, and observed that they had no jurisdiction, in consequence of the length of time which had clapsed since Mr. Parkins went out of office.—Motion refused.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

THURBDAY.—Howard and litbs Bankrupter.—This cause again occupied the attention of the Court from ten o'clock in the morning until six in the evening. It came on to be argued on the application made by Mr. Horne, on behalf of Mr. Shaw, one of the Assignees under the former Commission, and others, praying that the Assignees under the new Commission might not be continued, and that a new election might take place. The grounds on which the application was founded were, that the Bankrupts had interfered against the Act of Parliament in the election, and that threats had been held out to induce certain creditors not to vote; and also that Mr. Bridges, one of the creditors, had abstained from doing so in consequence of what had been said to him. Mr. Horne, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Treslove, were heard in support of the application; and against is Mr. Hart, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Wetherell, and Mr. Agar.

The Vice-Chancellor said he should take the opportunity of the Court not sitting on the following day to read over all the facts of this case, and when they met again he should deliver his opinion; first, however, informing the Counsel on both sides whether it would be necessary for him to hear any more arguments.

Wednesday.—George Elphick, a tailor, in Jermyn-street, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of snuggled wines and spirits. Two officers of Excise deposed, that on the 28th of July last, they found in his cellar two snaugled tubs full of brandy, and also some Hollands in similar vessels: likewise claret, Madeira, Burguady, and Champaigne, in bottles, for none of which the defendant had permits. There were also is the cellar some wines and spirits, for which the defendant produced permits.—The defendant, in answer to the charge stated, that he generally bought his wines and spirits from different wine merchants, in such small quantities as did not require a permit; and though he had received permits with part, he did not think it worth while to preserve them, which was the reason of his having so few. The spirits contained in the tubs he had bought from a person he did not know. The Commissioner who pronounced judgment, expressed his regret that respectable persons should subject themselves to the loss of property that had paid duty, by buying from strangers what had been smuggled. The judgment of the Court in this case was, that all the wines and liquors found in the cellar, except the Champaing and the rum, should be condemned, and that the defendant should pay a fine of 101. BOARD OF EXCISE pay a fine of 101.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

His Majesty is so gratified at the loyal attentions which he received from the inhabitants of Ramsgate, both on his embarkation to, and disembarkation from, his late voyage, that he has conferred on Ramsgate the rank and distinction of a Royal Har-

His Majesty's steam packet Dasher, and also a sailing packet, are ordered to be at Calais, for the conveyance of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, from that port to Dover.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief, held a levee at his Office in the Horse-Guards, which was attended by

between forty and fifty personages.
PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—On Thursday between forty and fifty personages.

Prorogation of Parliament:—On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Commissioners, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, and Lord Melville, net, and having required the attendance of the Commons (Mr. Ley and Mr. Rickman, and other officers, appearing at the Bar.) the Lord Chancellor stated, that they had it in command from His Majesty, further to prorogate the Parliament till Thursday, the 3rd of January next. The next prorogation, which will take place shortly, will be by Proclamation; and it will give forty days notice of the time when the Parliament is to meet for the "dispatch of business."

Among the numerous presentations to His Majesty at Hanover, we observe the name of Madame Kestner, who is described in the recently published "Letters from Wetzlar," as being the real Charlotte of the Sorrows of Werter.

Royat, Huxt.—On Friday se'nnight, about ten o'clock, His Mijesty's stag-hounds started a remarkably fine deer, for a day's diversion, on Maidenhead Folly. The deer being closely pursued, made for the Thanges, and swam across it, into Buckinghamishire, to the right of Burnham, took towards the Thames again, and crossed the River between Surley Hall and Clewer. The Sportsmen and hounds pursued through Eton, over the bridge, through Windsor, and renewed the chase towards the Ferest, where the deer was taken.

deer was taken.

A Proclamation was issued on Monday, by the Privy Council, in Ireland, offering a reward of Two Thousand Pounds for the discovery of the persons concerned in the murder and burning of the Sheas and their inmates.

On the evening of Thursday last, a general illumination took place in the interior of the King's Bench Prison; a spontaneous tribute of gratitude to W. Jones, Esq. the Marshal, for the uniform kindness and urbanity evinced by him towards all classes under his care in that place.

form kindness and urbanity evinced by him towards all classes under his care in that place.

There are several counterfeit sovereigns in circulation, well executed. The reverse side of some of them seems worn, and they have no sound. Others, supposed to be composed of a mixture of platina, and other metals, ring when struck against wood, but the sound differs totally from that of the genuine sovereigns.

Tuesday, Rear-Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart. K.C.B. and K.T.S. Member for Coleraine, Ireland, hoisted his flag (red at the mizer) on board the Dover flag-ship, in Leith Roads, as Commander in Chief on that station, in the room of Rear-Admiral R. W. Otway.

The Apollo frigate, in Portsmouth harbour, is ordered to be taken into dock; foundergo such alterations as are necessary to her being

The Apollo frigate, in Portsmouth harbour, is ordered to be taken into dock; to undergo such alterations as are necessary to her being fitted up as a wach for the King's personal use.

The East India Campany's ship Vansittert was all well in lat. 32. S. long. 2. W. on the 14th of July.

From various parts of the country, we have accounts of the dreadful situation of the roads, in consequence of the late heavy rains. At St. Peter's Chalfont in Buckinghamshire, on Wednesday, the flood was so great that a chaise or coach passing the rivuler at the ead of the town, was obliged to have both doors of the vehicle opened to let the water pass through. At Thame, in Oxfordshire, the waters are so much out, that passengers are ferried over each way in a punt.

way in a punt.

A collection of antiquities from Egypt is stated in a French Paper to have been recently brought to Paris, by M. Thedena Duvent, son of the French Consul at Grand Cairo. Amongst other articles is a great quantity of papyrus, found in minimus, cases, and written upon partly in hieroglyphics and partly in the minimus of the paper of the paper of the paper.

other articles is a great quantity of papyaus, found in minimuscases, and written upon partly in bieroglyphics and partly in the cases, and written upon partly in bieroglyphics and partly in the minimusciphered.

On Thursday, the sancophagus, containing the remains of the late Major Andre, brought from Aperica, was deposited in front of the cenotaph in Westminsten Abbey, which was erected by his late Majors to the memory of that gallant officer. The re-interment took place in the most private manner.

Cambridge, Nov. 30.—The following gentlemen were on Wedinesday last admitted to the undermentioned degrees:—Doctor in Divinity: The Rev. John Jeffery, of St. John's College.—Master of Arts: Edward Florne, of St. Peter's College.—Bachelor in Civil Law: Edward Florne, of St. Peter's College.—Bachelor in Civil Law: Edward Florne, of St. Peter's College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Canis College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Win. B. Damell, of Majorian and Salarday, at Salarday, at Salarday, at Salarday, at Salarday, at Nash Mill, near King's Langley; at ten.—The East Canis Can

cumstances of great argravation. A respite, during His Moiesty's pleasure, was received at Newgate for Amy Steel and John Jarobs, who were ordered to be hung with these unfortunate persons.

\*\*Allertizement.\*\*]—The Country everus London.—Measure, Rivington have this day (Safurday, Dec. 1.) received from Bristol the Second Number of the Country Constitutional Guardine, and Literary, Magazine.—Contents:

1. The Age of George the Third, (the Succession.) 2. Stanzas on the King's Return from Ireland.—3. Reply to, Cato's Letters on the Countification.—I Comparis no in a Child to Cupid.—5. Bill Cobweb, er Spider Lace.—5. "The Woods." a Parody on Cowper's "Rose."—7. Tristram Shandy a Political Opinions. (continued.)—8. The British Martial, containing a little to the most disconsolate Woman on earth, and various Episgrans.—9. Political Enigmas for Christmass.—10. Advice to the DisaBce ed.—11. Heroes of renown, Ancient and Modern.—12. Pharmacopoia Radicalls.—13. The Agricultural Question, (camaenced.)—14. A Prophecy Infalied.—15. The Lovs of the Hunt's Brisle.—16. The Church and the Ciergy, or the Obligations of Society to the Ecclesiastical Orders.—17. The Coronation.—18. Lady Morgan's Italy.—19. Hint's to young Mr. Lambton, in a Letter, with a Posta-ript, containing—20. The Saving Many a new Song.—21. How the Papers are read in the Country.—Appendix: I Agricultural Report, (finished.)—Poor's Rate Returns Report.—3. Case of the Agricultural Report, (finished.)—Poor's Rate Returns Report.—3. Case of the Agricultural Report, (finished.)—Poor's Rate Returns Report.—3. Case of the Agricultural Report, of the Saving Many and Son, 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, where is exhibited an Assortment of new and secund hand Plate Unisses, admirably suited to severy description of drawing or diring-rooms. In the fermiture department is comprised every, new and elegant article of bipholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of which are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronage of rask and fashion.

Butchell, surgeon, accountent, who resides at No 3c, Southesteen, square, continues to perform curies of the most dangerous cases by the same method, and is as completely successful. Both rich and poor, who are this afflicted, will do well to observe, he requires no remmeration-until they are satisfied a cure has been performed; in fact, the poor are relieved gratis, if prespectably recommended.

Advertisement—The ollowing discoveries, if attended to, will effectually supersede the necessity of a Den ist. Hudson's Botanic Tooth Powder, and Botanic Thoethre are stare remedies for all disorders of the month: they not merely cleaned and leastify the Teeth, but preserve them from decay, to the latest period of life. They are an antidote for Gum Boils, Swelled Face, and the Tooth Ache; they remove the Senryy from the Gums, Isaxing them firm, and of a healthy reduces; they intallibly arrest the progress of Caries in the Teeth, refrestles the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath; they both possess the same virtues, and may be used alone or together; but the Tincture acts more speedily in fastening loose freeth, removing the Scurvy, &c, and it is an infallible remedy for the Tooth Ache. They are so perfectly innocent, that a chid may take the contents of a box of the Powder, and the Tincture is, an excellent Stomachic, price 2s. 9d. each.—Also, Hudson's Tooth Bru, he, in sets of three, made ou scientific principles, price 3s. and in ivory, 4s. 6d. The following Agents are appointed:—Mr. Atkinson, (wholesale Agent). 4d. Gerrard street, Soho square; Sanger, 150, Oxford, street, Gattie, 5f. Rigge, 35. Bondestreet, Howell and Jamusa 9, Regentstreet, I-vout, 229, Strand: Rigge, 5s. Cheapside: Johnston, 8s. Tsiccati'ty, Ward, 324, High Holborn; Barelays, Fleetmarket, and most Medicine Vernders and Perfumers.—N.B. Hudson being a very general mans, of further security, pthe Vholesale Agent a name and address is also an exed to the label.



#### NOTICES TO GURRESPONDENTS.

The only Office for receiving Advertisements for this Paper is of No. 11, Johnson's Court.

If that he for Soffolk friend for his presentation.

A CITERIN OF LONDON has been received.

G. G. must not fancy we have furgisten him.

He have received several letters on the subject of the papellal and adjusted of the Papellal and the subject of the papellal and adjusted before Newscale on Westmandon witnessed. In the accounts of the circumstant in the letters of suprempropadants, it appears to hape been owing to the absence of sufficient anisatance. We mention the circumstance as invention been laid before us, and certainly worthy of attention from the Sheriffs.

commitance as hiving been laid betweens, and certainly worthy of attention from the Sheriffs.

We'recommend to the motion of hundred families, and of larger esthiliablements, the present thatlague of Mades and Tracts affered for sah to the public, at reduced groung, by the Secrety for Promoting (Misselian Rejustedge, and soive particularly those for the counternation of blashbemous and inflat faiblications.

The now correspondent of the Administ throught, on the Catholic Gilletion, is to many the masse of Rass, she keeper of a caffee husse with a French name in Hegant-street. Although rather about the solution found in the masse of Rass, she keeper of a caffee husse with a French name in Hegant-street. Although rather about the solution found in the familiar to the promotion of the solution of the solution of the family through the person one what insultions to breach his political opinions—not to say successively impositioned.

The Blux shall be remembered.

In imperiment.

There Heller shall be remembered.

If a will keep D.'s secret most arrupulously.

N. Q. agust excuse our non-insertion of his communication, because the do not comprehend it.

S.E. will, we assure our solves; credit what we stated on the subject that gentleman of wham he spraks, when we delicion it was light the pertient hemselves we heard it.

A Manny-Tanky, Footham, Bouverue, The Ghost of Macausle, Sal from Cambridge, The Follyhoer and Catherillan, Puyl, Little Nooder, The Premins Bardens, Mass and Tun, The Suppersion Ber., Wilston, Persins, Mass and Tun, The Suppersion by the what he desired, be fined for all received, but must be dealt out by degrees, besides, by have more serious present, and store a history in highly important, but must be held buck for the name reasons. The parses offered to in the fourth paragraph is dead.

The letter about the Dun or Pourland's equical has been received, by has that from Gobront, which shall be attended to.

The consure upon Mal. Libron in Libron falls into our therefored teparament, and as our friend Decrease will are the house of it has suffered more from a new piece going off bally than is small with those hard-heard-heard-critics, we must delay it fill his return.

From a paragraph with the anywered.

enferred more from a new piece going off badly than is usual with those hard-hearted critics, we must delay it till his vetwen. From the property rather dull.

Pro Patria shall be answered.

The letter from Berinida is an expanse statement; but we can assure the writer that the language of it is ill suited to the affair—affair the glory of the British Constitution sullied.—"the purity of the language of it is ill suited to the affair—affair the glory of the British Constitution sullied." the purity of the language of it is ill suited to the affair—affair the wever the magnanism of the language of its place to pure spirit of Tru!" the wever machinations of the hidden inquisitor." Is a really a summan seems the fact, we are bound to say that there columns of Bush would be ill spirit upon a matter—how what there columns of Bush would be ill spirit upon a matter—how what there columns of Bush would be ill spirit upon a matter—how what is make traken in the writer, but too long. The energy of it have Bushnesses, is a well written, but too long. The energy of it have been about the world.

We shall take up Woo's almost impurimetely—the poor dear fullbur is quite furpation—he has been about the country, and has been howed, and hus had all mantage and thing a happen to him. We shall prove a full account of himpungery in a short time. He is very eather of Wilmon's papularity, and offects to shirk publicity;—but more off the oron.

We should wish to hear regularly from Cuito.

of Wilman's pupularity, and offects to shirk publicity;—par more up this anon.

We should wish to hear regularly from Chito.

There is an ameedate as record of a certain celebrated Chevalier, who boasting once that he had never been in any country in the Continent, without receiving an order, some one asked him'ly his had Continent, without receiving an order, some one asked him'ly him had worder it in Prinsis "-" 'ses," replied the Chevalier." 'And what worder it did the King of that country give you?" asked his fraud-order it did the King of that country give you?" asked his fraud-order it will the Chevalier. '' 'did, he gave me an order if quit his diminishes in trelve hours after I entered (hem." - Wilson, it is another words as well as worder as well in the magnassimous Alexanden in which he reflected gently upon the magnassimous Alexanden in return for which (if he had waited for it, which he predictly did not) he might have received a similar fuvour from that Rusperor.

preserved and not) he might have received a similar fuvour from that Reserver.

We must say, in answer to Cuenicus, that we think the want of verpect shown to the LOHD CHANCILIAN in his Court, on Thursday, the most discretified thing ever done collectively by the bar. We wish his Lordship could make them for an they ought.

The letter from Lunerers is under consideration, as well as Mr. Brider's second packet.

Many other communications must stand over.

We will look into the matter Curreauna alludes to.
Paul Potter's Letter (No. V.) is postponed till next week.

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Dictionary of Quotations, in most frequent the,
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Temple. The Eighth Edition, revised and corrected.

"He has been at a great feast of impuages, and stolen all the scraps?"

Shakeneare.

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Rev. C. S. SALZHANN. A new and Improved Edition, embellished with
Englavings.

Printed for G and W D Western

magnetimes.

Printed for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave Maria-lane; and H. Hailes, Pic dilly, Lendon; and Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

NEW NOVEL.—Just published, dedicated (by permission) to Mrs. Joanna Baillie, price 21s. boards, the Second Edition of Baillie, price 21s. boards, the Second Edition of Julies, Price 21s. boards, the Second Edition of Julies, Jano.

This is a well-written Novel, in which female character, and an intimate knowledge of the human heart, are ably pourtraved. The vices of the tich and gav are well sketched, and the late of their youthful victim, Eliza Rivers, is such as must deeply affect the sensitive mind."—Monthly Mag. Mpril, 1821.

lyinted for G. and W. B. Whittaker, Ave Maria lane; of whom may be

had, tarely published.
2. BUCH is the WORLD, a Novel, in 3 vols, 12m2, price 21s.
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6. The VILLAGE COQUETTE, a Novel in 3 vols.

THE LITERARY CHRONICLE of yesterday, Dec. 1, contains basilous Reviews, Original Articles and Miscellankes, an entire Poem—"Adminis," (469 lines,) by P. B. Stelley, on the Death of Keats. The stamped edition of the Literary Chronicle has a brief notice of Folitical Events, and circulates post tire, price 104; the unstamped edition is 6d, only. Published by Lindbird, 355, Stand, Itwo, doors dant of Excter Change; Published by Lindbird, 355, Stand, Itwo, doors dant of Excter Change; St. Paul's Church vard; Sy the Booksellers, Royal Exchange; and by all Verd, re of Peucolica's.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The November Account, which closed on Wednesday, with I no means two Midl. exhibiting a fluctuation of laner cents, and closing with Consols at 771, and for next Account Consols were done at 781 f; since which they have been a little deprissed, the closing price this average being 781 buyers. Very little is doing in any description of Foreign Funds: Spanish with difficulty approx 5611; French & per cents. 89 and 90; Fruesian Bonds 20; Danish 81 (nominal.) 81 (nominal.)

FRENCH FUNDS, Nov. 22. 

BULL.

# JOHN

# LONDON, DECRMBER 2.

WE are much inclined to opticism.

"Whateverite, to right." And, although a fine of ELBVEN HUNDRED POUNDS

and NINE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT, inflicted not on one, but on three, fathers of families, are a severe trial of patience and principle, we still see so many motives of consolation, that we readily repeat, "Whatever is, is right."

Of these motives of consolation, let us begin at the smallest and the meanest. Every one who reads newspapers Knows, that the greatest philanthropist in England is Ma. HANRY GREY HENNETT—the most violent advocate of liberty—the most strengous censurer of criminal informations—the most tender-hearted of prison-visitors; and yet this is the second time that at the suit of MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT, three of us-tradesmen, whose business is suffering fathers and husbands, whose wives and families are pining—are incarcorated because this generous friend of mankind was displeased at the mode in which we talked of him and one of his sisters.

We are not been going to defend what we said of either of the illustrious members of the irreproachable family of PENERVILLES we dare my we were very wrong, because we have had pretty convincing proof that Junian BAYLBY thought us so. But the naked fact itself is worth poordings and we entreat all the friends of LIBERTY, whether metional or errational, whether moderate or radical, to recollect that there is but one private man in Enc-Last whe has twice consigned four of his fellow-creatures to jail, for offences connected with his view private feelings.

That it will do some good, and we think it would do still more if a stabiling could be traight to repeat our names, and flist at the first close of his next speet him favour of liberty, and in consure of juils, the approachme bird should exclaim, "Remember WAAYMR," and at the second, " Remember COOPER," and at the third, "Remember SHACKELL" and at the fourth, " Remamber ARROWSMITH." And if, after these interroptions, he should still persist in his oration, and should attempt to entertain his auditory with his tones of compassion, and those crocodile tears for which he is renowned, it would not be amissithet he should be further reminded, that three whole families with many others depending upon them for business and a livelihood are thrown into misery and desolation to vindicate the purity of his noble name, and to gratify the nice delicacy of his personal honour.

We believe, we do no more than justice in giving MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT the chief, if not the sold honour of this exploit: it is true that other members of his family figured (and a strange figure they made,) in the affidavits against us, but every one who knows them, is well as we do, must be satisfied that the beneficent and compassionate HENRY GREY was the real leader on this heroic occasion.

But we love to be just. There was one person of that Noble family who did not swear against us-her heart was really tender-and with the genuine dignity of virtue and of an irreproachable life, declined to apply to the dry and unsatisfactory remedy of the law, when she had conscious innocence and her own character to appeal to.

Let it not be said that we again unnecessarily introduce a female on the scene. The TANKERVILLE family have themselves brought their ladies forward, and we believe that it is wholly unparalleled in the annals of tenderness and family delicacy, that a mother should have been brought into a Court of Justice to swear an affidavit of the nature that appeared on this occasion under the name of LADY TANKERVILLE.

We are not comfortable in our prison; it was not comfortable to hear, the very day after our sentence, that an execution for the fine might be sent into our house, and that the implements of our trade, the beds of our wives, and the cradles of our children, were under the grasp of the law. But we solomnly declare, that we would not exchange conditions, humble and depressed as we are, for that of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the LORD OSSULSTON, and the Honourable Henry Grey Bennett, who vindicated their sister's fame, by such a mode of action, AND WHO DRAGGED THEIR AGED MOTHER INTO COURT TO SWEAR AN USBLESS AFFIDAVIT, ON SO OVER-WHELMING A SUBJECT.

We beg our readers not to mistake this last consideration as one of our grounds of consolation : we are not yet have been sufficient at the stamp-office too; secure

reduced so low as to price durielves upter being a

LORD Question, or Mr. Brunstr. We are not Democrats, nor Levellers with well due respect for the Nobles of the land? But williand amongat them such things as these, we look upon the like maggets in amper, whose loathsome deformity is tendered more visible, and more lasting, by the medium historic by a fune nature, they happen to be placed. " Just money.

"The things, God knows, are negative new norther rates to But we wonder how the devil they got thereof so lo sook But we have wasted too many these on melana But we have wasted too many these on maken miliging, our only excuse for such garrelity is to may to like hely. NETT, AS COLONEL TITUS said to CROMWELL-MA " leisure you have given us, Sir, we think it but right to " employ in celebrating your worth."

But we now come to more important matter. -being We are fined and imprisoned for a libel; an exact sufficiently disagreeable to us we need hardly say hat the a toad, ugly and venomous,

"It wears a precious jewel on its head plan tentronte and that jewel is, that the Judges have, in our man along the public a measure by which they may antickely punishment that awaits repeated and resterated bless against Gon, Hools upon the Soveness, attacksuppe in CONSTITUTION, and slanders upon the private life of any public man.

our crime ludde for The legal amount and extent of our crime 1996 The legal amount and extent of our erises in the Lar has measured, perhaps, with more intitle him. should have done; but of moral guilt the intention of the heart—we are better judges than he s and showing loging authority which has punished us as guilty, we heritale not to declare, that, in the eye of a Superior Justice, we are into cent. That is to my, that we were actuated by no perse malice and that we said what we did with the hope and design of checking a system of profligacy, which we thought dangerous to the morals of the country, and to the purity of the best and most beautiful part, pf. English ne > ad in this

Why then, will it be asked, did we plead sutter ! Our mower is very simple. Our lawyers advised us, that in the form in which the Bunnerrs had put the case, lbe TRUTH or PALSEHOOD of our assertion was purfectly indifferent, and that in point of fact the only question that could go to a jury was, whether we had published that, which the law designated as a libel.

We confess we had a great mind to bring this topp and to enter on a defence;—we had collected materials for that purpose. JUNIUS says somewhere, " That he had eollected facts that would have made the old Digs of 4 BEDFORD shake in his grave." We would not talk of our evidence in the same hyperbole, but we think me, may say, without exaggeration, that it would have made the living shrink luto the dust. Service Safer.

Again, however, we were advised by our consett, that all this would only make matters worse; and that any attempt to establish our moral innocence, thight very much aggravate our legal guilt. Race motions.

But though we could not produce this moral exculpation in the KING's BENCH, we owe it to outselves, as honest Englishmen, to state it to the world.

Of the facts imputed to the late LANE CAROLINE WROTTESLEY we (it is hardly necessary to say) were personally ignorant; we had not witnessed with our arm eyes or cars any part of the alleged transaction; has we solemnly declare, that we did not invent one tittle of it; that we had heard it from an hundred mouths; that we had read it in newspapers, and had seen it in caricutums. and had never read or seen a contradiction of it.

We have those newspapers and those caricatures, and we hould have produced them in the Court of King's Beach, but that our counsel, in his discretion and knowledge of the technicalities of the law, held them to be inadmissable.

LADY CAROLINE WROTTESLEY is therefore insocrat,but it does not follow that we are guilty. We were charged with maliciously inventing the story. We assert, and we are prepared to prove, that, however false and however malicious the story may have been, it was not invented by us. We found it, as we before said, distinctly announced, and never, to our knowledge, contradicted, and we therefore repeated it as a matter almost of hisjery.

Again-we beg not to be misunderstood; we do not attempt a legal justification. Thus pure and clear as our motive was, we confess that the peace and honour of families, and above all of families coronetted with hereditary. ought not to be invaded on the authority of mererumours; and we are not disposed to quarrel with the law, which preserves from idle tittle-tattle the reputation of man or Nothing can

But in the eye of REASON, in the scale of Justica, is the nicety of HONOUR, there is a wide distinction between him who maliciously invents a falsehood, and him who, for a moral purpose, and without personal malice, repeats a story which he considers to be true, and which he relates as instructive; and we put ourselves in a more solemn manner, on our trial before Gon and our Chuntay; and we confidently trust that in the minds of all dispussionale men we shall meet with a moral acquittal.

With these sentiments, it is impossible to deny, that some punishment ought to have been awarded to us, but we should be contemptible hypocrites, if we did not say, that we feel the measure that out to us was excessive. For see what it that the later measure would sive. For, see what it was one of our names would



#### HOAX UPON BULL.

in the goodness of our intentions, we involved every indi-vidual of our partnership in the responsibility. It was shown to the Court, on affidavit, that only one of us know of the paragraph before it was inserted—that immediately estime and that we writt to the expence of publishing a were adition, with that omission; that this was our first Monce; that none of us had ever been questioned in a Court of Justice before; and that the libel (such as it was) involved some of the higher interests of society—neither blasphemthe Gon, nor sinkenousing the King. We, therefore, ask those who may have attended to the scale, of punishment esually awarded in such cases, whether they were not surprinted to see Thank PERSONS, under such circumstances, so heavily fined, and imprisoned for such long and equal

periods. leffone of un had been even more heavily fined, and the other more heavily imprisoned, we still might have been enabled, by the exertions of him, whose confinement wer shortest, to carry on our trade, to put bread into the mouths of our children, and to make efforts for discharging the while but in the matter has been arranged, if it had been designed not to runish as temporarily, but to ruin us outright, the thing could have hardly been more effectually done.

Two of us, SHACKELL and ARROWSMITH, are printers oh an extensive scale: we had, as is well known to the liter-Wolfeld; several most valuable and manual publications in Hand minorest others, a Polyglott Bible and Prayer Book, "the hyle of which, we flatter ourselves, would deserve approbation; yet for this single paragraph in John Bull, We are Thired with a punishment which paralyzes our Appendix; and condemns our property to the waste, if not to bothe with, which must be expected from the sudden absence of all the proprietors.

ALL This seems to us (but we may be wrong) somewhat hard What follows seems still harder. It was stated by the Counsel who was hired to speak in aggravation of our punishment, and who, it must be confessed, performed the difficial office with a zeal that seemed to want no stimulus from pay-it was stated, that after all, we were not the guilty persons that we were poor "men of straw?" in threehes who knew not what we did; but who the Advo-.to cate confessed, had the obstinate integrity of not betraying the real author of the paragraph.

Now it scoms to us but we are no doubt prejudicedstrange kind of logic to charge us with one kind of by defined, and punish us for another. We were charged with 4 Being keen and cutting satirists—with having invented, but of more malice, a gratuitous falsehood, and of having The bowingly and artfully circulated it. That was the and charge and

When Lawyer SCARLETT invoked the vengeance of the Court upon we, it was for a set of offences, not only different, but compnant. He said that we were ignorant tradesthen, inexpable of writing such a libel; that we probably knew nothing of parties so exalted in life; that we therethe Mire wave met mountated by malioe ourselves, and, in fact, had is the stare tirthe road guilt, but that we deserved the whole vengeance of the Court because we persisted in shielding from furtice the real criminal.

7%, 7: Now; this latter may be a very serious and punishable erse offence, but do is now the offence for which we were in-This Blood was is not the offence to which we pleaded guiltyon 150 is not the offence for which we nominally were punished hashey thanks be to GoD, it is not an offence of which we

Though in humble life, we are Englishmen, and, w beherefore, men of honour; and it is not the venal prating with the dorid manity as SCABLETT, nor even the awful to leftners of the Bench itself, which shall ever make us betray a confidence that is reposed in us, or seek for self-security in the sacrifice of a friend.

We know not how far the latter circumstance may have The been dwelt on by the Court in pronouncing their sentence; we combes we were not enough at our case to attend critiseally totall that fell from the learned Judge. The awful tio rigiditional Erayen Hundred Pounds-Confinen to a matter wine mouths, and to be farther confined. THIL SUCH PIER WAS PAID, AND SECURITIES TO BE FOUND IN FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS EACH, were not lost upon us.

We beg pardon of our readers for taking up so much of relating solely to ourse as we are imperied thereto by an instinct common to human mature, we hope we shall be excused; and thus we Beg leave-to exemplify it :-

Nothing can be less amusing than a broken leg; and yet, A you happen to fall into the company of a person who has one suffered that misfortune, you must observe with what apparent satisfaction he gives you a lengthened history of the accident. So it is with us;—our situation is far from agreeable—the sentence of the King's Bench has in fact broken six legs amongst us; not one of us can stand—we are all prestrate; and the little consolation which we have is to tell owr readers, even to the minutest particular, the strange coincidence of accidents by which our legs were broken.

We trust that we shall be forgiven for this explanation; is is, we hope, excusable on account of our sufferings; if is, we believe, necessary, to our personal reputation;—and we trust that we shall make this imprisonment of ours almost as useful as our former efforts have been, even by the avoral of our antagonists.

THE TIMES, gladly catching from young LAMBTON'S Paper, the DURTIME CHRONICLE (upon which Paper, MR. SCARLETT so bitterly animadverted the other day, while moving for a criminal information against it) inverts the following paragraph in its columns of Thursday.

The following letter has been received by a publican in Gates head, from the publisher of the notorious Joun Burn newspaper What an eagerness to discover something! It unfortunately hap pens that the publican to whom the letter was addressed is not a tenant of Ma. Lameron, and the John Bull never, to the know-ledge of the landlord, was seen within his walls. Ma. Lameron has no temant of the same name as that of the person to whom the letter was addressed, who keeps a public-house :-

" Sin-It having been represented to me, that you have been or dered to quit the Black Ball Inn, in which you have been for many years a tenant of Mr. LABSTON's, in consequence of a copy of John Bust having been seen on the table in your house, I shall feel particularly obliged if you will inform me by return of post whether that is a fact.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"R. T. WEAVER."

"Office of Jone Burn, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London,

Now, as we admit the letter, let us come to the facts. We received, on the 10th of last month, a communication, of which the following is a copy:

SIR—I think it proper to inform you of a chreath-white which has lately taken place in this county. Mr. ROBINSON, the tenant of the Black Bull, in Chester-least-rective per-SOE, the tenant of the Black Bull, in Cheater-least of the son who has many years rented the above. In from MR. LAMBTON, M.P. has lately been ordered to quit possession of the hu, on account of it coming to the ears of MR. L. that the John Bull had been seen lying on the table in his lam, yours, &c. Durham, Nov. 8.

Declining, with even our opinion of young LAMSTON, to give credence to such an arecdote, and yet unwilling to suffer our circulation to be checked by threats and oppecasion should it have been true; we took a step which, we think, the bitterest of our enemies will allow was pres tial, and which shows that we are now to be housed, and that we are not induced hastily to insert information, whether it arrives from an Italian Doctor in Paris from his residence in Leicester-fields, or from a Scotch folloud with a flaming account of the conflagration of a nobte Lady in the North, without some anthemicated confirmation. We wrote to the person mentioned in the first communication, the letter above quoted, signed R. T. WEAVER.

To this letter we received, would Mr. Rominson, the handlord of the Black Bull, the following cery ciril and proper answer.

" Black Bull Inp. Gatesbead, 19th Mev 1921. A letter from you addressed to Min: Rosinson. "SIR—A letter from you addressed to Mrt. Box Inson, flick Bull Inn, Chester-le-street, dasied \$3th inst, has been forwarded to meikere; and an there is no person of the name of Robinson, who keeps any inn or public house, with the sign of the Black Bull, in Chester-le-street, or the neighbourhood, but myself, your letter, I suppose, has been meant for me; and in answer to it, I have to inform you, that the house I occupy, does not belong to Mr. LANGE TON, nor is he in any way connected with it; and the John Box newspaper is not taken in at my house, nor to my knowledge has a copy of it ever been within my doors.

and and Ma. Lampton is not the Buck Bull; and the sign of the Buck Bull; and the information you have received; as stated in your letter to me, must bave bern false. - I am, yours, &c. ROBERT ROBINSON.

Here (as we see) there is no joke against us yet, and we are quite satisfied that our readers will confess we acted as we cought to have done in the affair.

But there is a joke behind-which is, that for all we know the facetious yellow LANBTON tried to play off the trick upon us himself, and inveigle us into a quarrel wherein he might have the laugh against us—here he was mistaken, and we think we may chance to raise a smile against him-for it so happens that we have discovered the authors of the first letter, signed Thomas Sty, conveying the false information.

The two persons who attempted this deception are, Ale-FRED HEALY JOUNSON, clerk to MR. BROWN, barrister in DURHAM, a protegé of LAMBTON, and EDMUND CRAS-TER, son of MR. LAMBTON'S steward, a clerk in the office of MR. BROWNLOW, of Durham, MR. LAMBTON'S lawagent!

Considering the nature of the communication, and the object it had in view-there is a frequent recurrence of LAMBTON'S name in it,-we say nothing-we only venture to observe, that we were determined not to be honzed, and that we never were housed during the whole affair; and that neither the DURHAM CHRONICLE nor its satellite the LONDON TIMES, appears to us to have taken anything by its melion.

The Dublin Journal received yesterday mentions the murder of Capt. Waters, who lived near Newmarket; and that an attempt

was made to assessmate a Mr. Wigglesworth, near Rescommen. The Courser of last night states, that Earl Talbot and Mr. Grant ore to retire and to be succeeded in the offices of Lord Lieutenaut and Chief Secretary for Ireland by the Marquis Wellesley and Mr.

Mescrivemental Letters are daily pouring in from all parts of the country with orders for pext Tuesday Week, when a Pive Thousand Pound Prize is sure to be drawn, and must be gained at the very triding Rink of Two Pounds on a Whole Ticket, and Four Shillings a Sixteenth-a riceumstance tecer knewn before,-Hazard and Co. Contractors,

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, TURSDAY

The King va. The West Middlesan Water Works. This was an argument on a Rule Nia, calling on the company of Proprietors of the West Middlesex Water Works to show cause why a Writ of Mandamus should not issue, directed to the Company, commanding them to lay on and join again to their Water Works, the pipes haretefore used for supplying water to the premises in the occupation of the inhabitants of the several purishes of St. Pahcras, St. Mary-le-hone, and Paddington, and to allow thotal to apply the supply of water heretofore enjoyed by them, at the rates heretofore paid.

Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Denman, and Mr. Holt, this day

shewed cause against the Rule; and Mr. Littledale, Mr.

Brougham, and Mr. Cooper, were heard in support of it.

The Lord Chief Justice was of opinion that the Mandamus ought not to be granted—he thought it very probable that Parliament and the Public might have been disappointed in one of the hopes entertained from the com-petition among the Water Companies, but a very little attention might have enabled all persons to see that that competition was calculated to lead to the ruin of all the companies. It was manifest, from all that had been addressed to the Court on the one side and on the other, that the contest on the present occasion was the amount of the rate:-in that respect the present case differed entirely from that referred to in the argument (the Severn Railmay;) in that case the Company had been required by Act of Parliament to lay down, and for ever maintain, a certain railway in a certain manner; no question did, or could, arise about the rate to be paid for the use of it, be-cause the amount was fixed by the Act of Parliament; but the Company, in violation of the Act, took up the road, and altogether refused to allow the public the accommodation of it on any terms whatever: the Court thought under the directions of that Act, (notwithstanding the pairties were indictable) that a proceeding by Mairtamus with a more prompt and speedy remedy. The great distinction between that case and the present, was, that there they refused to do what the Act required—here the refusal was not absolute, but a refusal only on the geomed that they insisted on a higher rate than had been before said, and than the Proprietors thought ought to be paid.

The Court could not make this Rule absolute, and

direct a supply at the former rate, unless they were of opi-nion that the sum the Company had agreed to take, was a sum from which they could not depart without the consent of the inhabitants—(the point was thesefore presented to the Court in that way by Mr. Littledale)—that would be to say the Company should go on to receive a rate by which they would be ruined; it was better them should be an abundant supply of water at 100 high: a rate than no supply; it was impossible, therefore, for the Court to make the Rule absolute in the terms asked. It was, however, competent to the Court, in they thought proper, to vary the terms of the Rule, and direct a Mandamus in another form: then the next question for consideration was, whether the Court could direct the Company to supply water at a "re-sonable" rate. Now, without saying whether the Court could find what was reasonable, and what was not, they ought not to grant a Mandamus, unless the Company had refused to supply at what they might does a genousle rate. The Court had no evidence of that kind at present. for the applicants relied principally on the rates originally The Company say they found those rates would taken. The Company say they found those rates would lead to their ruin, and therefore they were obliged to abandon them. There was some somundiction in the affidavits as to what was a reasonable rate. He did not, however, think the Court could be called on to grant the Writ in that form; it was enough to say that, to dispose of the present motion. But he did not hist that the Court could, in any case, in the exercise of its discretion, grant a Mandause in that them ennishering that that which might be damus in that form, considering that that which might be a reasonable rate in respect of one man (regard being had to the nature of his trade, or to the exigencies of his family) might be very unresonable in respect to another; and the difficulty the Court would have of saying what was a rea-

sonable rate would be found probably insuperable. ,
For these reasons the Court could not act in the way now asked, or in any other way,—and when the matter was ori-ginally before the Court, they all thought that Purliament was the only source of apposite remedy. It may, perhaps, be lamented, that when the act passed, some provision was not made fixing a maximum; if that had been done, these disputes could not have arisen; —whether it may be necessary hereafter to do it; it was for the wisdom of Parliament to consider, but it did not belong to the Court to intimate, much less to dictate upon. For these reasons the rule must be dis-charged ;—he would say one word more,—admitting that the public hope had been disappointed as to the effect of com-petition, in another way it had been fully realized, for the supply which had been obtained by the introduction of the New Companies, was regular and abundant, and it was conveyed into the houses to a level to which it never was carried before, to the great convenience of the public .- Rule discharged.

We mention an imposition which was prartised very generally at the west end of the town, on Friday evening, by various newscryers, who paraded the streets with a pretended second Edition of the Courier, announcing the assassination of the Earl Thibot in Dublin, by which false pretence thoy fraudulently sold many copies of the Paper, which proved to be nothing but the common edition of the evening. We think it right to bring this to the notice of the proprietors and conductors of the Journal in question, that they may devise some means of checking a practice, which, to a less respectable publication, would be seriously disadvantageous. We are happy to find that all the charity of the Whigs is not engrossed by Wilson and Wood—a new subscription is started in yesterday's Chronicle for the orphan of the late Mr. Davidson, who was hanged for high-treason with the much-respected Mr. Thistlewood, the year before last. We are unable to express the anxiety which we feel for the success of this patrictic undertaking. A good martyr, like a good horse, cannot be of a bad colour, and we are confident, that to ensure it patronage, we need only mention, that among the partizians of this noble Black, who perished in his country's cause, the following mamos stand conspicuous—

Mr. Lambton

One Pound

Lord One Pound

Intention is everything, and this tribute of respect to the memory of departed viernal and many highly cadded to the Whigs

Z. Sixpence
Zintention is everything, and this tribute of respect to the memory of departed virtue is, we must say, highly calitable to the Whigs in general, and the illustrious personages whose names we have quoted in particular.

We have often selected pas Mahed some years back, and opp sold thom to others which is has more recently given to the world, and the effect of

their contradictory character has been striking enough but we could not have anticipated anything in the way of

and we could not have anticipated anything in the way of absurdity and inconsistency equal to that which follows:

"EADMAN".

"He conducted himself after the order for execution had arrived with beaming firmness, and would have been perfectly resigned, had not his reflections been embittered by the recollections that he was about to suffer the severest sentence of the law, while many potenciary forefert, after a long carper of guilt, had been suffered to ease p ; but for this consideration, he said, he could have heave heave in the low's which has hithere heavy embed to the utterers of the low's which has hithere heavy embed to the utterers of forest which has hithere heavy embed to the utterers of forest on the research material and declared that the recoproperation of the research material of the sufference of the said of the interest of the present merry by the Jury should receive consideration." But there are a few only of the anomalical arising from penalties of exceeded for the anomalical arising from penalties of exceeded severity, see See Lee. Times, Thursdan, Nov. 22, 1981.

ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

FROM THE SAME SUBJECT.

From THE SAME SUBJECT.

From THE SAME SUBJECT.

From THE SAME SUBJECT.

We are anxious agot to be missing the execution of Codynes. As if we were emposed to pure reference of mer general order or to the missing against of capital pusishments. On the contrary, we have in various articles exposed the mischiels resulting from a too severe system of criminal law. All that we reperture contrary we have in various articles exposed the mischiels resulting from a too severe system of criminal law. All that we reperture the first form he forestive to the mischiels of the first the forestive of the second of the contrary.

system of criminal law. All that we necessary contenues for man, that while, capital pusishments existed for the forestry dank bills, that unsuper han and his fellow suffered were the most propers observe that would be necessary man and the

Verdict on the OLD TIMES-Inservity.

#### MORNING CHRONICLE.

IT is with reluctance we notice the poor old Caroniche but as it crows a little on Monday at our see

in take the liberty of casting our eye lowards it.

It calls us an infamous Paper, in a secret gang of literary miscreauts in the pursuit of their detectable labour.

Now, what noundness all this is ; does the CHRONIGIA verthe the names of those who contribute to its columns at the foot of their communications?—Are not all pays paper writers "a search gang about they were not all in their bornbrations would be quite under him Ma, PIRIR, were to stand up in a coffee-room, and talk the language of the Monning Genouscae, we have very little doubt but that spinebody would stop time; and we are quite sure at all mineboly would stop in it, and we are quite said it and interest to or perindical by him. "It is the magical apprecious word, you like it the gapain of these persons, which gives he weight and corresponds what it is in the principle of the Chromosoph what is the continue of the chromosoph and continue of the chromosoph was a formation of the chromosoph when the continue of the chromosoph was a continue of the chromosoph when the continue of the chromosoph was a continue of the chromosoph which is the continue of the chromosoph was a continue of the chromosoph was a continue of the chromosoph which is the chromosoph was a continue of the chromosoph was a conti or any of his "gentlemen assistants," at an argument, but there are hundreds of them who would not have the temority to question what they new in print.

The Monwine Curemician is may too stupid to be

angry with, and therefore we shall not enter into a serious angry with, and therease we should call a " literary miscreant;" but we think the CHROMERIA itself might furnish out a specimen or two of the animal in the highest state, of per-

That our labours are detested by the CHRONICLE we can early imagine, at least judging by a reciprocity of feeling; for we most candidly declare, that to us, men who labour to bring the Sovermen into contempt to vility the hespes who have saved and exalted us-to spandalise ladies of the highest blood with falsehoods of their own inventionand to lampoon and ridicule all "that are put in authority are the most detectable of Gon's creatures. over them,

But we will come to a planer and easier understanding with this Chrontcum. Healls Bulk is samous:—let them take every paper we have published, since the death of that unhappy woman, with whom indelicacy and inde-cency were inseparably associated, and point out to us, one paragraph objectionable (except to them on the score of politics) which has appeared in our columns.

The CHRONICLE thinks that BULL is beaten, but the

CHROWICLE is mistaken—woefully mistaken. Under the impression that some direful accident would beful us, the Chronicle is both and impudent 1, and dares us; " he talks of the peace of families!" We have warned him once, and we now warh him again, and he may rely upon our keeping our word: although the REVEREND\_DOCTOR'S hand is difficult to decypher, our compositors will be able to make it off, and out the correspondence we before alluded to shift come; a correspondence which will place the Whig character on its proper level. We have withheld it in pley to private families; but if we are galled, or if the Chronicle calls names, we will rip up the whole affair, and show to the world, not only the LITERARY, but the POLI-TICAL MISCREANTS of WHIGHISM.

## MR. WILSON.

WE have the satisfaction of laying before our readers a distinct admission and positive proof under MR. WILSON'S OWN HAND, of the truth of all that we have said about his unjustifiable assumption of the style of SIR ROBERT. We have under our eyes his famous work upon Egypt, printed in 1803, two years after the alleged Knighthood.

Now, this work, which was brought out in the largest quarto, on the finest paper, and with every circumstance of Charletoniem, upon which Wilson could at that time venture, bears upon its ample title that it is written by "ROBERT THOMAS WILSON,"

Enight of Maria Theresa, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Hom-peach's Hussars.

No one ever denied that he was Lieutenant-Colonel of Bompesch's Hussars, and a Knight of Maria Theresa; but what we have always asserted, and what he in this titlepage confesser is, that he was not, and did not at first pre-tend to be a Knight of these realms, by the style and title be now assumes. of

" SIR ROBERT TWOMAS WILSON, KNT!."

THEATRICALS

WE are serry to inform our readers that the gentle main who furnishes us with critiques on the theatres, has met with a most severe accident by the bursting of a gun, which deprives us of our weekly notice of the drama for the information which has reached town, that his speedy recovery may be looked for, in the mean time (to use the cant of the stage,) we beg of our readers " their usual indulgence."

IRELAND.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I observe that you published my last communica-tion as one from a correspondent, although I had written tion as one from a correspondent, although I had written it in the assumption of the person of the editor; you are the best judge of these matters, and I now address you in the way which I think you like best.

The lefter which I wrote to you us the 18th of Ootsber was received, as far at lawe bein able to learn, with com-

plete acquirescence in IRREASON, and with some show of doubt in England.—The Mountage Canonican, of which one copy comes to this city. I have read at the News moon, and I have discovered that without maining you or mo, it sheered at us both; as it sheered at us I regret it did not name us" its succes are the best sort of fame that such a

newspaper can give.

But, I ask you, did I not tell you truth? has not every word which I write in anticipation been proved in fact? The Morning Chronicle and its wretched associates talk of these unhappy disturbances as connected with politics, and they would make my LORD LIVER FOOL responsible for the municipal pLMR, GOING.

if it, were true, why are all intermediate steps to be jumped over and why are LORD TARBOT and MR. Grant to be improved and MR. Grant to be improved by the logical control of the control

bences in IRELAND are anything but political, or to be cyred by political remedies; they are nothing but political, or to be cyred by political remedies; they are nothing but, and naid, rebbling and marden, and only debecared by the Kallows.

Our country gentlemen cry out for traspes, thoops, will restrain if they cannot pacify the district shey occupy; but we have had murders committed within sight and hearing of the troops, and even the troops themselves have been anaclously attacked.

They have aquable is about the price of land—what you call RENT in Director, which in traspant the landlend care.

people contains as plunder, and which the landled carries office if it were booty.

You will have fine writers on both sides of the question, an will account for these disturbances by party reasons. I write to you by the light of the burning houseaust my makehours, and protest to you before Gon, that there are the burning marties in the affair than those who live on the light mad want to pay no rent, and those who live by the land, and wish to get some income from their estates.

tank, and wish to get some income from their estates.

A family of screntess persons have been burned alive; in other times I could not like written upon a line with an extend alive; in the line of the line of

I do not like to dwell on these more atrocious transac-fions; they give you in English a wrong impression of the subject—you cannot anderstand a lowering of south effected by burning a whole family to death, and from such a horrid consequence you are inclined to argue, that the original motive must be equally despesses. It is no such thing; Shika and his innocent family were burned to death.

Aye, in the year 1821,—in the boars of our admirable nation of IRELAND—the flower of generosity—courage. and chivalrous feeling, seventeen men, women, and chil-dren, and the majority women and children, were burned to death, because SHEA offered live and twenty shillings an acre for land for which the landlord before could only obtain twenty-one.

Why need I waste your paper or your patience—the principles which I give you are clear and distinct—every body can understand them, and every body can compare them with the results; and neither you not the Morning Chronicle can persuade mankind out of their senses, or pershade its that a horde of rollbers are an assemblage of

political traitors. "As to the local Government of IRELAND, I acquit it in a great measure of all this mischief.—MR. SHANT has never done anything—LCRD TALBOT was never capable of duing anything—their influence, therefore, (if sny) must have been negative.—I care not how soon they are both restored to that private life for which they seem fitted; but, I will do them the justice to say, that if they had been men of spirit and talent, and in every respect the reverse of what they are, they could not now arrest the progress of the mischief, which, as I have said, has its roots in a soil not within their domain.

The great fault of the Government was MR. GRANT's ridiculous praises of the Catholic Priests, and his insidious lowering of the Magisterial authority; he is now reaping the

bitter fruits of his popularity—but unfortunately source we.
I wish you would suggest to Mr. GRANT the reads no Irish letters, but perhaps reads John Bull, I wish you would suggest to him to issue a virtular to those well-disposed Catholic Priests who have the tranquillity of Ireland in their hands, requiring them forthwith to pacify the country; and instead of shoeting and burning, to have recourse to the mitigated vengeance of tarring and feathering-it would be too much to ask them to keep the country quiet altogether.

You shall hear from me occasionally if I survive the collection of the Michaelmas rents, but I have great, doubts on that point; I must starve if I do not get them, I shall be murdered if I do; in either case you will lose a correspondent, and obtain an additional proof of the truth of your

argument.—I am, Sir, Limerick. Nov. 22, 1821.

PRMALE BIBLE SOCIE

Sin,—Your resilier generals is according to a good thing. It however, who are always hing a shirty look out! that way, have had notified her omission of your's, which I can't reside to heading you up! about.

In some appoint of the proceedings of a Meeting of the some appoint of the proceedings of a Meeting of the some are cat this barren scaten) landally in the solution.

the fleshre of from rigating the Sasindara, and have strainedly conitted to inact, the following two which is story florally, and send you for the all Damacla and officery.

"Resolved. That the Computite he eguel number of Liefles, and Scatteness, with passed to their aumbers?"

"And to their aumbers?"

"And to their aumbers?"

"And to their aumbers?" FIGURES Rome to ver preventing a CASTA

The good do not be the state of SIR,—I kave taken in your paper from its first tion, and have frequently fought actors battles in you behalf with friends whose pentiments have not quest coincided with game, your paper of yesterday has an anished with game, your paper of yesterday has seed as an appleasant, situation, and already lawely to asked by more than one individual what I have been too for my friend a Joint Bull.

for my trees. John Dull.
In Your able exposure of the varialistics of the with respect to Capman, you say, if they have toolight mongh to believe an attorney. I have put paragraph again and again, and do not see that if the say, other construction, than that an atterney is an affectively. I am convinced you are too liberal to say the world present to say the compensation. a whole prejection; became some of the component of the Corrupt, for were such a principle to preyait, what is of then would be extempt? Whether your, expressing them a whitteness construction, or whether it probable from inadvertence, I think in justice to yourself its the parties attacked, some explanation is due. It would be folly to enter into a windrest word the perfect of the parties attacked to your own good sense, and that of the residers, must resider it unrecessary; my sale object and how your attacked.

realers, must render it unnecessary; my sale coper and draw your attention to the remark, feeling assured the you; will take the earliest opportunity of removing that unqualified censure, which, I am convinced it was from your intention to pass by the expression in the limit of the convinced in the limit of the convinced in the limit of the

We are quite glad that this goatleman has write as it affords us an opportunity of explaining away ar an rent illiberality—we respect the profession of the liberality—we respect the profession of the liberality of the lib and are above all vulgar prejumees. purply the risen to the highest brades in that profession, and the Beach itself exhibits proofs of the injustice of accepting but an Irish confliction is the page. consists against them; but an Irish gentlisten is the different from an Irish labourer, than a respective from a disceputable one. When we will the a telleving an attorney—we mean them at the labourer than a confidential correspondent of his

TO JOHN BULL DRAW JOHNNY On the part of mines of this guarter of the kingdow, the first the purpose of obtaining some illustrations.

we are very anxious.

We have observed, that it has been sured in the Radical papers, namely, the Old Times and the Mulia Chranicle, that in consequence of the late Quinn which the Committee appointed for conducting the adversaries for purchasing a service of plate to be presented to the listerious lady, have put an end to the collection in having paid all the money so collected just the believe a Musaus. Courts and Co, in the Strand, have

Resolved—That the service of plate being sto-longitation quired, in fact, being weless, a stately and elegant illumination in the service of plate being sto-longitation with the service in some conspicuous church or bigging ing, it may be 3t. Paul's Cathedrul, in memory of the present which distinguished that exalted personners what we wish to know it. The names of the particular way what we wish to know it.

Now, JOHNNY, what we wish to know is, the names the subscribers to the plate subscription in each city and town of the united kingdom—the sums subscribed by person, and the total amount paid into the basing beuse of Misses. Courts and Co. and by whom paid in. If all or any part of this information could be obtained through mr widely circulated paper, it would grafify, wonderfully, the public at large, and none more so in nutricina, than your constant reader.

Plymouth, 17th November, 1821.

TO JOHN BULL. Sin — Can you, or any of your correspondents, when me whether " the Greslam Committee" are serious, or only joking, when they advertize that "Lecture will be revery day during Perni, over the Royal Fuchange Being au kiler in town, I have attended very regulariyat the top of the stairs leading to the apartment where the words "Lecture Room" are inscribed, but have not hitherto had an opportunity of being edified by hearing, or even seing the Lecturer.—Your obedient servant, Sweeting's Alley

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paper, printing, and illustration. The A, ther's Notes also, which have eigh been omitted, archere introduced, and render this Edition pocularly desirable.

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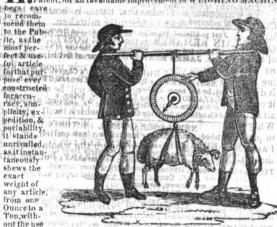
Take the earliest opportunity of relating the surprising virtues Loyout Oil on two of my chidren, the one 7, and the other 9 years of age. In November 1897, their Hair came off in small parts, and continued so to do until it was very much reduced. Alarmed at his circumstance, as there was no appearance of it coming again, I cried several offs, compositions, &c. without effect, when a Lady, who had witnessed the extraordbary effects of your Oil, entreated me, to try it, which I did, and in using four bottles of the Macassar Oil, I have the gratification to say their heads use completely eavered with thick and strong hair. You thate liberty two make this public, and you may refer any one to -Yours, &c. LOUIS A JOHNSON.
Newlaston-greeu, Middleacs, Nov. 14, 1898. Vienna, Dec. 29, 1816.

To Mesars, Rowland and Son, Kirby street, Hatton-garden, London. Gentlemes, -In consequence of the good effects of your Macassar Oil, I have it in sommand from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russins, that you will, without delay, send the sum of ten gamess wort to the Emperor of Russia, St. Petereburgh, and receive the amount of the same from his Excellency Counted Eleven, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain. I have the honour to be, &c. JAMES WYLIE.

A. ROWLAND and SON respectfully author the Public against spurlous Macassar Oil. Thier's is the original and genuine, which for many years has been universally admired for improving the growth of hair, producing beautiful curls, and tendering it soft and glossy; in short, it adds to the hair a superlative healty. Price 2s. 6a; 7s; 10s.6d; and One Guinea per bottle. Sald, wholesale, retail, and or exportation, by the sole Proprietors. A. RowLaND and SON, No. 1; corner of Kirby street; the first turning on the right in Hatton-garden, Holborn, London; and by appointment, by Messas Hendries, Titchborne-street; New B

DIAL WEIGHING MACHINES.

MARRIOTT having obtained His Majesty's Royal Letters
Patent, for an invaluable improvement in WEIGHING MACHINES,



Ounce to a Ton, with our the use of Weights, thereby saving time and labour. Being perfectly portable, it may be used in any si nation—its universal utility must therefore be undeniable for Domestic purposes; its Shops, Warchouses, Goach Offices, Market Houses, Rarns, on Whaifs, at Races and Fairs, for Cattle, Corn, Hay, &c. or fer loading heavy Articles: it may be attached to the chain of a Crane, and shew the weight a the time of craning; it is also peculiarly well adapted for the Foreign Markets. From its extreme simplicity, it is accarcely massible to be inaccurate; yet if it ever should be so, there is an adjusting Soriew, which will instantly correctit.

44. MARRIOTT having also made considerable improvements in bis PATENT KITCHEN COOKING APPARATUS, feels a confidence is recommending it to the Public, as a most complete Article for Hoasting Faking; Boiling, and Steaming, with economy in fuel, by one moderate-sized file, and with a constant supply of from Twelve to Twenty Gallons of Hot Water; also Warm Closels for airing Linen, keeping Dinner hot, heating Plates, Diskey, &c.; the Cooking Utensis are never soided, and it is a positive Cure for a Smokey Chimney. Kitchens fitted up, with Steam Apparatus, embracing allthe lee improvements; also Baths, Comervatories, Halls, Staircases, and Buildings, hea'ed by Steam, upon a principle of perfect seedrity; and equal diffusion of the accessity, of weights or publics.—The whole may be seen daily in use at the Palence's Manufactory 84, Fleet-8 reet, London; or had of most of the respectable Frommoners throughout England. N. B. Smokey Chiuntes cared anythiosophical principles.

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

J. and T. Mills, Stroud, clothers.—Mudford and Williams, Ridgeway, carriers.—J and U. Sungs, Little Guliford street, Borough, timber-merchants.—J. and T. Torner, Minores, littlend-dapers.—Turnbull and Runaley, Bristol, architects.—R. and C. Bosweil, St. Marin's-courf, hosfers.—P. J. and J. Boxtos, Manchester, butchers.—Surith and Noble, Liverpool, publishers.—O. Cooper, Tutbury-mill, and T. Weodroff, Foston, millers.—Grand and Staff, Narwich, attorneys.—Otway, Outlewaite, and Baylis, St. James's street, inilliners.—Morris and Dlekinson, Great Baling, surgeons.

BENTLEY, J. Curtain-road, hardwareman.
BINOHAM, R. Gosport, banker.

BURRELL, J. Newcasile-upon-Tyne, merchant.

HANDSWORD, M. Great Winchester-street, merchant.

HEADSWORD, M. Great Winchester-street, merchant.

MEADWAY, R. Bosminster, burcher.

SAVERY, C. South Bford, Devonahire, lime-burner.

WARD, J. Londom, dealer in foreign fruits.

WOOD, J. Birmingham, broker and gun-maker.

Dec. 22, P. Smill, seu. P. Smith, jun. and W. Smith, Burnden, muslin-monificturers.—Nov. 27, J. Nailer, Jefferier-square, merchant.—Dec. 16, G. R. Whelley, Basinghali-street, weiden-draper.—Dec. 1. H. Fuller, Bethnat-Green read, pargeon.—Dec. 20, W. Brade, Preston, liquor-microhant.—Dec. 20, J. Woods, Jun. Portses, baker.—Dec. J. H. Friend, Southwark, angineer.—Dec. 12, G. Hague, Sheffield, plater.—Dec. 18, A. Ross and J. Marray, Leadenhail-buildings, merchants.—Dec. 15, M. Tüdy, Southgate, corn-dealer.—Dec. 19, J. Foster, Sheffield, ironmongr.—Dec. 11, T. and J. W. Whalley, Friday-street, ware-bousemen.—Dec. 11, J. Robinson, Birmingham, factor.—Dec. 19, J. Foster, Sheffield, ironmongr.—Dec. 11, T. and J. W. Whalley, Friday-street, ware-bousemen.—Dec. 11, J. Robinson, Birmingham, factor.—Dec. 12, J. Luke, Exceler, ironmonger.—Dec. 14, R. Prite, Tewkesbury, corn-factor.—Dec. 16, J. Honser, Greater, Gender, M. Street, Woods, Molomy, dealer, J. and J. Rower, Branday wested animars.—W. Southgate, corn-dealer.—J. and J. Rower, Randayd wested animars.—W. Sout

Movbray, druggist.

CERTIFICATES—Dec. II.

S. Weston, Heanor, hosler.—r. Jenks, Bromyard, dealer.—M. Tidy, Southgate, corn-dealer.—J. and J. Bower, Bradford, wested spinners.—W. Pigest, datcliffe-highway, grocer.—J. Mason, Manchester, hat-manufacturer.

—J. Kwing, Liverpool, merchant.—IL. Anthony, Plymouth, bronmonger.—P. Wood, Kingaton, gardener.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Nov. 17.—A considerable number of Deputies are prevented from attending their duties by illness.—Journal de Paris.—An official statement respecting the fever at Barcelona, which has been published at Bourdeaux, observes—"The mortality has rather decreased; but this result is owing to the flight of a portion of the people, and the ravages already made by the comagion."

A disturbance took place on Thursday, in the prison Bicetre; 500 of the prisoners refused to work, on the pretext that they had not their money at their own disposal. A detachment of the Gendarmeric was dispatched to the prison to assist the ordinary guard in maintaining order.

darmeric was dispatched to the prison to assist the ordinary guard in maintaining order.

Nov. 18.—1 esterday, the King entered into his sixty-seventh year. His Majesty received the congratulations of the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family on the happy occasion.

Notwithstanding the alarm created by the pretended discovery in the Bois de Boulogne, Madame, the Governess of the children of France, did not deem it requisite to countermand their accustomed premenade. When her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri was informed of the resolution of the Governess, the august Princess said, "She has acted perfectly right; the Duke de Bourdeaux ought never to recede (reculer;) not even at the age of one year."

deaux ought never to recede (seeker;) not even at the age of one year."

M. Jabat, Ex-Minister of Marine in Spain, has just arrived in Paris. It is affirmed, that he is charged to request some French ships of war to be sent to the Colonics.

The Gazelte de France, in relation to the Convent of Mount Athos, states, that more than 12,000 Monks have shut themselves up in it. Eight thousand of these are courageous and well armed; their ramparts also possess artillery; and the isthmus, which is narrow, is tolerably well fortified.

Accounts from Trieste, of the left of November, state, that several vessels from Zante, Corfu, and Calamata, have confirmed the taking of Tripolitza, adding, that it had been taken by assault, and that the whole garrison had perished, with the exception of three Turkish Chiefs, who were spared as hostages.

A letter from Bayonne, states, that a courier from Madrid had passed through the town, with important dispatches; he stated, that on his departure from Madrid, agitation was very great in that capital; that General Morillo had called out the troops, and the they had orders to fire upon those who manifested an intention of disturbing the peace.

that on his departure from Madrid, agitation was very great in that capital; that General Morillo had called out the troops, and that they had orders to fire upon those who manifested an intention of disturbing the peace.

Vienna, Nov. 6.—Athens has been abandoned by the Greeks, and on being taken possession of by the Turks, became a prey to the flames. There is, however, ground of hope that only the new town, which, as is known, consisted only op oor cabins, has suffered, and that the venerable remains of antiquity have been spared. The Divan has ordered 106 Greeks of Cyprus and Candiz, who were at Constantinople, to be beheaded.

On the arrival of the Turks at Athens, the inhabitant took to flight; 500 men only, barricadoed in the houses, fired upon the Turksh troops, who fought foot to foot in the streets. Flames presently issued from some of the houses, but it could not be correctly ascertained by which party the fire had been kindled. The lower town is almost consumed.

Advices from Lisbon communicate the recent proceedings of the Cortes. That legislative body has decreed, contrary to the unanimous opinion of the Deputies from Pernambuco, that some of the troops to be sent to Rio Janeiro, should be landed at the former town. The individuals who were arrested there in July and August, on suspicion of being concerned in the attempt mon the life of the Governor, have arrived at Lisbon, and applied to the Cortes to be set at liberty. Their application, and all the papers relative to the complaints against, the above-mentioned public functiceary, have been referred to Government, "in order that the matter may be duly investigated."—By the debates in the Cortes, it appears that the audacity and number of robbers in Lisbon are such, that they have lately a-sailed private houses in the principal streets, even at noon-day.—Pursuant to a Decree of the Cortes, foreign brandies manufactured in Portugal, or in the same islands, is reduced to 2,400 reas per pipe.

Accounts from Barcelona, in the French papers, state, th

of, and is now fitting out five to go against the Greeks: he has four fine ships building, two under a Fronchman, the others under the direction of Turks; but it will be a long time before they are ready for sea. Not one of his fleet escaped the gale; they were all totally lost, with about 2000 officers and :- amen.

Advices from Gibraitar to the 30th uit. State, that an epidemic fever-has broken out in the settlement of Alhucemas, on the coast of Africa. Private letters received at that place from Cadiz, confirm the existence of the yellow fever in that city; at Port St. Mary's, ships, persons, and effects, coming from any point of the bay of Cadiz are debarred admission into Portugal; and those coming from the other ports of Syain between Gibraitar and Ayan onte are not to be admitted any where else than at Lisbon, subject, however, even there, to at least thirty days' quarantine.

Borasy Bay.—Capt. Biggs, of the American ship General Gates, was condemned in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, to pay 60001. for laving taken from the Colony ten convicts and one free-man, and having quitted the harbour without a clearance.

Ouzne, Oer. 18.—The absence of all denand for wheat has compelled sever: farmers in the district of Montreal to resort to this market in boats, with regetables and oats. Large quantities of hy have also been brought down by water. In some of the parishes, which used to sell great quantities of wheat for exportation, farms, with a log-house and barn, have been sold at the Sheriff's sales for less than the usual law expences, incurred to effect the sale.

Accounts from New Gelegies, to the 20th of September, by the mail, state, that information from every part of the State, but particularly the interior, confirmed the statement that not more than half a crop of cyton would be made this season.

The Wathington City Gazette supposes the amount of claims presented to the Commissioners on the Spanish spoliations to be 15,000,000 dollars, and that it is hardly possible 5,000,000 dollars can pay the principal of actual losses embraced by the treaty—The whole number of Memorials already presented exceeds 500.

Washington, Oct. 17.—We hear that the hero of New Orleans, General Jackson, has arrived at his seat near Nashville. It is also reported, that he has resigned, or intends resigning, his appointment of Governor of Florida; that, indeed, he never meant to hold the office an re than long enough to organize the territorial Government. Whether the collison with Judge Frénaentin has accelerated his retirement, we know not; nor shall we here undertake to pronounce, whether the Constitution of the United States could be introduced there, but through the medium of an act of Congress. We incline to the negative side of the question.

Accounts have been received from the Facilic Ocean, by the Government at Washington, representing the serious inconvenience that had accrued from the detention of vessels belonging to the United States by the Chilian squadron. The Franklin 74 gun-ship had been dispatched instantly, to alford protection in those reas. The commander had instructions to use every means in his power to give relief, and, if necessary, to compel Lord Cochrane to raise the blockade of the coast.

From the St. Cheistopher Gazette, Sept. 15.—It is our painful duty to announce the particulars of a most devastating lurricane experienced here; several stores were levelled with the ground, many small houses in other parts of the town have been entirely destroyed, fences, trees, &c. Every estate in the parish, as welf as throughout the island, has received more or less injur

#### IRELAND.

The toletion has

Chair, the Adjutant-General, Lord Aylmer, Comband to Antaloga proposition from Government, whether they comband in advasable to call out the police in the disturted distance of the country, authorized it advasable to call out the police in the disturted distance, and an antalog of the country, authorized defence, aided by the loyal and active inhabitants, and and assistance from the police; from a general feeling lightly and active inhabitants, and and a session octureal marandor'd deserve to suffer any pensity, it shad in a session of the police of the policy and active inhabitants, and and a session octureal marandor'd deserve to suffer any pensity, it shad in a session octureal marandor'd deserve to suffer any pensity, it shad in a session of the session octureal marandor'd seerve to suffer any pensity, it shad in the districts infested with these layers are to be found in the districts infested with these layers are to be found in the districts infested with these layers are to be found in the districts infested with these layers are to be found in the districts infested with these layers are to be found in the districts infested with these layers are to be found in the districts infested with these layers are to be found in the districts infested with the set of the set of

considered by his rural sports, and conduced with her on her resistance of her inability sejon in such sports. The state of her inability sejon in such sports, and the state of her inability selections of the state of her in t

which reachey and George Purk, to be imprisoned for four mentions and all the thofosdants to enter into security for their good between these years.

The Assay we Millia and another.—On the motion of the Solicitor-General, these defendants, William Millis and Richard Lowe, who were gravited at the last Assizes for Berkshire, of a riot and assault upon David Deadman and Thomas Pike, who had been witnessed as a Exchequer suit for smuguling, were sentenced to four manifestar Exchequer suit for smuguling, were sentenced to buy a few of 504, and both defendants were required to give security for good behaviour for three years.

These defendants, John was a few of the court, having been convicted, at the last histories for Lancashire, of assaulting two Excuse officers, in the greenion of their duty, at Liverpool. They were sentenced to pay a few of the sent, and to be imprisoned for one meanth in the Mid-disc, times of Correction.

The Attorney-Lenevel & Parameter The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in this lease, which occupied the attention an appeal Train the Decree of the Vice Chancellor, relative in an appeal Train the Decree of the Vice Chancellor, relative in the Grammar School founded by Sir Andrew, build, in 1458, in behalf of the proof of Tumbridge. The bill amongst other things, prayed that the funds, now so considerable, might be appropriated to the surproses of the charity, and that an account of the rent and profits might be taken and appropriated to the same purposes. Having taken a general review of the leading features of the case, his Leadhan and the question materially turned on the meaning to begiven to the will of Sir Andrew Juda; and, his opinion therefore was, that the Decree of the Tdoour should be confirmed; but, in order to obviant refrain difficulties, the words "will," or "Intended will," should be infroduced, and an order to that effect was accordingly made:

Frankey—The Ring x: Heorge Bere.—The Solicitor-General moved the judgment of the Court upon this defendant, for publishing a number of the Republicas, at Carlile's sloop, in Fleeterest, in July last.—Several affidavits were put in by the defendant, and read by the Clerk of the Court:—Mr. Cooper addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner at great length.

The Solicitor-General replied; and Mr. Justice Bayley delivered the judgment of the Court, which was, that the defendant be imprisoned in Winchester gool for the term of six months; and at the expiration of that period find sureties to keep the peace for seven years, himself in 500. and two sureties in 50t. each.

Barnes, a shoemaker, at Horsham, was brought up for judgment for attempting to bribe an officer in the Preventive Service,

— Barnes, a shoemaker, at Horsham, was brought up for judg-ment for attempting to bribe an officer in the Preventive Service, to allow some smugglers to land a cargo. He had suffered judgment by default. He was sentenced to be imprisoned four months, and to pay a fine of 501.

to pay a fine of 50!.

Board of Excise.—John Morton and Henry Hust were charged with having manufactured soap at an unentered place, and, upon several other counts, with having incurred penalties to the amount of 600!. The latter defendant alone appeared.—B. R. Gardner, an Officer of the Excise, stated, that on the 17th of Sept, he discovered in White Hart-place, Kennington, a complete and extensive soap manufactory, with apparatus and a large quantity of imperfectly formed soap and some materials, the whole of which he seized.—From the evidence adduced, the Court expressed themselves satisfied that Mr. Hunt had not been engaged in the undertaking.—Mr. Hunt was then sworn, and examined as a witness. He said that he met the defendant, John Morton (whom he knew some time since, and who was known in Lambeth by the name of Irish Jack), soon after the seizure had been made. The witness was extremely angry with him for making use of his name (in taking the premises where the soap manufactory was discovered), when Morton asked him in reply, what occasion he had to be angry, since there were more John Hunts than one?—The Court said, this was an implied acknowledgment on the part of Morton, that he was the owner of the premises, they, therefore, pronounced judgment generally on all the courts against I. Morton, and condemned the apparatus and woods found upon the premises.

#### POLICE.

named podement experience of the course against f. Morton and condemned the appiratus and coude found upon the premises.

\*\*POLICE.\*\*

Manaton Horms.—On Thursday, a man named Thompson, was charged with liaving stolen a pair of bosts, the property of a labouring rana.—The complainant stated, that he was at work in America-r-nuare, in cleaning the sewer, and had left his mud page close by for the space of in minute, and on turning round loward, where they lay, he raw the prisoner take them up and make oil with thems, where having handed one of them to mactomplice.—The prisoner, in his defence, said, that he was a Scotaman from Aberday where to get work, but without access it, he had offered to labour for his food glone, but could not get even that, or any relief is condition, he said, was at length to much reduced, that he had only the akternative to starre or to stead, and he did not hesitate in choosing the latter.—The prisoner was naked why, if his condition was auch as he described, he did not prefer robbing a baker's shop, for he could not extend the present of the state of the present of the state of the present of the state of the present was naked whether his companion, to whom he had been apportunity. I have subsisted in his way for more than a yeak. "The prisoner was naked whether his companion, to whom he had been from the present was a stated to he had about in medicinely lasked him; I had urere seen him before.—The Lord Mayor convicted the prisoners as a common pillerer, being found at large without any visible means of obtaining his livelihood, and sentebeed him to be imprisoned to hard labour in the House of Correction for two months, and during the time to be whipped. Bow-Straar.—On Wednesday, Mr. R.—B.—, well known in the sporting circles, appeared to put in bail to answer to an indictment, which had been found against him and Frederick Old-field (under the statute prolibiting gaming for noney above a certain amount). For having won at one time a sum exceeding IN. Indicate the state of the presen

LAM STR-STREET:—Thursday, Israel Alexander, driver of Mr. Moss's dishop Stortford Stage Coach, appeared to an information at the sait of George Markin, wherein he was charged with driving his employer's coach at a turious rate, so as to endanger the lives -The Magistrate convicted the defendant of his Majesty's enhicely.

in the penalty of M. and 10t. costs.

MARLEUROUGH-FERRET:—Monday, the driver of a backney-coach
was charged by the Hou-George Hervey, son of the Earl of Bristol.

Mr. Hervey stated, that on Wednesday night, as he was returning home in his cabriolat, flow Draw, land Theatre, in Regent-street, his cabriolet was middenly stopped by the prisoner's hack-

Mr. Hervey stated, that en Wednesday night, as he was refurning home in his cabriolet, flow Design law of the cabriolet, flow as the flower of the first cabriolet was suddenly stopped by the prisoner's hackney-coach, which scemed to have been placed across the road, for the purpose of obstructing the passage of the street. The sole of the trackney-coach violently struck the side of the cabriolet, and the footnan jumped off fo remonstrate with the coachman as the postion he occapied. The latter refused to stir, alleging that Mr. Hervey's coach was on the wrong side of the way, abused the footnam in gross language, and ho was hustled by againg of fellow's forman in gross language, and ho was hustled by againg of fellow's forman in gross language, and ho was hustled by againg of fellow's forman, in defence, insisted that Mr. Hervey's carriage was on the wrong side of the road, and that he was justified in maintaining his position. He disclaimed all knowledge of, or participation is, the the acts of the bye-standers. The Magistrate scatteneed him; to pay a fine of 20s. and costs for obstructing the public way. The coachman paid the fine, and was discharged.

MARY-LE-BORK OFFICE,—There are nine persons in custody, charged with a burglary, at Mr. Orde's, in Berkeley-square. The house was left in the charge of a female, who had a suitor, a man of the name of Jago, a principal in the robbery. He was before known to the Police; to carry his plans into execution he married the servant in care of the house, and introduced the other prisoners are various times, five of whom are youths, and the others females. Part of the stolen property is traced to the shops of pawnbrokers and others, and unany of the prisoners are identified. The proporty lost amounts in value to several hundred pounds.—The prisoners were remanded for another examination.

Worship-Trager.—On Wednesday, eight fellows, forming part of a most formidable gang of pickpockers, were charged with committing robberies, attended with great violence, at the configu

Correction for three months; Haswell, Letter, and Showell were permitted to find good bail; and Castles was discharged.

Reconder's Report.—On Monday the Recorder made his report to His Majesty in council, of the prisoners who were capitally convicted at the October Sessions, when the following were ordered for execution on Tuesday, the 27th instant:—Ann Norris, and Amey Steele, for robberies in dwelling-houses; Samuel Hayward, for a burglary at Somers-town; Joseph South, for uttering a forged 101. note, and John Jacobs, for a highway robber at Whitechagel.

Executions.—On Wednesday morning, the eight following malefactors were executed at the Old Bailey:—Josiah Cadunan, for attering forged 51. notes; Edmund Sparrow, for uttering forged 51. notes; Edmund Sparrow, for uttering forged 51. notes; Thomas Tapley, for a similar crime; George Ellis, for masing a forged ten pound note, and others to a large amount. This unfortunate young man belongs, we understand, to a respectable family; W. Garton, for stealing in a dwelling-house in Regent-street. Vincent-square; George Smith, for a highway robbery. William Harding, for stealing in a dwelling-house in Regent-street. Vincent-square; George Smith, for a highway robbery. William Harding, for stealing in a dwelling-house in persuasion and two friends. At half-past eight o'clock, the platform fell, and the unfortunate sufferers were no more.—The eight unlumpay men, with the exception of the Jew, were attended in their last moments by the Ordinsry, and by Mr. Baker.—Cadman, when the fatal rope had been placed round his neck, addressed the spectators in a firm, deliberate, and unfaultering manner, nearly as fullows:—"My friends and fellow Countrymen—it is with the agontized feelings of a luishand, who has braught his wife into the same disgraps with himself, that I now add. css you. I have drawn down upon myself the sentence of the law—to that I now salamist. Let it be told to my King; to my Sovereign, that I revers him in the sistantion of a King; and ardently do I hope,

the world that 2 die in peace with all men. I feel mulnosity to-none. I love my wife—I love my King—I love my country—I love my God."

The astonishing difference between the present prices of the best London printed Chints Furnitures, Moreens, Merino Dannseks, &c. and the same description of Goods produced in former years, is beyond all conception. No old Establishment can possibly afford to seel a Stock which has been great secundating, within at least 30 per cent. of Mites and Edwards's immense Assertment, every piece of which has been manufactured within the last few menths. The new ... in dishlomable article of French Stripes, in crysy shade of colouring, can only be procured at their New Chintz Parniture and Moreen Warcheuse, No. 134, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover.square.

Adverticement.]—The Country versus London.—The second Number of "The Country Constitutional Guardian, and Literary Magazine," published at Bristol by J. M. Gutch, will be received in town by P. C. and. J. Birlington, on Saturday the ist Decamber, and to be by them supplied to the Trade and the Public on Start day. Amongst a variety of subjects, the Second Number will contain "A Reply to Cato, on the Constitutional Association—An Ode on the English Return—A Continuation of the Ace of George the Third; subject, The Sucression; The British Martial—A few Hints to young Mr. Lamb's an Observation on the Acricultural Report," &c. &c.—The First Number will shortly be repristed, price 2s.

Adverticement.]—If the reader is afficied with Fistula, or similar diseases, we svould sak, has be ever hoard of the last Martin Van Butchel; who used to treat these completies in a way peculiar to himself, and to effect sure asinostuniversality without having recourse to either Cutting, Caustic Confirment, which is it is usual practice. We find his son, D. D. Van Butchell, surgeon, acconcibett, who reades at No. 49, South-atreet, Berkeley-square, continues to performent in a way peculiar to himself, and to effect with the produce and the near the surf

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We will next week search for an answer to Honestus.
We think of reserving G. G.'s communication till Parliament
meets, when it may be wanted.
Mm. Colbumne's letter in the Chronicle of yesterday, might seem
to deny that the paragragh which appeared is John Bull about
Ladd Mobuan was paid for; we must therefore beg to repeat, that
nothing but the consideration of one pound would have secured her
Ladyship a place in this Paper, even among Simped Furniture and
Chrising Phisis, in whose society, after all, the flourished in our coligious.

We thank Baistolin.

Ne thank Bristolis.

1. B. is too diffuse for a subject so sparkling.

Shigle Z. has been received.

Dugit pin liket same uppith—188.—

We do not quarret with Cavendo Tutus, but he must allow the joke was a good one.

Ton Pipen Pipes may be assured that Lambton dare do no such thing—woe be to the Yellow Boy, if he does.

A. G. S. will see we have storted some enquiries.

Tweren, Oliver Holdpart, Pro Patria, Trute, the Fraquentia of Covent Garden Theatre, X. Y., Crito, True Blus, and Reflector, have been received.

The subject J. H. G. B. witness to, is too delicate to be touched spin yet, at all events.

We are obliged to our friend J. B.

Ceersitar shall be attended to.

Alles in our next.

MILES in our next.

Mr. Bridle's second letter came too late for insertion.

Muny other communications have been received, but from our peculiur situation this week we are unable to reply to them in detail; and we trust that any other omissions which may strike the readers of this Number will, upon the same ground, be treated with indul-

TO SOLICITORS, STUDENTS. MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, and OTHERS.—Just published for 1822, on fine large post 500, price sewed

OTHERS.—Just published for 1822, on five large post five. Prios sewed, Js. half bound, 4s.

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# PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

Our report of the operations in the Funds is altogether uninteresting; prices have been stationary, almost without precedent. Corsols for the account terminating on Wednesday next, have continued at 7%, and for January, 781, at which there have alternately been huyers and sellers. The Five Per Cent. Navy Annuities have declined to 1101 i.

Owing in a great measure to the new strival of the Mails, very little business has been transacted in Foreign Securities, and the value is unvaried, except Columbian Bonds, which have risen from 48 to 50.

5 per Ct. Cen. 23 Sept. . . 89-95 Bahk 5hi Div. 1 July . 1585. Rec m. Div. 28 Sept. . . . 89-80 Ex. Lond. 1mo. 2:-50 7mio. 25-30

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# JOHN BULL.

LONDON; NOVEMBER 25.

WE have to announce to our readers that the sentence of the Court of King's Bench was yesterday past upon Mr. WEAVER the present, and MESSES. SHACKELL and AR-ROWSMITH, the late proprietors of this paper, for having inserted a libel upon the late LADY WROTTESLEY, the daughter of the EARL of TANKERVILLE, the wife of SIR JOHN WROTTESLEY, and the sister of the HON. HENRY GREY BENNETT, the present member for Shrewsbury.

We had intended to-day to have laid before our friends some observations upon the case, our own ignorance of the Lady's death, our anxious and immediate suppression of the words charged as libelious, and some remarks upon the sentence itself. As it may be supposed our minds are not in a fit state to discuss (as calmly as it should be discussed) such a question—a question so vitally important to our interest, we therefore have determined to let the week pass over, and defer till next Sunday that which we may have to offer to the public.

Philosophers tell us, that there is a satisfaction in all ills, and that good grows out of evil-fur as we are and ever shall be from complaining of injustice from such courts and such judges as ours in ENGLAND, we must hope, that the charge made against us of being hirelings or tools of the Government, (which we have always repelled with disdain,) will at least be done away with, by the sentence the three parties implicated have just received :- an imprisonment of NINE MONTHS each, and a fine to the amount of 1100 POUNDE, are no marks of Court favour; but we have promised ourselves and our readers to postpone our reflections upon this matter till next week, quite sure that the support our INDEPENDENT and UN-BOUGHT efforts in the cause of the King and Constitu-TION have hitherto met with will not fail us now, and that, though we pledge ourselves not to go braying also to pay our fines, the friends of LOVALTY and GOOD BROER will continue that encouragement which they have hitherto so decidedly given us, during the privation and confinement which one tine, written in a moment of zeal, has justly (we have no doubt) brought upon us.

THAT stendy going humilable paper, the TIMES, in which were published the speephantic letters of Vertus about LORD WELLESLEY, some years since, has, in its about LORD WELLESLEY, some years since, has, in its columns of Wednesday, a pretty sharp stap at his Lordship; while on the other hand, in opposition to their sickening flummery about WILSON now, we have the following paragraph in the same paper respecting him, which appeared in the year 1816:—

lowing paragraph in the same paper respecting him, which appeared in the year 1816:—

"Of the affair of Sin Remar Wilson, Bauer, and Tengenting, we have been extremely cautious of speaking, from a respect for some of the parties, and likewise from a general wellog of bamanity towards men who were suffering, however, alignity, the ponalties of the law. There is, in truth, only one of them whose political consequence renders him deserving of notice; and his friends, unluckily, will force his name upon public attention. They are, says a morning paper of yesterday, happing arrived in England, after their long and pandul generalized. Whigher this is really meant to make Sin Romer Wilson and his friends look ridiculous or not, we cannot tell; but we are sure it can do them no good. Three months' imprisonment a long and painful persecution of men who had rescued ito. purhishment a criminal that had done all he could (and that all not a little) to oversthrow the Government of his country! No one questions, however we and others may pallighe the conduct of the three persons is question by the plea of humanity, that they acted very wrong—that they did that which they had no business to do. What I'vit may be said, had they no business to be humane? Ohyes; as shuch their said, had they no business to be humane? Ohyes; as shuch their and he had no business to do. What I'vit may be said, had they no business to be humane? What leave no right to make that plea of humanity a motive for violating the laws of any sountry wherein they may reside: or if they do, they have no right to complain of sustaining the penalties of those laws.

"But if Sin R. Wilson and his associates had a right to be immore that they are the world have been convended, they were rentered to the least possible grandwhen convicted, they were rentered to the least possible grandwhen convicted, they were rentered to the least possible grandwhen the convention of persecutions? What should they have had even the very slightest award of the old law set aside for

On FRIDAY the TIMES advocates the CHURCH, and makes a quotation from BISHOP WATSON-" to shew (as "they themselves may) that they are na enemies to that esta-blishment, although some," they add, "(but more espe-"cially one rancorous erroping requiression,) have cuden-"voured to represent them." This is hard language, and not elegant, but it evidently alfudes to the Monning CHRONICLE, and though strungly put, is certainly not more than that paper deserves.

There is in another part of the article in question, are allusion to "the day of trouble; when the nobility and their families will "need support, and when consequently

ploded, but we and it still launting the publication ploided, but we and it were mannering two perfect out madern ing house agains. We shall shortly lay before out madern the opinion the TIMES newspaper has most liberally unequivocally expressed upon such subjects you and

No man of feeling can contemplate the hopester capital punishments in this country, without seem and regret; and no man, we should think, would be so micel ing as to recur to the part conduct of those who have paid the last great forfeit of the law; but the tone recently adopted by the Hadicals upon this subject, galls for a words.

We have had occasion before, to remark the sensitiveness of the Radicals, upon the subject of hanging, ULIDASLAUS JESKILO, did not more dread the smell of apples, nor JACOBUS FOROLIVIENSIS, look with greater suspicion upon garlick, than these men, when they talk in fear and apprehension of the gallows: it is always upper. most in their thoughts; and, as the TIMES is the leader of the faction, we find the "danger of the subject," perpetually treated of. HIS MAJESTY could not go to HANOYEE but they were all of a fume, lest the Lords Justices should hang somebody; who it was, for whom they particularly trembled, we never exactly made out; and, in short, wherever they can, they express a very strung feeling upon the subject.

But latterly, a new use has been made of their persons fears, or rather, they have taken a new line whereon to rexpress them. They have a double object in their remarks upon executions, and with a sucaking false shew of pity arraign, not the justice of the law, but the humanity of the SOVERRIGN.

The TIMES newspaper gives two accounts of the care tion of CADMAN on Wednesday, for uttering forged note. and a long article of its own upon the subject, to which we must call the notice of our readers.

After describing the noble and heroic manner the unfortunate person was ridded of his irons, the Time ・コウェックの力で発展を

"When Carman appeared upon the platform, these was which are yet must be seen of mander?" in the crowd. The vast multitude ground along and frequently cried out, 'Shame, shame, no mercy; God by the seen of the

This, if true-which is PALSE-means what !- WES ly need not answer the question.

With respect to the cries of " murder," and " God bles" you," they were used by one or two of the mob when BEL-LINGHAM was hanged, for that murder about which the CHRONICLE made droll verses, and were even heard when that martyr to the CAUSE, MR. THISTLEWOOD, surred. dered his brave spirit in the same place. To be sure, with men of such politics as those the TIMES professes, this learning men of such politics as those the TIMES professes, this legnot wonderful. But, knowing the TIMES as well as we doed we would ask them, if they cared one straw about bin, if they cared one straw about bin, with him as their old Pay-mistress CABOLINE of direction putable memory did with SARAH PRICE—lng him for a want to prove, if possible, a want of mercy in the heart of our Sovenneger—in a heart full of tenderness, grace, and funding a To be anywithen did, and to forward this sense.

patable memory did with SARAH PRICE—Ing him for our Sovemess. in a heart full of tenderness, grace, and feeling? To be sure they did; and to forward, this great end, they go out of their way to illustrate the Newring of end, they go out of their way to illustrate the Newring (allowed). Another of the sufferers, Cadman, sustained, while their severelent character. His talents were considerable. He had served and been severely wounded in the service of his country, and was weduced to the commission of ordine by the pressure of distress, arising from the want of employment. When he so sumitted the crime for which he has suffered, his wile lay dangerously ill, and be had not the means of procuring for her the common necessaries of life. He conducted himself, after the order for execution had arrived with becoming firmness; and he would hence been prefetly resigned, had not his reflections been embittered by the proculetim that he was about to suffer the soverest sentence of the law, this wan known of the north interest of the law of the north have borne his doon with tranquility. In it not strenge that the prity which has hitherto been extended to the sufferest of instance, from one so young, previously so respectable, argent and seduced by circumstances so peculiar, and so unpractised in trous actions of this nature, and after a learned Judge had declared that the recommendation of his case for mercy by the Jury should receive consideration. But these are a few only of the anomalies arising from penalties of excessive severity. It is, indeed, snacounstable that enactments so sanguinary in their character should continue to be vigornasly entirered, when they have been bound to fall in their intended effect, when it is evident that crime is increasing under them, and when their execution is revolting to the best feelings and interests of the community. The public opinion on the inhumanity, inefficacy, and inapolicy of capital punishments, has been decidedly expressed during the last session of Parliament by the nume

private his station, can forcese the extent of the benefits which he individual exertions may produce. Let no one delude himself with the impression that others are engaged in that course which his own feelings dictate to be his duty, lest he should find, too late, that human life has been sacrificed through his surmanus and indifference!!"

What the inference intended to be drawn from all this is there can he little doubt—what the particular mode in which "every one is to exert himself" to save the there. and other convicts ordered for execution next Tuesday. we are at a loss to understand; the caution against timidity looks strange, and the rousing "call to action somewhat less cautions than the Out Times generally is a rousing. The whole of the story, however, is not yet told dainy

of our readers who do not sen the Tears, and we believe and trust There are thousands of them who never do see it, will perhaps be drawn away by the falseholds contained in the paragraph we have quoted, to feel that more which the paragraph we have quoted, to real that more which the treat object of the whole attack, to person so Rut "they and their consections can only import weakness to I where might have been shown by the illustrious persons any body to whom they belong."

We really had thought that this cant was utterly ex- bet perfected and young in crime as Man Candah. But



on the soldewing day, the wares likely successful in the sound of its little reputation, consents to admit the following extence from an Evening paper, with a little-agentation of its own: 🚓

IT IS NOT THUE, as generally supposed (from a statement that meaned in a morning saper) that Cadman had only twice utter-depend on the life had for a considerable period been engaged in only in the unlaught pursuit, and she (under an assumed life selling the foreign molecute the utterers, who paid them is. The selling the foreign molecute the utterers, who paid them in the life selling the foreign foreign foreign in the first insigned, that caused the life is a life in the first insigned, that caused the life is a collection of The statement was sent to the Times by a most respectable solilight, who certainly believed what he arms to the respectable solilight, who certainly believed what he stated

chor, who certainly believed what he stated.

The statement was sent to it into it into the stated.

As for the respectable solicitor who sent the account to the Times, we think he would be found with some difficulty; and as to the readiness with which the Times takes upon itself to vouch for what they "are sure he believed," we think it highly meriforious. The truth we really think is, that the Times lugged forward Mr. Cadman, as an object for mercy, because they knew, mercy could not, in justice, have been extended the precisely (as we said health) upon the same principle as the Queen interceded for the old offender, PRICE: but, if they have been foolishing in believe an attorney, and were really innocent of knowing any thing about Cadman of themselves, then they deserve to be handed over to the care of their own friend, who dined with Dr. Automarchi, in Paris, while he was living in Leleoster-aquare; or to the Morning Chronicle, who reduced the Countess of Laurender to ashes without any ceremony. LAUDERDALE to ashes without any ceremony

estimated, however, with simply contradicting them-selves on Friday, the OLD TIMES renews the subject yesdelday; and having exposed their ignerance with respect to shew up their entire ignorance of his partner in crime and punishment, ELLIS; upon this person they put forth an eulogium of the most flourishing nature, talked of his genius, his parentage, &c. when lo and behold, out comes a communication from some person who was at school with tim, shewing that he was a dunce, dissolutely and viciously

Tim, shewing that he was a dunce, distorticily and viciously inclined, and to crown all, that his name was not Ellis ! and this appears in yesterday's TIMES.

After all this detection, the TIMES thinks it necessary to make out a kind of article upon the subject, and beaten, defeated, and skewn up in its efforts, to impress its readers with the obdurate hard-heartedness of the Monarch, it is a short round upon the dead victims of the law, and of the law, and of the law, to fire out to while it shought it would be accept the law. CAPMAN its favourite (while it thought it would answer sairy piurpose in the cause) it declares, that—"they believe all the tales they have since heard about him," and, lost have no hesitation in saying, that he was a MURIDERER but of the most atrocious and deliberate kind, and that the

bit of the most atrocious and deliberate kind, and that the facts of his case, (of that case which eight and forty hours before, they declared to be one of particular interest and hardship) if really known, will be found to strengthen the hardship of the abolition of capital punishments rather and identifies friends."

Min: Carman? where are the grouns of the vast multitude; the cries of minder? they are gone the same way as the strength, respectability, virtue, and ingennity of the object of sections; they have remained but in "HE TIMES; and really we have my that of all the exposures that Paper has subjected in the say, that of all the exposures that Paper has subjected plants say, that of all the exposures that Paper has subjected blatsoult to, this last is perhaps the most striking and the most striking and the most striking and the most striking and then bullying Munisters upon his own wrong data, has (however winner) mere folly in it than knavery; but to puff off the lives and characters of two hurdened offenders against the zan law, (of whom it is evident they knew nothing), merely for the sake of creating an interest in their favour, and casting political and convincing an interest in their lawout, and casting with stigms by a quarter whence it was impossible, from the patter of their crimes, they could expect mercy, is a mark of a system of political attocity, the existence of which, or even in the Out Times Newspaper itself, nothing but its tielder and convincing detection could have led us to have continuous. believed.

POLICE.

enorities of the Manday's Times appeared an elaborate detail of an Profile In Monday's Times appeared an elaborate detail of an engagement committed by the coachman of LORD GLENGALL, and if Coverit Carden Theatre, accompanied by a recapitulation of cheinnstances of rather an extraordinary nature, and which, knowing LORD GLENGALL, we confess, survive prized as. On Tuesday, we find the following letter from 18th Londship in the Times newspaper:—

Ais Lordship in the Times newspaper:

Life 300 TO THE BOTTOR OF THE TIMES.

And all partial TO THE BOTTOR OF THE TIMES.

And all partial TO THE BOTTOR OF THE TIMES.

All partial Transports is your paper of this morning, a paragraph in the system of the same to my coachman the sound of the same to my coachman the same time of the same time and such directions, nor did I write to the sitting Magistrate Magistrate Magistrate Magistrate Magistrate Magistrate Magistrate Magistrate Magis

Tion 18xt Tunsday, We wibimit tentaga e 11.

HUMBUG.

tailuniffe is quite entraordinary that men supposed to be conversant with the kistory of their country, and who ought, version with the flatory of their country, and was ought, public as public journalists, to be able to apply the revisionless of their knowledge to the benefit of the existing we openeration should appear to be utterly blind to the danger-mos applications which are growing up and becoming recognized and prolifie; at they accumulate the means of rangegression against four enablished institutions, in Chaptil, we count State. Who would believe that fourse a squared for a little processing country of the state o projected of their knowledge to the benefit of the existing present persent persent date:

- consideration should appear to be uttenly blind to the danger of the danger of their with other special papers, to Lord Warwick's core, for Chive, my grand-daughter, when I am no more. Not to present and profile; as they accumulate the means of the king's denies.

- The Princess of their knowledge to the benefit of the capacity of the king's denies.

- The Princess of the British until not desert her in her present persent persen

oe so blind as to submit to tus problems (we have no doubt well paid for) pair pompous title of "Behridos and Monasite Amond THE SOLDIERS?"

"RELIGIOUS AND MORALITY AMONGER THE SOLDIGME.—SAMITERY EVENING, A VETY NUMBER AND MORALITY AMONGER THE SOLDIGME.—SAMITERY EVENING, A VETY NUMBER AND HIGHER THE CHARLES OF TREETING A FRIENDS, to take into consideration the best means of raising a Friendly Society and Hothel Union, for the purpose of promoting Religion and Abrality anionists Soldiers. The Rev. Mr. Serra, of Pennance, took the Chair, and was supported by several respectable and eminent individuals. The most conspicuous feature of the meéting was that of two of the Life Guards Being present, whig delighted spiaches of a very interesting description, in support of the measures should be adopted to raise an institution for the purpose remained, and which met with great applause. Several other persons delivered their sentiments, and various resolutions were framed. The meeting lasted till a late hour, when the assemblings contributed towards the object for which they had met, and departed."

The Beav. Mr. Sentru is a very gouvenient personage—

The Bay Maching is a very gouvenient personage and whether became from Pennage, or from John o' - I reat's house, is a matter of very little importance, as he may be found in any intervening city, bordagh, village or hander, by dozens—we mean his name—and that is all that was wanted upon the above occasion. We have no pleasure, our readers may rest assured, in bringing furward men to our reatters may rest assured, in surpring as water men to public notice in new characters, or fa stripping these who have long worn borrowed plumes of their usurped qualifications; but it is equally our pledge, and our duty to speak truth in the hour of danger, and to put our Countryism on their geard against the wilds and antidious of ambitious and mischlessous Agitators. Our opinious of Max. WILDHRUDGE we have reluciantly been compoled to give to the world—and the single anexdote (if, no other existed) of his having procured Mr. Overton the York living, is sufficient to stamp his character for every it. conclusive—it is a volume!

This Hethel Goat Tavera Meeting is another engin either of this person, or of his numerous dependants and allies, who have risen into notice by taveru conventicles, and by eulogizing each other in every town where they borrow or hire a room for their purpose; their object is Church schism, and this they have effected to a lamentable extent; by following implicitly, slavishly, and to the letter, the old:Puritank. They, like thom, have told the people, as LOHD GRRY, and other amiable reformers of the State, in their vocation, are in the constant habit of doing, that Churchmen in general are dumb dogs, and themselves the exclusive recipients of Divine grace. We have only to read and compare the writings of these dissenters within the Church, with those of these models during the laster period of Excess assets, when they were creeping into their designs, to perceive at once what is their ultimate object. They are too subtile in their generation to allow us for a moment to suppose this extraordinary coincidence is accidental; and they are too zealous and active in the adaptation of their worldly policy; and the acts of political chicamery, to admit a doubt of their insention to play the

whele game. The Bible Societies have established their influence from one end of the country to the other. The command of money, raised under the form of contributions to this seeiningly philanthropic and, abstractedly, merkorious design, when united with the Charch for the perpase professed, has given them the roumend of the press; and the liberty of couscience, like the legitimate rights of men, is perverted into a means of overflirowing our establishments, rivil, political, and eacles astical.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject with re-newed apprehension, by this open attempt (for it has long been carried on by intrigue, and private modes of conver-sion) to draw the soldiery into their shares. If Government continue blind or inntientive to these proceedings, a very few years will put it out of the power of any Govern-ment to check them.

We need not recur to our munch for proofs in aid of this We need not recurs to our annual for proofs in and of this assertion. A praying army, and a synod of military saints, are not new things in our history. Hume tells us, in openking of the atrocious acts and sanguinary dispositions of the Roondheads in general, that— The army itself was infected with like humours. Everard, a disbanded soldier, having perached that the time was now come, when the community of goods would be renewed among the land; and being carried before his General, he refused to industry, he refused to be inductive.

salute him, because he was but his fellow creature."

Look at this, ye rulers of the land, and if the thing be suffered to go on, at least, condescend to let us know how the consequences which formerly ensued, are to be averted from our still happy and prosperous country; or whether these who are in the opposite extreme of licentious insubordination to all civil authority, and prepared to set the forch to our holiest institutions, are to be looked to as auxiliaries our notiest institutions, are to be noticed to as auximates against the encroachments of spiritual pride and intolerance?—Politics, as well as misery, brings a man acquinted with strange bed-follows. Mr. Wilberforch is proud to cult the Honourable Gentleman (Hebry Brougham!!!) his friend! and any other honourable gentleman, no doubt, who, without any very great zeal in the cause of divine truth, may find it convenient to court popularity in a School Committee, or exhibit his powers of oratory on the arena of a Bible Society Meeting.

MRS. SERRES.

THIS great buly, like the American steam frigates, is armed at all points, and now first she is even cast off by Mr. Double-Ex-SMERIFF PARKINS, as far as her claims to the dignity of our Royal Family go, out she comes with some more documentary ovidence, to shew that she is a Polish Princess ! | 1

Her. Husen Bes has put forth a state paper upon this subject, of which the full tuning is a copy:—

"The Princes of Camberland, anyious to satisfy the public as to the instice of her claims, gives the underwritten copy of one of her grandfather's letters, which she pledes the honour has only been seen by four or five individuals. Having experienced a sewere illness, she traits that the British nation with not desert her in her

lemnly attest, that you are the hast of that affects the Almighty guide you to all your distinctions of birth been a life of trial, but not of crime."

"Jen; 1791."
This document possesses the same peculialty which marks all her important papers—all the parties mentioned are dead, and, like her other histories, the point of this one is to be kept secret till they are so. J. W.'s advice is not to be seen till he is "no more," nor acted upon "fill the King's demise." LORD WARWICK, the KING of POLAND, the Princess, and old Johnny Wilmor, himself are all gone now, and here, therrfore, we have a claim to the Polish dignity exhibited, equally absurd and contemptible with that made to English rank.

We have no patience with this HUMBUG. The BRITISH nation would be fallen indeed, if it were to be moved by the persecutions of a posson whose only enemics are her lawful creditors, and whose only sufferings have been brought upon her by a wanton incurment of debts which she knew she had no means to defray. Government (who, we must say, soom eccasionally to slumber, even when their best interests call loudly upon them to act) should put a stop to this poor creature's nonsense; by the reiteration of her absurdities we shall, by and bye, have some fools believe that she really is something more than that, which we knows she ix.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sin,—I send you a second specimen of my intended "Editio Expurgate," of MR. THOMAS MOORE'S inimitable byries. You will perceive that I have carefully expunged all the indecency of the original; and that inch affording a poctical licence to my young female friends for going undrest. I have deduced examples, from amongst the great and illustrious patriots of the country, of ingenuity and industry employed by them for the acquisition of rick as well-as well

> LESBIA HATH A BEAMING EYE. ... Art - Nora Creina.

LEBERA both a beaming eye,

But no one knows for whom it beameth,
Right and left its arrows fly,
But what they aim at no one dreameth!
Bweeter 'tis to gaze upon
My Nora's lid, that seldom rises;
Few its looks, but every one
Like unexpected light surprises!
Oh! my Nora Creixa, dear!
My gentle, bashful Nora Creixa!
Beauty lies
In many eyes,
But love in your's, my Nora Creixa!
LEBERA wears a fole of gold.

But love hi your's, my Nobe Chrina!

Lebria wears a fole of gold;

But all so close the nymph hath lac'd it;

Not a charm of beauty's mould

Presumes to stay where nature plac'd it!

Oh! my Nobe's gown for me,

That floats as wild as numerican breezes,
Leaving every beauty free

To-sink or swell; as Heaven pleases!

Yes, my Noba Carina, dear!

My simple, graceful Noba Carina!

Nature's dress

Is loveliness

The dress you wear, my Noba Creina!

LESBIA hath a wit refin'd,

LEBNIA hath a wit refin'd,

But, when its points are gleaming round us,
Who can tell if they 're design'd
To dazzle merely, or to wound us?

Ripow'd on my Nora'm heart,
In snfer slumber love reposes;
Bed of peace! whose roughest part
Is but the crumpling of the roses!
Oh! my Nora Carina, dear!
My mild, my artiess Nora Carina!
Wit, the' bright
Hath not the Hight
That warms your eyes, my Nora Carina!

PARODY

TUNE-CRONY CREEVY.

Ma. George Trenney sings.

BLESSINGTON liath a beaming eye But no one knows for whom it beameth: Right and left it seems to fly, But what it looks at, no one dreameth; Sweeter 'tis to look upon CREEVY-though he seldom rises;

Few his truths-but even one, Like unexpected light surprises. Oh, my crony Cazzvy, dear, My gentle, bashful, graceful Cazzvy, Others' lies

May wake surprise, But truth, from you, my crony CREEVY.

Ensuing wore a mbe of gold But ah-loo loosely he had lac'd it, Not u rug retnins its hold, On the back where Grizzle' plac'd it. But oh! VANSITTART'S gown for me! That closer sticks, for all our breezes; Were it mine—then whiggery Might sink or swim, as heaven pleases. My simple, gentle, crony CREEVY, Office dress,

Is gilded lace,

A dress you'll never wear, my CREEVY. Hornousz bath a wit refin'd. But when its points are gleaming round us, Who can tell, if they're design'd, To dazzi s merely, or confound us. On the Treasury Bench, at ease, LONDONDERRY still reposes; Bed of peace !- Whose roughest place, Is still, my CREE-a bed of roses.

Oh |-my cromy Carry, dear-My hungry, craving, crony CREEVY! While on roses

He reposes,

What's the use of counting nones ! CREE CREE CREEVY. (Affettuisso) P. P. RANG GREV, We presume. - EDITOR.

#### THEATRE.

We have little to notice in this department this week, we have fittle to notice in this department this week, except the comicality of Kran's Hamler, on Friday, which was really too good to be boshe. To enter into eriticism upon it would indeed be wain; it was however, fully worthy of the OPHELIA of the night, which, in Main's Krilly's hands, was most unhappily marred. We not only never saw OPMELIA to such a deadwantage; but we here saw Miss Krilly to such dishily antique. Her features and maner are all adapted to comedy, and an attempt to throw the delicate melancholy of OPMELIA into her countensate, is about as finite as an affort to left up, with welcome is about as furile as an effort to light up with serious of pression the face of a Chinese Mandarin.

At Covent Garden Miss BAKEWELL has been allowed to depict Mas. HALLER—we say repeat literally—we mean to repeat the words—she is cold and stiff—uncongenial and uncomfortable. The play itself is a horror, ml we know no proof of bad taste more convincing to us

than the selection of is for a first appendance.

Mass THES is growing into something like self-possession. The Exite is still attrability, and all other thea-

ston. The DATER is still intraceing, and all other theatrical things tremain nearly in static quo:

From the Minor Phentres, architect At the Adelphi, a gendeman sat to work to sharp his neighbors in the pit. gendemias at to work to shamp his neighbours in the pit, and at the Coborg Theatre, another gentleman was drawed out of the house and oventually formed out of the house and menaced with hand-cuffs, because the lady who with him, had a cold, and declined taking off her honnert. This, independent of the impertinence of the managers, is curious, increase the very place fixed upon for this overdelicate accupations about dress, is the very place where chimney sweepers take their sacks upon their backs into the galleries in order to have a fair chance of peppering the the galleries in order to have a fair chance of peppering the audience in the pit.

We confess we were surprized at the tone the Magistrate used on the occasion. It would be better far, if these worthies were more cautious as to the licenses they grant, and less flippant in their decisions.

#### TO JOHN BULL,

SIR-The assertion of your Ilchester correspondent A. B." that I conveyed the deputation from Hichester, te present an Address to the late Queen, is a base and wicked lie! to prove which, I will plainly state the facts: In the month of July, 1820, I received orders from the Secretary of State, for the removal of certain convicts from my gaol to the Ganymede Hulk at Chatham, and also to the Penitentiary at Milbank. On my way to the coach office, to secure places for the prisoners by the Exeter and London coach, I encountered the two inhabitants of Inhester who formed the deputation, and was informed by them of their intended journey, they having actually taken their places by the same coach, for that purpose. Knowing the risk attendant on the removal of a set of desperadoes, glally (though by mere chance) availed myself of the opportunity of strengthening my escort by the addition of these men, and " the very head and front of my offending hath this extent," that I travelled on the same coach with my neighbours, who were conveying the address, with which I had no concern whatever, either in the preparing, passing, signing, or presenting it. This trifling adventitious circumstance (for the deputation cost neither the County of Somerses or myself a shilling,) was at the time tortured into a criminal charge by the wretches who have so long conspired against me, by the insertion of a paragraph in the Courier newspaper, wherein I was represented as one of the deputation with the Ilchester address. As soon as that document met my eye, I wrote to my Lord Sidmouth, calling his Lordship's attention to the paragraph, declaring it to be false and maticious. I wrote to the Editor of the Courier to the same effect, desiring he would eend me the manuscript, which he very politely complied with; by which means, I was enabled to discover the libelling offender, who I most certainly should have prosecuted, had he not been removed out of my reach. In fact, I desired that this valuable production may be sent to W. Melliar, Esq. then under-sheriff, that the same may be by him presented to the Sheriff and Grand Jury at the assizes, to be holden there in a few days; the copies of my letters being then in his possession. Thus then, at the time, and without any delay, was this falsehood refuted by me, both before the Grand Jury of Somerset, and in the public papers of the day.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that I have sufficiently explained these facts, and I can assure you that I can as easily refute all the calumnies which have been so lavishly heaped upon me. You will greatly oblige me by enclosing me the manuscript of the letter in question, as it may enable me to know the villainous author, and to give you and the world his name, and I doubt not but I shall prove it to be the act of one nearly allied to the original offender, who was so timely removed from the correction he so truly deserved .- I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

W. BRIDLE. Devonshire-buildings, Bath, Nov. 20, 1821.

We insert this letter with pleasure, but a rule we have when inserted, prevents ou complying with the request of the writer.

PRISON RECULATIONS.—Visitors are now only admitted to the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, once in every week during their imprisonment. Male visitors to be admitted every Monday, and females on every Saturday.

Monday night, Mrs. Moore, the wife of the Keeper of the Lock of the Regent's Canal, at Camden Town, was accidentally drowned. She went out with a jug to fill it with some water out of the Canal, and losing her balance whilst she was raising the pitcher, she fell into the water.

and losing her balance whilst she was raising the pitener, one lend into the water.

The storm on Friday se'nnight, around Battle-bridge and Gray's Inn Lane, was lamentable. On the following morning, the cellars of the houses were filled with water, and in some, the water had gained a considerable beight up the stairs. In the road leading from Bandigre-wells to Islington, the sewer overflowed into the main road. The gardens were washed away, the furniture carried off in the stream, and the foot-path on the side of the sewer was destroyed. A little child belonging to one of the cottagers, was driven down the stream, under the arched sower, and drowned.

## DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

WE have an invincible projectly to hip, and we know that a great many of our readers have a similar turny-The following are genuine and literal copies of two letters, which passed some years since between two ladies in a -village within fifty miles of LONDON. The correspondent to whom we are indebted for them has been good enough to authenticate them; and since the most unimportant epistles of great men are carefully collected and preserved, to display the characters of the writers, we see no reason against giving a place to these relics, as REAL illustrations of the modern style of domestic correspondence.

"MRS. PITTS' compliments to Miss (lozens; she was in hopes to have found her at home by this time, as she wishes to speak to her about a little had workmanship in wishes to speak to her about a little had workmanship in her house since she went away, by a board or something put upon it, in what her maid salls her little, which, by being ill-done, the nails come almost through Mas. Pirrs' passage, and there being no partition wall, only thin paper, between the houses, which is very dangerous, and she is very sorry to find it being so unsafe, and she hopes her maids are very careful, for we are both in danger, especially from her frameant large washes, which never were so before from her frequent large washes, which never were so before though there has been four different families in that house since Mas. Pirrs has been at Weet, and none of them had such washes with all their great things, only their smalls, which Mas. Pirrs has; it not only is dangerous, but extremely disfiguring to the place, and might be taken for a machine moment. washer-woman's place, rather than any body's else, and almost wonders Miss C. can like it herself, only she is seldom if ever at home, she does not find it so disagreeable, especially when the things hang out on both sides; and she must excuse my mentioning her donkey frightened her very much one day as the gate was opened, and she went there to throw some rubbien, and dropt her scissats, which she was some time in looking for, in the meantime she falt something touch her face, which proved to be this creature; on looking up saw the measter, she screamed, and hes maids heard her.—I am, Madam, your hundle servant, "Is. Perrys."

A true copy-G. H.

To this we have the following rapty from Miss Cazens:-

" MISS COZENS'S compliments to MRS. P.; is sorry the entition wall should be only than paper, will put up so fault washing great things should be so very offensive and so nacommon at W\*\*\*; I have always been used to clean sheets and table-cloths. Mass. C. is should be find Mass. Prers so alarmed at the sight of my ars; thought you had seen it often before; can't guess how it came to touch her face, tis very quiet in general, and was never called a monstertill now; but as MRs. Pirrs and lost her seissers, cannot stertill now; but as Alks. FFT busic research suggest, wonder she was so terrified. Mrss C. will take care in future her maid shall hang out all on one side.—I am, Madam. vour humble servant, "M. Cozuns." dam, your bumble servant, A true copy—G. H.

## OLD BATLEY, JULY 13, 1683.

WILLIAM HORE, having been arraigned, the day before for conspiring the DEATH of the KIKE, and the gubyresson of the Gospiring the DEATH of the KIRS, and the SUBVERSON or the GOVERNMENT, dec., such, after some frisolous evasions, pleaded Not. Gesily, (though he confessed himself then guilty of the compiracy, but not of providing arms); he desired now to retract his plans, and confessed the indictment; still denying that he had provided arms, but owning that his deposition before Sir William Turner was true, and that he was asked by Mr. Richard Goodenough to go alance with him but was not told whither, though he understood it along with him, but was not told whither, though he understood it was to kill the King and the Dube of York!!! This not being taken for a full confession, he was put upon his trial.—[Herefollow the names of the Jury.]

Mr. Keeling deposed, that he saw the prisoner at the Dolphin Mr. Keeling deposed, that he naw the prisoner at the Dolphia Tavern, where the arms were agreed upon; and the King's coming from Newmorket discoursed op; and about the goose-quiller, swan-quills, crow quills, sand, ink, &c. After which he took so-quaintunce with him, and after some time told him, he was one of them that was to go down to the Rye to assassingle the King. And since, at a Coffee-house in Swithen's Alley, he told him, it would never be well 'till the Blackbird and the Gotsfack were knowled on the head, meaning the King and the Duke of York.

Sir Nicholas Butler denosed, that he had long knows the prisoner.

Bir Nicholas Butler deposed, that he had long known the prisoner Sir Nicholas Butter deposed, that he manions known the prisoner, and that he was almost ready for plotting such purposes as urre now laid to his charge; for that, when Sir Francis Chaplain was Lord Mayor, and the King stood at Mr. Waldo's, the prisoner came to his house, and told him, that now they had a fair opportunity to take off the King and the Duke at once. To which purpose there were to be half a dozen with cross-bows at a window in Bow-

steeple, just opposite to the balcony.

Capt. Richardson deposed, that he was by while the prisoner was under examination as to the crime he now stood charged with; and that he said, Mr. Goodenough exme and told him he wanted "Labourers," and that it was to kill the King and the Duke of York,

politices, and that it was to rule the ring and the inner of rore, and confessed that he agreed to be one that would undertake it.

To all this the prisoner said little to the purpose, only that he did not know the place where nor when it was proposed about the Rye; and that he was drawn into it by Goodenough; that as to the cross-hows he was only told of it. And being askedwhat are tallow he professed? he answered, that he heard sometimes Raptists, sometimes Independents, and sometimes Presbylerians!

After a short charge, the Jury (without stirring out of Court) found him GULLTY. And sentence was pronounced upon him (the next day) to be drawn, hanged, and quartered; which was carried into full effect on Friday, 20th July, 1883, at Tyburh.—Vide Abridgement of all the Trials, &c. printed for J. D. for Jonathan Robinson at the Golden Lion, St. Paul's Church-yard, A. D. 1690.

Cant names for instruments of destruction, powder, balls, &c.

Departure of His Majesty for Brionton.—On Tuesday, at a quarter past one o'clock, His Majesty left Carlton Palace, in his private travelling carriage, accompanied by Sir B. Bloomfeld, and escorted by a party of Lancers, for the Pavilion, at Brighton, where he arrived in the evening, about its o'clock. His Majesty was received by a large assemblage of the inhabitants, who had been waiting to welcome him, with loud huzzas. A guard of honour, composed of the 10th Royal Hussars, and the 2d regiment of Foot, formed into line on each side of the road, from the Palace attes to Gloucester-place. who had been in attendance from four o'clock, and received him under arms, the bands playing "God save the King." The bell: rung a merry peal, and the tone of animation to the town can be scarcely conceived. The mess-house of the officers of the 2d regiment, was illuminated in the evening. His Majesty is not expected to reside in town again till after the Christmas Holidays. On his leaving Brighton, it is said, that he will occupy the cottage in Windsor Great Park.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR, In perusing your paper of Sunday and the orincipal chiese tions which you made to the appropriate of the principal chiese of the upwards of chiese validation of wine-cellars, accounts the use of wine-cellars, accounts the use of wine-cellars, accounts to the use of th

for the use of wine-cellars, acc.

I allude to the passage, in which you had the life ground on which the chapels stand is consecrable and that, it fills consecrable had the consecrable and that, it fills consecrable had the consecrable had the property of the beingly indecorous to appropriate fire your will had, upon a slight investigation, that there you will had, upon a slight investigation, that the metropolic secrety one of the humerous chapels in the metropolic secrety one of the humerous chapels in the metropolic secrety one of the humerous chapels in the metropolic secrety one of the humerous chapels in the metropolic secretary in secretary in the high secretary in secretary in secretary in secretary in secretary in the secretar

We insert this letter upon our avowed principle at artiality, but it is hardly necessary to observe (we should think, that no chapel whatever where the service of these established church is performed can be opened without the Episconal consecration. As for those chapels which are wellnot of the established church, we do not know that having wing-vanits under them would be any objection whether

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Kene's Court.—On Monday, His Majesty heist a Court in his Palace, in Pall Mail, which was attended by the Land Court in Lord Prevident of the Council, the Lord Privay Seal, they are all of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the times and Poreign Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchedite the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the times and Poreign Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchedite the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Their Junior of the Exchedite the Admiralty, the Farl of Caincart, and the Judge Admard and Admiralty of Lordonderry, the Farl of Caincart, and the Judge Admard Marquis of Lordonderry, the Farl of Caincart, and the Judge Admard Marquis of Lordonderry, the Farl of Caincart, and the Judge Admard Marquis of Lordonderry, the Farl of Caincart, and the Judge Admard Marquis of Lordonderry, the Farl of Caincart, and the Judge Admard Marquis of Lordonderry, the Farl of Caincart, and the Judge Admard Marquis of Lordonderry, the Royal Hightest in the Marquis of Index Seal of Liverrool High Marquis of Index Seal of Liverrool left town for Walnes Cashe, and Dardonderry will fix her abode at Fregmers.

On Thursday, the Karl of Liverrool left town for Walnes Cashe, and Dardonderrow of Liverrool left town for Walnes Cashe, and Dardonderrow of Liverrool left town for Walnes Cashe, and Dardonderrow of Liverrool left town for Walnes Cashe, and Marquis and Children and Cashe the Marquis Seal of Liverrool left town for Walnes Cashe, and Liverrool left town for the last the Marquis and Cashe the Admiral Parties and Cashe to Liverrool left at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court of Privious to departing for their respective destinations, viz:—Caph Margue Land Children and Call and Call and Children and Call and Call and Call and Call and Call and Children and Call and Call and Call and Call and Call and Call a

Thomas Chestes, for Mindres was Bishine, the part of the Mindrey of the Service of Bengal and Chipus. Capt. T., Shunders and server bengal and Chipus. Capt. T. Shunders bengal and the Market and Chipus. Capt. Ca

्रा केला हा ताल स्वरान होता है के स्वरान स्वरान के स्वरान के

और १, १८ १५ १ । १५ १

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A PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

William Witchell, his brother-in-law, residing at Bernside, in the papiers of the property of the papiers of the papers of th their unhippy parent. At the moment of embracing one of his space, the shipted a written note into his hand, wherein he expressed his eigences with that he might speedily convey to him such posson as might, be most effectual in deswiving him of the. Information of this last effort of despair being communicated to the preparation with last effort of despair being communicated to the preparation with six is now, ask by turns other two always remained with him, until the day of his execution served.—A bout two o'clock the eximinal was brought down, when his shroud was put on, and his arms prinoned.—He was then brought into the old Court. He was supported to the drap, which-fell about three o'clock, and he died without a struggle.

Assume was rem.—A suckle was committed at the Talbot Inn, on Baturday selanight. A young man, about 20 years of age, put re end to his existence, by shooting himself with a piscal, which he destanged into his ear, and died instantly. Another loaded pistol was found on him. It appears from the contents of a letter which was found in his pocket, that a brother of his lives near. If kinder of he called himself William Smith. The Coroner returned a verdict of insanity.

be called himself William Smith. The Coroner returned a vordict of insarity.

Brisgot,—A most daring burglary was lately remainted at the Wiscarge House, St. Goorge's, Glourester. The villains, after a fruitiess attempt to enter at the doors of the house, accomplished their grappes by penetrating a stone will, three fret thick, and cutting oner a portion of a boiled door which impelled their pregress; likely ransacked every part of the lower floors, pantry, &c., and attend any part of the lower floors, pantry, &c., and attend any part of the lower floors, pantry, &c., and attend any part of the lower floors, pantry, &c., and attend any part of the lower floors, pantry, &c., and attend any part of the lower floors, pantry, &c., and attend any part of the evening; it was of short duration and particles.

Burgers and the soundations of the Oht Castle; which formerly existed party of the foundations of the Oht Castle; which formerly existed party the Edward be Eddey in the year 9/8. The wall itself was of very considerable thickness, and was composed of unharm stones of the confidence of the chickness and was composed of unharm stones of the confidence of the confiden

Belgyrd the Edder; in the year 9/8. The wall theelf was of very considerable thickness, and was composed of unhawn stones of the cornivastic limestone kind, which still about in the seighbour-libration of the importance of the cornivastic limestone kind, which still about in the seighbour-libration of this University went in a gig to speak the day at Newmastice. In the grouning, when the gig was receipt to the door for effect return, one of the lamps went out, on which the younger brother went'to see it re-lighted. The instant, however, that he had left the room he heard the resort of a pixtel; and, returning, he found that his twother had shot himself through the head! The distress and again of the survivor are indissorbable.

Business, a dreadful occuprence took place at Goushill, in the Edge County on Monday last. Two young raen, brothers, named Petergap Michael Smith, hearing some altercation at breakfast. Michael took up a knile and stabled his brother to the heart, of which wound he died in a few sainastes.

Gainamonous.—A dreadful occuprence took place at Goushill, in the Edge of the survivor are indisposed on the preakfast. Michael took up a knile and stabled his brother to the heart, of which wound he died in a few sainastes.

Gainamonous.—A dreadful accident happe and last work by an elaphonion of guapowder, in the shop of Mrs. Farmer, in the Markety last stable and the sain stable of the heart of the sain stable of the heart of the sain stable of the heart of the contract of the contract of the heart of

vivid flashes of lightning, for about two hours; the wind and cain, which latter fell in torrents, heat in one of the windows of the garrison chapel.

Phynopen.—Fine large fewls were selling last week here, for Is. 4d. a couple; butchers' meat upon equally cheap terms. Rour fat where, were purchased at the late Witheridge fair, on the 7th linstant, for sixteen shillings.

Prestroy.—A distressing aroident took place at the wind-mill, when to Kirkhara. Thomas Waddington, the sails, san towards him, said, when in the set of drawing the dog from danger, received himself a blow from one of the sails, which shivered his arm from the clow to the fagers, and it was found necessary to amputate the limb; since which, we understand the man is doing well.

Headmiss.—On Priday we might, a garden at the back of a house in Castle-street, which forms the ride of a hill, fell into the valley beneath. The trees now stand with the roots uppermost, and the whole gives the appearance of an early quake. The pigstics and offices at the back of Bosher's—square are buried, and some pigt killed. The moving mass was stopped by the dwelling houses in the square, the doors of which were forced open by the shock.

Staffban.—Last Sunday week were published, in the parish church of Woolstanton, the banne of natrianony of four papers in the poor-hance, wir. Richard Brownsword, aged 74, to Sarah Gater, aged 23, and John Clews, a blind man, to Ellen Heath, pather insule, and under the care of the Governor of the said poor-house.—

Staffbalary A. addier. named Pearse, belonging to the list or

sufe, and under the care of the Governor of the said poor-house.—
Stational under the care of the Governor of the said poor-house.—
Stational Paper.
Stational

Cauvage. Several gangs of picknockets have, within the last twisting, infested the vicinity of the Exchange and St. Paul's. One of these light-fingered gentlemen accests the passenger, and calls away his attention by offering for sale a silt watch chain, which he states is gold, and offers to sell as a bargein, and whilst he shows the chain a companion picks his pockets.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c. SE TELEMENT

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ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c. 22 112001.

On Wedresday alternoom, And Cripple, about four years of age, in fine absence of her mother, went to annue herself near Waterlob Brildge; and her, bonnet falling off into the water, she, in endeay conring to take it out, overbalanced brevelf, and fell head-foremost is to the water, and was dispuned.

On Tuesday afternoon four young men named Thomas Fermer, Wilfiam Worder, Refert Childs, and William Black, were drowned in the Mill River at Staines, by the overturning of the load in the Mill River at Staines, by the overturning of the load in which they were rowing for pleasure.

Wednesday afternoon, a traderman, holding the situation of Tax Collector, at Whotstope, was rebbed in a tay-would, leading from Barnet to Colwey Hatch, by three men, knowled down, and his pockats rifled of 60 guiness and his watch. They beat him severally, one of them proposed to "rip his grass open;" upon which another took out a lonife, and smale a cut at his belly, but the knife penetrated his clothes only. They then left him lying on the ground much bruized.

On Saturday se'might a most daring robbery was committed between fighau and Staines, on the person of a poor old wordan, named Cavey, nearly fly years of ages. The villate on meeting her gave her a violent blogsmith his fist, knowled her down, and drew her, into a field, he then stripped her, and left hear for dead. The willing mandade on the stripped her, and left worked and supplied with water, the flomes were confined at the premises where they begun, which were totally destroyed.

Tresday hight, about nine of look, a destructive fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Willis, Wood-street, Spitalifer's Churcii, which destroyed the same, togefirer with two adjoining tenements. One man, named Squires, who longed on the first floor, over the workshop, junged out of the window, and earpuily received little or no injury. The greatest outrages were committed by a most formities whe hours.

On Monday metat, as Mrs. Float, of John-street, St. George

the East, near-80 years old, was sitting by the fire, her dethems the fast, near-80 years old, was sitting by the fire, her dethems the fast, near-80 years old, was sitting by the fire, her dethems as few hours.

Cross Keys Tay, man, Theobald's-road, on the leader Sanah Jebry, aged \$4, found dead in her bod, at her leadings, No. 22. Theobald's-road. The deceased had farmerly lived servant on noblemen and gentlemen's families at the west end of the town, and bore an exception of being married to a men of small fortune, but subsequently the match was set aside. For the last fortuicht sie had not been seen. Leat week, the inmares of the house where the lodged, were cannoyed by a most disagreeable smell, and finding that it resued from the apartment of the deceased they desired the door to the opened on Saturday, when she was found in such a dreadful state opined on Saturday, when she was found in such a dreadful state opined on Saturday, when she was found in such a dreadful state opined on Saturday, when she was found in such a dreadful state opined on Saturday, when she was found in such a dreadful state opined on Saturday, when she was found in such a dreadful state opined on Saturday, when she was found in such a dreadful state of the saturday when she be suffective opinion she had draink the content, which caused her death.—The Jury, therefore, returned a westict.—That the deceased destroyed the real formation the scalledge at Sc. Paul'so. The formation of the satiournment.—On Monary, the Coroner resument the insquence of the satiournment and issuered the satiournment was the scalledge, without any directions so in do, and shad it not been so removed, the fatal accident would not ave occurred. The Coroner thought them had been a warried die precention. The Jury said, that there want of caution, which the hoped would not again occurs and they returned a verdict of Accidental Death, with the foreiture of the scallold.

N SIX EAST LESSONS OF ONE HOUR RACH....Mr. C. BRADBURY, Private Vafor kit Westminster thehos. Rolicits they attended to halder, and Genifemen to his wherealled and infallible system of beautiful PRNM ANSIMP; whereby he piedger himself to teach persons of all uses to write with eate, cleamer, and expedition, whatever may be the deformity of their present welling? for six regular Lessons, or he will forfeit all claim to tremmeration. This system, as if equally promotes the ataminent of a bold and makedime hand calculated for hadiness, and of a sight and graceful manuscript adapted to Ludies; also recurred to the Papil the certainty of writing-straight, authors lines, with wonderful dispatch and so tracky. Upwards of two thousand specimens, and numerious recommendatory fetters may be seen, and references given to persons of the first distinction, some of whom are awards of kry vers of age.—Frivate tuition at home. Ladies and Gentlemenastended at their own residences. A new and practical system of Short Hand, rought in a few lessons—dipply, (or direct particular system of Short Hand, rought in a few lessons—dipply, (or direct particular system of Short Hand, rought in a few lessons—dipply, (or direct particular system of Short Hand, rought in a few lessons—dipply, (or direct particular system of Short Hand, rought in a few lessons—dipply, (or direct particular system of Short Hand, rought in a few lessons—dipply, (or direct particular system of Short Hand, rought in a few lessons—dipply, (or direct particular system of Short Hand, rought in SMAVIMO. To This so Gentlessed when the second control of the system of the system of Short Hand, rought in SMAVIMO. To This so Gentlessed who

pact, and on the Acadery, 464, Strand, near Charing Cross.

ASE and COMPORT in SHAVING. To those Gentlether who act perience incorporation on Showing from a tender fare or a rook beard, J. T. 2 1002 most particularly recommends his calchrated MAGNETIC RAZERT. Tables most particularly recommends his calchrated MAGNETIC Large statements of shaving accessy and ingreable as it was before unpleasant must pairful. Its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Armentic Shaving Song will also be found an invaluable addition. Hange-facetory, 45, Cheapaido, and 32, Park-street, Grosvenor-square

OOKING GLASES AND FURNITURE. Several large SECOND HAND PLATES, are now on Sale, attCOOPER & SON'S Manufactory, 65, Bishopagnate spreet, Within.—Some of the targer sizes are animirably adapted (or, large dissing, sooms and elegant, drawing reoms. A large assortment of 1sth fanished Chinneys, Plus, and Cheval-frames, will former precedent. Plate Glass for Windows, Carriages, &c.—This article may also be manufactured as high as 180hy 73. Inches. 190 by 80, of to any tity and incension. Nohlemen, Gentionen, Bauvayers, Proprietory of the legal and others, will find this Warehouse deserving attention, from its extension variety of excellent Cablest and Chair Work. The uphoistery arrangements display some new specimens of peculiar neaturess and elegance, with the still graph of the country, without rack of injury, or excellent Cablest and Chair Work. The uphoistery arrangements display some new specimens of peculiar neaturess and elegance, with the still graph of the country, without rack of injury, or expenses of packing.

In the country, without risk of injusy, or expense of packers.

VINTER COUGHS, &c. The ... NODYNE EXPECTORANT LOZENGES are recommended to the Public as a Mcdieine of univalled efficacy in the Cure of Coughs, Asthmas, Spre Throats, &c. &c. The Proprietors do not consider an enlogium necessary, a single trial having invariably established their superior claims in the Cure of the above Complaints. Sold by the Proprietors, Howe and Co. 16, Tichborn-street, opposite the Caunty Fire Office; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hawkine, 11, 121d Bond-streef; Ward, Holtorn; Stradling, Royal Exchange; and most respectable Medicine Venders, in boxes, at 1s. 14d, each.

Firefable Medicine Venders, in boxes, at 1s. 14d. each.

ATERT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL. LAMP.—In contemplating the lives and property that have J.gen. sacrifixed to the use of cantelles, it is natural to coinclude, that it has either been found difficult to invent a complete substitute; or that it has either been found difficult to invent a complete substitute; or that its importance has escaped observation, and its not a tribing gratification to the Patontee, that, in this invention he has so far succeeded in the at empt as to produce a light that embraces every perfection, and is alike applicable to every domestic use, and can be so regulated as to snit every occasion. Its safety is such that no person on seeling it can doubt for a moment its security against danger of fire, and, bearing any medion without againsting per ause; renders, it highly valuable as a moving light. As a Chember or, Night Light, it can be regulated to but the housest or shorteer night, giving a sever-falling bithiant flame, ready at the moment it is wanted, disappearing in the morning without smoke or smell, superseding the Bed Candle, and, in its general use, a preserver of the capets from tallow or wax; the price, in neat Japan Stands, 10s. and in hours, 15s. to 20s. The same principle applies, and the Liamps table, sideboard, study, bracket, door, or fan-light, &c.; and also Ginas Grecian Hanging Lamps, for the hall, stair, see, passagea, conservatory drawing-room, mantlepiece, lostress, &c.; and for the accommodation of those who have squarely was, or other hall tanthorrs, the turners of which are so universally complained of for the oil they consume, and the insufferable spoke and small they easier, the Patentee, in compliance with the request of many, now applies this principle to surk, with all its advantages, at 12s. to 14s. each. Families in the country, who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, have only to send the exact size of the aperture at the bottom of the lauthorn in which the buyner is introduced. It is a mo DATENT ECONOMICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP .- In

The state of the state of

and the Preprieture of Tavetus, lune, and Ressiring Momentary are supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ALL'S sublime TURKISH PASTE, CIRCASSIAN indicated the property of the first rank and fashlor, as the most invested and beautiful analogue to nature, by independing to the skin that invested and heaviling analogue to nature, by independing to the skin that seek, and inconceivable fairness, is now prepared, in the highest sand of septence of the property invested a quantity of the necessary incredients, will prexent in fature any possible disappointment.—One Pound Note, Packages, capitalsing two large Pots and two Packets of the Powder, or four small Pots and four small Pots and four work of Country, and warranted to arrive safe.

N. B. Observe the above are only to be had of the most respectable Desfers as Perfumery or Millimers in the Country, in single Pots, at 198.6d, and Saiddet, and the Powder in Packets, 2s. 6d, and 1s. 6d, and should be aked for the country of the name of the Proprietor, whose signature is on the outside of each part of trapent, busidens, Laboratory, No. 28, Hadden-street, Button Crapent, London.—J. B. HALLING.

Button Craycont, London.—J. B. HALL.

DURGESS's NBW SAUCE for general purposes, having given the start of the property of the start of

Strand, server, of the Savey-steps, londen.—The original Fish-Sauce Tarbayce.

Particular of the Hoyal Parsity, gives strength and a beautiful glossy appearance to the Hair: impacts to it the most delightful perfume, and presents its falling off or turning grey-to extreme old age. Hair drassed with this celebrated Gil soon becomes soft, curly, bright, and luxuriant in its growth; and burnta has been fujured, made barab, and turning grey-will be restored, by a few applications, to its natural colout, brilliancy, and beauty.—Sold by the sole Preprietors, and only Importers, PRICE and GOSN ELL, Perfumers to His Majesty, No. 13, Three Rings-count, Lombard-street, London, in bottles at 2s. 6d.; 16e, 6d.; and Ta. each, bearing their signatume on the label in red link.

CAUTION.—Mesers, PRICE and GGSN ELL beg to cantlon the Nobility and Gentry against a spurious Macassar Oil, injurious to the hair, imposed upon the public by hair-dressers (falsely styling themselves Importers) who are equally incompetent to ascertain the danger of what they extol, as they are to discover what a light be useful.—Ask for Price and Gasnell's Macassar Gel.

are to discover what a slight be useful.—Ask for Price and Gonnell's Maccamus 761.

TOR the TOOTH-ACHE, and producing BEAUTIFUI.

TRETH.—ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRAST, patronized by her Royal disputements he hat Duchess of York, their Excellencies the Dukes Delinfantadound Sans Carlos. This Botanized Specific has been in high self-mation many wears, and recommended by the first physicians, as a soverelge senegal for the Tookh Ache, Gunz Botte, decreases in high self-mation many wears, and recommended by the first physicians, as a soverelge senegal for the Tookh Ache, Gunz Botte, and the latest price in the first physicians as a soverelge senegal for the Tookh Ache, Gunz Botte, and the latest price in the first physicians in a soverelge senegal for the foreign senegal physicians in the senegal for the first physicians in the senegal for the outside in red ink, and free from pain, to the latest period of life. Price 2s. 9d., 46, 6d. and log. 6d. per bottle. None, is genuine unless signed on the outside in red ink, and free from pain to the latest period of life. Price 2s. 9d., 46, 6d. and log. 6d. per bottle. None, is genuine unless signed on the outside in red ink, and free from pain, to the latest period of life. Price 2s. 9d., 46, 6d. and log. 6d. per bottle. None, is genuine unless signed on the outside in red ink, and Picte, 37, D. Riggs, 35, New Bood-street; Sanger, 150, oxford-street; Gattle and Picte, 37, D. Riggs, 35, New Bood-street; Sanger, 150, oxford-street; Bolton, 9trading, Hoyal Exchange; Johnson, 68, Talle, 41, Cormbill; Newbery, 45, Rdugarie, 36, St. Paul's Church-yard; Coley, Bishopsgate-street; Barden, Yese: Market; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Berry, 17, Johnstone, 18, streek extreet, Sohe; Sutron, Bow Charch-yard; Rowney, 106, faitton Garden; Low, 30t, Prout, 229, Btrand; Ward, 324, Swift, 29; Sutton, 127, High McCorm, 15, and 15, and 15, and 15,

Mc. borur; Chandler, 78, Oxford-street.

PALDNESS or GREY HAIRS will not be seen, although there are Arkicles for the Hair daily nuffed in the Newspapers. There are thousands of Ladies and identifemen have a good Head of Itial by using Primos's cessebrated Russia Oil. But some Ladies being persuaded to use other Oils, they soom found the difference, as their Hair began to fall off, or getting grey. In, short, Prince's celebrated Russia Oil is the best Oil for dressing, preserving, shot promoting the growth of Hair, and if constantly used, not a Hair will fall off or turn grey; clears the Scurf, and keeps the Head and Hair clean, and by using it remularly for a few months will restore the Hair on the bail part, if the jeans signs of roots are remaining, which has been proved by Kundreds. Promotes eye-brows, whiskers, and The Propision has so improved the Russia Oil, that it will always be pleasant, and will keep in all climates. Ask for Prince's Russia Oil, at & the annual bottle; are a bottle, containing the quantity of nearly five small ones, at its, which jax great saving; andobserve "Prince" on the wrapper and scala of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose.

purpose.

Proved by Affidavit, the 2ith of Nov. 1814, before the Lord Mayor, that A. Prince is the original Proprietor in the Universe of the Russia Oll; therefore if any Porfumer, Medicine-vender, Hair-dresser, or any one close, sells Russia Oll, that is not Prince's, they are imposters, as they sell countries or the substances.

sells Russia Olf, that is not Prince's, they are imposters, as they sell counterfeits to their customers.

ET Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as there are unprincipled persons intown and country who sell counterfeits, and say they are genuine. Sold wholessale, retail, and for exportation, by the sole Proprietor, A. Prince, [LT removed to No. 9, Puland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon: and by Mr. Smyth, Perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond-street; and hy most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.—Also Prince's celebrated Russia Dyr, for changing red or grey hair, eye-brows, and whisters, to brown or black, with ease, in a few minutes.—Half a Guinea perbottle, or two bottles One Pound.

two bottles One Pound.

CONVULATION PITS. EPILEPTIC FITS, HYSTERICS, NERVOUSapid SPASMODIC COMPLAINTS, EPFECTUALLY CURED BY

THE HADLEYS POWDERS.

Fall Diseases incidental to the Human Frame, none are more
of this POWDER in a short time relieves the sufferer; and by due perseberance in its application, completely extirpates Convulsion Fits in Infants
and Adults; also Epileptic or Falling Fits, Hysterics, and Nervous and
Beanwolic Complaints. The Powder is a grank restorative in all cases of
relaxation, debility, and weakness in children and adults; it gradually
strengthess the stomach, increases the appetite, promotes direction, and in
a short lime restores the patient to perfect health, without confinences or
afteration of diet.—The late Dr. HADLEY, of Derby, (the discoverer of this
valuable medicine) used it in private practice for upwards of fifty years with
the most flattering success in the various complaints, which is proved by
incontravertible facts. It inestimable virtues are patrouised by time followleg distinguished Nobility, and many others, too numerous for an Advertisement:—
Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland

Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland Right Hon. Lady Amherst Right Hon. Lady Lismore. Right Hon. Lady G. Cavendish.

Lady Catharine Walpole. Lady C. Dundas. Hon, Mrs. Bathurst. Hon, Mrs. Egerton, Hon, Mrs. Grey, &c. Extracts from Letters addressed to Dr. HADLEY

Lady Caroline Lamb.

Extracts from Letters addressed to Dr. HADLEY:

From the Hon. Mrs. Rgerton.

Dr. Hadley.

Sir.—I this moraing received your letter, mentioning your intention of bringing your Convulsion Powder into more general molice. I have so very high an opinion of it, from the cases I have seen performed, that I think you will be doing a public service. I remain, Sir, yours, &c. K. EGRTON.

From the Right Hon. Lady Lismore.

Sept. 2, 1820.

This is to certify, that I have used Hadley's Convulsion Powders in my family and many others, and approve of its efficacy. FRAS. LISMOIRE.

Dr. Hadley.

Sir.—I shall have great pleasure in desiring you to make use of my name when you publish the Convulsion Powder. Its great efficacy in my own family and friends, and to the poor, I have experienced for many years.

J alm, was numble servant.

CAT-IERINE WALPOLE.

Sold in bottles, at 4s. 4d. 11s. and 22s. each, by appointment of the Proprietor, No. I, Krity-sizzer, Hauton Garden; by Mr. Sanger, Medicine Warelinuse, 150. Oxford-sireet; Messers, Barclay and Sons, 95. Fleet-market; Messers, Newbery and Sons, 45. 81. Paul's Church-yard; Edwards, 66. 81. Paul's Church-yard; Butter, 4. Cheapside; Evans, Long-lane, Smi hfield; Prout, 229. Strand; Stradiing and N. Roysi Exchauge; Johnstone, Cornhill; and, by their appointment. In respectable Medicine Venders in every town theory ghout the Unitedom. Ask for "Hadley's Conversion Poyder."

Digitized by GOGIE

COURT OF KING'S BENCH .- SATURDAY.

THE KING V. SHACKELL, ARROWSMITH, AND WEAVER .- Libel-On the sitting of the Court this morning, the Solicitor-General said these defendants had been in attendance several days waiting their Lordships' judgment.

The defendants having taken their stations on the floor of the Court, Mr. Scarlett, on the part of the prosecution, put in affidavits

The defendants having taken their stations on the floor of the Court, Mr. Scarlett, on the part of the prosecution, put in affidavits a aggravation.

The affidavit of Sir John Wrottesley was first put in and read, and stated that the deponent married Lady Caroline Bennett, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville, in 1795; that her Ladyship died in 1818, having lived happily with the deponent from the time of her marriage to the time of her death, in which period she had fourteen children, ten of whom survived her. The deponent further stated that there was not the slightest foundation for the libel published by the defendants in the John Bull. Newspaper of the 14th of January last, inputing to her Ladyship a criminal intercours with her menial servant. A similar affidavit was put in by the Countess of Tankerville. The affidavit of Lord Ossulston, the brother of the deceased, also described the late Lady Wrottesby as a lady of the strictest honour and virtue. The affidavit of Mr. Harmer, solicitor for the prosecution, stated that he made application at the office of the John Bull, and that the defendants acknowledged themselves to be the printer and proprietors of that Paper, but declined to give up the author of the paragraph; and further, that by the statement published on oath of the sale of the Paper, it appeared that 10,230 copies of the libel were circulated.

On the part of the defendants, Mr. Weaver's affidavit was put in, which stated that he was only the printer and publisher of the John Bull, and had no controul ever the literary department of the Paper; that controul rested with Mr. Cooper, the editor, who alone had the power of adopting or rejecting any matter offered for insertion. The deponent also urged, as a palliation on his part, the hurry and confusion which always attended the making up and publishing a Public Journal. The deponent declared his ignorance who was the author of the paragraph, nor did he know the hand-writing. The manuscript, he believed, was not in existence, as it was the practic

falsehood of which he entertained no doubt; and denied that he had any malice either against Lady Wrottesley or any of her family.

Mr. Arrowsmith and Mr. Shackell also put in affidavits, in which they stated, that though proprietors, they took no active part in making up the paper; they declared their utter ignorance where the paragraph came from, and their regret that it should have found its way into the paper. They were ignorant of its existence till pointed out to them by a third person, and as soon as it was so pointed out, they took steps to prevent any larther circulation, and caused a second edition of the paper to be struck off, omitting the objectionable paragraph, of which second edition 4,000 and upwards were circulated. They denied that either directly or indirectly with their knowledge or consent, any papers had been circulated in the neighbourhood of Sir J. Wrottesley's family or elsewhere, as stated in the affidavit of Lord Ossulston. They expressed their regret that such a paragraph should have found its way into the paper, for which they were convinced there was no foundation, and declared they had no feelings of malice whatever towards Sir J. Wrottesley or his family, and had since taken every means in their power to heal the wounded feelings of those individuals.

A second affidavit of Mr. Harmer was then put in, stating that a paragraph containing a similar insinuation regarding Lady Wrottesley had appeared in a previous number of the paper.

The Solicitor-General then addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment. He should not attempt to defend the libel, much less to ustif it: to do so would be contrary to his principles, and

punishment. He should not attempt to defend the libel, much less to justify it; to do so would be contrary to his principles, and equally contrary to the instructions he had received from the defendants. The defendants had been anxious from the first moment punishment. He should not attempt to defend the libel, much less to justify it; to so would be contrary to his principles, and equally contrary to the instructions he had received from the defendants. The defendants had been anxious from the first moment they discovered their error, to do every thing in their power to repair it. With that view they instructed him not to oppose the rule for a crimial information, with the same object they also instructed him to allow a verdict of guilty to pass against them, and to take that opportunity of expressing their regret, and he was now instructed by them to repeat the same sentiments on their parts. The Learned Gentleman then proceeded to urge on the Court the consideration of the arduous situation in which a proprietor of a newspaper stood, who was compelled to trust to other individuals for making up the paper, in consequence of which, it frequently happened that paragraphs found their way into such publications, which would be rejected by those placed in the situation of the defendants, had they time for consideration, or opportunities for making such rejection. The matter stated in the affidavits must, he submitted, go far in mitigation, and went to shew there was no malice; the great ingredient of aggravation in the character of a libel. And he was fully persuaded in the absence of malice, taking the facts stated in the affidavits into consideration, and the whole line of conduct adopted by the defendants since the publication, notwithstanding the arguments which might be adduced by his Learned Friend, for the purpose of exciting a different feeling in their Lordships' breasts, they would not consider this, as regarded the defendants, as an aggravated case.

Mr. Scarlett, on the part of the prosecution, addressed the Court. It was, the Learned Coursel said, always an unpleasant, frequently invidious, and in some cases, it might be a duty attended with danger, to press for judgment against defendants. He would, however, learlessly perform his duty. He then proceede

wholly silent as to any remonstrance with Mr. Cooper, either as regarded the insertion of this first paragraph, or of that which constituted the present libel, or as to any continuity of the present libel, or as to any continuity of the present libel, or as to any continuity of this further guidance; and 'Mr. Cooper gave the Court no information whatever on the subject, if he possessed any. It did not appear that any application was made to Mr. Cooper respecting the author, or that when the prosecutor made his application to the defendants, Cooper was given up, as the conductor of the paper; or that any effort was made to discover the manuscript. It was a most improver made, of proceeding to allow any manuscript to pass the any effort was made to discover the manuscript. It was a most improper mode of proceeding, to allow any manuscript to pass the hands of the editor, unless the writer was known to him, much less should the manuscript of such matter be afterwards destroyed. The affidavits stated, that the defendants, on being informed, that this paragraph had found its way into their paper, collected all the remaining unsold copies, and took care to prevent further circulation; and that they published a second edition, amounting to some thousands, omitting the libellous matter. This was a circumstance operating in their favour; but the Court would have been better satisfied if the affidavit had gone somewhat further, and stated, that they did this of their own accord, and without any remonstrance being made to them on the subject. That such paragraphs must be repressed, no one would attempt to deny. In the present case, the individual libelled was no more. She was gone to another place to account before a higher tribunal for all offences committed here, and it would have been good to have suf-

lered the dead to sleep in peace. The Court had taken all the circumstances of the case into their consideration, and the judgment he was directed to pronounce was, that the defendant Weaver should pay a fine of 1001, to the King; the other two defendants each a fine of 5001,; and that they should severally be imprisoned in the costody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea for nine months; and at the expiration of that period find security for their good behaviour for 5 years, themselves in 5001, each, and 2 sureties in 2501. The King v. John Williamson, Esp.—Mr. Jervis moved the judgment against the defendant, the late Mayor of Chester, who was convicted before Mr. Baron Garrow at the last Shrewsbury. Assizes, upon an information charging him with having, in his official character of Mayor and Chief Magistrate, refused to admit certain citizens of Chester to their freedom during a contested popular election of members to serve in parliament for that city, with a view, by that refusal, of giving advantage to, and procuring the election of, a particular candidate.

The Court, after hearing Mr. Scarlett in mitigation and Mr. Jervis in aggravation, sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 10001, and to be imprisoned in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea for six months.

We are authorized to state, that the real name of the vounce man.

We are authorized to state, that the real name of the young man executed at the Old Bailey, (as noticed in our Columns) on Wednesday last, was not Edmund Sparrow, but Edward Fiders.

Advertisement. J.—Last Tuckday, another 30,000l, was sold in Shares by CARROLL. No, 11,485, was the lucky Ticket, and the fortunate holders may receive their Mouey on demand. This reminds us, that the very last 30,000l. Consols. was also sold by CARROLL; and it is confidently auticipated that, as Carroll is so peculiarly fortunate in seiling 30,000l. Prizes, that another will also be sold by him, before the close of the present Lottery, at his fortunate offices, 19, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford street.

PROSPECTUS of the LONDON WINE COMPANY, No. 141, FLEET-STREET, to commence on Thursday next, 29th November.

PON the announcement of an Undertaking, of no ordinary magnitude, the Proprietors feelit proper to submit to the consideration of the Public the following view of its objects and arrangements.

The London Wine Company, after having occupied the greater part of the Present year in building and fitting up appropriate Premises, take leave to announce their intention of commencing Business on the 29th instant. These, Premises are situated in the extensive Court, the entrance to which is by the Gateway, 141, Fleet-street; and comprehending the whole of the inner Court, are formed upon a scale fully adequate to the transaction of business of the ulmost magnitude. The Cellars, which are peculiarly dry and spacious, are at present stocked, and will always contain from 30,000 to 40,000 boxens of the choicest Wines, of every class and country.

But afthough this Company feel it necessary thus to conform with the usual, mede of giving publicity to the nature and extent of their Establishment, they would rather invite direct and personal examination of its merits, as they aim at no other preference than that which they may be really found to deserve; and having taken the utmost care to be furnished with none but genuine Wines, of the best flavour and quality, they offer that invitation with peculiar confidence. As they cannot, however, calculate upon general attention to any invitation or address on inter anonymous authority, especially after the frequent delusions to which the Public have been subjected, the Company think it preper to declare, that with them originated, and by them is at present conducted, the LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, 23, Ludgate-hill, with all its extensive ramifications. The success of this Company is confessedly without parallel in the annals of trade. For although them is at present conducted, the LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, 23, Ludgate-hill, with all its extensive ramifica ions. The success of this Campany is confessedly without parallel in the annals of trade. For although it commenced business so late as 1818, it is at present notwithstanding the importance and respectability of its competitors, at the head of the Tea Trade: its utility is indeed admitted, and its establishment company, have thought proper to honour it with their patronage, the Prayrietors feel assured that they may refer on this occasion for the superior character of their articles, and the consistent rectinude of their dealings; and resolving to make the same system the rule of their conduct in their new Establishment, they cannot doubt of success.

they may refer on this occasion for the superior character of their articles, and the consistent rectitude of their dealings; and resolving to make the same system the rule of their conduct in their new Establishment, they cannot doubt of success.

But having sensibly felt the good effect of that system, it would be a dereliction of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to themselves, to hazard their obvious interest by any departure from its principle, or by any relaxation of its character. Looking, in deed, to permanent reputation, which is essential to permanent print, they cannot allow any temporary expedient to interfere with their purpose.

Of course, then, they can never descend to obtrude any such promises as daily appear in the imposing placards which are so ostentationsly exhibited in almost every thoroughfare in tewn, with regard to "Cheap Wines," those Wines, though offered at a price for which they could not possibly be sold, were they really of the character or quality which they purpor to possess. But the solicitude of the LONDON WINE COMPANY shall be, in their new undertaking, what it has uniformly been in the Tea Trade, namely,—to render their Stock comparatively cheap rather by the superior quality of that Stock, than by disposing of an inferior article at a low price, which at any price mins the dear to the con-amer.

Thus, while the London Wine Company disclaimall affectation, their object being to establish an equitable reciprocity by securing a fair article for the Public, with a fair profit for themselves, the Proprietors hope to reduce that system of imposture, which, under the alluring guise of cheapness, has been too long prevalent; and thus, to accomplish that with respect to Wines, which they unquestionab; effected with respect to Teas.

The lamentable practice of adulterating. Wines, has,

outset, that on no consideration shall Cape Wines ever be admitted into their Cellars.

The London Wine Company are amply supplied with PORTS of the generally esteemed best vintages, among which, they have a large Stock that has been from 1, to 32 years in hottle; while, to insure a supply of the finest FRENCH Wines, they have had a special Agent in that country upon whose skill and industry they can confidently rely, from the Wines which he has already forwarded.

But since this establishment has been in contemplation; and especially since preparations have commenced for bringing let to maturity, the Company have availed themselves of every opportunity that offered, for selecting the oldest and finest Wines from the cellars of the most eminent merchants in the City. They have happily too, met with occasions, peculiarly favourable to their object, among merchants retiring from business, and private gentlemen about to break up their establishments; and there is scarcely any eminent shipper, for the last thirty years, from whose importations the Company have not made purchases, under the guidance of the most competent judges of their new Establishment.

The London Wine Company will always keen a Stock of Foreign Spirits.

their new Establishment.

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The Character of the London Genuine Tea Company affords it is presumed, a sufficient guarantee to gentlemen resident in the Country, or to families occasionally visiting Town, for the punctual and faithful execution of any orders with which they may be pleased to favor the London Wine Company.

of any orders with which they may be pleased to favor the London Wine Company.

This Company think it project to state, that they can execute no orders for less than one dozen of Wine.

The following is a statement of the Company's Wines, with their Prices; Fine Port (old in the wood)

Ditto, warranted vintage [1915 (ditto)

Crusted Bottled Port

State To 2s.

Superior of didito, 5 to 8 years in bottle

State Of Guineas

Old Port in wood

Port old Sherry

Per dozen 46s.

Superior of d Pale ditto

State Of State Office

State Office

Particularly soit-flavoured Amontillado

Carions old Sherry, 15 years in bottle

Carions old Sherry, 15 years in bottle

Particularly soit-flavoured Amontillado

State Office

Particularly soit-flavoured Amontillado

Soit Soit Soit Soit Soit Soit Particularly soit Soi 

arets, first growth, Margot and Lafitte £5 to £5 158.
atour 5 Guineas
lite and Red Hermitage 5 Guines
aute ne 75s. to 90s.
areac
oti Rotie £5 10s.
rontignac£4
hampagne 90s. to 7 Guineas
uperior curious Burgundy 5 to 7 Guiness
ock 4 to 8 Guineas

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PATENT SPECTACLES, established thirty years.—To be had only at 28, Holles street, Oxford street, (oxposite Hanover square), the first door out of Oxford-street, on the left hand, and at no other place in the United Kingdom. Orders from the country will be immediately attended to. Removes from 332, Oxford-street.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

There has been a fair supply of Wheat since Monday; and a considerable portion of that day's arrival remaining over on account of its inferior quality, the sales were exceedingly heavy, and for this description full is, per quarter lower; the better soris also barely support Monday's prices.—Fine Barley maintains its price, but the coarse ordinary sorts can scarcely be got off at a reduction of is, per quarter.—The Oat trade is very dull, and about is per quarter cheaper, the arrival this week being rather large.—In Beans and Pease there is little alteration in value.

BETURN PRICE of GRAIN.

RETURN PRICE of G	RAIN, on board Ship, as under.
DASSAN MECH AN HEAL ( DOWN) 404	for Mania
J AME 4 . 1.5 . 3 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4	55. White ditto
Cold at a case of the case of the case of the f	the Railers
MOREN TE MILET DOWN	he i Amali Rainy
* Association	Os. Clid
Department of the second of th	Man Tark Hearns (many)
Rye	74s. Old
Barley	10s. Feed Oats
Fine 26s	27s. Poland ditte
Superiume	294   Pine
Medit	Os l'estatne ditto
F 410	069 1 170
1105 1 0000	And the experience has been proportionally been a second
THE PARTY OF THE P	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

HE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as re-weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in En-and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 24th of November, calcula-follows:—

follows:-eenbaal average which governs importation.
Wheat, 55s 4d—Barley, 25s 5d—Oats, 19s 8d—Rye, 24s 4d—Beaus, 25s
Pease, 30s 7d.

	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
PRICES OF GOI	D AND SILVER.
Portugal Gold, in Coino 0 9 p. 62. Poreign Gold in Bars 3 17 101 New Doubloons 0 0 0	Silver in Bars Stand 0 0 A
COURSE OF EXCHA	NGE FRIDAY, Nov. 23.
Amsterdam   12 13 C.F.  Ditto at Sight   12 10  Rotterdam   12 14  Antwerp   12 7  Hamburgh   37 6  Altona   37 7  Paris, 3 days Sight   25 60  Ditto   25 90  Bordeaux   25 90  Frankfort on Main   156  Petersburg   3 U  Vienna   10 18 Ess. 60	Trieste

# COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM THE 19TH NOVEMBER, TO THE 24TH NOVEMBER.

Such a continuance of gloom and despondency, has perhaps never been experienced in the Commercial world, and the repetition of the been experienced in the commercial world, and the repetition of the calamitous consequences, is truly appalling; but, as prices of all descriptions of produce, are now settled so extremely low, and as there is evidently an increased demand, we have every reasonable ground for anticipating a gradual improvement in all the ramifications of business.—We have again to record an active demand in Plantation Sugars. Good scale qualities are difficult to be met with, Plantation Sugars. Good scale qualities are difficult to be met with, and have commanded an advance of 2s. per cwt. The qualities below 58s. sustain the full prices of last week. The stock is 4,321 casks less than last season, and prices 6s. to 7s. per Cwt. lower; a very favourable opinion still attaches itself to this commodity. Refused goods have enjoyed more attention. Large Lumps, 75s. to 76s. Single Loaves, Brown, 78s. to 80s.; Middling, and Good Middling, \$2s. to 86s.; Fine Middling and Fine, 88s. to 98s. Crusted Sugars for immediate shipment, 33s. to 40s.; extensive contracts have been entered into for the spring delivery. Molasses, 23s. Only two insignificant sales of Coffee have taken place, from which, and the business done by private, Plantation Descriptions may be stated 2s. higher, and foreign without alteration. Rums are in good request, at the extreme prices of last week, which is also the case with Brandies. The Cotton Market remains in a quiescent state, without however any depreciation. Advices from Liverpool, state that more business was doing, with some prospect of an augmented currency. The latest accounts from the United States, represent the Cotton Crop as having sustained very considerable injury by the heavy rains. Extensive operations have taken place in Tallows, which have established an improvement of 1s. per cwt. Yellow Candle, 43s. 6d.; Petersburg, Soap, 38s.; Archangel, 40s. 6d. From all appearances, the value of this article has not only seen its minimum point, but is on the eve of a considerable advance. minimum point, but is on the eve of a considerable advance.

HOME CONSUMPTION-DUTIES PAYABLE UPON THE FOLLOWING

Sugar, British plantation, 27s. per cwt.; ditto East India, 37s.; Coffee, British plantation, 1s. per lb.; ditto East India, 1s. 6d.; Cocoa, ditto, 1s.; Pimento, 1od.—Cotton, 6 per cent. ad valorem; ditto West India, free; Tobacco, 4s. per lb.; Rice, from America and Java, 15s. per cwt.; ditto from other parts, 5s.; Tallow, 3s. 2d.; Tea, under 2s. per lb.100 per cent.; ditto, above 2s. per lb.96 per cent.; Rum, 11s. 74d. per gallon; Brandy and Geneva, 18s. 10d.; Wine, Port, 7s. 7d.; ditto Madeira, 7s. 3d.; ditto Cape, 2s. 64d.; ditto Sherry, 7s. 7d.

	Es of t	he PUB	LIC FU	INDS.	STATE OF	
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	240	5103	210	239	2394	100
per Cent. Reduced		779	774	771	274	774 1
3 per Cent. Consols	78	781	784	781	753	784 8
34 per Cent Cousols	88	275	87	88	873	873
Consols for Account	781	10.1	781	784	781	238
4 per Cent. Consols	964	96	964	963	964	2.3
5 per Cent. Navy	-	111	111	1103	1163	1107 4
Bank Long Annuities	-	193	194	193	191	191
India Bonds	73 p	73 p	72 p	66 p	76 p	69 P
Exchequer Bills, 2d	4 p	5 p	4 p	10	3 p	13p
Ditto, 21d	-	-	1		HOME !	September 1
Omntum		-	-	1400	<b>以</b>	100-11

BIRTHS.

At Rathmines-read, on the 15th inst, the Lady of Captain Murer, Royal Fusileers, of a daughter.

At Ballinasloe, on the 13th inst, the Lady of James Stanley Ireland, Esc. 6th Royal Veteran Battalion, of a daughter.

6th Roval Veteran Battalion, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 22d inst. by the Rev. G. T. Edison. George Stebbing Sadler, Esq. of Langham, in the county of Essex, Captain in the West Essex Militia, to Louisa, cldest daughter of Peter Firmin, Esq. of Dedham, in the same county.

On Tuesday last, at South Stoke, near Bath, Captain George Gosling, R.N. to Felicia Jane, daughter of the Rev. Class. Johnson, Prebend of Wells, On Tuesday, at Melksham, Henry, youngest son of the Hon. Col. Seymour, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Sir Samuel Whitcombe.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst. at St. Mary's, Carlisle, Sir F. T. Morshead, Bart, to Jane, second daughter of Robert Warwick, Esq.

On Friday, the Right Hon. Sir J. Mansfield, aged S8, late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

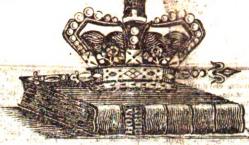
On Friday, the Hight Hon. Sit J. Andrew Holl. Bucks, Sir Thos. Sheppard, the Common Pleas.

On Wednesday last, at his seat, Thornton Hall, Bucks, Sir Thos. Sheppard, Bart, in the 76th year of his age.

On Friday last, in Ennis. Lieut. Crabb, of the 40th Regt.
On the 8th last, at Nice, Mary Anne, the wife of Major Ste, ney Cowell, of the Coldstream Guards.

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# · OFFICE



# The second second

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FWELVE MONPERRINAS, for the Piano Forte, composed by Munic Diementi, Op. 49. Price 5s.

FY Thragreesbi cand familia style of the little pieces, w be found seeptable to all classes of periormers.

THREE SONATAS, comprised for the Piano Forte, and dedicated to L. Cherabini, by M. Clementi, Op. 59: Price 10s. 6d.

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SMIRKE'S SHAK-PEARE, No. 3.

On December 14, will be published.

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No. 4, "Twelfth Night," will appear early in February.

Printed for Rodwell and Martin, New Bond-street; and sold by Colsaghi & Co. Cockspur-street, and the principal Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

OGARTH'S ORIGINAL WORKS.—An "Addition of PLATES to those Published by himself, and not in his works more recently republished by the late Messrs. Boydell and Co; printed on 25 half sheets of grand Eagle Paper, price Five Guineas.—Published by Robert Wilkinson. 125, Fenchurch-street. Where also may be had, the following Original Works of Mr. Hogarth, not included in the above, viz.—The SEALING of the SEPULCHRE, ALTAH-PIECE of ST. MARY RADCLIFF. In the CITY of BRISTOL, 23 inches by 25 inches, price 15s.—The RESURRECTION of CHRIST, in ditto, same size, price 15s.—CHARLEMAGNE'S CROWN, price 2s. 8d.—FRONTISPIECE to ARTIST'S CATALOGUE, price 3s. 6d.—TAIL PIECE to ditto, price 2s. 6d.—Likewise Copies of some of his Original Works; and two Plates Burleaque of that Artist; the subjects are, Hog—gas; WI—k.—s, and Church—ill, price 2s. each.

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price 3. 8d.—TAIL PIKCE to ditto, price 2s. 8d. Likewise Copies of some of his Orlinal Works; and two Plates Buriesque of that Artist; the subjects are, Mog.—88s; Wi—k.—s. and Church. ill, price 2s. each.

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LIACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. LVII.

for November, 1821.

Contents:—d. On the probable Inducace of storal and Religious Instruction on the Character and Situation of Seamen, No. III.—II. Prince Charless Edward Stwart, and Ode on his Birth-Jay, 20th December, 1746. By Dr. Isaacs of Exeter.—III. The Mun in the Pell.—IV. On Copie-done's Inquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination, Letter II.—V. Soilg, by Morgan O Doberty.—VI. Latia Prosody from England.—VII. The Vyages and Traivels of Columbus Secundus, Chapters XV. and XVI. Letth Races. Capter XVII. Christopher Columbus is disturbed by a Ghosti.—VIII. Private Note, to all whom it may concern.—IX. Treason.—X. Leuthing and fiberality of the Blue and Yellow.—XI. The #True Pedant a Sketch.—XII. Mr. Barker's Reboit Contenus, to the Expostulation Unnecessary.—XIII. Letter from Bill Truck the Christopher North, Esq.—XIV. The Man-of Wars Man. Chapter II.—XV. Letter from Pogarty of Pogarty, Esq.—XVII. Daniel PRantise, Canto VI. Tae. \*Pail of Water.—XVII. Brief Abstract of Mr. O'Fogarty's Journal.—XVIII. The Xellow Leaf.—XIX. Letter from Mr. Stuffiebotham.—XX. A True and Perfect Account of the Landing of King George the Fourth in Ireland.—XXI. The Good Town.—XXIII. On the Scholastic Doctors.—XXIII. The Kingtrauts' Voyage to Casada.—XXIV. Transiation from Ossian.—XXV. Repire et Noir, a Poem.—XXVII. Monthly Lists of New Publications.—XXIX. Mentally Register, &c.

Printed for T. Cadell, Sirand, Loudon: and Wm. Blackwood. 17, Prince's-steed, Edinburgh.

In order to please all our Friends, whether Correspondents or Patrons, we shall indulge them with another extra Number, to orooncheir Christians of December.—Editor's Episte General.

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#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFF ICE, 30th Nov. 1821.
3d Regt of Drag. Guards-Lieut. Hen. G. R. Abercromby to be Lieut.

on trees vice Grav.

7th Ditto Cornet G. T. Greenland to be Cornet, vice Kelly.

4th Reg, of Light Drags.—Ass.—Surg. R. Greig, M.D. to be Ass.—Surg. vice

ardiner. Sth. Ditto—Sub-Lieut. Lord F. Convugham to be Lieut vice Ellis. 12th Ditto—Cornet J. R. Broadhead to be Lieut, vice Hay.—A. Davies,

likh Ditto-Cornet J. R. Friedman to S. C. Britania (Sect. to be Cornet, vice Kennedy.

18th Ditto-Lieut, G. Schreiber to be Captain, vice Western.—Cornet J.
Lesiledo be Lieut, vice Schreiber.—W. B. F. Sharpe, Gent. to be Cornet,

Lesties be Lieut. vice Schreiber. —W. B. F. Sharpe, Gent. to be Cornet J. Lesties be Lieut. vice Schreiber. —W. B. F. Sharpe, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Lestie.

19th Ditto—Lieut T. Walker to be Capt. vice Georges.

7th Regt. of Foot—Hosp. Ass. I. James to be Ass. Surg. vice Bulgan.

40th Ditto—Hosp. Ass. P. Coleman to be Ass. Surg. vice Bulgan.

40th Ditto—Cornet H. A. O. Neil to be Ensign, vice Grant.

55th Ditto—Cornet H. A. O. Neil to be Ensign, vice Grant.

55th Ditto—Lieut. P. E. Crazie to be Capt. vice Dickens.—Sec. Lieut. Lord E. Hay to be Lieut vice Craigis.

65th Ditto—Lieut. P. E. Crazie to be Capt. vice Lord Carmarthen.

59th Ditto—Lieut. N. Wilsen to be Capt. vice Alexander.

2d West India Regt.—Capt. C. Delahonssy to be Major, vice Macpherson.

Lieut. J. Maclean to be Capt. vice Delahonssy to be Major, vice Macpherson.

Lieut. J. Maclean to be Capt. vice Delahonssy vice Williams.

—Ass. Sarg. P. Duigan, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Haskina.

Brevet—Major G. Dishrowe, of the 1st or Gren. Foot Guards, and Major.

Hon. A. J. H. Fitzgerald De Roos, to be Lieut. Cols. in the Army—Capt. J. W. Henderson, to be Major in the Army—Capt. D. Denham to be Major on the Continent of Africa only.

Hospital Staff—Ass. Surg. W. Barry, M.D. to be Surg. to the Forces, vice Gilder.—Hosp. Ass. W. White has been superseedd.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 17th ultimo.

4st Foot—For Lieut Hon. W. Horae, to be Lieut. real Lieut. Hon. W. Home, to be Lieut. For which has the County of Warreick.

Commissions in the Warwickshire Regular Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenaxt of the County of Warreick.

BANKRUPTCES SUPERSEED.

BICHARD BINGHAM.

J. B. Smyth, Gent. and C. Brockman, Cept. to be Easigns.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSBEED.

RICHARD BINGHAM, clerk and banker. -ROBERT WROOTS, Sleaord, finen-draper. -ROBERT SEATON, Wentbridge, cotton-spinner.

LONGSTER, G. Highbury Tetrace, merchant.

ATTWOOD, A. Legningto, SURGEON.

LONGSTER. 6 Highbury Terrace, merchant.
ATTWOOD, A Lymington, surgeon.
MONKHOUSE, R. Neye Shoreliam, timber-merchant.
PAINE, B. Little Chart, Keat, paper maker.
CAMPART, W. H. Croyden, batter.
CLARKSON, J. Grace-hurch street, hatter.
NIBLOCK, J. and LATHAM, R. S., Bath, woollen-drapersBRAY, D. Plymouth Dock, victualler.
ARMISTEAD, J. Clapham, catton-spinner,
CROPPER, J. Great Peter-street, brewer.
HOUNSPIELD, J. catico-manufacturer.
LONGRIGG, I. Liverpool, linen-draper.
PISHER, jon. F. Leicester-square, surgeon.
KAY, T. Lambridge place, Walcot, auctioneer.
HOWARD, J. St. Martin's court, cordwainer.
CELLA, P. Moleford court, Pen-hurch-street, wine-u ercham'.

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

Box and Chaplin, Buckingham, drapers.—J. and J. Hoomen, pur. Howarth, and Pardoc, Kiddermiuster, worsted manufacturers.—Binyon and Catforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, insurance brokers.—Best and Road, Little Britain, eletworkers.—Turner, Hyslop, and Gurrett, Percambuce, commission-merchants.—Hubday and Johnson, Birmingham, pawn-brokers.—Sandell and Newell, Newport, isle of Wight, brawers.—Holland and Liberwood, Roch dale, straw bonnet-makers.—Crowder, Lavie, and Oliverson, Fredericks-place, attornics.—Blenkhorn and Heppenstall, Wadworth, Yorkshire, farmers.—Bayfost and Wakeham, Primouth, manufacturers.—W. 206 G. Lyon, Wigan, Lancasbire, printers.

BANKRUPTS.

BAN

HTTCHIE, J. and J. and RICHARDSON, F. Walling sirest, wave-housemen.

STAFF, C. and W. W. Norwich, bombasine-manufacturers

DIVIDENDS

Dec. 28, J. Dingle, Charlestown, St. Austell, Conswall, ship-somer—Dec. 19, H. Wheatley, Coventry, slik-dyer—Dec. 19, R. Clements, Coventry, rib-bon-manufacturer—Dec. 18, J. Hollis, Goswell-street-load, stone-massen, Dec. 19, S. Wood, Botton, banker—Dec. 21, M. Hattersley, Billon with Harnegale, Yorkshire, inskeeper—Dec. 22, S. Garton, Woodstreet, slik-manufacturer—Dec. 22, R. C. Marr, Rathbone-place, linen-draper—Dec. 22, T. Little, Bodiam, Susser, grocer—Dec. 21, J. Harris, Redbridge, victualler,—Dec. 18, R. Rateliff, Monkwessmooth, ship-builder—Dec. 18, G. Watts, Chirhester, hatter—Dec. 18, T. Merrick, Frith street, merobant—Dec. 29, J. Cornwell, Kirton Fen, victualler,—Dec. 18, L. W. Williams, Fleetstreet, wise-merchant.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 18.

T. H. Parker, King-tod, wing-sastribants—J. J. Roy, Wolsenhampton, teadcaler—T. Hayward, Cheltenham, builder,—J. Bourke, Albemarle street, wine and brandy-merchant.—T. Vernon, Towesler, grocer.—T. Joines, St. John-airest, stationer—J. Pethurst, Graphoook, Kent, draper—J. Billinge, Bristol, grocer—G, Shoobildge, Cheapaide, baller.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Nov. 25.—M. Latour Manbourg, our Ambassador to Constantinople, has proceeded to Toulon, where he will embark. He bears, as a present to the Grand Seignior, two splendid crystal candelabras, eight feet high.

As article from Ausburg states, that the Minister of Hanover had, previous to the departure of his Majesty, presented him, in the name of the country, with 10,000 pieces of gold newly coined, intenden to pay the expences of the Monarch, which they whimsically enough state Lond Sidmouth had refused to do out of the public treasury of England.

The trial of Mazian, for the conspiracy of the 19th August, terminated yesterday, when the Chancellor of the House of Peers pronounced the sentence in a public sitting. Mazian is condemned to five years imprisonment, and to pay the expences of the process against him.

Previous to his departure for St. Helena, Napoleon deposited the sum of four millions francs in a banking-house. He has distributed it, by his will, between General Montholon, to whom he bequeaths two millions, and the Generals Bertrand, Drouot, Gourgand, and M. Las Cases, Doctor Automarchi, his Almoner, and several other persons who were attached to his service.

We learn from Berlin, that the rumours of peace; at least affits continuance for this season, become daily more consistent; but that in the event of a war between Russia and the Porte, the Count of Berlin has engaged to turnish as auxiliary corps of 30,000 men, or an equivalent in money.—Constitutionnel.

Nov. 17.—The Duke de Cadiz, the King's nephew, and son of his Royal Highness Don Francois de Paule, and Donna Louisa Charlotte, of Naples (sister of the Duchess de Berrri), died on the 15th inst. at the Royal residence of the Escurial.

Extract of a private letter:—At nine o'clock yesterflay evening, a throng assembled at the Puerta del Sol, and shouted incessantly, "Down with the Ministers!"—"Riego for ever!" The officer of the neighbouring post begged them to retire, otherwise he should be oblighed to force them to disperse. One of th

some person of the mob, on which the guards turned out, and, surrounding them, took about 30 prisoners, amongst whom was a Lieut. Colonel.

Capt: Delamothe, sentenced to five years imprisonment, summoned to give evidence on the trial of Maziau, effected his escape from the custody of his conductors. The Captain, imalighting from the fiacre, and in the act of entering the prison of St. Pelagic, observed the traiteur, ordered his dinner, and then shutting the carriage door upon the two gendarmes, instantly took to his heels as fast as he could. They stared at each other, and during their embarrassment the fugitive had got clear off. The haissier, who was not, like his companions, encumbered with hage boots, and a ponderous sword, set out first, and the soldiers hobbled after him. They had not proceeded many yards before a curious mistake occurred. The soldiers asked an itinerant fruit, woman, if she had not just seen a person dressed in black running along the street. Yes!" replied the female, "there he goes—there?"—pointing to the Rue St. Victor. The gendarmes instantly set up the hie and cry against the poor huissier, who was hunted down by the populace like a wild beast, and got very roughly handled before his sluggish companions could get up to rescue him from the perilous situation in which they had inadvertently placed him.—The police are making domiciliary visits for his apprehension, but they have hitherto proved fruitless.

Stockholm, Nov. 2.—The following account has been in circulation here since yesterday:—"A very loud noise was lately heard during the night in the castle of Upsal. It was discovered that a stone having become loose, had fallen down, by which an opening was disclosed that led to a vault under the castle, the existence of which was entirely unknown. There have been found, it is said, two large iron chests, with considerable treasures. Near these chests was found the skeleton of a person who had been hanged, with some old articles of clothing; the skeleton, as well as the clothes, crumbl

frighful catastrophe.

A private letter from Madrid, dated Nov. 14th, has the following paragraph:—"We appear upon the verge of a dissolution of our monarchy; well-informed persons say openly, that not only Cadiz and all Andalusia, but the provinces of Valencia, Arragon, Catalonia, and Galicia, are on the point of separating from the Capital, to form themselves into Federative. Republics. Our Clubists of the Fontana d'Or parade the streets by night, shouting Long live Riego, Emperor of the Spanish Republic? The Echo de Padilla, Journal of the Descamisudas (sans culottes), of this day, announces that the real revolution will take place in a month at the latest. This news may be premature, but it does great injury to the Loan."

The Spanish papers state that a dreadful accident occurred on the 31st of October.

jury to the Loan."

The Spanish papers state that a dreadful accident occurred on the 31st of October. A case relative to the liberty of the press was to be tried before the tribunal. It order to admit a great number of persons, it was thought advisable to hold the Court in the Convent of the Franciscans. The keeper of the Convent intimated his apprehensions, but he was not listened to. The floor soon gave way, and seventy persons were buried in the ruins.

Havannah papers state that the atmosphere was pure and the weather become cool, the cases of fever had consequently diminished; the number of cases was 32.

Deaths at New Ocleans for three days preceding the 28th ultime, seven.

The advices from Pernambuco, brought by the Active, within these few days past, represent that place as in an extremely agitated state. The insurgents, who, it is said, are three thousand strong, had cut off all communication with the interior, in consequence of which provisions had become excessively dear, while all business was totally at a stand, and the merchants' stores closed. Fath or Lina.—This event took place, according to the following despatch, which is dated head-quarters, Lima, July 19th, our the 10th of that month:—
"Bespatch of the General in Chief of the Liberating Arbiy of Peru, to the Most Excellent Supreme Director of the Republic.

"Most Excellent Supreme Director of the Republic."
"Most Excellent Supreme Director of the Republic.
"Most Excellent Supreme Director of the Propertion to the oppression which they have stiffered, testified in an unequivocal manner the class of freemen to which they belonged. The public papers which I have the honour to enclose, will afford your Excellent's a more extended account of the eyents which have taken place. The enemy continues his flight through the mountains, pursued by our cavalry and various parties which hair upon him. Desertion from his ranks has been immense, in spite of the precautious which have been taken to avoid it. The army under my command proceeds in conformity with the confidence which your Excellency has placed in the actificate of the Sartifices of Chili have not been useless to the liberty which it has conferred on its brothers in Poru. The Castle of Callao, in which there was left a garrison of 600 men, is closely blockaded by land and by sea. I expect in a few days its surfrender. God keep your Excellency for many years.

"JOSE DE SAN MARTIN."

"Head-quarters in Lima, July 1821.

To his Excellency the Capitain General, D. Bernardo O'Higgins, Supreme director of the State of Chili."

The Frederickton Examiner of the State of Chili. The Army in the formal consent of the Board of Physicians, has ariven notice that the town is restored t

#### IRELAND.

#### DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

We had scarcely recollect an instance of more horrible atrocity since the burning of Scullabogue in the last frish rebellion, than that which occurred on Monday night, at or near "the Seven Aeres," a farm so called, between Thorny Bridge and Glogheen, at the foot of Shevenaman, in this county. A farmer, named Edmend Shea, felt himself obliged, in consequence of the undertenants and cotters on his farm having refused either to pay their rent in money, or to labour for him in its discharge, to dispossess them, and to bring labourers to dig his potatoes from a neighbouring village. On the night of Monday last, his house and out-offices were surrounded by an armed banditti, who set fire to both at one and the same moment. In the former, were Shea, his wife, seven children, and three female servants; in the latter five labourers slept. Such of these unfortunate victims of brutal ferocity as attempted to escape from the flames, were fired at by those miscreants. Shea appears to have been the first to burst out on the assultants, but was instantly shot, and thrown back into the flames; another making a similar attempt, shared the same fate, and before the mirderers departed, every soul in the house was burned to death. The confiagration, which continued until a tate hour on Tuesday morning, was seen as a great distance; and one gentleman, asking a country man, whom he met on the road, two or three miles from the place, what could occasion such a fire, was answered with perfect uning frond, "Nothing, I suppose, but satisfaction they meet the poor people to were rurned out of their houses when they have a fundable the poor people to were rurned out of their houses their day? "Chommell therida."

The mames of the above unfortunate persons are as follow: Edmund Shea, many Shea, inn. Margaret Shea, Mary Power, William Rice, and three men unknown.—After an examination of witnesses by a Coroner's Jury, they returned a verdict of "Burnt to death by the wilful setting on fire of the hobse of Edmund Shea, on the night between t

Power, William Rice, and three men unknown.—After an examination of winesees by a Coroner's Jury, they returned a verdict of "Burnt to death by the willus setting on fire of the horse of Edmund Shep, on the night between the 19th and 20th of November instant."

'No information," says the Linster Journal, "could be obtained at the Inquest, except that the occupant of the farm-house adjoining that of the Ill-lated family, hearing the noise of the rowed of people, about twelve o'clock, got up, and soing outside of the house, fixed a pistol, which was answered by another shot, and a peremptory order to retire to his bed, if he valued his life, with which he deemed it wises to comply. The Spectacle of the nurdered group was the most revolting ever beheld, particularly the body of the pregant woman. It could be ascertained that they had been dressed, from which, it is conjectured, that they had given lastle to the assailants,"

On Wednesday night last, a party of men attacked the house of Murphy, near Cullabill, in the Queen's county, dragged out Murphy, and beat him so cruelly with spades, that in a short time they deprived him of life; after which they nearly severed his bead from his body with a billhook. The reason assigned for this arrocious outrage is, that Murphy prosecuted two persons who had stolen sheep from him, and who were convicted of that offence at the last Assignes. We have learned that two persons who had stolen sheep from him, and who were convicted to that offence at the last Assignes. We have learned that they one should be enough the contraction of being concerned in this shocking murder, —Kilkenny Paper.

By accounts which reached town yesterday, it appears, that a numerous party proceeded on Monday night, to the house of Jereminh Scully, who resided near Kanturk; having dragged him to a short distance from his house, they should be articles to the head of his house, have a surrounded by a party of armed men, who ordered him to walk towards his house, and elleged gaainst Scully was his being su

eredict of "Willed Murco." was returned.
Fringiblom, commanding the County Linearick coal regiment, in Fringiblom, commanding the County Linearick coal regiment, in the Charles has also deffered the Suffict the Chres Allinia, both of which we inderstand, have been accorded.—On Sunday morning house of Thomas Farions, E.g., of Bullydamels, near Nowcaste, a this county, was attacked by a week numerous aganty. Mr. Indianate the Chres of the Chres

ble; they were repeatedly commanded to harry, from a voice without.

A written notice was posted on the Chapel door of Rockhill, near Brury, on Sunday last, which was immediately forn down by the Rev. Henry Bevan: it cautioned all persons from paying rents, and particularly not a fraction to be paid to the Rev. Mr. Bevan for tythes—no landlord to attempt distraining cattle or goods for rents; if they do, they are to suffer the death of Major Going. It also commanded Mr. Bevan to return the sledge, to Wm. Kelly, and not aleniate from his promise made the night he was visited—The Field Officers of i e 79th Regiment, stationed in this Garrison, have received the Commission of the Peace for the County at large.—Captain Drought, appointed to command the Police, under the Peace Preservation Act for this City and Liberties arrived here yesterday; Lieut. Goshett, late of the 22d, is appointed his Secretary, and Mr. Dames, Chief Constable.—On Thursday might, the houses of John O'Brien, Patrick Hayes, and Matthew M'Namara, at Coonagh, in the North Liberties of this City, bordering the County of Clare, were attacked by a large number of persons, who took from each house a gan. They also searched other houses in the neighbourhood.—On Thursday hight last, at eleven o'clock, the house of Edmond Hinchy, wood-ranger to the Countess Downger of Ormond, at Ballynacourty, near Kilfinan, was a stailed by six armed men, who, in a most peremptory manner, denmanded his arma; he declared he had none, but those belonging to Lady Ormond, which he would surrender only with his life. On this they fired into the house; he returned the fire, or

which they departed, but returned in about two hours with an increased party, and again demanded his arms, when he gave the same answer as before. They then attacked the door with a sledge, and fired in through the window shutters. Hinchy returned the fire, when they went to the rear of the house with crow-bars and sledges, on make an inlet there, while another party fired occasional shots through the doors and windows. Hinchy still continued firing, and, after some time, they thought fit to depart, asking bim for 25. 6d. to biry powder, which he also refused. On Sunday, as a party of the Dragoous passing through Kildorrery to Kilmallock, were refreshing themselves at the former villages two of their carbines and one sword were taken from the car. The same night, a large party of insurgents traversed from Kildorrery into this county, and broke open fine or ten houses; letween Red Chair and Castle Jilver, in two of which they got arms, and swore the inhabitants of the other houses as to the place where their arms are concealed, and where they knew any others to be. On Tuesday might, though nime Magistrates and Major Wilcocks had inet at Elton that day, to consider the best means of tranguillizing that part of the county, the insurgents had the audacity to assemble in a large body and attack the house of Mark Lynch, of Ballyfrutra, for his arms, which for a long time he refused; though repeated show were fired into the house, he did not surrender until the house was actually on fire in two places.—On Thursday night last, a party of Major Wilcocks's Bolice apprehended, near Glanduff, in this county, James Jourdan, charged with taking arms in the middle of the day, on the 11th inst. from Mr. George Sparling; there were about two pounds of gunpowder found concealed in his house, being more than the apparent value of all the rest of his property. And on the same day, one individual of that corps succeeded in apprehending, in a house in Newcastle, Thomas Hinchy, charged with the murder of the late Mr. Going. He was ap

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Thursbay.—The Lord Ghancellor having declared his intention to sit every day after term, (which ended yesterday) until the next seal, his Lordship accordingly came into Court this morning at 10 o clock. In consequence, however, of the petition in the matter of Howard and Gibbs, bankruptey being to be discussed in the Vice Chancellor's Court, the attendance of Counsel was extremely thin. Several causes having been called on, and the Counsel concerned in them being absent, the Lord Chancellor at length observed, that, in order to accommodate the suitors of the Court, he had appointed the time intervening between the last day of Term and the ensuing scal, to the hearing of Bankrupt petitions. It appeared, however, that his wish to get through the Bankrupt Petitions was likely to be defeated in consequence of the other branch of the Court having appointed to hear a Bankrupt Petition in the inatter of Heward and Gibbs on that day. His Lordship directed the Registrar in strike out of the paper every petition in which Counsel did not appear when it was called on.—Upon rising to be truck out of the paper, and would not appear; to be struck out of the paper, and would not appear; to be struck out of the paper, and would not appear; to be struck out of the paper, and would not appear; to be struck out of the paper, and would not allow it to be again restored. No man, he said, regarded so little as he did the wart of any marks of respect to himself personally; but whilst he had the honour to hold the Great Seal, he thought it was due to his office, and to those who might succeed him in it, that he should not permit himself to be treated in the manner he had been. He did not wish it to be understood that he was offended with any gentleman, or class of gentlemen in particular; but he would appeal to any person present, whether if the notice he had caused to he stuck ap in Court two or three weeks ago, had been attended to, he should have been left almost all the morning without the attendance of either S

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday.—The King v. Richard Blucow, Clerk.—This was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant, a Lancashire Clergyman, for a libel on the late Queen.—The trial came on before Mr. Justice Holroyd at the last Assizes for the County of Lancaster, when the libel (which was first preached by the defendant in the church of St. Mark, Livergool, and afterwards printed under the title of "Substance of a Sermon preached by the Rev. Richard Blacow, &c.") was read in Court.—The Jury found a verdict of guilty.

The Chief Justice, addressing himself to Mr. Blacow, asked him if he had any affidavits which he was desirous of submitting to the Court?

Mr. Blacow—None, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Denman, have you any affidavits?

Mr. Denman—No, my Lord; as the defendant offers no affidavit, neither shall l.

The Chief Justice—Has the defendant any thing to affect the stabil l.

The Chief Justice-Has the defendant any thing to offer in miti-

gation of punishment? (1) Mr. Blacow (bowing respectfully)—No, my Lord, nothing what

Mr. Denman Linder, the circumstances in which this cast tands, my Lord, I certainly shall not trespass on the time of the

The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 1001.; to be imprisoned for six months in the King's Bench Prison; to find surctices for five years, himself in 5001, and two surctices in 1001, each.

The King v. Davie and Another.—These defendants, David Graves Davie and Samuel Adam Suowden, who were before the Court on the 16th inst. to receive the sentence, for the offence of wilful and corrupt perjury (the particulars of which have been already stated), and the case having been then adjourned until this day, they were now brought up, and after hearing affidavits as to character, in mitigation of punishment, and Mr. Adolphus on their behalf.—The Court adjudged them to be imprisoned in the Middlesex House of Correction for one month, and at the expiration of that time to be severally transported for seven years.

The King v. Richard Forcs.—The defendant, who had pleaded milty to an indictment for publishing an obscene print, was called up for judgment. He was ordered to be imprisoned nine months in the House of Correction, and to enter into sureties for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 1001, and two sureties in 101, each.

In 101, each.

Tuesvay.—Mr. Gurney shewed cause against a rule obtained last year, calling on the Marshal of the King's Bench, to answer the matter of an affidavit made by Col. Bayley, a Prisoner in the said prison. The Learned Gounsel observed, that Mr. Jones, the Marshal, had managed the King's Bench Prison upwards of thirty years; and never during that time, had his conduct been called in question under a complaint so maticious; as this. An affidavit of Mr. Jones, stated, that Col. Bayley was taken by his order within the walls of the King's Bench, in consequence of having been seen out of the rules. He never had any dispute previously with the Colonel, but on every occasion had done all he could to accommodate. When he heard of the complaint respecting the irreguout of the rules. He never had any dispute previously with the Colonel, but on every occasion had done all he could to accommodate. When he heard of the complaint respecting the irregularity in the coffee-room, he considered it his duty to dismiss Profe from the situation, and Poole accordingly quitted the house. Upon further inquiry, he was informed that Colonel Bayley had been irregular, masmuch as he refused to quit the room he occupied when requested so to do by the person who had the letting of it. He had been in the habit of visiting the prison monthly according to the rules of the Court, and had endeavoured on every occasion to preserve good order. The affidavits of Mr. Broodhoff, the Deputy Marshal, and that of Poole, confirmed the statement of the Narshal, and added, that Colonel Bayley declared he would be revenged of the Marshal for refusing to admit him to the rules. The Court said they would make an order to-morrow.

Wednersday.—The Court delivered their guidgment in this case. With respect to the minor pasts of the complaint, they were of opinion the Marshal had satisfactorily answered them. The only remaining charge was, that of not remaining in the prison. The Marshal had said a deal upon the subject, which might be taken as excuses, but after all, the Court were clearly of opinion the Act of Parliannent must be obeyed. The Act said the Marshal shall reside in the prison, or the rules. The Court had prepared a rule to make the Marshal reside in the prison, or rules; and they

ordered that he do report next Term what measures he may have taken in compaliance with their order. At the time they made this regulation, they thought it due to the Marshal to say, with respect to his general conduct, that they considered him a very meritarious officer. He had been able and discret in the discharge of the duties of his office, obliging to persons placed in his custody, and very charitable and kind towards the poor. The Act of Parliament, they were obliged to say, compelled him to reside in the prison, of the rules.—All that related to Col. Bayley personally had been answered to the satisfaction of the Court. A short affidavit on the points might have been made, and if it had appeared that no i.regularity could be traced in the conduct of Col. Bayley, the Court would have considered him entitled to the costs, but the Court did not feel themselves justified, under all the circumstances, in giving the costs.

The Krig v. Lemis Levi.—This defendant (in company with Mosely Woolf, Kinnear, and others) was convicted in the year Is19 of conspiracy, and was sentenced to a fine of 50001, and to two years imprisonment in Gloucester gaol.—A writ of habeas corpus was moved for in order that the custody of the prisoner might be changed. The sentence of the Court ran thus:—"The defendant was to be imprisoned two years in Gloucester gaol, to pay a fine of 50001, and to be farther imprisoned until such fine was paid." An altidavit was produced from I.evi, sutting his extreme bad health, and the opinion of medical men that change of air was necessary to his life; the deponent further declared that his wife was dying, and that his children were in a state of beggary; and prayed that he might be removed to some prison in or near London.—The Court thought they had no power to interfere.—The Lord Chief, Justice observed, upon the defendant's affidavit, that the contents, if true, might have effect in another quarter.

Truespay.—Johnson v. De Schrimer.—This was an action to recover the amount of an apothecary's bil

Mr. Scarlett submitted that no evidence had been offered to make the Defendant liable to pay this bill. The lady hired the lodging and the Defendant paid for it after his return to England.

but there was no proof she was his wife.

The Lord Chief Justice said the Defendant treated her as his wife, and it a professional man under the circumstances of this case was fold the person was a married woman, he had a right to look to the husband for payment. There was no proof the defendant was not her husband.

The Jury Jound a verdict for the Plaintiff.

bus is sue tall courf of Exchequen Teesday.—Mr. Taunton moved, on behalf of Mr. Parkins, formerly Sheriff of London and Middlesex, for a rule to shew cause, why the books of the Under-sheriffs, so ar as they related to Mr. Parkins's shrievalty, should not be open to his inspection, for the purpose (as we understood) of inquiring into the appropriation of certain sums alleged to be due to the Crown. The Learned Counsel was proceeding to state the grounds of his motion, when the Court interposed, and observed that they had no jurisdiction, in consequence of the length of time which had clapsed since Mr. Parkins went out of office.—Motion refused.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

THURSDAY.—Howard and libbs Bankrupter.—This cause again occupied the attention of the Court from ten o'clock in the morning until six in the evening. It came on to be argued on the application made by Mr. Horne, on behalf of Mr. Shaw, one of the Assignees under the former Commission, and others, praying that the Assignees under the new Commission might not be continued, and that a new election might take place. The grounds on which the application was founded were, that the Bankrupts had interferred against the Act of Parliament in the election; and that threats had been held out to induce certain creditors, had abstained from doing so in consequence of what had been said to him.

Mr. Horne, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Treslove, were heard in support of the application; and against it, Mr. Hart, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Wethevell, and Mr. Agai.

The Vice-Chancellor said he should take the opportunity of the Court not sitting on the following day to read over all the facts of this case, and when they met again he should deliver his opinion: first, however, informing the Counsel on both sides whether it would be necessary for him to hear any more arguments.

would be necessary for time to hear any more arguments.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Wednesday — George Elphick, a tailor, in Jermynsstreet, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of struggled wines and spirits. Two officers of Excise deposed, that on the 28th of July last, they found in his cellar two smuggled tubs full of brandy, and also some Hollands in similar vessels; likewise claret, Madeira, Burgundy, and Champaigne, in bottles, for none of which the defendant had permits. There were also is the cellar some wines and spirits, for which the defendant produced permits.—The defendant, in answer to the charge stated, that he generally bought his wines and spirits from different wine merchants, in such small quantities as did not require a permit; and though he had received permits with part, he did not think it worth while to preserve them, which was the reason of his having so few. The spirits contained in the tubs he had bought from a person he did not know. The Commissioner who pronounced judgment, expressed his regret that respectable persons should subject themselves to the loss of property that had paid duty, by buying from strangers what had been smuggled. The judgment of the Court in this case was, that all the wines and liquors found in the cellar, except the Champaigne and the rum, should be condemned, and that the defendant should pay a fine of 101.

## MISCELLANEOUS

His Majesty is so gratified at the loyal attentions which he received from the inhabitants of Ramsgate, both on his embarkation to, and disembarkation from, his late voyage, that he has conferred on Ramsgate the rank and distinction of a Royal Harbour.

His Majesty's steam packet Dasher, and also a sailing packet, are ordered to be at Calais, for the conveyance of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, from that port to Dover.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief, held a levee at his Office in the Horse-Guards, which was attended by between Gafe and Rits personner.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York, as Command a levee at his Office in the Horse-Guards, which between forty and fifty personages.

Proposertion of Parliament.—On Thursday

between forty and fifty personages.

Prordocation of Parlament—On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Commissioners, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, and Lord Melville, met, and having required the attendance of the Commons (Mr. Ley and Mr. Rickman, and other officers, appearing at the Bar.) the Lord Chancellor stated, that they had it in command from His Majesty, further to prorogue the Parliament till Thursday, the 3rd of January next. The next prorogation, which will take place shortly, will be by Proclamation; and it will give forty days notice of the time when the Parliament is to meet for the "dispatch of business."

Among the numerous presentations to His Majesty at Hanover, we observe the name of Madame Kestner, who is described in the recently published "Letters from Wetzlar," as being the real Charlotte of the Sorrows of Werter.

ROYAL HUNT.—On Friday se'nnight, about ten o'clock, His Majesty's stag-hounds started a remarkably fine deer, for a day's diversion, on Maidenhead Folly. The deer being closely pursued, made for the Thames, and swam across it, into Buckinghamishire, to the right of Birriham, took towards the Thames again, and crossed the River between Surley Hall and Clewer. The Sportsmen and hounds pursued through Eton, over the bridge, through Windson, and renewed the chase towards the Ferest, where the deer was taken.

A Proclamation was issued on Monday, by the Privy Council, in Ireland, offering a reward of Two Thousand Pounds for the discovery of the persons concerned in the murder and burning of the Sheas and their inmates.

On the evening of Thursday Inst, a general illumination took place in the interior of the King's Bench Prison; a spontaneous tribute of gratitude to W. Jones, Esq. the Marshal, for the uniform kindness and urbanity evinced by him towards all classes under his care in that place.

There are several counterfeit sovereigns in circulation, well executed. The reverse side of some of them seems worn, and they have no sound. Others, supposed to be composed of a mixture of platina, and other metals, ring when struck against wood, but the sound differs totally from that of the genuiue sovereigns.

Tuesday, Rear-Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart. K.C.B. and K.T.S. Member for Coleraine, Ireland, busted lifs flag (red at the mizen) on board the Dover flag-ship, in Leith Roads, as Commander in Chief on that station, in the room of Rear-Admiral R. W. Otway.

The Apollo trigate, in Portsmouth harbour, is ordered to be taken into dock, foundergo such alterations as are necessary to her being fitted up as a yacht for the King's personal use.

The East India Campany's ship Vansittart was all well in lat. 32. S. Jong. 2. W. on the 14th of J. 19.

From various parts of the country, we have accounts of the dreadful situation of the roads, in consequence of the late heavy aims. At St. Peter's Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, on Wednesday, the flood was so great that a chaise or coach passing the rivuler at the cad of the town, was obliged to have both doors of the vehicle opened to let the water pass through. At Thame, in Oxfordshire, the waters are so much out, that passengers are ferried over each way in a punt.

A collection of antiquities from Egypt is stated in a French

way in a punt.

A collection of antiquities from Egypt is stated in a French Paper to have been recently brought to Paris, by M. Theograp Duvent, son of the French Consul at Grand Cairo. Amoust other articles is a great quantity of papyrus, found in mining cases, and written upon partly in hieroglyphics and partly in success, and written upon partly in hieroglyphics and partly in success, and written upon partly in hieroglyphics and partly in success.

cases, and written upon partly in hieroglyphics and partly in sensing Egyptian characters, some passages of which have been eightered.

On Thursday, the sarcophagus, containing the remains of the late Major Andre, brought from Aperica, was deposited in front of the cenotaph in Westminsten Abbey, which was erected by his late Majorsty to the memory of that gallant officer. The re-interment took place in the most private manner.

Cambridge, Nov. 30.—The following gentlemen were on Wednesday last admitted to the undermentioned degrees:—Doctor in Divinity: The Rev. John Jeffery, of St. John's College.—Master of Arts: Edward R. Tunno, of Trinity College.—Bachelor in Civil Law: Edward Horne, of St. Peter's College.—Bachelor in Physic: Frederick Granger, of Emmanuel College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Wm. B. Daniell, of Cains College.—Bachelor of Arts: George Wm. B. Daniell, of Cains College.—The subject for the Chancellor's English poem for the present year is Palmyra.

Hunting Interligence.—The Sandenstrab Harriers meet Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at kennel.—The Chippentian, Friday, at Nash Mill, near King's Langley, at ten.—Mr. Chawgrif's Hounds meet to-morrow at Brampton Wood; Wednesday, at Duston; Thursday, at kennel, Brixworth; Saturday, Dec. S, at Orlingbury Wold: at half past ten.—Lord Anson's Hounds meet to-morrow at Trunday, at Sturmer Hall; Saturday, 8th, at Great Dragon Wood; at half past ten.—The East Essex and Thrittow Fox Hounds meet to-morrow at Ringmer, Thursday, at Ditchling; Monday, the loth, at Laughton; Thursday, the 13th, at Cleyton, at half past ten.

Tarks uron Thaveellens.—The Post-boys who drive into London lave lately hitupon a new scheme for raising the wind. It appears that certain Hotel-keepers have submitted to the imposition of paying half a guinea for every family driven to their house; the consequence is, that when a nobleman or gentleman directs the post-boy to drive to any of the hotels that do not subscribe to the university of the most of the law was executed upon the Bank o

curnetainers of great aggravation. A respite, during His Moiesty's pleasure, was received to he how at the these unfortunate persons.

\*\*Alleritement.\*\*—The Country everus London.\*\*—Measure, Rivington-bave that ay (Saturday, Dec. 1.) received from Bristol the Second Number of the Unitary (Saturday, Dec. 1.) received from Bristol the Second Number of the Unitary (Saturday, Dec. 1.) received from Bristol the Second Number of the Unitary (Saturday, Dec. 1.) received from Bristol the Second Number of the Unitary of the Second Number of the Unitary of Saturday (Saturday, Dec. 1.) received from Bristol the Second Number of the Unitary of Saturday of Saturday (Saturday, Saturday, Satu

December 2.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

etta all chemo

\* The only Office for receiving Advertisements for this Paper is at No. 11, Johnson's Court.
We thank for Sofialk friend for his presents.
A CHIERN OF LOWDER has been received.
O. A. must not fancying have forgetten him.
We have received reveral letters on the subject of the paraful and uningeragy telliminism in the receiving it theright emissals who suffered before New Jette on We-knowled uningeds. By the accounts edificited in the letters of agreement manifest, it suggests to have been edificitled in the letters of agreement anistance. We mention the circumstance as having been laid before us, and certainly worthy of attention from the Sheriffs.

cumstance as hiving been laid betweens, and certainty worthy of attention from the Sherifis.

We recommend to the motive of known of jamilies, and of larger astably whitens, the present intelligue of hopes and Tracts affered for such to the quotie, as reduced prious, by the Saciety for Promoting Confession of bluephemous and inflat fieldicalorly those for the counteraction of bluephemous and inflat fieldicalories. On the Catholic Thirnbir correspondent of the Mosmy thronicle, on the Catholic Confession, is wearing the name of Rasin, the keeper of a coffee-house with a French name in Hegant-street. Although rather above the shall discuss contributors to that Paper, she think this person some what insulations to brack his political opinions—not to say encessively important on the hope the political opinions—not to say encessively important.

Trave Prior shall be remombered.

If a will keep D's secret most surupulausty.

TRUE HAVE shall be remembered.

If e will keep D's secret most sursupulously.

N.Q. gust excuse our non-insertion of his communication, because and do not commented it.

If S.D. will, we assure our selves, credit what see elased on the subject of the geneleman of whom he spanks, when we tell him it was topm double the parties themselves we heard it.

I SMEKY-TANKY, FOOTMAN, BOUNERIS, THE HOLLYHOCK AND CATMETT.

ALENDARY THE NOOLE, THE PREDING BARGIMAN, MEAN AND TUNN, THE SMEPPERTON BET, WILDUL PERSUEX, and HIGHTMAN HENRY, are all received, but must be dealt out by degree; besides, we have more acresses measures in agitation, with which there bijoux might interfere at present.

on have more serious measures in agilation, with which there who is might interfere at present. The letter to the Loun Curur Iworice. Amore is highly important, the must be held back for the name remove. The paragraph is dead. The letter about the Duke or Poursand's seal has been received, to has that from Goncour, which shall be attended to.

The construeupon Ma. Lieron in Likner falls into our thereford department, and as our friend Ducenors whit are the hand of it has suffered more from a new piece going off badly than in moult with those hand-hearted critics, we must delay it till his return.

Fronzensons Jake appears wither dull.

infered noise from a new piece going of Bally thing is simility those hard-hearted critics, we must delay it till his retwin.

Frought hard-hearted critics, we must delay it till his retwin.

Frought hard hearted critics, we must delay it till his retwin.

The letter from Bermuch is an expense alabement; but me can convert the writer that the language of it is ill mided to the affair—"the glory of the British Constitution sullied"—"the purity of the lyres violated in the person of our Till."—"the magnatumity of Till? "and the "pure spirit of Tral."—"the mecret machinations of the hidden inquisitors."—" the adopted erisis."—" the impending annihilation," and such aspressions, may appear all in place to one of the volunties; but pairful as may seem the fact, we are bound to say that these columns of Buill would be ill-spent upon a matter—have volunties; but pairful as may seem the fact, we are bound to say that these columns of Buill would be ill-spent upon a matter—have relieved to the world.

The essay on "I large Burnets" is well written, but too long. There is much reshoon as the uriter's arguments against the use of them; for, independent of their extense immented pagnat the use of them; for, independent of their extense two borders and have been housed, and has been housed, and has been housed, and has had all mantagrach thenga happen to him. We shall give a judy count of his prayers as a short time. If is every realous of Wilman's popularity, and affects to shirk publicity;—but more of the should wish to hear regularly from Cuito.

We should wish to hear regularly from Cuito.

of Wilman's popularity, and offects to shirk publicity; —bet into each the aron.
We should wish to hear regularly from Culto.
There is an amechde on reord of a certain celebrated Chevalier, who boasting once that he had never been in any country in the Continent, without receiving an order, some one asked him if he had not been in Prossing—"Yes," replied the Chevalier—"And what order did the King of that country pice you?" asked his friend—"Order," and the Chevalier—"Gad, he gave me an order in quit his demonstrate the trelve hours after I entered them."—Wilson, it is easily, wrote something (or got somebody to write it for his) at Pressancinous, is which he reflected gently upon the magnationis Alexancia—in return for which (if he had waited for it, which he write in did not) he might have received a similar fuvour from that Estiperor.

Presidently did not) he might have received a support of Permist say, in answer to Clericus, that we think the want of Permist shown to the Lord Charterition in his Cours, on Thursday, the most disgraceful thing ever done collectively by the bar. We wish his Lordship could make them for I as they ought.

The letter from Lunester is under gonsideration, as well as Mr. Bridge's second packet.

Many other communications must stand over.

Many other communications must stand over.
We will look into the species to

Me will look into the mutter Caurenton alludes to.
Paul Potten's Letter (No. V.) is postponed till next week.

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THE VILLAGIE COQUETIE, a Novel in 3 vois.

THE LITERARY CHRONICLE of yesterday, Dec. I, contains besides Review, Original Articles and Miscellandes an entire Poem — Ademia, (460 lines,) by P. B. Styelley, on the Death of Keats. The stamped edition of the Literary Chrosicle has a brief notice of Political Evente, and circulates pret free, price 104; the unstamped edition in 66d, only. Published by Limbird. 355. Strand, Itwo doors dast of Exeter Change; beeld by Chapple, Pall Mark; Simpkin and Co. Stationers' Hall-rourt; Souter. St. Pan'le Church-vard; by the Bootsellers. Royal Exchange; and by all Vend is of Periodical.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The November Account, which closed on Wednesday, wit by no means eventual, exhibiting a fluctuation of 18 new entry, was synchronic eventual, exhibiting a fluctuation of 18 new entry and closing with Consols at 771, and for next Account Consols were done at 784 it since which they have been a little depriment, the closing price this avening being 781 buyers. Very little is doing in any description of Foreign Funds: Spanish with difficulty appear 5611; French 5 per cents. 89 and 90; Frussian Bonds 89; Danish 81 (nominal:)

FRENCH FUNDS, Nov. 22. 

#### BULL. JOHN

#### LONDON. DECEMBER 2.

WE are much inclined to opticism. "Whatever is, is right."

And, although a fine of ELEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS, and NINE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT, inflicted not on one but on three, fathers of families, are a severe trial of patience and principle, we still see so many motives of consolation, that we readily repeat, "Whatever is, is right."

eofi these, motives of consolution, let us begin at the smallest and the meanest. Every one who reads newspapers knows, that the greatest philanthropist in England is MR. HENRY GREY HESNETT—the most violent advocate of liberty the most strenuous consucer of criminal informations—the most tender-hearted of prison-visitors;—and yet this is the second time that at the suit of MR. HENRY GREY BENNEAT, three of us-tradesmen, whose business is suffering-bithers and husbands, whose wives and families are pining-are incarcorated because this generous friend of mankind was displeased at the mode in which we talked of him and one of his sisters.

We are not been going to defend what we said of either of the illustrious members of the irreproachable family of TENEBRULLE; we dare my we were very wrong, because we have had pretty convincing proof that Junian BATLEY thought me so. But the naked fact Itself is worth recordings and we entreat all the friends of LIBERTY. whether instignal or irrational, whether moderate or radical, to recollect that there is but one private man in Enu-Lawn who has twice consigned four of his fellow-creatures to jail, for offences connected with his own private feelinge. 14

That it will do some good, and we think it would do still more if a stanling could be taught to repeat our names, and this at the first close of his next speech in favour of liberty, and in consure of juils, the accusative bird should exclaim, Remember WHAYER," and at the second, " Remember Coorne," and at the third, "Remember Smackers," and at the fourth, " Remamber ARROWSMITH." And if. after these interruptions, he should still persist in his oration, and should attempt to entertain his auditory with his tones of compassion, and these crocodile tears for which he is renowned, it would not be amiss, that he should be further reminded, that three whole families with many athers depending upon them for business and a livelihood, are thrown into misery and desolution to vindicate the purity of his nable name, and to gratify the nice delicacy of his personal honour.

We believe, we do no more than justice in giving MR. HENRY GREY BENNETT the chief, if not the sole honour of this exploit: it is true that other members of his family figured (and a strange figure they made,) in the affidavits against us, but every one who knows them, as well as we do, must be satisfied that the beneficent and compassionate HENRY GREY was the real lender on this heroic

But we love to be just. There was one person of that Noble family who did not swear against us-her heart was really tender-and with the geatine dignity of virtue and of an irreproachable life, declined to apply to the dry and unsatisfactory remedy of the law, when she had conscious innocence and her own character to appeal to.

Let it not be said that we again unnecessarily introduce a female on the scene. The TANKERVILLE family have themselves brought their ladies forward, and we believe unparalleled in the annals of parental tenderness and family delicacy, that a mother should have been brought into a Court of Justice to swear an affidavit of the nature that appeared on this occasion under the name of LADY TANKERVILLE.

We are not comfortable in our prison; it was not comfortable to hear, the very day after our sentence, that an execution for the fine might be sent into our house, and that the implements of our trade, the beds of our wives, and the cradles of our children, were under the grasp of the law. But we solemnly declare, that we would not exchange conditions, humble and depressed as we are, for that of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the LORD OSSULSTON, and the HONOURABLE HENRY GREY BENNETT, who vindicated their sister's fame, by such a mode of action, AND WHO DRAGGED THEIR AGED MOTHER INTO COURT TO SWEAR AN USBLESS AFFIDAVIT, ON SO OVER-WHELMING A SUBJECT.

We beg our readers not to mistake this last consideration as one of our grounds of consolation: we are not yet have been sufficient at the stamp-office to secure

reduced so low as to pride durselves uptal

LORD OSBULSTON, or MR. BENNSTY. due respect for the Nobles of the haid? His willes we see amongst them such things as these, we look with film the maggots in amper, whose loathsome deformity is remark more visible, and more lasting, by the medium historic by a lunu natura, they happen to be placed." land

The things, God knows, are neither new north and But we have wasted too many these on make the our only excuse for such garrelity is to say to Ma. Bay, NBTT, AS COLONEL TITUS said to Chomwain - themet lessure you have given us, Sh, we think it but note by 

But we now come to more important matter? We are flued and imprisoned for a libel; and and imprisoned for a libel; ficiently disagreeable to us we need hardly may but like a toad, ngly and venomous,

and that jewel is, that the Judges have, in annual the public a measure by which they may antipunishment that awaits repeated and resterated blass against Gop, libels upon the Sovenness, attacksupin t CONSTITUTION, and slanders upon the private life of public man. Marin Shacari Ca Cini

The legal amount and extent of our crime lynch kip. LEY bus measured, perhaps, with more justice than we should have done; but of moral guilt-the intentional the heart-we are better judges than he 1 and, howing joying authority which has purished as as guilty; we houltake not to declare, that, in the eye of a Superior Justice, see eye into cent. That is to say, that we were actuated by sa perse matice and that we said what we did with the hope and design of checking a system of profligacy, which we thought dangerous to the morals of the country, and to the purity of the best and most beautiful - part pfallegish Te = od w

Why then, will it be asked, did we plead such as answer is very simple. Our lawyers advised us, that in the form in which the BENNETTS had put the cease, the TRUTH OF FALSEHOOD of our assertion was perfectly indifferent, and that in point of fact the only question that could go to a jury was, whether we had mublished that which the law designated as a libel. A house

We confess we had a great mind to bring this way and to enter on a defence;—we had collected meterials for that purpose.—Junius says somewhere, "That he had "collected facts that would have made the old Duke of "BEDFORD shake in his grave." We would not talk of our evidence in the same hyperbole, but we think we may say, without exaggeration, that it would have made the living shrink hato the dust. TOWNS TOWNS

Again, however, we were advised by our country all this would only make matters worse; and that any attempt to establish our moral innocence, anight yest much aggravate our legal guilt. 

But though we could not produce this mount axculate in the King's Bench, we owe it to outselves, to beauti Englishmen, to state it to the world. M. 10 20 gen Of the facts imputed to the late LANE, CAROLINE

WROTTESLEY we (it is hardly necessary to say) spere personally ignorant; we had not witnessed with our own eye or cars any part of the alleged transaction; but we solounly declare, that we did not invent one tittle of it that we had heard it from an hundred mouths; that we had read it in newspapers, and had seen it in caricutaus, and had never read or seen a contradiction of it. at signoff.

We have those newspapers and those recicely the we hould have produced them in the Court of King's Beach, but that our counsel, in his discretion and knowledge of the technicalities of the law, held them to be inadmissable.

LADY CAROLINE WROTTESLEY is therefore insecretbut it does not follow that we are guilty a We were charged with maliciously inventing the story. We assert, and we are prepared to preve, that, however false and however malicious the story may have been, it was not invented by us. We found it, as we before said, distinctly announced, and never, to our knowledge, contradicted, and we therefore repeated it as a matter almost of histers.

Again—we beg not to be misunderstood; we do not attempt a legal justification. Thus pure and clear as our motive was, we confess that the peace and honour of families, and above all of families coronetted with hereditary. ought not to be invaded on the authority of menerumours; and we are not disposed to quarrel with the law, which preserves from idle tittle-tattle the reputation of man or Nothing can

But in the eye of REASON, in the scale of Justice, in the nicety of HONOUR, there is a wide distinction between him who maliciously invents a falsehood, and him who, for a moral purpose, and without personal malice, repeats a story which he considers to be true, and which he relates as instructive; and we put ourselves in a more solemn manner, on our trial before GOD and our COUNTRY; and we confidently trust that in the minds of all dispussionate

say, that we feel the measure thealt out to us was excessive. For, see what it was one of our names would

#### HOAX UPON BULL.

THE TIMES, gladly catching from young LAMBTON'S Paper, the DURHAM CHRONICLE (upon which Paper, MR. SCARLETT so bitterly animadverted the other day, while moving for a criminal information against it) inserts the following paragraph in its columns of Thursday.

The following letter has been received by a publican in Gateshead, from the publisher of the notorious Joun Bull newspaper. What an eagerness to discover something! It unfortunately happens that the publican to whom the letter was addressed is not a tenant of Ma. Lambron, and the John Bull never, to the know-ledge of the landlord, was seen within his walls. Ma. Lambron has no temant of the same name as that of the person to whom the letter was addressed, who keeps a public-house :-

" Sin-It having been represented to me, that you have been or dered to quit the Black Bill Inn, in which you have been for many years a tenant of Mr. Labers 's, in consequence of a copy of John Bull having been seen on the table in your house, I shall feel particularly obliged if you will inform me by return of post whether that is a fact .- I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"R. T. WEAVER." "Office of Jone Bull, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London, Nov. 13, 1821."

Now, as we admit the letter, let us come to the facts. We received, on the 10th of last month, a communication, of which the following is a copy:

SIR—I think it proper to inform you of a circumstance which has lately taken place in this county. Mr. ROBINSON, the tenant of the Black Bull, in Chester-le-street, uperson who has many years rented the above. Inn from MR. LAMBTON, M.P. has lately been ordered to quit possession of the Inn, on account of it coming to the ears of Mr. I. that the John Bull had been seen lying on the table in his house.—I am, yours, &c. Thomas SLY: house.—I am, yours, &c. Durham, Nov. 8.

Declining, with even our opinion of young LAMBTON; to give credence to such an anecdote, and yet unwilling to suffer our circulation to be checked by threats and oppression should it have been true; we took a step which, we think, the bitterest of our enemies will allow was pradential, and which shows that we are now to be housed, and that we are not induced hastily to insert information, whether it arrives from an Italian Doctor in Paris from his residence in Leicester-fields, or from a Scotch friend with a flaming account of the conflagration of a noble Lady in the North, without some anthemsicated confirmation. We wrate to the person mentioned in the first communication. the letter above quoted, signed R. T. WEAVER.

To this letter we received, from Bir. Rominson, the landlord of the Black Bull, the following very cirl and proper answer.

Black Bull Imp Gateshead, 19th Mev 1921. SIR-A letter from you addressed to Mini Redinson, Black Bull Inn, Chester-le-street, dated 18th inst. has been forwarded to me kere; and an there is no person of the name of Robinson, who keeps any jun or public-house, with the sign of the Black Bull in Chester-le-street, or the meighbourhood, but anyself, your letter, I suppose, has been meant for me; and in answer to it, I have to inform you, that the house I occupy, does not belong to Man. LAND. rox, nor is he in any way connected with it; and the JOHN Bull newspaper is not taken in at my house, nor to my knowledge has a copy of it ever been within my doors.

will consequence of your letter, I have made enquiries, and and Ma. Lameron is not the owner of any inn or public house, with the sign of the Black Bull; and the information you have received; as stated in your letter to me, must bave been false. - I am, yours, &c.

- ROBERT ROBINSON. Here (as we see) there is no joke against us yet, and we are quite satisfied that our readers will confess we acted as we ought to have done in the affair.

But there is a joke behind-which is, that for all we know the facetious yellow LAMBTON tried to play off the trick upon us himself, and inveigle us into a quarrel whetein he might have the laugh against us-here he was mistaken, and we think we may chance to raise a smile against him-for it so happens that we have discovered the authors of the first letter, signed THOMAS SLY, conveying, the fale information.

The two persons who attempted this deception are, Al-PRED HEALY JOHNSON, clerk to MR. BROWN, barrister in Durham, a protegé of Lambron, and Edmund Cras-TER, son of MR. LAMBTON'S steward, a clerk in the office of MR. BROWNLOW, of Durham, MR. LAMBTON'S lawagent!

Considering the nature of the communication, and the object it had in view-there is a frequent recurrence of LAMBTON's name in it, -we say nothing-we only venture to observe, that we were determined not to be honzed, and that we never were howed during the whole affair; and that neither the DURHAM CHRONICLE nor its satellite the LONDON TIMES, appears to us to have taken anything by its motion.

The Dublin Journal received yesterday mentions the murder of Capt. Waters, who lived near Newmarket; and that an attempt

s made to assessmance a Mr. Wigglesworth, near Roscommon. The Courier of last night states, that Earl Tulbot and Mr. Grant ore to retire; and to be succeeded in the offices of Lord Lieutenant and Chief Segretary for Ireland by the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. R. Pecl.

idescritespirated Letters are daily pouring in from all parts of the country, with orders for next Tuesday Week, when a Pive Thousand Pound Prize is sure to be drawn, and must be gained at the very triding Risk of Two Pounds on a Whole Ticket, and Pour Shillings a Sixteenth-a circumstance ever kie wu before,--Harard and Co. Contractors.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH, TURSDAY.

The King va The West Middlesex Water Works This was an argument on a Rule Nisi, calling on the Company of Proprietors of the West Middlesex Water Works to show cause why a Writ of Mandamus should are issue, directed to the Company, commanding them to be on and join again to their Water Works, the pipes hareton fore used for supplying water to the premises in the occu-pation of the inhabitants of the several parishes of St. Pancras, St. Mary-le-hone, and Paddington, and to allow theth to onjoy the supply of water herefore enjoyed by them,

at the rates heretofore paid.

Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Denman, and Mr. Holt, this the shewed cause against the Rule; and Mr. Littledale, Mr.

Brougham, and Mr. Cooper, were heard in support of it.

The Lord Chief Justice was of opinion that the Mandamus ought not to be granted—he thought it very probable that Parliament and the Public might have been disble that Parliament and the Public might have been dis-appointed in one of the hories entertained from the com-petition among the Water Companies, but a very little attention might have enabled all persons to see that the competition was calculated to lead to the ruin of all the companies. It was manifest, from all that had been id-dressed to the Court on the one side and on the other, that the contest on the present occasion was the amount of the rate:—in that respect the present case differed entirely from that referred to in the argument (the Severit Ballway:) in that case the Company had been required by Act of Parliament to lay down, and for ever manufact. certain railway in a certain manner; no question did, or could, arise about the rate to be paid for the use of it, because the amount was fixed by the Act of Parliament; but the Company in violation but the Company, in violation of the Act, took up the road, and altogether refused to allow the public the accommodation of it on any terms whatever: the Court thought under the directions of that Act, (notwithstanding the parties were indictable) that a proceeding by Mandamus was a more prompt and speedy remedy. The great distinction between that case and the present, was, that there tinction between that case and the present, was, therefore they refused to do what the Act required—here the metall was not absolute, but a refusal only on the ground that they insisted on a higher rate than had been before paid, than the Proprietors thought ought to be paid.

The Court could not make this Rule and direct a supply at the former rate, unless they were of opinion that the sum the Company had agreed to take, was a sum from which they could not depart without the coasent of the inhabitants — (the point was thesefore presented to the Court in that way by Mr. Littledale)—that would be to say the Company should good; to receive a rate by which they would be ruined; it was better them should be an abundant supply of water at too high: a rate than no supply; it was impossible, therefore, for the Court to make the Rhie absolute in the terms asked. It was, however, competent to the Court, if they thought proper, to vary the terms of the Rule, and direct a Mandamus in another burn: then the next question for consideration was, whether the Court could direct the Company to supply water at a "res-Court could direct the Company to supply water at a court spineble, rate. Now, without saying whether the Court could find what was reasonable, and what was not, they company had ought not to grant a Mandamus, unless the Company had refused to supply at what they might deam a generalle The Court had no evidence of that kind at present. for the applicants relied principally on the rates originally taken. The Company say they found those rates would lend to their ruin, and therefore they were colleged to abandon them. There was some contradiction in the affidavits as to what was a reasonable rate. He did not, however, think the Court could be called on to grant the Writin that form; it was enough to say that, to dispose of the present motion. But he did not hint that the Court could, in any case, in the exercise of its discretion, grant a Mandamus in that form, considering that that which might be a reasonable rate in respect of one man (regard being had to the nature of his trade, or to the exigencies of his family) might be very unreasonable in respect to another; and the difficulty the Court would have of saying what was a reasonable in the court would have of saying what was a reasonable in the court would have of saying what was a reasonable rate in the court would have of saying what was a reasonable rate in respect to another; and the sonable rate would be found probably insuperable.

For these reasons the Court could not act in the way now asked, or in any other way,—and when the matter was originally before the Court, they all thought that Parliament was the only source of apposite remedy. It may, perhaps, be lamented, that when the act passed, some provision was not made fixing a maximum; if that had been done, these disputes could not have arisen; —whether it may be necessary hereafter to do it, it was for the wisdom of Parliament to consider, but it did not belong to the Court to intimate, much less to dictate upon. For these reasons the rule must be dis-charged;—he would say one word more,—admitting that the public hope had been disappointed as to the effect of competition, in another way it had been fully realized, for the supply which had been obtained by the introduction of the New Companies, was regular and abundant, and it was conveyed into the houses to a level to which it never was carried before, to the great convenience of the public .- Rule discharged.

We mention an imposition which was practised very generally at the west end of the town, on Friday evening, by various newscryers, who paraded the streets with a pretended second Edition of the Courier, announcing the assassination of the Earl Tulbot in Dublin, by which false pretence they fraudulently sold many copies of the Paper, which proved to be nothing but the common edition of the evening. We think it right to bring this to the notice of the proprietors and conductors of the Journal in question, that they may devise some means of checking a practice, which, to a less respectable publication, would be seriously disadvantageous.

We are happy to find that all the charity of the Whigs is not engrossed by Wilson and Wood—a new subscription is started in yesterday's Chronicle for the orphan of the late Mr. Dayidson, who was hanged for high-treason with the much-respected Mr. Thistlewood, the year before last. We are unable to express the anxiety which we feel for the success of this pativitic undertaking. A good martyr, like a good horse, cannot be of a bad colour, and we are confident, that to ensure it patronage, we need only mention, that among the partizans of this noble Black, who perished in his country's cause, the following mamos stand conspicuous—Mr. Languara One Pound

Languara Wood Ditto

Albernan Wood Or Sixpence

Thention is everything, and this tribute of respect to the memory of departed virtue is, we must say, highly creditable to the Whigs in general, and the illustrious personages whose names we have quoted in particular.

in the goodness of our intentions, we involved every indi-vidual of our partnership in the responsibility. It was shown to the Court, on affidavit, that only one of us know of the paragraph before it was inserted—that immediately after an all three concurred in stilling the offensive action, and that we went to the expense of publishing a new edition, with that onission; that this was our first affence; that none of us had ever been questioned in a Court of Justice before; and that the libel (such as it was) involved sone of the higher interests of society—neither blasphemling Gon, nor sishonouring the Kino. We, therefore, ask those who may have attended to the scale of punishment directly awarded in such cases, whether they were not surprinted to see TRANS PERSONS, under such circumstances, so heavily fined, and imprisoned for such long and equal 110 17 E. R. 202

lefficie of us had been even more heavily fined, and the charmore heavily imprisoned, we still might have been enabled, by the exertions of him, whose confinement were shortest, to carryon our trade, to put bread into the mouths of our children, and to make efforts for discharging the when; but as the matter has been arranged, if it had been designed not to punish as temporarily, but to ruin us outright, the thing could have hardly been more effectually

Two of us, SHACKELL and ARROWSMITH, are printers The an extensive scale: we had, as is well known to the literoldd; several most valuable and unful publications in diahit; maningst others, a Polyglott Bible and Prayer Book, The style of which, we flatter ourselves, would deserve ap-Probation; yet for this single paragraph in John Bull, He are visited with a punishment which paralyzes our Appeares; and condemns our property to the waste, if not to being with, which must be expected from the sudden absence

of his seems to us (but we may be wrong) somewhat hard sell 3 what follows seems still harder. It was stated by the Counsel who was hired to speak in aggravation of our putrafeful office with a zeal that seemed to want no stimuus from pay-it was stated, that after all, we were not Tible guilty persons—that we were poor "men of straw!" treate confessed, had the obstinate integrity of not betraying

the real author of the paragraph. New it seems to us ... but we are no doubt prejudicedis strange kind of logic to charge us with one kind of with the ware charged with being keen and cutting satisfies-with having invented, but of more malice, a gratuitous falsehood, and of having Endwingly and accounty circulated it. That was the starger at

When Lawyer SCARLETT invoked the vengeance of the Court upon us, it was for a set of offences, not only different, but coverant. He said that we were ignorant tradesmen, incapable of writing such a libel; that we probably knew nothing of parties so exalted in life; that we therethe file wave not not under by malice ourselves, and, in fact, had to Mare the the real girle, but that we deserved the whole vengeance of the Court because we persisted in shielding fidin justice the real criminal.

TM THOUS this latter may be a very serious and punishable offence, but it is now the offence for which we were in-? 1-10 Biotech a st is not: the effence to which we pleaded guiltyor 1984s not the effence for which we nominally were punished and handy thanks be to Gov, it is not an offence of which we

Though in humble life, we are Englishmen, and, therefore, men of honour; and it is not the venal prating tion of such dorid inanity as SCABLETT, nor even the awful frowns of the Bench itself, which shall ever make us betray a confidence that is reposed in us, or seek for self-security in the sacrifice of a friend.

We know not how far the latter circumstance may have been dwelt on by the Court in pronouncing their sentence; ! We comess we were not enough at our case to attend criti-Stally to all that fell from the learned Judge. The awful Timerds and ELMEN HUNDRED POUNDS-CONFINED 10 SHOW NINE MORRIS, AND TO BE FARTHER CONFINED TILL SUCH PLEE WAS PAID, AND SECURITIES TO BE FOUND IN FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS EACH, were not lost

We beg pardon of our readers for taking up so much of th matters relating solely to ourselves; yet, as we are impelled thereto by an instinct common to human mature, we hope we shall be excused; and thus we beg leavesto exemplify it :-

Nothing can be less amusing than a broken leg; and yet, A you kappen to fall into the company of a person who has n you happen to last into the company of a person who has once suffered that misfortune, you must observe with what apparent satisfaction he gives you a lengthened history of the accident. So it is with us;—our situation is far from agreeable—the sentence of the King's Bench has in fact broken six legs amongst us; not one of us can stand—we sentill asserted. are all prestrate; and the little consolation which we have is to tell our readers, even to the minutest particular, the strange coincidence of accidents by which our legs were broken.

We trust that we shall be forgiven for this explanation; it is, we hope, excusable on account of our sufferings; it is, we believe, accessary to our personal reputation;—and we trust that we shall make this imprisonment of ours. almost as useful as our former efforts have been, even by the avoral of our antagonists.

graphs from this paper, pub-We have often schooled passage lished some years back, and opp it has more recently given to the world, and the effect of their contradictory character has been striking enough; but we could not have anticipated anything in the way of

absurdity and imponsistency equal to that which follows :
ADMAN.

"ADMAN.

"He conducted himself after the order for execution had arrived "He conducted himself after the order for execution had arrived with becoming firmness, and would have been perfectly resigned, had not his reflections their excitations that he was about to suffer the severest spatence of the law, while manny posteriors of guilt, had been suffered to escape i but for this ownsideration, he said, he could have been his doors with transmilling. It is not stranger that the leasts which has hilberts been spatened to the utterers of factor of the law, should have he militied, and so the order of the present instance, then one or present previously so respectable, and so unpractised in transactions of this nature, and after a Learned Judge had declared that the recommendation? But these are a few only of the anomalies arising from penalties of excessive a few only of the anomalies arising from penalties of excessive a security, See See See See .—Times, Thomas Ly, Nov. 22, 1881.—"

From the same Paper of Monnar, Nov. 26, same Year.

FROM THE SAME SUBJECT.

FROM THE SAME PAPER OF MONRAY, NOV. 26, SAME YEAR.

We are anxious not to be misinderstood in the remarks which we made in our last member upon the execution of Cochina, as if we were apposed to any referm a our principal code, or to the misinguism of capital punishments. On the contrary, we have in various articles exposed the mischiels resulting from a too severe system of criminal law. All that we necessary consenses for man, that while capital punishments existed for the forgery of sank bills, that undappy man and his fellow suffered were the most proper observe twat tools as security were the most proper observe twat tools as security was an analysis.

Verdict on the OLD TIMES -Insanitu.

#### MORNING CHRONICLE.

IT is with reluctance we notice the poor out CHRONICLE but as it crows a little on Monday at our scattance, must take the liberty of casting our eye towards it.

It calls us an "infamous: Paper," ... a secret gang of literary micreauth in the pursuit of their detestable labeling. Now, what nomenae all this is ; does the CHRONICLE AS verthe the names of those who contribute to its columns at the foot of their communications?—Are not all newspaper writers " a secret gang 21 off they were not, their ochbrations would be quite useless. If Ma, Piatz were to stand up in a coffee-room, and talk the language of the Morning Chronicae, we have very little doubt but that samebody would stop him; and we are quite sure at all seinebody would stop nim; and we are quite sure it. An intents that nobody would either be dictated to or per-solded by him. It is the magical mysterious word WE, which is the garrets of these persons, which gives the weight and currency to their opinion. There is not a resider of the Chronicus who does not consider himself. (and for all we know justly) a fair match for MR. PIRIE, or any of his "gentlemen assistants," at an argument, but there are hundreds of them who would not have the tecrify to question what they saw in print.

angry with, and therefore we shall not enter into a serious description of what we should call a "hiterary miscreant;" but we think the CHROMOLES itself might furnish out a specifien or two of the animal in the highest state of persistation.

That our labours are detested by the CHRONICLE we can early imagine, at least judging by a reciprocity of feeling; for we most candidly declare; that to us, men who labour to bring the Sovermen into contempt—to vilify the heapes who have saved and exalted us—to spandalise ladies of the highest blood with falsehoods of their own invention and to lampoon and ridicule all "that are put in authority ever them," are the most detestable of Gon's creatures.

But we will come to a plainer and easier understanding with this CHRONICLE. It calls BULL infamous:—let them take every paper we have published, since the death of that unhappy woman, with whom indelicacy and inde-cency were inseparably associated, and point out to us, one

rency were inseparably associated, and point out to us, one paragraph objectionable (except to them on the same of politics) which has appeared in descolumns.

The CHRONICLE thinks: that Bulk is beaten, but the CHRONICLE is mistaken—worfully mistaken. Under the impression that some direful accident would befal us, the Chronicle is bold and impudent ; and deres us; "he talks of the peace of families !"—We have warned him once, and me now work him note, and we now warh him again—and he may rely upon our keeping our word: although the Rayragand Docton's land is difficult to decypher, our compositors will be able to make it off, and out the correspondence we before alluded to SHALL COME; a correspondence which will place the Whig character on its proper level. We have withheld it in pley to private families; but if we are galled, or if the Chronicle calls names, we will rip up the whole affair, and chew to the world, not only the LITERARY, but the POLI-

### MR. WILSON.

WE have the satisfaction of laying before our readers a distinct admission and positive proof under MR. WILSON'S OWN HAND, of the truth of all that we have said about his unjustifiable assumption of the style of SIR ROBERT. We have under our eyes his famous work upon Egypt, printed

in 1803, two years after the alleged Knighthood.

Now, this work, which was brought out in the largest quarte, on the finest paper, and with every circumstance of Charlatonism, upon which Wilson could at that time venture, bears upon its ample title that it is written by

"ROBERT THOMAS WILSON, Enight of Maria Theresa, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Hom-

pesch's Hussars.

No one ever denied that he was Lieutenant-Colonel of Bompesch's Hussars, and a Knight of Maria Theresa; but what we have always asserted, and what he in this titlepage confesses is, that he was not, and did not at first pretend to be a Knight of these realms, by the style and title be now assumes. of

"SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON, KAT!."

THEATRICALS.

WB are serry to inform our readers that the gentleman who furnishes us with critiques on the theatres, has met with a most severe accident by the bursting of a gun, which deprives us of our weekly socice of the drama for the present Number; we have every reason to believe, from the information which has reached town, that his speedy recovery may be looked for, in the mean time (to use the cant of the stage,) we beg of our readers " their would indulgence."

IRELAND.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I observe that you published my last communication as one from a correspondent, sithough I had written it in the assumption of the person of the editor; you are the best judge of these matters, and I now address you in the way which I think you like best.

The lefter which I wrote to you on the 18th of October was received, as far as I have been able to learn, with complete provides sence in last warms and with some show of plete acquiescence in IRELAND, and with some shew of doubt in England.—The Mountag Cumenters, of which one copy comes to this city, I have read at the Newsmoon, and I have discovered that without maining you or me, it specied at us both; as it specied at us I regret it did not hame us;" its meers are the best sort of faure that ayeli a newspaper can give.

But, I ask you, did I not tell you truth? has not ever word which I write in anticipation been proved in fact The Morning Chronicle and its wretched associates talk of these unhappy disturbances as connected with politics, and they would make my LORD LIVER POOL responsible for the murder of Mr. GOING.

if it, were true, why are all intermediate steps to be jumped over? and why are LORD TAIROT and MR. GRAWE to be irresponsible for what occurs in them own departments, while LORD LIVERPOOL is made responsible for what

while LORD LIVERPOOL is made responsible our what does not occur in his?

At told you before, and I tell you sgalin; that the disturbances in ERRLAND are anything but political, or to be cured by political remedies; they are nothing but; and said, robbing and marder, and only to be cured by the MALLANES.

Car county gentlemen crysont for trappes, thoops, will restrain if they cannot pacify the district shey occupy: but we have had murders committed within sight and hearing the trappes of the trappes.

of the troops, and even the troops themselves have been audaciously attacked.

The whole squabble is about the price of land—what you call RENT in ENGLAND, which in TRELAND the common people consider as plunder, and which the landlord car-ries off as if it were booty.

You will have fine writers on both sides of the question who will account for these disturbances by party reasons; I write to you by the light of the burning houses of my neighbours, and protest to you before 6.00, that there are no other parties in the affair than those who live on the land and want to pay no rent, and those who live by the land, and wish to get some income from their estates.

A family of seventeen persons have been burned alive: in other times I could not have written such a line without indescribable horror—it is now become an article of news have it is a logical proof of my former argument, for it is coolly stated in the Leinster Journal, after a detail of this most brutal transaction, that SHEA, the hand of the unhappy family of sufferers, was a land-pubber; in other words, he offered the highest price for the hind, as others in the market offered the highest price for potates.

the market offered the highest price for potates.

I do not like to dwell on these more atrocious transactions; they give you in England a wrong impression of the subject—you cannot understand a lowering of some effected by burning a whole family to death, and from guch a horrid consequence you are inclined to asgue, that the original motive must be equally despense. It is no such thing; Shea and his innocent family were burned to death,—Aye, in the year 1821,—in the lasses of our admirable nation of IRELAND—the flower of generosity—courage—and chivalrous feeling, seventeen men, women, and children, and the majority women and children, were burned. drem, and the majority women and children, were burned to death, because SHEA offered five and "twenty shillings an acre for land for which the landlord before could only obtain twenty-one.

Why need I waste your paper or your patience—the principles which I give you are clear and distinct—every body can understand them, and every body can compare them with the results; and neither you not the Morning Chronicle can personale mankind out of their senses, or pershade its that a horde of robbers are an assemblage of

political traitors.

As to the local Government of IRELAND, Lacquit R in a great measure of all this mischief.—MR. GRANT has a great measure of all this mischief.—MR. GRANT has never done anything—LORD TALBOT was never capable of doing anything—their influence, therefore, (if any) must have been negative.—I care not how soon they are both restored to that private life for which they seem fitted; but, I will do them the justice to say, that if they had been men of spirit and talent, and in every respect the reverse of what they are, they could not now arrest the progress of the mischief, which, as I have said, has its roots in a soil not within their domain.

The great fault of the diagrament was MR. GRANT's

The great fault of the Government was MR. GRANT'S ridiculous praises of the Catholic Priests, and his insidious lowering of the Magisterial authority; he is now reaping the bitter fruits of his popularity—but unfortunately soure we. I wish you would suggest to Mn. GRANT the reads no

lrish letters, but perhaps reads John Bull, I wish you would suggest to him to issue a gircular to those well-disposed Catholic Priests who have the tranquillity of Ireland in their hands, requiring them forthwith to pacify the country; and instead of shoeting and burning, to have recourse to the mitigated vengeauce of tarring and feathering-it would be too much to ask them to keep the coun-

try quiet altogether. You shall hear from me occasionally if I survive the collection of the Michaelmas rents, but I have great doubts on that point; I must starve if I do not get them, I shall be murdered if I do; in either case you will lose a correspondent, and obtain an additional proof of the truth of your

argument.—I am, Sir, Limerick. Nov. 22, 1821.

PEMALE BIALE SOCIETIES!

Sin.—Your readers generally chassisoland, miss "a good thing." It bowersh who an always ing a charp. "leok out! (that way, here produced in the proceedings of a Meeting the basishing you up! about.

In your account of the proceedings of a Meeting of City of London, of a certain Society of Meeting the beauty of this barren's cracen) lambally infinitely the desire of promytgating the basispates, who has stranged outsted to insert the following with a stranged outsted to insert the following with a stranged ander officers.

add to their numbers!!!! - I am, Bir, your w

TO JOHN BULE ... ... -I kave taken in your paper from its first tion, and have frequently fought serious battles in you behalf with friends, whose sentiments have not coincided with sours; your paper of yesterday his

negion an manhers and situation, and already bever Plan asked by more than one individual what I have now to see for my friend "John Bull, "some of the variable as the with respect to Camman, you say, "if they have fositable mongh to believe an attorney." I have you the paragraph again and again, and do not see that I can have the contraction than the contraction of the c paragraph again and again, and do not see that if the many other, construction than that an atterney is see the delegate. I am convinced you are too liberat to signal, a whole prefession; because sometof its companied as whole prefession; because sometof its companied of men would be exempt? Whether your expression of men would be exempt? Whether your expression bear a slifenest construction, or whether it possess. Input inadvertence, I think in justice to yourself in the transfer attacked, some explanation is due. "Your the parties attacked to enter into a visition at the folly to enter into a visition and that a fee feeling of the your own good squarement that a feeling in the proof attack the see feeling the good square, and that a feeling is the proof of the

It would be lolly to enter into a visite at the second standard and feesion alluided to, your own good stand, and standard resident, must resident to the remark, feeling assignt adout will take the earliest opportunity of removing that anoughlised censure, which, I am convinced it was far from your intention to pass, by the expression in the standard from your intention to pass, by the expression in the standard from your intention to pass, by the expression in the standard from your intention to pass, by the expression in the standard from your intention to pass, by the expression in the standard from your intention to pass, by the expression in the standard from your intention to pass, by the expression in the standard from your intention to pass the expression in the standard from your intention to pass the expression in the standard from your intention to pass the expression in the standard from your intention to pass the expression in the standard from your attention to pass the expression in the standard from your attention to pass the expression in the standard from your attention to pass the expression in the standard from your attention to pass the expression in the standard from your attention to pass the expression in the standard from your attention to pass the standard from

We are quite glad that this gentleman has written as it affords us an opportunity of explaining away at apparent illiberality—we respect the profession of the line, and are above all vulgar prejudices. Many attention have risen to the highest grades in that profession and the Beach itself exhibits proofs of the injustice of a sprengar consists against them; but an Irish gentleman is not additionally from a disreputable one. When we will have the standard of the rises of relieving an attorney—we mean under the rises of relieving an attorney—we mean under the life in the life is a confidential correspondent of the life.

DRAR JOHNNY On the part of many of the this quarter of the kingdom town in the fer the purpose of obtaining some That

we are very enxious.
We have observed, that it has been stated in the We have observed, that it has been started in the Medical Papers, namely, the Old Times and the Medical Chronicle, that in consequence of the late Quinn which the Committee appointed for conflucting the arbitrarious hady, have put on end to the collection of the strain and the late of Massas. Cours and Co. in the Strand, have of Massas. Cours and Co. in the Strand, have a self-late the service of plate being stocked and all the money so collected into the house of Massas. Cours and Co. in the Strand, have a self-late and the service of plate being stocked and all the service of plate being stocked and the service of plate being stocked and the service of plate being stocked and the service of the service of plate being stocked and elegant manner that he erected in some conspicuous collucted and by the members which distinguished that exalted presonage. Now, Johnny, what we wish to know is, the name of the united kingdom—the sums subscribed by each person, and the total amount paid into the basicing bouse

person, and the total amount paid into the banking of Massas. Courrs and Co. and by whom peid in. It all or any part of this information could be obtained. through your widely circulated paper, it would graftly wonderfully, the public at large, and none more so in particular, than your constant reader.

Plymouth, 17th November, 1821

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Can you, or any of your correspondents, him me whether "the Greslam Committee" are scrious, or only joking, when they advertize that "Lectures will be real every day during Term, ever the Royal Exchange!"
Deing au idler in 10wn, I have attended very regularly at the top of the stairs leading to the apartment where the words
"Lecture Room" are inscribed, but have not hitherto had an opportunity of being edified by hearing, or even seing the Lecturer.—Your obedient servant, Sweeting's Alley.

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Nawhatson-green, Middlesse, Nos. 14, 1898. — Vierma, Dec. 29, 1816.

To Mesats, Rowland and Son. Kirby street, Hatton-graden, London.

Gentlemes, — in consequence of the good effects of your Macassar Oil, I have it imposumand from his imperial Majesty the Emperor of altithe Russias, that you will, without delay send the sum of ten guineas worth to the Euperor of Russia, St. Petereburgh, and receive the amount of the same from his Excellency Counted Lieven, his Majesty & Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain. I have the honour to be, &c. — JAMES WYLIE.

A ROWLAND and SON respectfully caution the Public against spurious Macassar Oil. Their's is the original and gennine, which for many years has been universally alumired for improving the growth of hair, producing beautiful curls, and tendering it soft and glossy: in short, it adds to the hair a superlative beauty. Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; 10s.6d., and One Guinea per bottle.

Said, wholesale, retail, and or exportation, by the sole Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON. No. 1 corner of Kirby street; the first turning on the right in Hatton-garden, Holborn, London; and by appointment, by Messas, Henries, Titchbo

DIAL WEIGHING MACHINES.

MARRIOTT having obtained His Majesty's Royal Letters
Patent, for an invaluable improvement in WEIGHING MACHINES. egal eave 1000 et to the Public, as the most per-fect & useful article forthat pur pose ever constructed plicity, expedition, & portability, it stands unrivalled, shews the weight of any article Ounce to a Ton, with.

out the use of Weights, thereby saving time and labour. Being perfectly portable, it may be used in any si nation—its universal utility must therefore he undeniable for Domestic purposes; is Shops, Warchouses, Coach, Ofices, Market Houses, Barns, on Mhaifs, at Races and Fairs, for Caidle, Corn., Hay, &c. or for loading heavy Articles; it may be at ached to the chain of a Crane, and shew the weight at the fime of craning; it is also peculiarly well adapted for the Foreign Markets. From its extreme simplicity, it is scarcely mossible to be inaccurate; yet if it ever should be so, there is an adjusting Seriew, which will instantly correctift.

possible to be inaccurate; yet if it ever should be so, there is an adjusting Sorew, which will instantly correctit.

Hit MARRIOTT having also made considerable improvements in his PATENT KITCHEN COOKING APPARATUS, feels a confidence in recommending it to the Public, as a most complete Article for Roasting Enking, Boiling, and Steaming, with economy in fuel, by wore moderate-sized Fire, and with a constant supply of from Twelve to Twenty Gallous of Hot Water; also Warm Closets for airing Linen, keeping Dinner hot, heating Plates, Diskes, &c.; the Cooking Utensils are never solied, and it is a positive Cure.for a Smokey Chinney. Kitchens fitted up, with Steam Ap; aratus, empracing all the laye improvements; also Baths, Conservatories, Halls, Staircases, and Buildings, headed by Steam, upon a principle of perfect seedrity; and equal diffusion of lates.—An improved Patent Spring Roasting Jacks to obviate the necessity of weights or pullies.—The whole may be seen daily in use at the Patenter's Manufactory, 64, Pleets'reet, London; or had of most of the respectable frommovers throughout England. N. B. Smokey Chinners cared anythiosophical principles.

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#### POLICE.

POLICE.

LAMBETH-STREET.—On Wednesday, William Arthur Bret, a respectable looking middle-aged man, was fully committed for trial to the Chelmstord Sessions, charged with having feloniously forged and uttered a bill for 2101. payable at the house of Messrs. Chapman and Co. Great St. Thomas Apostle. The prisoner made no defence; he was clerk to a solicitor in the country.

UNION-HALL.—On Wednesday, Joseph Decker, a man attired in a rather primitive style; with a cloak wrapped round his body, a leather girdle round his loins, a long beard, barefooted and bareheaded, with a staff in his hand, a native of Boston, in America, was charged by the Rector's Warden of Camberwell with being an impostor and a vagabond, and with creating a riot on Monday night at Camberwell. On Monday afternoon, a female, one of Decker's followers, appointed to meet him at Camberwell, for the purpose of being there baptized by him in the Surrey canal. On the arrival of the prisoner on the bank of the canal, he commenced preaching, and he soon had a large congregation, who at first paid great attention to his address, which was delivered in a peculiar style of simplicity. On the arrival of the female who was to be immersed, he offered up a prayer on her behalf. The people paid great attention (excepting some rude boys, badwomen, and some low fellows) till he took the woman by the hand (she having fastened her clothes down to the lower, part of her legs), and led her into the canal, when they began to shout and huzza, and throw dead dogs and cats into the water. He took his station in the water by the woman's side, and having put one hand to her shoulder, and held lier bands with his other hand, he addressed her—"Art thou a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, and that he died to save sinners?" The female answered, "I believe in Jesus, my God and my Redeenier." He then, lifting his eyes to heaven, exclaimed, "My dear sister, as a follower of the Divine example of the crucified Jesus, and as a believer in Him, I baptize thee, in the Name of the F

PRON COPFINS.—St Andrew's, Holbern, in the City of London, and County of Middlesex.

A Ta VESTRY MEETING, held on Tuesday, 27th November, 1821, an advertisement having been rend from one of the public papers, stating, that Parishes may not impose extra Pees for interment in IRON COPFINS.—IT WAS RESOLVED, That, to prevent any inconvenience to the inhabitants of this Parish, and to others, who may intend to inter their relatives or friends, in any of the Church-vards, or Burying-grounds of this Parish, that Notice be forthwith published in the public papers, that the Right Hon. Lord Stowell, formerly Sir William Scott, then Vicar-tieneral, has confirmed the table of dues in this parish, imposing a fee of 101, for a parishioner, and 201, for a non-parishioner, buried in such Iron Coffins, in addition to all fees otherwise due and pavable.—A true copy from the minutes.

NEW SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY.

Just published, price 7s. 6d. Part the Third, of SYSTEM of UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY.—By M. MALTER BRUN, Editor of the "Annales des Voyages," &c.

Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London; and Adam-Black, Edinburgh.

The Publishers have made arrangements for combining, with a correct.

Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London; and Adam Black, Edinburgh.

The Publishers have made arrangements for combining, with a correct translation of this aluable werk, which is now in course of publication at Paris, such additions as alterations as are rendered necessary by recent changes and discoveries, including a more accurate and detailed account of the British empire and its dependencies. The work is to be completed in the original, each containing 665 pages of letter-press, nearly double the quantity of an ordinary volume. The Translation is printed on fine demy paper, and will be published quarterly, in parts, or half vols. price 7s. 6d each.

DR. WHITTAKER'S HISTORY OF YORKSHIRE.

Just published, Part 6, in folio, on fine demy paper, 2l. 2s. and on superroyal drawing paper, with Indian paper proof impressions of the plates, price 4.4s. of

GENERAL HISTORY of the COUNTY of YORK.—By

Price 4l. 4s. of

GENERAL HISTORY of the COUNTY of YORK.—By
THOMAS DUNHAM WHITTAKER, LL.D. F.S.A. F.R.S.
Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster-raw; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. Cheapside, London; and Robinson and Hernaman, Leeds.

and Hwist, Robinson, and Co. Cheapside, London; and Robinson and Bernaman, Leeds.

WALKER'S GAZETTEER, BY CAPPER.

Just published, in Svo. price 15s. bound, (with 14 Maps) a New Edition, of THE UNIVERSAL, GAZETTEER; being a concise Description, alphabetically arranged, of all the Nations, Kingdoms, States, Towns. Empires, Provinces, Cities, Oceans, Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Towns. Empires, Provinces, Cities, Oceans, Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Towns. Empires, 1998.

Towns, Capes, &c. &c. in the known World: the Government, Manners, and Religion of the Inhabitants, with the Extent, Boundaries, and Natural Productions, Manufactures and Curiosities of the different Countries. Containing several Thousand Places not to be net with in any similar Gazetteer.—By JOHN. WALKER, M.D. Revised, considerably enlarged, and improved, by B. P. CAPPER.

London: Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington; J. Cuthell: J. Nunn; Seatcherd and Letterman; Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown; Harvey and Darton; Lackington and Co.; J. and A. Arch; John Richardson; J. Mawman; W. Baynes and Son; A. K. Newman and Co.; Shetwood, Neely, and Jones; Baldwin, Cradeck, and Joy; J. Booker; R. Scholey; G. Cowle and Co.; Ogle, Duncan, and Co.; G. and W. B. Whittaker, S. R. Saunders; G. Mackie; Wilson and Sons, York; and Stirling and Slade, Edinburgh; of whom may be had,

2. WALKER'S UNIVERSAL ATLAS; for the Use of Schools: containing 27 coloured Maps, price 12s.

taining 27 coloured Maps, price 12s.

Just published, price 3s. 6d. in boards, the Second Edition of

PLAIN REMARKS on the FOUR GOSPELS, for the Henefit
of uninstructed persons, and adapted to the use of Schools and Families.

By the Rev. JAMES SLADE, M.A. Visar of Bolton, and Prebendary of

By the Rev. JAMES SLADE, M.A. Viear of Bolton, and Archael Chester.

Printed for F. C. and J. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Archael Chern, Pall Mall'; sold also by Rivingtons and Cochran, 148, Strand; of whom may be had, by the same Author.

2. ANNOTATIONS on the EPISTLES, being a Continuation of Mr Elsley's Annotations on the Gospels and Acts, and principally designed for the use of Candidates for Holy Orders, 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

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NEW GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

Just published, handsomely printed in 8vo. (doub's columns) Part XI.—9s. of HE EDIN BURGH GAZETTEER; or, GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY; comprising a complete Body of Geography, physical, political, statistical, and commercial; accompanied by an Atlas, constructed by A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to the Prince Regent.

Printed for Arch. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London.

Conditions:—1. This work will extend to six volumes, 8vo. elegantly printed, each volume to consist of 50 sheets, or 800 pages letter-press.—2. The price of each volume will be ils. in boards; and, in order to suit every class of purchasers, the work will come out periodically, in parts, or half volumes, price 9s. each.—3. A part, or half volume, will appear every three months.—4. The Atlas, consisting of 53 maps, engraved in the first style of the art, may be had along with the Gazetteer, price 11. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) neatly half bound; coloured copies, 21. 12s. 6d. boards.

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MEE HOLY BIBLE, embellished with new Engravings, by CHARLES HEATH, from Designs by RICH. WESTALL, Esq. R. A. Published by Hurst, Robinson, and Co. 90, Cheapside, Londen.

The Engravings, which are entirely new, have been in progress nearly four years, and the whole now being completed, will ensure a punctuality of publication which, with works of Art, can rarely be calculated upon.

A few sets of Proo! Impressions of the Plates are printed for separate sale upon India Paper, on Columbire 4to. The price of those before the writing, is Sl. ss. and with the writing, 6f. 6s.—Proofs, Columbire 4to, not, on India Paper, on Columbire 4to. The Plates are printed for separate sale upon India Paper, on

price 41. 14s. 6d.

"These Illustrations of Hoty Writ, are decidedly the test, both respects design and execution, which have been, as yet, offered to the Polis this form."—Literary Gazette.

CHEAP ADVENTURE.—SWIFT and Co. are selling the by which a Prize of £5,000 must, and many other Capitals may, be gained for the following small Risk, viz.:—On a Sixteenth, 4s.; an Eighth, 7s. 6d.; a Quarter, 13s.; a Half, £1. 5s.; and a Whols Ticket, £2.—Purchasers on this Plan, whose Numbers may be strawn Blanks or small Prizes on 14th December, as well as those whose Shares then remain undrawn, and who do not choose to keep them for the chance of the last Day's Drawing, may return them, and receive back the Money they cost, (except the small Sunsabove stated) at No. 11, Poultry, 12, Charing-Cross, or 31, Aldgate High street; where Two Capital Prizes of the present Lottery have been sold in Shares.

Shares.

£5,000 CERTAIN, with the CHANCE of OTHER CAPITALS—RISK only FORTY SHILLINGS, on the 11th DECEMBER.

CARROLL, the Contractor, begs to inform the Public, that all Purchasers between the 20th of November and 11th of December, will be allowed to return their Tickets or Shares a five taking the chance of the next day, when a Prize of £5,000 at least is sure so be drawn, and nearly the whole of the Money will be given back, by which the risk of loss is reduced to the following trifling sums, viz.:—Whole Ticket, 2l. Half, 1l. Quarter, 13s. Eighth, 7s.6d. Sixteenth. 4s.

The Wheel is very rich, and contains—One Prize of 30,0001; Three of 5,0001; One of 2,0001; One of 1,0001; Three of 5001; Three of 3001; loss closes other Prizes of 1901; 501. &c. &c. and Not Two Blanks to a Prize, all to be drawn in Two Days. 11th and 20 h December.

Tickets and Shares are selling at CARROLL'S fortunate Offices, 19, Cornshil, and 28, Oxford-street; where Scheimes, with full particulars, are delivered gratis.—No. 11,485, 2 Prize of £30,000 Money, drawn on Tuesday, November 20, was sold in Shares by CARROLL.

CARDS of Terms of a respectable CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. In the Neighbourhood of Camden Hill, Revsligton, may be had at Messys. T and O. Underwood, Booksellers, 32, Flect-street, and at Mr. Hailes's Museum, Piccadilly.

Camden Hill, Kevsington, may be had at Mesers, Tiand C. Underwood, Booksellers, 32, Flect-street, and at Mesers, Tiand C. Underwood, Booksellers, 32, Flect-street, and at Mr. Hailes's Museum, Plecadilly.

PROS PECTUS of the LONDON WINE COMPANY, No. 141, FLERT. STREET, which commence on Thursday, 29th November.

I Pon the announcement of an Undertaking, of no ordinary magnitude, the Proprietors feelle proper to submit to the consideration of the Public the following view of its objects and arrangements. The London Wine Company, arear having occupied the greater part of the stressent year in building and fitting up appropriate Premises, take loave to announce their intention of commencing Business on the 29th instant. These Premises are situated in the extensive Court, the entrance to which is by the Gateway, 141, Fleet-street; and comprehending the whole of the inner Court, are formed upon a scale fully adequate to the transaction of business of the atmost magnitude. The Cellars, which are peculiarly dry and spacious, are at present stocked, and will always contain from 30,000 to 40,000 Dozens of the choicest Wines, of every class and country.

But although his Company feel it necessary thus to conform with the usual mode of giving publicity to the nature and extent of their Establishment, they would rather invite direct and personal examination of its merits, as they aim at no other preference than that which they may be really found to deserve; and having taken the utmost care to be furnished with none but genuine Wines, of the best flavour and quality, they offer that invitation with peculiar confidence. As they cannot, however, calculate upon general attention to any invitation or address of mere anonymous authority, especially after the frequent delusions to which the Public have been subjected, the Company think it proper to declare, that with them originated, and by them is at present conducted, the LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, 25. Loagate-fill; with all its extensive remifications. The success of this com

and the consistent residuals of their dealings: and resolving to make the same system the rule of their conduct in their new Establishment, they cannot doubt of success.

But having sensibly felt the good effect of that system, it would be a dereliction of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the Public, as well as of the duty which they owe to the public, as well as of the duty which they owe to themselves, to hazard their obvious interest by any departure from its principle, or by any recaration of its character. Looking, indeed, to permanent reputation, which is essential to permanent profit, they cannot allow any temporary expedient to interfere with their purpose.

Of course, then, they can never descend to obtrude any such promises as daily appear in the imposing placards which are so estentationally exhibited luminost every thoroughtare in town, with regard to "Cheap Wines." those Wines being offered at a price for which they could not possibly be sold, were they really of the character or quality which they purport to possess. But the solicitude of the LONDON WINE COMPAN shall be, in their new undertaking, what it has uniformly been in the Tea Trade, namely,—to render their Stock comparatively cheap rather by the superior quality of that Stock, than by disposing of an inderior article at a low price, which a may price must be dear to the consumer.

Thus, while the London Wine Company disclaim all affectation, their object being to establish an equitable reciprocity by securing a Tair article for the Public, with a fair profit for theoselves, in Proprietors hope to reduce that system of imposture, which, under the alluring guise of cheapness, has keen too long prevalent; and thus, to accomplish that with respect to Wines, which they wines is principally to be attributed. The facilities, indeed, which these wines, both red and swiste, afford to the adepts in such reprehensible practices, are become sovery glari

notoriously bad, that the London Wine Company have determined at the nutset, that on no consideration shall Cape Wines ever be admitted into their Cellars.

The London Wine Company are simply supplied with PORTS of the generally esteemed best timages, among which, they have a large Stock that has been from 4, to 32 years in bottle; while, to insure a supply of the linest FRENCH Wines, they have bad a special Agent in that country upon whose skill and industry they can confidently rely, from the Wines which his has aircadyforwarded.

But since this establishment has been in contemplation; and especially since preparations have commenced for bringing it to maturity, the Company have availed themselves of every epportunity that offered, for selecting the oldest and finest Wines from the cellars of the most eminent merchants in the City. They have bapply too, met with occasions, peculiarly favourable to their object, among merchants retiring from business, and private gentlement about to break up their establishments; and there is scarcely any, eminent shipper; for the last thirty years, from whose importations the Company have not made purchases, under the guidance of the most competent judges of Wines, whose advice and aid the Proprietors have engaged in the conduct of their new Establishment.

The London Wine Company will always keep a Stock of Foreign Spirits, which may be depended upon as being of genuine and superior qualities, and which will be sold at equitable Prices, both wholesale and retail.

Such are the grounds upon which the Proprietors of this Company take leave to solicit the patronage of the Public.

The Character of the London Genuine Ten Company affords it is presumed, assufficient guarantee to gentlemen resident in the Comitry, or to families occasionally visiting Town, for the punctual and faithful execution of any orders with which they may be pleased to favos the London Wine Company.

families occasionally viting forms of the London Wine of any orders with which they may be pleased to favor the London Wine Company.

This Company think it proper to state, that they can execute no orders for less than one dozen of Wine.

The following is a statement of the Company's Wines, with their Prices; per dozen 42s.

Fine Port (old in the wood) per dozen 42s.

Fine Port (old in the wood) for the Company's Wines, with their Prices; per dozen 42s.

Fine Port (old in the wood) for the Company's Wines, with their Prices; per dozen 42s.

Superior oid ditto 5 to 8 years in bottle for pripe £91 to £126.

Fine oid Sherry for the wood per pipe £91 to £126.

Fine oid Sherry for the wood per pipe £95 to £126.

Particularly soft flavoured Amontillado for the Company for the West India Madeira for

WAYTE, Purrier to the King, late of Panton-street, Haya market, and the Burlington Arcade, has the hosour to acquaint the
Nobility and Public in general, that he has R.B.M.9VED to more extensive
Premises in REGENT. STREET, near the County Pre-solice, where is
collected a continuance of their favours.—C. W. has manufactured a large
Assortment of all descriptions of rich and elegant Form into the most fastion
able Articles of Dress for the Season.

able Articles of Dress for the Season.

COLONIAL COFFEE ESTABLISHMENT and TEA WARE.
HOUSE, 16. Feuchurch-street, London. AMBROSE TWEBN, bera to
inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he continues to sell the best West
India and other COFFEBS, and every description of TEA, of the best quality, on the lowest terms for ready money, viz.—Tea—Congon kind, 5, 4d
per lb.; Congon, 5s, 8d.; good ditto, 6s.; dine strong ditta, 5s, 4d to 6s, 8d.
Sourhong, 7s, to 9s.; finest ditto, 10s.; Twankay, 6s, 4d. to 6s, 6d.; fine ditto,
Its.; fine ditto, 11s, 6d. to 12s.—Confoe—Plantation, 2s, 6d.; good ditto, 10s, 4d.
If Forders from the Country forwarded without delay. Captains of shipand the Proprietors of Taverus, Inns, and Breakfast Houses, are supplied at
the most advantageous terms.

the most advantageous terms.

MAGAZINE OF NOVELTIES.—A. SHEARS and Co. Bee ford House, No. 11, Henrietta street, Covent garden, the Organ Importers of Irish Poplins, Tabbinetts and Velours, in the most exquisi splendour of Modern Colours, appropriated for Morning and Senin Dresses. Curious and superb Seals Down Cloth, much admired for itself gance, warmth, and textore, to be had solely of A. S. and Cs. introducers the grandest selection of French and Nowleh Cachemeres, Prince to an Angola Crapes, Satin Cloths, Satin Partoons, Paris and Pergylan Hadt Preuch Levantines, Crape Chiusers, Genoa and British Velvels, Lade beautiful Habit and Dress Cloths; also, the most choice and mamifice Designs in Edinburgh, Norwich, Seal-skin and Braganza. Shawls, from 21 20 Guineas each.

DATENT MERINO DAMASK.—That truly elegan superb Article to be had genuine only of RICHARDS and Oxford-street.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Families about to Fur respectivelly informed, the greatest variety of New Patterns, in every of colons, are now on Sale, and will be offered on very advantages. Their Autumn Stock of Furnitures embracing every novel style, a variety of designs, extent of patterns, and cheapness, are not to be in England.—Blue, yellow, green, hild, marcon, and gold colour a 9d; ell wide ditto fast colours, at 1s, At Richards and Co. a Depot, 3 street, three doors below Newman street.—Moveens from 18d, per very contractions of the colour of the colour

#### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Nov. 30.

The supply of Wheat since Monday has been moderate, but a very large part of that day's arrival then remained unsold. The marning there was rather more sale for the better sorts, but the ordinary qualities are particularly difficult of disposal, and certainly lower. Barley, Beans, and Pease scarcely maintain Monday's prices, and the Oat trade is very dull, and rather chape than otherwise, though the arrival this week is far from large. In other articles there is no alteration to notice.

Office with the control of the contr	a to district
RETURN PRICE of GRAI	N, on board Ship, as under.
Essex Red Wheat (new) 40s. 46s.	Maple
Fine 48s. 55s.	White ditto
Old	Boilers
Essex W hite (new)50s. 55s.	Small Beans
Fine	Old
Superfine	Tick Beans (new) 200 248,
Old	Old
Rye	Feed Oats 175. 188.
Barley 25%. 25%.	Fine 198. 210.
Fine 26s. 27s.	Polaud ditto
Superline	Fine 225. 24s,
Malt	Potatoe ditto
Fine	Fine 288.
Hog Pease26e, 27s.	· 生活的企品企业、企业企业企业 (FREX.)
THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRIC	ES of BRITISH CORN, as revelve

E GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as receivedly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England Wales, according to the Gazette of the 2d of December, calculated

GENERAL AFBRAGE WHICH GOVERNS IMPORTATION. Wheat, 53s 11d - Barley, 25s 1d - Oats, 19s 1d - Rye, 23s 7d - Beans, 25s 1d Pease, 30s 3d.

PRICES OF GOL	D AND SILVER.
Portugal Gold, In Coin 0 0 0 p. e2.  Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 101  New Doubloons 0 0 0	New Dollars 0 4 94 p.es. Silver in Bars Stand 0 0 0 — New Louis, each 0 0 0 —
COURSE OF EXCHA	NGE FRIDAY, Nov. 30.
Amsterdam	Trieste — Ess. 6: Madrid

# COMMERCIAL REPORT, FROM THE 25TH NOVEMBER, TO THE 1ST DECEMBER.

Most descriptions of produce are held with augmented firmness at rather enhanced prices; this is particularly the case with Plantation Sugar, the supply of the better qualities being insufficient to meet the demand. Refined Goods are in good request at somewhat better prices. This is also the case with Coffee. Cottons are stationary. In Tallows a good deal of business has been transacted; and Yellow Candle cannot be bought under 44s.

Sugar, British plantation, 27s. per cwt.; ditto East India, 3s.; Coffee, British plantation, 1s., per lb.; ditto East India, 1s. 6d.; Cocoa, ditto, 1s.; Pimento, 10d.—Cotton, 6 per cent. ad valvem, ditto West India, free; Tobacco, 3s. per lb.; Rice, from America and Java, 15s. per cwt.; ditto from other parts, 5s.; Tallow, 3s. 2d.; Tea, under 2s. per lb. 100 per cent.; ditto, above 2s. per lb. 96 per cent.; Rum, 11s. 71d. per gallon; Brandy and Geneva, 18s. 10d.; Wine, Port, 7s. 7d.; ditto Madeira, 7s. 8d.; ditto Cape, 2s. 6dd.; ditto Sherry, 7s. 7d.

			LIC FU		F 1927 (1987)	Sect.
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	56400	W. C.
Bank Stock	239	2394	S. Carrie	239	ra establi	
per Cont. Reduced	774	778	764	167	-5900	764 4
3 per Cent. Consols	784	773	773	1.027	Alice Charles	275 8 1
31 per Cent Consols	7.78	873	873	876	P. Carlott	878 4
Consols for Account	7.02	273	784	1/28/2017		284 4 8
per Cent. Consols	969	967	.964	964		164 8 4
per Cent. Navy	1106	1103	1102	1108		1102 4
Bank Long Annuities		193	193	192	12.27	19 7-16
Bank Long Annualies		67 n	65 D	- 65 p	STATE OF	66 61
India Bonds	3 p	9 10	3 p	2 p	2000000	31
Exchequer Bills, 2d	3 h	2 h	425	PARTIES.	E-0709	100 apr 1
Ditto, 21d	-	200	11000	N 5240	12 8000	-
Omnium	-	1.30.0	1.5 8 7 1.08	E.R. DESKIN	A SHALL	100

On the 29th Nov. the Lady of Isaac Cooper, Jun. Esq. of Park-place, Pinchley, of a son. On the 24th Nov. the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Forster, half-pay 24th Regi-

On the 24th of a son.

On The 29th ult. in Gower-street, the Lady of Colonel O Connell, of the 73d Regt. of a son.

On Monday last, at Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, the Lady of Captain Reguers R. N. of a son.

Burgoyne, R.N. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23d inst. at Mellerstain, in the County of Berwick, John Lerd Glenorchy, only son of the Earl of Breadalbane, to Eliza, eldest daughter of George Baillie, Esq. of Jerriswoode.

On the 11th inst. at Florence, the Countess of Besborough, after a short hut painful illness of two days:

LONDON: Printed and Published by R. T. WEAVER, at No. 11, JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET-STREET, when only Communications to the Editor, (past paid) are received.

# MAY AUT I



with the S Aux Cost His

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1821.

Price 7d.

ALCOMPANIES AND PRESSOR WITH Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano Fortie, by Soia, and Characteristic Poetry, written by I.R. Fianche, Resp. price 10s. &d. The Parting Moments, by Corrie, iz. &d. The Wounded Negra Boy, by Parry, 1s. &d. "I know you false," by Capt. Boyd, St. "O; that I could recall the day," by ditto, 2s.; and, The Knight and the Lady, by Latour, 1s. &d.
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cellos.—Mr. Lindley and Mr. Lindley, jum.—Lindley. Fantasia.—Corno.—
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December 1, 1821.

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The Ring has permitted the 27th Regiment of Foot to bear the words Badajes, Balamanca, Vittoria, Pyramers, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse," commemoration of their distinguished conduct at these battles.

WAR-OFFICE, 7th Dec. 1821.

2d Regt. of Life Guards—Lieut. T. Hardwicke, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. 7th Charled.

4th Regt. of Light Drags.—Cornet T. D'Eye Burroughs to be Lieut. vice Vandeleur.—R. T. Gilpin, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Burroughs.

18th Regt. of Light Drags.—Cornet T. I. W. Freeman to be Lieut. vice Walker.

Bith Regt. of Light Drags.—Cornet T.I. W. Freeman to be Lieut. vice Walker.

Int Ragt. of Foot.—Hesp. Ass. G. Oeborne to be Ava.—Surg. vice Bolton.

22d Ditto.—Lieut. R. M. Lockwood to be Capt. vice Hall.

25th Ditto.—Lieut. R. Small to be Lieut. vice Shattlewarth.

36th Ditto.—Capt. R. Birch to be Lieut. vice Shattlewarth.

46th Ditto.—Ensign N. Low to be Lieut. vice Crabb.—Ensign J Capton to be Ensign, vice Low.

42d Ditto.—Lieut. G. Hogarth to be Lieut. vice Graet.

43d Ditto.—Lieut. W. Fraser to be Lieut. vice Fininy.

44th Ditto.—Ass. Surg. R. Verling to be Ass.—Surg., vice Newton.

38th Ditto.—Capt. Hon E. Cust, to be Major, vice Mardonald.

36th Ditto.—Brev. Major H. H. Frichard to be Major, vice Gualy.

57th Ditto.—Brev. Major H. Hartley.

61st Ditt.—Lieut. J. Wolfe to be Capt. vice Stewart.

77th Ditto.—Ensign H. Hamilton to be Lieut. vice Maclean.—C. Ramsden,

Gent. to be Ensign vice Hamilton.

91st Ditto.—Major J. Macdonald to be Major, vice Roshfort.

Ride Brigada.—J. Parker, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. vice Lord E. Hay.

Brevet.—Col. Count Bentinck De Rhome to be Maj.—Gen. on the Centinent of Europe only.

Rife Brigads—J. Parker, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. yice Lord E. Hay. Brevet—Col. Count Beatinck De Rhome to be Maj.-Gen. on the Continent of Europe only.

Staff—Lieut-Col. W. Cutton, of the 47th Poot, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the King, with the rank of Culonel in the Army.

To be Hosp—Assistants to the Forces—Hosp—Ass. J. Cocking, vice Brown.—Hosp—Ass. W. Dobsen, vice G. Betrry, M.D.—Hosp—Ass. J. Sibbald, M.D. vice Dockard.

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LANDCASTLE, J. and GILLARD, R. N. the younger, Bristel, oar-

LANDCASTLE, J. and GILLARD, R. N. tue yesters.

MARSDEN, P. Shefield, gracer.

LITCHFIELD, J. Cambridge, gardener.

LAPAGE, S. Clematiclens, dry-sakter.

MARGETTE, T. Old Woodstock, wheelwright.

WARNER, R. Packfield House, York, dealer.

WILLIAMS, S. Bristol, apotherary.

PAGE, W. Lilmastreet, spirit-merchant.

GALE, Q. Newgate-market, butcher.

EPPS, J. Holbour, ham and bassa-merchant.

STAFF, H. A. Narwich. soap-manufacturer.

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 4.

The King has been pleased to approve of M. Augrand to be Consulat Liverpool for his Most Christian Majesty.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. E. and J. Hyde, Manchester, cotton-merchants.—Court cash Greenhalph, Hammersmith, braziers.—Harrisen and Ray, Great Chapel street, Broadway, Westminster, oil and colourmen.—G. Cullingworth, Dewsbury, and M. Dodgson, Watefield, Grocers.—Janes and Smart, Birmingham, factors.—Alderson and Musgrave, Leeds, grocers.—Jones, Iles, and Jones, St. John-street, West Smithfield, wholesale grocers.—Steward and Fennell, Tulbot-court, Gracechurch-street, bottle porter-merchants.—R. and W. Green, Manchester, iron and red ilquor manufacturers.—Wadham, Brook, and King, Upper Thames-street, printers.—M. and T. Howard, Sheffield, wine and spirit-merchants.—Da Costa and Rietti, (no trade.)

BARKER, W. Welch Whittle, Lancashire, vietualler.

BOX. T. Bockmigham; banker.

BURKITT, W. Beverley, Yorkshire, miller.

GOURT, H. Fish-street-hill, straw-hat-manufacturer.

GAYFER, T. Brusyard, Suffolk, merchant.

HARRISON, J. Beckfoot, Westmorland, joiner.

HUTCHINS, J. Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, builder.

MABSON, W. Kelsale, Saffolk, farmer.

MOYSE, W. Saxmandham, Suffolk baker.

STAFF, E. and W. W. Norwich, brick-makers.

WARNER, J. Garforth, Yorkshire, maltster.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 3, J. and J. Holmes, Carlisle, common-carriers.—Dec. 25, F. Fenton,

SAAFF, E. and W. W. NORWICH, Brick-Markers.
WARN ER, J. Gariorth, Yorkshire, maltster.
DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 3, J. and J. Holmes, Carlisle, common-carriors.—Dec. 26, F. Fenton,
Sheffield, merchant.—Dec. 26, J. Robinson, Birmingham, factor.—Dec. 26,
G.E. Aubrey, Manchester, merchant.—Dec. 27, W. Durham, Oxnead, Norfolk, paper-maker.—Dec. 28, T. Landon, Hartford, salt-manufacturer.—Dec.
27, J. Martin, Liverpool, merchant.—Jan. 12, W. Peake, Sioane-square,
linen-draper.—Dec. 31, T. Brumfit, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer.—Jan. 2,
W. Ganbye Leeds, grocer.

Hien-draper.—Dec. 31, T. Brunnt, Bradiote, Lorando, M. W. Canby, Leeds, grocer.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 25.

M. Newten, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cooper.—T. Playfair, New Bondstreet, trunk maker.—W. Jackson, Cudham, Kent, farmer.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—To-day, at eight o'clock in the evening, the King received in his cabinet the deputation of the Chamber of Deputies, composed of the President, and the two Secretaries, who delivered to him the Address voted by the Chamber, to which His Majesty made a suitable reply.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, DEC. 4.—The Keeper of the Seals laid before the Chamber two projets of law relative to the prosecution of crimes committed by the Press and by other means of publication. The object of these projets is to continue the two Acts (one of the 31st March, 1820, and the other of the 26th July, 1821) to the end of the Sessions of 1826. In discussing the several articles much warmth was displayed by the speakers on both sider. The tumult increasing, and several Members claiming the right to speak, the President was obliged to interfere with some degree of violence.

ODESSA, Nov.1.—According to accounts from St. Petersburgh.

speak, the President was obliged to interfere with some degree of violence.

Onessa, Nov.1.—According to accounts from St. Petersburgh of Oct. 24, his Majesty, our beloved Emperor, has sent his Ultimatum to Constantinople, in reply to the last note of the Porte. His Majesty insists on the establishment of a system insuring the jest rights of the innocent Greeks stipulated by former treaties, and on the immediate evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Nov. 3.—The English Ambassador, Lord Strangford, who enjoys extraordinary influence over the Porte, had drawn up a Memorial in support of the note lately sent by the Reis Effendi to St. Petersburg. This Memorial, in which the cause of the Turks was defended with the usual address, was presented to Count Nesselrode by the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Count Lieven, our Ambassador at the Court of London, was hereupon charged by the Emperor to communicate to the English Cabinet the abovementioned Russian ultimatum, and at the same time to declare that it was his Majesty's most ardent wish that Lord Strangford, by his preponderant influence, might succeed in inducing the Porte to accept the equitable proposals of Russia.

An article from Augsburgh, on the authority of letters from Constantinople, dated Nov. 2, states, "that the Grand Seignior had caused all Persians found in his capital to be imprisoned."

Letters from Smyrna, of the 26th of Oct. mention the renewal of massacres in that city.

Accounts from the North and East of Europe continue to men-

Letters from Smyrna, of the 26th of Oct. massacres in that city.

Accounts from the North and East of Europe continue to mention the invasion of Asiatic Turkey, by the Persians, and the continuance of the Russian army in a hostile position.

Constantinople, Oct. 25—You will be very much surprized to hear, that in addition to the many difficulties this Government has to encounter, it has declared war against Persia. It is unnecessary for me to mention from what quarter the blow must have come; we have no doubt whatever that the war with Persia is brought about through the mediation of Russia.

Oct. 28.—The uncertainty with respect to Russia continues, and the embarrassment of the Divan is increased by the news which was received on the 19th of October, that the hereditary Prince of Persia had entered Armenia, near Kars, at the head of 100,000 men, and that he has already occupied Erzeum, the capital of that province.

Halipax, Ocr. 31.—A grand dinner was given on Thursday, at Mason Hall, by the Members of his Majesty's Council, the Magistrates, Merchants, &c. of Halifax, to Vice-Admiral Griffith Colpoys, as a mark of high respect for the constant attention to the commercial and general interests of the colony, evinced by him during his present and previous command on this station. His Excellency Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. the Commandant, the principal officers of the Staff, Captains of His Majesty's ships in harbour, the Clergy, &c. honoured the table with their presence. Synney, New South Wales, May 29, 1821.—A new Colony has lately been planted at a place named Port M'Quarrie, about 200 miles to the northward of Port Jackson head quarters. Its foundation has for its object the cultivation of the sugar-cane; being much warmer than here, the highest hopes are entertained of its success.—Mr. Commissioner Bigs sailed for England about three months ago, having finished his inquiry, from the result of which great changes are expected to take place.

Accounts have arrived from Rio Janeiro, which state that there is no longer any doubt there of a systematic plan for declaring

which great changes are expected to take place.

Accounts have arrived from Rio Janeiro, which state that there is no longer any doubt there of a systematic plan for declaring Brazil an independent kingdom, under the sway of the present Prince Royal of Portugal, who, it is understood, will have no objection to assume the title of Pedro I. King of Brazil. The scheme has proceeded so far, that the troops, who are to take part in it, are named without reserve; and the day fixed for the declaration of independence was the 12th Oct. the Prince's birth-day.

Extract of a letter from Pernambuco, dated 8th Oct. 1821:—

"We have much satisfaction in acquainting you, that hestilities were yesterday terminated in this province, by a suspension of arms between the contending parties.—It is understood that the principal conditions are for the Goiana Insurgents to return to that place with their forces, where they are to govern the districts now subject to their orders, until a decision is received from the Cortes in Portugal, as to the future government of the provinces."

New Yoak, Nov. 3.—(From South America.)—Capt. Young, of the ship Packet, arrived here yesterday, in 60 days from Bahia, informs us, that on the 23d of August, several sail of Transports arrived at Bahia, under convoy of a frigate and sloop of war, with 1500 troops, from Lisban, who were sent for the purpose of enforcing the Constitution, which, it was expected, would be opposed by the Government of Rio Janeiro.

Nov. 9.—The daring freebooters who hover around Havannah and the Gulf of Mexico, appear to increase in their atrocities, and a final blow must be given by sending out a whole squadron to cruise on that station until they are destroyed. They robbed the brig Cobosse, Jackson, from Havannah, bound to Boston, of every thing valuable, beat the mate unmers' cully, hung him up to the yard-arm, and stabbed the Captain in the thigh, until he nearly bled to death. Captain Jackson said, that he saxy the sloop that robbed him, lying at the Regla, and that the

#### IRELAND.

DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

COUNT CASE.—On Monday might, a party attacked the house of Captain Currain, and the one half-pay exablishment, and a nephew, to the Master of the Rolle, at Newmarket, from whom they demanded arms, wishen not appearing dissessed to comply with, they dragged him out and would peobably have murdered him also, but that providentially a gentleman, who happened to dine. With Mr. Curran, found the arms and gave them up, upon which they went off.

BURRING OF J. GHURGE.—On Friday pight some villains malificiously set fare to the Farish Church of Knockane, near Killarney, in the united discose of Ardiert, and totally consumed it, with a number of Bibles and Prayer-book sontained therein. The Churchwardena of the parish Church of Knockane, near Killarney, in the united discose of Ardiert, and totally consumed it, with a number of Bibles and Prayer-book sontained therein. The Churchwardena of the parish were also thecatened; a few days below, with either loss of life to property, if they did not desist for the country of the church cess.

The Churchwardena of the parish Church (John Shelly), and John Canpion, charged with Ardion Ryan, charged with the manual of Watersland, (Jilmay.—A nother has been and esseed to the category of the unfortunate Shea, requiring bins a blandon the possession of some lands held under creammatances somewhat similar to those which excited the hourd temperature and exceed to the possession of some lands held under creammatances when the parish of Moore, near Ballinasloe, was attacked and entered by a banditit, who demanded fire-arms. Fortunately there were no fire-arms in the house of death to none-compliance, we are not radiciently informed.—Kilkenny Paper.

Country Roscommon.—A land the sample of the parish of Moore, near Rainymont, and after having interacted to shoot him, took from him is gun.—Three nien, charged with having lelonously entered the house of John Reilly, of Churchtwon, hear Newkastle, were committed to the country gad, by Lieut.—Col. Balfour, of the adver

lery, stationed in this city, to march on Wednesday next for Dublin, which is to be selieved by Colonel Campbell's company, from Ballincollig. Major Maclean, of the 22d Highlanders, commanding at Shanggolden, is appointed a Magistrate of the County of Limerick. Thomas Covern; Esq. 1 are Adjutant of the 79th, is appointed clinief Constable to Captain Droughts' Police, at this city. The County of Limerick Staff mount guard dully at the new coming goal. Our domestic news from the mere southern district romains to be of an affiliering and dispraceful clinicater; and we recret to find symptoms of an ill inclination nearer home thin. Tubber, All the Proclamations for prosecuting the murderers of the Sheas were torn down the first night after their being posted, and, in place of them, a short notice was port up—" Not to be unleasy about the Proclamations for prosecuting the murderers of the Sheas were torn down the first night after their being posted, and, in place of them, a short notice was port up—" "Not to be unleasy at the proclamations being taken down, that there should be occasion for plenty, before the winter was over," "—Comment Herndal, Doc. N. We are informed by the growincial newspapers that All the gen-powder which had been in the possession of merchants and their nices and Linnerick, had been removed, by the ordered Govern power of the procession of the control of the procession of the control of th

and gentlement of the country of Tippeseny was intel at Nemach, or Wordnesday, when reastitutes were entered into expressing a first the begit active would have the Insurerection Act re-encoded, which the meeting conceived the mass effects of motor of restoring trans.

On Tuesday night, five follows distributed notices at several form-homes, destring the prorefector for any correction stans in responsible to the control of the control of

#### COMMON COUNCIL.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall.
The Lord Mayor said, that the Address voted at the last Court had been presented to His Majesty, who had been pleased to return a most gracious Answer, which was read, and entered on the coursely.

The Lord Mayor said, that the Address voted at the last court had been presented to His Majesty, who had been pleased to return a most gracious Answer, which was read, and entered on the Journals.

Mr. S. Dixon begged to remind the Court of the custom of placing in the Council Chamber a Statue of the reigning Severeign. He trusted it would not be long before that custom would be observed with respect to his present Majesty.

Mr. Ald. Browne noticed the lamentable accident which had befallen Mr. Wontner, the City Marshal, and said, that it ought to be known that a most disgraceful canvassing had taken place for his situation, on the presumption that the accident had incapacitated him from resuming his duties. There was not the smallest doubt that, at no distant day, he would be able to attend to an office, the duties of which he had hitherto discharged with so much honour to himself and advantage to his fellow-citizens. The Marshal was informed that he (Mr. Ald. B.) intended to mention the subject to the Court, and had requested him to carry his warmest thanks for the sympathy which had been expressed for his situation by his fellow-citizens and the public at large; and that he trusted to the indulgence of the Court until he could resume his attention to his official duties.

The Report of the Committee for General Purposes was brought up and read. After noticing the correspondence which had taken place between Earl Bathurst and Mr. Ald. Waithman (then Sherriff), it stated that the Committee had taken the subject into their consideration; that they had been attended by several persons who were present on the occasion in question, and had heard the evidence. They regretted that the Government, although they could not but be aware of the probability of a disturbance on that occasion, had not taken those precautions to preserve the public peace which were necessary; and that the praise-worthy exertions and the prudent foresight of Mr. Sheriff Waithman had prevented much bloodshed. They were convinced that a violent

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Princess Augusta arrived on Tuesday afternoon at the King's Palace, at Pimlico, at about half-past three o'clock. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Count Linsingen, Lady Mary Taylor, and Miss Wynyard.

On Wednesday the whole of the Coronation property in and about Westminster Hall, was sold in one lot: and immediately an immense number of men were employed with numerous caravans, to take down and remove the property so purchased. The Law Courts at the end of the Hall will not be rebuilt; the plan of the late Mr. Wyatt (the late King's architect) will be partially adopted—that of holding Courts for the King's Bench and Chancery behind the stone buildings, and in line with the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer; there will be entrances into them from the Hall, similar to that in the Common Pleas.

The Army.—On Tuesday morning, the third battalion of the First, or Grenadier Guards, under the command of Col. Stewart, assembled at their barracks, when they marched across the Park to the basin of the Grand Junction Canal, where a considerable number of craft were waiting to convey them to Liverpool, on their route to Dablin. The whole battalion consists of nearly 800.—The 16th Lancers, the 19th, 29th, 84th, and 89th Regiments are gone to Ireland.

On Monday the dispatches were closed at the East India House.

number of craft were waiting to convey them to Liverpool, on their route to Dublin. The whole battalion consists of nearly 800.— The 16th Lancers, the 19th, 29th, 84th, and 89th Regiments are gone to Ireland.

On Monday the dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz.:—The Earl of Balcarras, Capt. P. Cameron, for Bengal and China; and the Thomas Coutts, Capt. A. Christie, for Madras and China:

A Spanish Journal states, that a merchant of Orinhela, who had cause of complaint against a young female, cut off her ears; one of which now hangs by a thread of the skin, and the other is deposited with the Magistrate as a documentary evidence!

We understand a letter has been received in the City, by a Mercantile House, dated Odessa, Nov. 6, stating that on the 16th December the Russian Authorities at that place would contract for 150,000 chets. of Wheat and Flour, or 750,000 bushels. This is in consequence of a scarcity reported in the Crimea. The export of Corn was also expected to be prohibited.

The publicans in most parts of the metropolis have lowered the price of porter 2d. a gallon to the public, and from the reduced price of barley a further reduction is expected shortly.

On the 3d inst. the Society for the Suppression of Vice obtained a warrant against G. Clarke, Carlile's shopman, for the sale of a work, containing a foul libel on the King and Government. He was taken before Mr. Justice Bayley, as his Lordship's Chambers, from whence he was committed to Nawgate for want of bail, Clarke had scarcely been removed an hour, before his place was taken by a young girl named Susannah Wright, who contained the sale of the same obnoxious work, and an information being lodged against her, she was also arrested. The trials of these defendants will come on during the hextistings at Guildhall.

Cambridge.—The subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the next year is, "The Internal Evidence of the Divine Origin of the Christian Religion."—The following gentleme drove with such violence against the pier, as to become a complete wreck; close to her a sloop was totally broken to atoms, between 20 and 30 flats sunk and damaged in various parts of the river. Several American vessels were stranded; a Yorkshire vessel, in which the wife and family of the Captain were, all perished within a few yards of the pier! A windmill situate near the signal-house, on the Cheshure side, could not be stopped by any effort of the miller, took fire and burned down. Many new buildings, nearly finished, are levelled with the ground; scarce a roof in the town has escaped damage. Mr. Barton (of the firm of Barton and Sutton, brewers) and his wife were crushed to death by the falling of the chimney and roof of their house, their child was preserved by the beam laying across its parents, the child being in the middle. Two men were kil'ed in Denrison-street; by the falling of a stack of chimnies. At Manchester it did considerable damage by blowing down chimnies, unroofing louses, and tearing off the lead from buildings, in very many instances. Several persons were severely hurt by the falling bricks, slates, &c. Windows which had a western aspect had the appearance of being extremely dirty; and on examination, the materials adhering proved to be partially crystallized salt, as was ascertained by submitting it to the tests of the taste and the microscope. This fact proves the violence of the wind, which had broughtso far (nearly forty miles) inland the spray of the sea, which it had swept from its perturbed waves. Leeds was visited by a tremendous gale of wind, accompanied with hail and rain, which blew incessantly, for several

hours. A part of the roof of the new barracks was blown off. A wind-mill at Appleton was blown down; two persons were in the mill at the time, who both escaped unburt. Several houses were injured, and other similar accidents occurred. At Newcastle the greater part of two new houses in New Bridge-street, was blown to the ground by it. A stack of chimines fell on the roof of a house in Johnson's chare, removed a began from its situation, which struck the head of a poor woman named Brown, upwards of eighty years of age, and killed her instantly. Her grandson, a boy atoms nine years of age, who was in the same bed, escaped unburt. In the garden of Hugh Harrison, Esq. on the Leazes, several yards of wall with rails on the top were blown over. The Methodist chapel at Kenton, had the roof blown off, and two of the windows blown in. In Gateshead, part of the front of a house came into the street with great violence. A stack of chimnies fell, and broke through the roof of Mrs. Ludlow's house, in the Back-lane, and lodged in the garret, which was fortunately boarded, or the Misses Ludlow, who slept in the room beneath, must have been killed. A window in Mr. Price's glass manufactory, fronting the river, was blown in wholesale, and ferced to the end of the apartment. In Dublin several large trees and chimnies were blown down, and the road through the Phoenix Park is impassable, from trees that lie across it. A number of pioneers were employed in removing the obstacles. A boy was killed on the North Strand, by the falling of a house. There is a large gap in the wall, on the west side of Harcourt-sweet, occasioned by the storm, and great part of what remains is in a very precarious state.

POLICE.

Bow-Street.—Many of the inhabitant householders of Bedfordbury, Bedford-street, New street, Covent-garden, &c. having complained at this office, that the Rising Sun public-house, in Bedfordbury, was kept open all hours of the night, as a receptacle of thieves, and other loose characters. Sir Richard Birnie issued a privy search warrant, under 25 (geo. II. commonly called "the Tymbing Act," for the apprehension of all persons who might be found drinking there after a certain hour. In the dead of the night, between Monday and Tuesday, a strong party of the patrole proceeded to execute this warrant, and in a retired from, at the back part of the house, they found a follow called Barton, presiding over an assembly of seventeen men, including several well-known characters were ordered to find ball.—Ingram, the landlord of the house, in his defence said his house was open later on the present occasion, because it was a "Free and Easy" night; but upon all other nights it was punctually closed at cleven o'clock; he declared upon his honouse, that he did not know any of the gentlemen were thieses. But upon the Magistrate's fining him ten shillings, for suffering "unlawing tippling" in his house, and telling him his licence would not be renewed, he became quite restive; and said there was not a house in the parish but was frequented by as many thieves as his own!

The Dover coach was solbbed lately of a parcel containing silver to the amount of 500s, and upwards. One of the constables of this office obtained information that a well-known character, living in a court in Tothill-street, Westminster, was concerned in the robbery. He met the object of his search coming out of his house, collared and took him back into the house, and was searching him, when he suddenly slipped from his graspand fled. The officer then returned to the house, where he found a young women calling herself Mary Anne Jordan, who admitted that she was living with the man who had escaped. The officer searched the apartments, and found 16 sove

## LONDON SESSIONS.

Monday.—William Blithe, a corporal in the second regiment of Foot Guards, was tried for having assaulted Robert Langdale, with a musket, on which was fixed a bayonet, and also with baying threatened his life, &c. The prosecutor said, on the 17th of September he was walking down Ludgate-hill, when he was pushed on the earbstone. He heard some person say "Stand out of the way," and, on turning round, saw the soldiers. Witness said "What the d——I do you mean?" and told them they had no right to walk on the pavement with fixed bayonets. He then went to the corporal, who told him to stand out of the way, or he would run him through. The bayonet did not touch his person, but was on the corporal's shoulder.—On his cross-examination the witness stated, that about six years ago he had been in the militia, and was now a special pleader. He swore that he had not take hold of the corporal's arm, but might have touched him, or tapped kim on the back to draw his attention. The bayonet was lowered, but not so low as his body, as he started back. He did not go before the Lord Mayor for three weeks after.—On the part of the defendant, four of the soldiers of the party, swore that they were marching in single files, the defendant went between the second man and the corporal, took hold by one hand of the arm of the corporal which supported the musket, and seized the piece with the other, in a manner which obliged the corporal to turn round, and with his other hand take hold of the piece to prevent its falling. They all swore that the corporal had not used the language imputed to him.—The leading man swore he had merely touched the defendant on the back, saying "by your leave," as he was near treading on his heels.—The Jury acquitted the defendant.—The Common Sergeant said the was the opinion of himself and the Court that he had acted with the greatest propriety and coolness.

Wennessay.—Wm. East, driver of one of the Clapton coaches, was charged with assault on another of the Clapton coaches, was charged with assault on another o

OLD BAILEY.

OLD BALLEY.

Weight short Henry Thompson was indicted for uttering a forged check with the intention of defrauding Francis Pontet, on Mesers, Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—Francis Pontet, Jun. deposed, that the prisoner came to his shop on the 17th of May, and ordered some shuff to be sent by the Exeter coach to Blackwater. It amounted to 61. 18s. the prisoner gave him a check amounting to 171. 16s. when winess gave him the change. Did not see him again until the 13th of October, when he was taken into custody. Could swear positively to the identity of prisoner. The check was paid into the hands of Messrs. Drummond, it was drawn upon dones, Lloyd, and Co.—William R. Thomas, a butcher, deposed, that on the 13th of October the prisoner came to his shop and purchased meat to the amount of 31. 10s. for which he tendered a check for 161. He directed the meat to be sent to J. C. Lloyd, Esq. No. 16, Devonshire-plase. Witness not having change, carried the check to Messrs. Drummond's, who recollecting the transaction with Mr. Fontet, gave him such information as induced him, on his return, to have the prisoner taken up and conveyed to Bow-street.—William Cook, a hay-salesman, deposed, that the prisoner purchased a load of hay of witness on the 5th of May, for which he paid him a check for 91. 10s. On carrying it to the banker's he discovered it to be a forgery.—William Fuseby, clerk in the house of Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co. deposed, that tall the checks produced were fictious.—The prisoner declined making any defence, or calling any witnesses, but threw himself upon the mercy of the Court.—The Jury returned a verdict of Guilly—Death.

Thursday,—william Woolley was indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Charles Ward, and stealing therein a tea-chest, and other property. The watchman having noticed the prosecutor's door standing open, went into the passage, and at the same moment a man rushed out. The prisoner was secured.—The Jury returned of Mr. Charles Ward, and stealing the return the summary of the

time being, and if Authe general owner, consistes at a theft of the property from B. that is a robbery or larceny. In this case the fact of the intention to defraud the revenue did not allor the character of the act, and therefore the prisoners being properly convicted, will receive sentence at the end of the Sessions.

\*\*Adverticement.\*\*—Astronomers being properly convicted, will receive sentence at the end of the Sessions.

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#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

IVe return our thanks to the Kina's Scholass of West hings for the Rattering testimentally a statistically respect for our Paperland its principles," sphick operations respectedly the respect for our Paperland its principles," sphick operations respectedly the representation of the individual state of the country. Upon this individual states is the constant number.

From the immend press of matter to day, we gro, compelled to permit our correspondents to remain statement of the second points the maintenance of the authorises of the second points populate, in the ordinary source, commence on Sentiary the Ed instant, but, in ordinary source, commence on Sentiary the Ed instant, but, in ordinary source, commence on Sentiary the Ed instant, but, in order to meet the visible of the member published by the appears will get terminate till Senday the 30th.

Child the second visions will confidence with the first number published by the appears years.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

The depressed siste of the French Funds, together with the news from producting the list had to hitch direct on one as might be expected. In the page age of the weak many goal, beyons a speared, and which sisted had been done. Copieds for opening Account closed that double has pleased the double was present them Ferris, their 5 pen Grotes, were stated file in Spanish Funds have improved furing the week, being now 50 buyers. Frussian steady. Little long in Danish, which may be quoted 51.

Long Annuities . . .

FRENCH FUNDS, Dec. 5.
5 per Ct. Con. 22 Sept. . 88-10 | Bank Sh. Div. 1 July . 1595
Recon. Div. 22 Sept. . . 99-85 | Ex. Lond. 1 mo. 25-45 3 mo. 25-25

A Monday's Engros, containing the Larger News, the Speca Lawr, the London Markers, and the Spare of the Country Meanure by that Moraing's Post, is published at Three o' Clock.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.—GRAND MARQUERADE.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed, that, on THUR-DAY. December 27, 1821, there will be given, at the above Rooms, a GRAND MASQUERADE, upon the occasion of the Fullity Season, under the Management of a Party of Grandesam, particulars at which will be speedily announced.—Applications for Boxes, &c. to be made at the Lower Salobn, Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

IT will be seen with great satisfaction that the Administration is strengthened by the talents of MR. PERL, who succeeds LORD SIDMOUTH in the Home Department. The appointment of the Marquess Welleshey to the Lord Lieutenancy of IRBLAND is also a measure which must be highly popular. "With all due respect for the private virtues of EARL TALBET, he, perhaps, of all men living is the most unfit to preside over the government of a country agitated as the Sister Kingdom is at this moment; nor will MR. GRANT be any great loss. MR. WILMOD, it is said, succeeds MR. GOVERVENE in the Colonial Department; and MR. DAWSON, MR. PERL's brother-in-law, is mentioned as the successor of MR. CLIVE in the House Depart-

WE had thrown together some observations a politics, which we had intended should have occupied this place to-day; but having read an account of the meeting of some persons calling themselves " the York Whig Club," we feel it a duty to notice their proceedings.

In the series of admirable letters with which we are favoured by our correspondent, PAUL POTTER, the progress of Whiggism will be gradually and clearly developed to our readers; but, we trust, that our friend will not feel offended at an apparent anticipation of his exposure of its real character by our allusions to the last assembly of its votaries.

At a tavern in YORK, we are told four hundred persons calling themselves Whigs, sat down to a sumptuous dinner on Monday last, MARMADUKE WYVILL. Esq. M.P. in the chair, Vice President, ALDERMAN DUNCELY.

It will be observed that the first toast was "THE " KING-may he speedily dismiss his present evil advisers."

If any thing could add to the respect which we feel for Whig Loyalty, it would be the disinterestedness of the prayer which followed the health of HIS MAJESTY; for, from the quality of the intellect by which the York Which Club was graced, we must admit that none of the party were likely personally to benefit by a change of adminis-

The next toast was-" The memory of our late injured and BELOVED Queen"—which was drank standing, and is silence—this we allow shewed more prudence than Whigs are generally gifted with. As nothing could be said in her late Majesty's praise, and as the personal idsult to the KING was fully perfect without any remark, they held that the least said was soonest mended, and accordingly said nothing.

The next toast was-" SIR GEORGE CAYLEY, and the " Whig Club of York."

To those who ever heard of this gentleman before, it must be rather disagreeable to find how popular he is in such society, for his health was "drank with cheers;" upon which his friend, a MR. HARGROVE, a newspaper man, read a letter, which this SIR GEORGE had written in the Rue St. Honoré in Paris, lamenting the tranquillity of England; he, however, (stupid as his letter is) had the good sense to leave the chair to MARMADUKE WYVILL. Esq. who acted warming-pan with the most unshaken complacency.

An eminent young coal-merchant, of the name of LAMBTON, then rose—and spluttered a certain number of words about "the minions of despotism," and "the slaves guests of His Majesty at BRIGHTON!

in of power! - the trid his layer water that their had what tack the which representatives are as his countille and the personal ranks were for us small in the personal states and resident to the personal states at the personal states at the personal p their attackment to the # libertice of the people."

Afmest indeed, Min. Landerdnei bit eftredid you not telk these Your journands, that and habitation exception to your general rule of attailables Will this, while Your parties and motion about merchal, district to goin soul, (we say nothing about your heart) was impossible through by you, and aftendue preparation, delay, and pestponement, elande to its fate, and norselfor the sake of what?—a walldressed cutlet, and a battle platelle Michigana drage Claret, in Privy sarden. Reality what we pear you body, pour forth your animating segment, and look at your animating segment, and look at your animating segment. our damed poom, in which grown mame ut surviving you we design the suppose of the set to

" Labraton Tends the Paters Vin, "Nobie fellow cilimating fellow;

"Quite the dandy of the class;

"Mether police to differ yellow! " Of fair Lineser des telle

"Tules bewitching—tales bewitching;
"But they vanish, which he amells
"Mxcmans's kitchen—Micmans's kitchen !!"

Luckily, however, for these who like fun, and enjoy Mr. LAMBTON'S pathos, he lied dired before he spoke on Monday, (and drank too, we should suppose). He alluded to the QUEEN, with great energy, and admitted that justice had been done her; which we certainly assent to, but which we were rather surprised to hear him allow.-- "The malice of her enemies" said this young person, "has sank her to the grave;" and here, if we are to believe the Traum and Chronicle—all the Whige wept—sweet, tender hearted fellows—what a moving scene!
Having bestowed a few lastenatations on the rieters, who

were shot while obstructing this wretched woman's funeral, Mr. Lammon proceeded to cologize Mr. Wilson, to

whom he is now a sert of Augustia the North.

To seemplithing MR, Languages, opation would be to copy the leading articles of the Oath Times, which he learns by heart, and which serve him admirably for tavern speeches, after having been pointed up by his Noble Fa-ther in-lam, GEIK-GROWDY ; or, as kie own family call him, the ERL-KING.

The Greeks had their slare of Mr. Lambton's attention; and lastly be made an allusion to his efforts at obtaining a REFORM—but he matter routhed upon his descrition of it for the sake of little TAYLOR's "good feed:" tion of it for the sake of title I AYLOR'S "good Jeen:—indeed, he seemed to justify his abardonment of it; for he confessed he was never much bigutted to 4t, and concluded by mying, that if anybedy absorbable to try his hand at it, he should have—his most ferfing propers.

deafening.
To him, grimed are we'll sky it, sheereded—the Lorn Viscourie Normanna and class son of the Bart of MULERAYE, who talked in a most incoherent way of TORYLEN-wy quete a feet of his words or repursable the

"The spirit of Toryism," said his Lordship, "had so many ramifications,—so many holds on the folies, vices, and passions of mankind—so many temptations to the capitality of the selfish—it hold forth so many prospects of advantages to the corrupt—its power had been so consolidated by the length of time it had predominated, and every fresh instance of corruption so added to its strength, and every fresh instance of profligacy so increased its means, that it must be owned it had become extremely formidable; yet he did not despair of crushing it by a firm and many presentation. That measure of corruption, the national debt, had enormality increased during the present administration, and the collection of the revenue now exceeded the amount of the interest of the debt when the prosent Ministry came into office. It was vain, therefore, to attempt to conceal the magnitude of the power which they had to oppose, the various wholings and intricate operations of the system through all its parts, seen as its influence mas in the dead vote of the delig petitioner at the Treasury, the unprincipled servility of hungry expectancy, and the arbitrary measures of the actual possessors of afficial power and emolument."

How fine, how noble this sounds:—yet if, as we are taught,

How fine, how noblethis sounds;—yet if, as we are taught, ingratitude be a flagrant sin, by how much does modern liberality allow patriotism, such as my LOHD NORMANBY'S, to outweigh it? We do not speak of ingratitude to the to outweight it we do not speak or ingratitude to the King, from the first act of whose government his lordship personally derives his title; we do not speak of ingratitude to those men by whom wealth, honours, and dignity have been conferred on his family and connexions—all this may be palliated under the guise of independence,—but there is a duty which we should hold paramount to all these.

LORD NORMANBY's father, a man exemplary in all the relations of life—beloved by all who know him—respected and exteemed-honoured with the confidence of his Sovereign, and at this moment a Cabinet Minister; one of those "actual possessors of official power," who has risen to that power by a steady adherence to the Tory politics of the greatest man this country ever knew, and by which adherence, conjointly with his fellows, he has shared in the prervation, and in the glory of England. This Noble Lord -ill, (from what cause we stop not to inquire),—is mixed up in a virulent and general attack upon our rulers, by his own son, at a drunken tavern-meeting.

Does Whig morality, which upholds the debased wife, as an example for our WOMEN, bring forth the Son in mad array against the Father, as likely to add respecta-bility to their cause, or afford a noble precedent for children

yet unborn? LORD NORMANBY proceeded to allude to her late Mejesty, of whom he spoke in terms of respectful regret, Is it not extraordinary that my LORD NORMANBY, having not extraordinary that my LORD NORMANSY, having so much of human charity in his composition, should not have upheld the unhappy woman during her life, and have volunteered his amiable and lovely Lady as her associate and acquaintance? This is strange;—but more strange, perhaps, will it appear to those who do not know the fact, that during the height of the lever which the question caused, LORD NORMANBY and his LADY were the frequent quests of the MARSETY at BULGARYON.

Political difference scortnists need not cutin man from an association; siller the flovereign; the Kira need not necessarily be the only the inner. In: Englands and while White and Tony, Mississipped Ranceat. are to be found connecting agestion is societies, it would be lived lives the Mis-solitary exception to a general rules at

Shorte nair fe of itself not a POLICE Con deligrion, and OUGHT NEVER TO HAVE MADE STATE OF A LIFE S SOURCE OF THE STATE OF THE

Survice than the thirty interested the limbs the subject to prevent the White, the subject the desired the subject to form the dispersion of the Market to deep the subject to first remove themselves that the possibility of recent favours, and amid the subject to the security that from the hand of Hem who have been most interest and from the hand of Hem who have been most interest and the subject to the hand of the subject to the hand of the subject to the hand of the subject to the on the root of the proceedings of the meeting are not re-cutarfy laterating, if we except indeed the manual

cularly interesting, if we except indeed the assess of persons approved the assessment of the state of the st

1Q. ? COLONEL M'LEAN? MARTIN STAPTLEON, Co (who we halieve to be the ci-decent Maurits Bann of Arundel-street, Strand—with a beck-door and land in passage.)--AED THERE ARE ALLES OF SINGUISMENT II.

asig on the subject, that from their avowed partiality a Quent CAROLINE, this meeting, instead of the Yow Whis Club, should be called the BLACK WIG CLUB, whether the hint will be adopted or not we cannot say

AT THE THATCHED HOUSE TAYER THE STATE OF TRELAND

Ma. ADOLPHUS, in describing, at the Old Bares. week, the object of a MR. LONGDALE, a special plositer in indicting a soldier for inconveniencing him while walking where he had no business to walk. said " That the in-"dictment was no doubt brought forward, that the press " outor might ent a flask in the newspapers of

Had MR. ADOLPHUS, instead of wishing to deline Wi LONGDALE's motives, desired to explain the cause and origin of the Meeting which was held on TUESDAY, at the Thatched House Tavern, for the consideration of Irish affairs, he could not have hit upon any more probable and apposite than that which he mentioned at the Old Beiler. When our readers have seen the varticulars of the proceedings of that important deliberative body, we believe they will agree with us in thinking, however dear the progperity of their native country might be to the gentlemen who harangued, it was at best but secondary to the desi they all felt of "cutting a faith in the newspapers."

At one o'clock, the EARLS of BLESENTON, DAN

(and Son,) and KILLEEN (who is no Earl), and many

marchants and country gentlemen of reland were person.

A Ma. Treams opened the humans of the day, and proposed that a Noble Loan present should take the chair; a Nobleman of whom he might country to the chair; a Nobleman, of whom he might say, that on every occa-" sion he had evinced the utmost promptitude and seal is "assisting the distressed tenantry of Ireland, and in sup "porting the interests of that country, by his aloquence in "the Senate, and by the uniform tener of his public condact—was it," said MR. TIGGHE, " approximate for him
to name the EARL of DARRIEY?"

"to name the EARL of DARREW?"

Very necessary indeed, we should suppose it for his description MR. TIGGHE gave of that Noble Lord, we believe his best friend never would have found him out.

We have a high respect for the persevering industry of his Lordship upon such topics as ships' bottoms, or Roc Lordship upon such topics as ships bottoms, or Rochester, bridge; but we confess we are rather in ignerance of the advantages which the sister country has derived, either from his Lordship's Senatorial elequence in England, or his influential presence in Ireland.

s influential presence in Irelaud.

The EARL of DARNLEY, having coquetted becomingly. about accepting the distinguished office of President of the Tavern-Meeting, agreed to take the Chair, (which, doubtless, MR. TIGGHE and his Lordship had previously settled), on condition, "that he might be permitted to quit it "at an early hour, if he pleased."

MR. TIGGHE agreed to this condition, and expressed his readiness to preside, (of which nobody had previously entertained the slightest doubt), in wase the Noble Lord should be compelled to leave the Chair suddenty. What call

is lordship apprehended, we never discovered; however, upon that understanding, the Noble Earl took the Chair, Mr. Tigghe, having arranged this matter, proceeded to address the Meeting, in a speech so admirably trimmed and contrived, that, after stating and refuting—argaing and explaining—confounding and confusing, Mr. Tigghe, at the end of his harangue, brought the subject-matter in debate precisely to the state in which he found it at the beginning. He moved, however, an Address to His MALESTY. ginning. He moved, however, an Address to His MAJESTY, to pray him " to take the state of Iroland into his gracious " consideration."

This Address was seconded by a Colonel MAURELL, (mis-called, in many of the papers, MONSON), a gentleman, whom we confess, we should have expected, at his time of

life, to have found playing some other game.

Then rose MR. DANIEL DONOVAN, of Conk, who read a paper, in which he found it written, "that justice had "never been done in IRELAND; and that Grand Juries were mere jobbers."

Here MR. TIGGHE rose to order, and deprecated angry

MR. DANIEL DONOVAN, from Cork, only asked for three minutes indulgence, which, LORD DARNLEY (to whom time is of no great value) granted; and which three minutes MR. DANIBL DONOVAR employed in abusing the absentees, making but two exceptions to his sweeping attack upon them, in the persons of the Duke of DEVORBRE and LORD FITZWILLIAM.

Here LORD DARNLEY called the HONOURLELE Gestle-



man to order." He observed, that much of what he had mid way very true—(which we conclude to be his abuse of Ministers); but the expediency of uttering such facts might bew different question.

The Eart of Blumingon (we believe) observed, that the last speaker's remark's supeared unfair, as almost every Conditions against was an absence! This any where class, would have created a laugh; but

the joke did not appear to the company, nor did they seem in a very humourous mood; for, after LORD DARNLEY had praised himself, which he did with the best possible grace, and list appealed to every body, whether he ought to be attacked as an absentee; MR. DANIEL DONOVAN prooccided to inveigh against somebody else, when a Gentleman rose and said,
"I move, MR. CHAIRMAN, that—we do not hear that

mttemak ann tonger!

This motion was (hibernice) seconded by fifty voices " at

Bit DANIEL O'DONOVAN stuck as close to LORD DARN-LEY AS DANIEL O'ROURKE did to his goose in FOGARTY O'FOGARTY'S Poem, in BLACKWOOD; and LORD DARN-LRY'S remonstrance to MR. O'DONOVAN was conveyed, though not precisely in the same words, much after the manner of that wooks bird-

Pray, don't be foolish Dan," exclaimed the goose, whi of a You can't be in your senses."—

"I do not care," quoth Dan," &c.——Canto VI. v

-Canto VI. v. xxx. Not did he; for he proceeded to re-read (we think) all that he had read in the early part of the morning, which, we believe, arose from the circumstance of his having doubled over the paper the wrong way, by which means he took up the subject de novo, and went clean over the same ground again; and at the conclusion of his lecture, elicited from the Noble Chairman precisely the same remark as his Lordship had made in the middle of it:—

\* There was a great deal of truth in what the gentleman " had read, but he doubted the utility of reading it."

A MR. Wills then proposed two or three plans for governing Ireland, for which he appeared eminently qualified. His present labours are devoted, it appears from his own statement, to the subject of the poor's rates, and the healing of the wounds of that oppressed country.

This second edition of DANIEL O'DONOVAN was not to be borne, and MR. WATSON hinted the irrelevancy of such a proceeding. EARL DARNLEY agreed with MR. WATSON; but, in order to smooth over MR. WILLS, his Lordship rashly promised, if he would abstain from reading the pamphlet, and would name it, that his Lord hip would perute it before the meeting of Parliament.

MR. WILLS said that the name of the pamphlet was

Observations on the Population and Resources of Ireland,

" by Doctor Stokes!!!"

MR. CORRY then read a Petition to his Majesty, which he had prepared. After having carefully attended to which, the Noble Earl in the Chair discovered, that, before he put the question upon which of the two petitions should be presented, it would be probably as well to find out whether they should present any petition at all.

MR. SPRING RICE, Member for Limerick, then rose, and with much ability condemned the proceedings of such a meeting as this; he shewed what gratuitous and unnecessary interference it must be on the parts of individuals, to call the attention of the Sovereign to a subject which must naturally have excited his greatest auxiety; and al-though the Hon. Gentleman was not oftener in the habit of placing confidence in his Majesty's Ministers than the Noble Chairman, it was no political feeling which was brought into play by the state of Ireland; and he was assured of their readiness to call Parliament together, if they considered the emergency of the case to require it. He then most ably expatiated upon the irregularity of the meeting, which was convened by anonymous paragraphs in the papers; and stated that the room had been hired by a stationer in the neighbourhood, who refused to give up a stationer in the neighbourhood, who refused to give up as the neighbourhood of the property who appropriate the state of the property who appropriate the property which was converted by an only the property of the property of the property who appropriate the name of the person who employed him to take it.

ME!Rive then made a few observations upon the com-MR. RICE then made a lew observations upon the company assembled, of whom, he said, a they were not the Now bility or Gentry of Ireland, but a few adventitious guests at the Thatched House Tavern. The Hon. Gentleman concluded a very clever speech, by declaring the warmth of his feelings for the interests of Ireland, which could not fail to be powerfully acted upon by a sight of the transactions at hind himself witnessed in a two months residents. tions he had himself witnessed in a two months residence in LIMERICE.

EARL DARNIEY explained how he came to take the Chelt, and proposed to MR. TIGGHE to adjourn to some other day; but TIGGHE would not give in—he said it was the third meeting he had attended in that place, and he

was all for presenting a petition.
COLONEL MAUNSELL spoke a good deal on the hazards to

which ireland was exposed, and discussed the odds against her, if Parliament did not take the cards into their own hands. He talked of his stake in the country, and the odd tricks which had been resorted to, to cast an objectionable stigma upon the present meeting.

MR. RICE, however, replied, and concluded by moving

n adjournment sine die.

A person of the name of TORRENS, connected with some newspaper, said a few words, and MR. TIGGHE agreed to withdraw his motion, provided another meeting might be called, and the same sort of thing gone over again.

EARL DARNLEY thought the matter had better rest till Parliament met, and he was sorry to find that the greatest part of what had been said, had nothing to do with the affair in hand, which light was afforded to his Lordship by the speech of Mr. RICE, (whose presence on the occasion we for that reason particularly lament.) His Lordship added, however, to the few observations he made, a piece of information which was not questioned; he stated with a gravity highly becoming the announcement of intelligence so new and important—that "Tuesday was the fourth of December."

DR. ROCHE (probably the patentee of the herbal embrocation for the hooping cough) prescribed southing measures, but speedy saiss a disease like that of Ireland resures, but speedly sures a disease like that of Ireland required immediate attention, he seemed to think speechifying a certain februinge; he enlarged upon the state of their leader—and herein is an unquestionable

the Constitution, and concluded by a mption sfor product

ing instanter,
MR. BLAKE, after what had dropped from the Hon.
Gentleman, deprecated the idea of holding elubs perpetually, in which Col. Maunsell did not seem exactly to coincide.

The EARL OF BLESINTON agreed with the Honourable Gentleman in his EYE—" his Noble Friend would do him the institute to say he had TRIEN to bring the subject before Parliament, but had failed he need not say why." We quite admire the Noble Lord for the easy contentedness with which he told of his own failure, and perfectly agree with him in admitting, that there was no necessity for his explaining the reason for it, more of the gentlemen present who are acquainted with his Lordship's talents and connects." talents and capacity, " need a ghost to fell them that."

EARL BLESINTON was followed on the same side by MR. WADDINGTON, who said a few words which were nearly inaudible. MR. WADDINGTON was succeeded by MR. WRIXON BECHER, who agreed in the necessity of "getting "the House together" as soon as possible—he talked of the "acts" of the Government, and the dreadful "scenes" which were performing in Ireland"—the traged is that he had seen, and the different stages of the disturbances he had observed—(here there was a slight cty of Order, Order.) He was convinced, however, that the great hope of "Ire"land's benefit was fixed on the assembling of Parliament."
This gentleman was received with unbounded applause.

MR. TIGGHE having tried in vain to get somehody to agree with him, at last determined to second MR. BE-CHER, whose motion was given out and repeated with un-qualified approbation; but MR. SPRING RICE objected to a petition to the Sovereign as signed on behalf of the meeting, and insisted that it should be in behalf of the majority the meeting.

Thus the resolution was carried!

EARL DARNLEY left the chair, and was succeeded by the EARL OF BLESINTON, who voted the thanks of the meeting. to the former nobleman for his very dignified conduct as president.—Of LORD BLESINTON'S personal qualifications to fill the part of a CHAIRMAN, we need say nothing

MR. WADDINGTON, we believe, retired before the division.

Oh! that these Irish noblemen and gentlemen would but "set their shoulders to the wheel," and visit the country they affect to love; support with their personal influence, the rights of the land-owners, and quot by their presence the insubordination, of which they now only talk! How much more nobly and usefully would they then be employed, than in listening to MESSES. PIGGHE, DONOVAN, WADDINGTON, BECHER and Co. trying to cut a fluck at the Thatched House Tavern in London.

## LETTER V.

TO JOHN BULL.

ALTHOUGH I have referred to the period of puritanical ascendency for the origin of those principles of disunion, by which the Whigs of the present day are labouring to undermine the Throne, and to overthrow every impediment, however sacred and venerable, which presents itself to the gratification of their lawless ambition, I have not taken upon me to deny that they passess some of the granine ingredients and "appartenancis, to bot;" of Whiggism. It, has been said that the DEVIL was the FIRST WHIG; but his modern descendants, for the greater part have been taught to deny the existence of this venerable personage; and it would not perhaps be quite fair to force the recognition upon them, however easy; to prove the influence of his example from the beginning of thise, over since pride and disappointed, ambition have supplied history with her amplest volume of treasons, participes, and murder!—As they are content, with a more medern derivation, we will not disturb their self-complacency, by denying part of their claim to the inheritance of the first founders of English liberty; we will only consider the nature and degree of those qualities on which they are content to abide in their pretensions.

Whiggish may be sald to be nearly co-eval with the first establishment of the feudal system in this country; the Burons were the first English WHIGS—the great feudal chiefs—the brazen buckler against kingly encroachments were pri-mary experimentalists in those principles which have since been the boast and glory of one portion of our countryment, LORD GREY—(no, for he never smiles),—Lord Green venor perhaps, or LORD ERSKINE, (who can laugh at the most sacred subjects) regarding each other with looks of complacency on such an admission. Let them have the full benefit of it, provided the country may also derive the advantage which in fact and in truth follows the concession. I mean the advantage which a knowledge of the motives and principles of men, assuming to be patriots, may afford to the multitude, who, in all ages, have been the dupes of profe sion, and the victims of a name! The old feudal lords, then, I repeat, were the

of England-but they were so far houest, that they pursued their own interests without pretending to care about the liberties of the People, whom it was their object to retain as slaves, and in dependance upon themselves. Their jealousy of the kingly power was another term for the preservation of their own. Their separate tyrannies could only be maintained by curbing the authority of a paramount lord—and the high-sounding phrases of liberty and inde-pendence, which are re-echoed by their descendants as tests of their legitimate descent, were strictly limited to THE LIBERTY of oppressing their inferiors without controuland a total INDEPENDENCE upon any superior authority.

In this feature the resemblance it strictly preserved among their descendants. The opposition to the crown by the barons was purely aristocratical; they made the people instruments in their hands, and armed their villains in support of their usurpations; but these again scknowledged

difference in the view to be taken of the Barenial Whige and those, who, for distinction's sake, may be called Roundhead Whigs !- Both were equally regardless of the real rights and the happiness of the People at large—but hypo-crisy is not chargeaste input the one whilst it distorts and

blackens every feature of the other:
If it be, asked bow the great Charten of our liberties was obtained through the influence of men who sought only their own aggrandizement, and whose objects were circumscribed within the narrow limit of their individual interests, I answer, without hesitation, that the MAGNA CHARTA Was never intended or understood, at the time, to comprehend THE PEOPLE of England in its application;-It is only constructively the charter of liberty to the people at large :let any man read it (I do not believe, in my conscience, that one man in ten thousand has ever looked into it) and he will at once see this to be the case. It is applicable to the FREE-MEN of the land-and as we are ALL now freemen, its application is universal; but at the moment when JOHN unwillingly set his hand to it, more than half the population were slaves of the soil, and no more benefited by the concession, than the people of Yorkshire or Lancashire are at this moment by the signature of the French charter by Louis XVIII. It was to curb the power of the crown, and in the same proportion to establish their own, that the barone united and arrayed themselves in force against their sott edge.

The FREE MEN, that is, those who, although not abso-

lutely shaves and villeius, were still in a sort of vassalage, as holding their property in fee, under the Great Barons. ere included in the terms of the Charter merely to withhold them from the authority of the King, and not to release them from any of the obligations which bound them to their Lord. Their lives and their property were protected from Royal despetium, but were still open to all the burthens, encroschments (from which there was no appeal) of feudal and aristocratic oppression:—so much for the great Charter, the benefits of which we derive only incidentally from the Baronial Whigs, and to whom we owe no higher obligation than as the blind framers of an instrument, whose use and application they never antici-

pated or even dreamed of.

We know that when the people began to rise from their abject state of vassalage, they were wise enough to per-ceive that subjection to one Lord Paramount was more tolerable than the precerious freedom to be enjoyed under a multitude of lordly tyrants; and whenever Englishmen have been allowed to act from the impulse of their own feelings, they have found their real interest to consist in making common cause with their King against all aristocratic combinations; nay, even in our own times, so late as the memorable, disgusting, and unprincipled coalition of Fox and LORD NORTH, I have no hesitation in expressing my firm belief and conviction that the Constitution was rescued from impending ruin, by the patriotic and national coalition of the people of England with their

insulted and oppressed King 1.

To the Whigs, then, of more remote history we owe little; and what is more remarkable, even as we advance to late publishs, we find the descendants of the great fendal Chicis aiding the cause of the people ONLY, at such times, and in such emergencies, as proved it to be supple-mentary to their swn immediate and personal objects.

During the bloody contests of the Roses, the rights and liberties of the people never entered into the calculations of either faction. The modern Whig notions upon legitimacy, may, indeed, derive some sanction from the prac-tice of those times—and they may share with their great. archetypes, the credit due for the benefits which accrued thereby to the nation at large. Monarchs were seated or hurled from their thrones by the " sacred voice of the people"-but that voice was heard only at the head of victorious armies—and faintly echoed by those to whom victorious armies alone gave laws.

The power, and not the will, is wanting to give effect to

The power, and not the will, is wanting to give effect to this popular mode of Government, under the progress of modern Whiggery. Long may it be averted!—But if our sins smell so tank to heaven, as alone to be purged by the separate expiration the malice and evil passions of men can indict upon suffering humanity, then may the penalty we pay be as short as it must be overwhelming. I do not affirm that the aristocracy of modern Whigs consider the overthrow of the Constitution as essential to their objects, but they are indifferent to any consequences which may re-

Their, actige organ uttered his Creed, and that of his party, when in the face of the assembled Peerage he told them and the country, that he was reckless of what might follow; the overthrow of the Throne—of the Constitution—of every part of our venerable Establishments—if they obstructed the designs he had in view, namely, the acquittal of the QUEBN, whom he KNEW to be guilty; and thereby acknowledged the whole to be a party measure and intrigue. Nor was he nor were his friends, and patrons, and adherents, worse than their word; every invective that could eted to etimulate the r to insurrection falsehood that could tend to mislead—every calumny that could serve to rouse the rabble to madness, and provoke overt acts of rebellion, was resorted to.

This is no vapouring declamation-no unfounded, or desultory, or constructive inference from nair-known facts, or doubtful premises: I appeal to known, open, and incontrovertible evidence—to the speeches in every county, city, and bosough, at meetings, called by these Whigs, in conjunction with the state of the public feeling, during the year 1820!—Qua step further—a single spark might have exploded the mine thus hollowed at our feet! And on my soul, I believe, under heaven, that your single exertions, Sir have been effectual if not the most efficient means, of desultory, or constructive inference from half-known facts, Sir, have been effectual, if not the most efficient means, of saving us from civil commotions—the extent, or end of which, no man is prophet enough to conceive, or to determine. You have told truth in a lying age; and exhibited to public view, the raw material, of which Radical Whiggery, or Whig Radicalism is compounded. I only dissect the materiator whom you have executed.

PAUL POTTER

PAUL POTTER.



#### THE QUEEN'S EXPOUTORS.

THE following intelligence, we should think, cannot be very agreeable to Massia. LUSHINGTON and WILDE. That the gentlemen, with whom they were so honourably beseciated by her late MAJESTY, should indigrapily have refused the trust reposed in them, is, at all events, not compliquentary; -but we suppose they will not feel it --

100, and the Abvocate Touriss Faurer, of Peters, appointed as by the late Quant or England, with relatence to the erty possessed by her Majesty in Italy, which they were to make over (or its value) to the persons designated in a paper signed by her Majesty, made a declaration before the civil tribunal of by her Males II, made a declaration despre the civil tribunal of Pentry on the Sist of October, that having learnt the contents of the appellions made by the Testatrie in a paper authenticated by two Notatios of London, they forwally appounded their character of

BERGAMI, who was killed some months ago by sympathy, is alive, and travelling splendidly, in Italy. To those who complain of the hardness of the times in England, this must be rather a galling piece of information, considering where his means come from.

It is curious that in the disposition of her MAJESTY'S property, her diamonds, which cost fifty-five thousand pounds spering, have not been forthcoming—but all in good time.

#### FAIR PLAY.

WE have given insertion in our paper to statements of for, and against MR. BRIDLE, the late jailor, at LORRO-TER; for, trifling as the interest would be, which at any other time such an affair as the dismissal of a prison-keeper could excite, the political squabbling which appears to have been mixed up with this transaction renders it somewhat entertaining at least.

In our last number but one, we gave MR. BRIDLE's reply to an anonymous correspondent's letter, which appeared in our previous paper: too late in the week for insertion, we received a second letter from MR. BRIDLE, enclosing copies of others from him to my LORD SIDMOUTH, repelling, indignantly, the charge of having got up an Address to QUEEN CAROLINE, of disreputable memory, which had appeared in the COURIER newspaper; as also, a letter to the editor of that paper, claiming his assistance to discover the author of such a calumny.

These documents are sufficiently explained by MR. BRIDLE's second letter to us, which follows; and are not therefore inserted here. We shall hear how that person speaks of the matter himself.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sin—I have but this instant received your paper of Sunday last, and with much pleasure set about replying to the infamous and monstrous falsehood contained in the letter of your Ilchester correspondent, "A. B." "My warm thanks are most due to you for the insertion of that letter, as it gives me so noble an opportunity of shewing the nature and quality of the slander that have lake been heaped upon me in quick and unvaried succession. The cloven foot has at length dared publicly to shew itself: be it my task, Sir, to shew to you its deformed and plotting head.

His assertions, that I was "the principal (though privately) in collusion with Hunt, of calling a meeting of the inhabitants of Ilchester, to vote an Address to her late Majesty, and of forwarding the deputation to London, appointed to present it, at the expense of the county of Somerset," are base; monstrous, and unblushing lies.—The following is the true statement of the matter:

In the month of July, 1890, I received orders from the Secretary of Stake, for the removal of certain convicts from the Secretary of Stake, for the removal of certain convicts from the Secretary of Stake, for the removal of certain convicts from the Secretary to the Ganymede Hulk, at Chatham, and the Penitermy governance, to the Ganymede Hulk, at Chatham, and the Penitermy of the transport of the purpose of securing places for my charge that the transport of the country of the purpose of securing places for my

ing governmente, to the various errors, at Castinam, and the reni-length, at Milbank.

On my way to the inn, for the purpose of securing places for my charge, by the Exeter and London couch. I met the two gentlemen selected to form the deputation, and was informed by them of their intended journey: they having actually taken their places by the same coach, for that purpose. Knowing the risk attendant on the removal of a set of desperadoes, I gladly availed myself of the as-

removal of a set of desperadoes, I gladly availed myself of the assistance of these two gentlemen, to strengthen my escort; and it was mutually arranged, that one should accompany me, in the removal of a part on the first day, and that the other should accompany my officer, in the removal of the other part, on the next.

This arrangement, and their accompanying me, was purely fortuitous; unconnected with their mission, and caused suckly by their determination to proceed to Town on the very day I undertook to remove the said convicts. "The head and froat of my offending then hath this extent"—that two of my neighbours were appointed to present an address to the Queen—with which address I had nothing to do—that they had accidentally taken their places before me, for the very day I was about to remove convicts—that to oblige me, they so far altered their arrangements, as to go up separately; and that the cause of their so altering their arrangements was purely to save me the expence of hiring two additional guards, knowing, as they did, that I performed such removals by contraot.

guards, knowing, as they did, that I performed such removals by contract.

This statement will clearly prove to you, that their accompanying me, did not cost the county of Somerset one skilling, whilst it saved me at least ten pounds.—But, Sir, at that very period, this circumstance was tortured into a criminal charge, by the wretches who have so long conspired against me, an anonymous paragraph having been inserted in the Courier newspaper, representing me as one of the deputation with the Ilchester address: as soon as that document met my eye, I wrote to my Loan Sidmourn, calling his Lordship's attention to the paragraph, declaring it to be false and malicious; I wrote to the editor of the Courier to the same effect, desiring he would gend me the manuscript, which he very politely complied with, by which means I was enabled to discover the libeling offender, who I most certainly should have prosecuted, had he not been removed out of my reach—by death.—In fact, I desired that this valuable production might be sent to W. Melliar, Esq. then Under-Sheriff, that the same might be by him presented to the Grand Jury, at the Assizes to he holden then in a few days.

All this was purely an act of my own, and I now forward to your

that this valuable production might be sent to w. Melhar, Esq. then Under-Sheriff, that the same might be by him presented to the Grand Jury, at the Assizes to be holden then in a few days.

All this was purely an act of my own, and I now forward to you the copies of my letters on the subject at that time; and I call on your correspondent "A. B." manfully to come forward, and avow himself. In designating him libeller and liar, I add, come forth, thou one of the many assassins that have assailed me! Come forth, thou dark moral murderer, and let me shew to the world by the desection of thy character, a specimen of that horde that have unceasingly been spitting out their venom upon me, and against which I have nothing to 'lefend mys If but truth, honour, and honesty.

But such call, Mr. Edito., will be made in vain; and to you I look for the original manuscript of that precious lie. There are men in Ilchester, Sir, who will tell you that your "pages are valuable;" and that they "detent Hisset;" but beware of such men; it is they who would make your paper the vehicle of faisehood; and (to use some of their own doctrine) convert what they hate into an engine to disseminate their own venom.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Devonshire-buildings, Bath, Nov. 23, 1821.

Nothing can be fairer than MR. BRIDLE's declarationnothing more frank than his mode of expressing himself;

And (nor see present to stand a site) henter) the impression whose our minds was citar, of his landence of they patial pation in the alledged presentation of an Address.

Maring, however, gives bisection to this hold and plain disavewar of hen. Buring it, will held durishly bound also to admit the fellowing latter, which we have received from Mr. On aron Hung, and which, as a contradiction of his. Baring is matter of fact expection of his conduct, is at least counical enough to deserve a place in Byrn; and although we do not of ontserve a place in Byrn; and although we do not of ontserve a place in Eyrn; and although we do not of ontserve a place in Eyrn; and although we do not of ontserve a place in grader will result of the husiness, we are quite sure our readers will not blame us for giving the Oritor—FAIR PLAY.

Sin,—A friend has fittuired nie with your paper of the 26th, in which you say, that you and a great many of your readers have in reviscible grantingly for a little mischief, and presuming that you have no objection occasionally, to a little mischief, and presuming that you have a sufficient parties if fully play, to mingle worth with the above ingradients. I have nived that you will inter the following subsument of ficts, in reply to a years attempt to palm a wilful interhood tiping you and your readers, raintyo to the getting up and greeniffly an Address to the Late Queen from the town of lichester; in the interhood of July, 1860, signed "W. Baider," which begins thus.— The meastion of your lichester correspondent, "A. B. that I meastine of your lichester to pre"ant an Address in the late Queen is a base and wicked he;" then he goes on to stiff how he met the deputation by chapter as he was on the way to the chack-office is because places for the prisoners by the Exeter coach, see, and that he had nothing to do with the Address.

"A 180 Mage Le chanceped also depitiation from Helbester to pressum an academar in the him of Queen is a base artic vicice lie; "I then he queen to a spice how he met the deptration by chance as he was an ine way to the cancel offer its before places for the primerary Address.

Now, Sin, as I have being he the health of the primerary and the process of the primerary of the primerary and the process of the primerary and the process of the primerary in a so dates as well as evients extensionary of the primerary in a so dates as well as evients extensionary of the process of the process

you bestow occasionally upon the hypocritical Whites, and the Weather Cock Rasiolas of the Times; you ought to make some distinction between Pages mock Radicals, and one who is sincerely and truly so, like your humble servant,

H. HUNT.

To offer a word upon such contradictory statements would be out of our province, as neutrals—it seems reduced to a personal discussion between the two writers; and as we have counted by the an example of their literary. and as we have opened Bt I as an avena for their literary combat, we have nothing further to do but give them a clear stage, and no favour. But looking at the length of these communications, we must beg the combatants to let their rounds be as short and as sharp as possible.

#### THEATRE.

THE accident which befel us, and of which worthy JOHN could not avoid making a jest, is not so serious as might be thought, and as most of the mizehief has fallen; upon our left hand, we have still one head left to put down our notices of theatricals.

We have often been carried monoi of the Covent Garden unique the meral decorations; Dill really and adultion of the in Two Countries.

duction of the Two Generality
our highest culogium. There can be splendid a specially as that which the fearth act of that play and which make tilying to the audience is that after if the influence of our own shared and the later of the procession of the shared by the later of the stage; and there is have seen in the stage; and the stage is the stage of the first one has type of Canonara a fairly the feet of the first one safely superb, and justly claims that partitions are confident it will meet.

But, having daxled our even with his later will not

But, having daxeled our eyes with att this sales let us wink them, shut them, half open them, and the recollect the genuine treat which the acting of the affords the mind—Jones all vivacity, FARREN all drying and humour, Liston all richness; his Lancia the particular and sheep of some of its humorise. and humour, Liston all richness; his Lanch is the parallel and humour, Liston all richness; his Lanch is the parallel of comicality, and shorn of some of its apprintment which a correspondent, signing himself. "Descriptions which a correspondent, signing himself." Descriptions which a correspondent, signing himself. "Description is the revelled in the first performance, is perfect. All us he revelled in the first performance, is perfect. All us to he was seen on the stage two yours levelled in the first to have seen on the stage two yours levelled in the first to have seen on the stage two yours levelled in the first to have seen on the stage two yours levelled in the first increased by her late long indisposition of the more increased by her late long indisposition of the shift was a delighted with the skill and sweeteness of the shift was a seen and mature of the actress, we feel a lang of this late constitution by her effects to delight the public increased by her late was received, as it juicify descript to be fall to be a late of the shift was a long and triumphaint ring. "The play was received, as it juicify descript to have a long and triumphaint ring." The play was received, as it juicify descript to have a long and triumphaint ring. "The play was received, as it juicify descript to have a long and triumphaint ring." The play was received, as it juicify descript to be fall to the said of the

tion. The principal object in reviving this twightly must have been to have convinced Mr. Kran that he and Mrs. Echaron are unable to cram down the public throat a play which Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, in the senition their greatness, failed to render bearable. We should have thought the experiment needless, but vanity takes a great deal of curing—since this revival (to use a market plane) "oprum looks down."

An after-piece, from the Prench by Man Politic Color of The Two Pages of Frederick the Great," was produced at Covent Garden on Saturday—the anecdote upon which is is founded is not new to the English stage—it has been dramatized in a little piece called "The Paris: of the Benevolent Tar."

The present is a translation of an interesting drawn and is admirably acted; FARREN is FREBERICE IT identity, and he plays the part as well as he looks it. Miss FOOTE as the serious Page, and MBS, CHATTHER as the lively one,—both looked as well at women unnaturally; thrust into male attire can look; nor must MRS, Gibes be forgotten, she looked sweetly as MRS. PHEADS, and PAW,

trices the state of Prusia himself for the march of Sunday—his majesty less and so so the sunday. which happened to be Sunday—his majesty lost same of his presence of mind, and boye the laugh against him with great heroism.

We are really sorry to appear severe, now the theatres, nor have any wish unnecessarily to be shall not, therefore, animadvert upon the assident at the Adelphi Theatre, or any of those personal incommendances which the visitors of such places must companie for but we do feel it our duty to make an observation open a piece. called " Life in London," which is acting at m

called "Life in London," which is account in their walls.

We do not know what feelings the generality of life of families may have upon such subjects, but fee correlves we would no more suffer a copy of the head whomes these dramas are compiled to be seen in our house, then we would a copy of "LITTLE'S Poems," or "Patentin Age of Reason."

The work we allude to, whatever he its merits, n detailed and elaborate description of all the recepis a detailed and elasorate description of all the recep-tacles of vice, sip, and debauchery (without one excep-tion) in the metropolis—think then what this production put into action, aided by the advantages of theatrical embellishment, and animated by living performers, must be. The scenes are laid in gin-sheps—the leables of playhouses-midnight hope-watch-houses-gaming and houses of a worse description. The chas

adapted to the scenery, and the language to the characters.

The very bill of the performance contains words not used by decent people. In No. 12, the expression de horrible; and when one recollects that innocent girls and children are taken to these places, and are subject the indelicacies of the affiche, and next to the witnessing of scenes which the most deprayed man in better most society would shudder at beholding, we really do think the legislature ought to interfere, and in time check an immorality which, at this particular season of the year, when the metropolis is filled with youth of both sexes, is most disgusting in its actual existence, and most dangerous in its probable consequences.

Thursday evening an unpleasant accident happened to MR. ARBOTT while performing in the "Two Gentlemen of In the last act, when encountering one of the banditti, he was wounded smartly in the face by the sword of the latter. From the pain it occasioned, he shricked so as to excite a shuddering sensation among the audiesce, and to create a belief that he was dangerously hurt. Mr. JONE: came forward, and informed them that MR. ABBOTT was wounded, and begged they would allow the play to proc ed without him. The spectators required that the curtain should be dropped, and the play concluded. This proc ed without him. state of anxiety continued for about ten minutes, when MR. EGERTON came forward and announced to their satisfaction, that Mr. ABBOTT was not so severely wounded as was at first apprehended; and that his eye, which was at first believed to be injured, was not touched.

Fig. R. Blacow, that "in this country there are bringer in the R. Blacow, that "in this country to be pronounced on the Rey. B. Blacow, that "in this country there are bringer is been exhibited a scene more disgreeced to the character. the Righ. B. Blacow, that "in this country there as we had "been exhibited a scene more disgraceful to the character of a Cirryman, than the defence which was made by "that preson on his tral," Now, really, in reference to the meto-drama that was gotten up, and represented by the learned Counsel and his, colleagues, in defence of their person of their person of the meto-drama that was gotten up, and represented by the learned Counsel and his, colleagues, in defence of their person of their person of internity of unch a comment. As if two the democy and linerality of unch a comment. As if two the democy and linerality of the criminal to indusgo in filth and that dry at the expence of the aggreeved, who were not to recall to the calumnies and invectives on the aggreesers.

Mr. Brovan in injudiciously threw out some random remarks about "conspiracy," unmindful that such as he sinuation must recoil upon the head of the individual from whom it had emanated. "The greater the trath—the greater the fibel," is a maxim, however, which has been fully recognised by some late convictions. Let none of either sex, then now despair, in even the very worst of cases, of prosecuting with success an indictment for defa-

cases, of prosecuting with success an indictment for defa-marker stress was laid by the Judges on the profession of the defendant, as also on the place selected by him for the propagation of his slanders. But it should never be for-gotten the country was at that moment on the very brink of a Bevolution and that the pulpit was made then, as is had been state, the vehicle of sedition.

Against the most outraged of Monarchs and injured of insults were profusely dealt out, for the basest, for the wickedest of purposes, of the most unwarrantable and unmerited kind. To stam the torrent of treason and disaffection became a duty, therefore, in a political sense; while to arrest the progress of immorality and vice, which had made such gigantic strides as were never witnessed before, was an indispensable obligation in a theological point of view!

Under such circumstances, it is not, perhaps, too much to insist, that with a care of two thousand souls, even a minister of the Gospel, in the conscientious discharge of his sacred functions, was imperiously called on to depart from his incokness, to stop the contagion, and to avert the evils which threatened in no less degree the altar than the

By recent sentences it should almost seem that great sions had been made to radical feelings; while the capital charge too has, in many instances, gone unnoticed, the minor offence has been visited with the utmost severity. In proof of this, one only need advert to the volume from which Mr. Blacow was desirous of reading some passages in his own justification, but which was opposed by Mr. Brougham, who, with his colleagues, to the latest hour of their existence, must continue to writhe under the castigation of "GYNECOCRACY." tigation of

#### TO JOHN BULL.

J.C.E. who makes enquiries respecting the Gresham Committee, were, at the appointed hours, to take the trouble to kick the Lecture Room Door with his T.O.E. I have no doubt he would get immediate admission, and that he would receive all the compassionafe civility that a dumb

creature can reasonably expect.

I have not only attended the lectures myself, but several of my friends have also, and frequently with high gratification.—I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

A. B. C.

New Brokki street, 3d Dec. 1821.

Zi de su di la la TO JOHN BULL.

المد كامتها

Manufacture At a time when many religious sects are redulitionly at work undermining and endeavouring to subvert the established religion of the country, it is peculiarly insumbout on those Clergymen in whose hands the second trust is reposed of promulgating, expounding, and supporting the doctrine of Christianity, to hold out by their supports and example to those who

by their component property conduct an example to those who are to reason well given instruction at their hands.

It was led duty the foregoing observations by reading in the Gaussico's Saturday last, Dec. 1, under the head of "Bankruptcies Superseded," the following notice:

RICHARD BURGHRAM, eterk, now or late of Gosport, Southern pressure of the same of the sam Southampton, banker and money-scrivener—A Clergyman of the Established Church, a banker and money scrivener! Can this is possible? If it is, I can only say—ought such a person to be persented to continue in his sacred functions? ought such -can it reasonably be presumed, that a man so vitiated by worldby concerns (if I may be allowed the expression,) by working commercia (it is may be allowed the expression,) can; be summificated as as fit person to inculcate truly religious unimorphis into those whom he is by duty bound to instruct. Fight can it reasonably be presumed (knowing his worldly-eastlings) that his religious instructions can make

those beneficial impressions on his hearers they otherwise would have presented in the circumstance will meet I smelted phispe and trust, the circumstance will meet I smelted printing the share exalted spiritual situation the eye of those who by their exalted spiritual situation are considered as the guardians of our established religion, and undergo a strict and impartial investigation .- Most and undergo sincerely and truly, A FRIEND TO THE CHURCH.

Basis of Howard and Gibbs.—The Vice-Chancellor, on Wednesday morning, after going over the grounds of opposition stated by affidavita and petition, to the continuance of Messrs. Carroll, Duff, and Wilkie, as assignees in this case, annulled their appointment, and their election was accordingly declared void. His Homeur added, that the question, whether they would be re-elected by the majority of the creditors, was one in which he was not called upon to interfere.

A Mr. M., charged some time ago at Bow-street with having embessed several sums of money from his employers, was suffered to go at large as ball, on the promise of making up his accounts; but having amitted so to do, and his employers having since discovered further defalcations, his bail applied to him to perform his promise, and was requested to accompany them to town. On his way he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and in less than half an hour expired. Krupicy of Ho

hour expired.

A few days since, an inquest was held on Mrs. Frances Comer, aged 87. She resided in Bryanstone-street, was as feeble, as not to be able to walk, without the support of her servants, who were in the frequent hebit of sitting with her. On Friday se might, she was left sitting alone by the are in the drawing-room, where the was left sitting alone by the are in the drawing-room, where the was afterwards legand with her hands and face out the free-place, dreadfully burned, and presented a hourible spectacle. Verdict.

EN-SIK. EASY LIBROUND CONT. THE CONTROL BACK. AND SILE CO. BRADBILR to himself of the control of Ladies and Gratisman to his art relief and ministing relief from the Ladies and Gratisman to his art relief and ministing relief from the Ladies and Gratisman to his art relief and ministing so beautiful PRENERS AND SILE SHOPE TO HER PROPERTY OF THE STATE AND SILE SHOPE AND SILE SHOP

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apiral springs, which are usually attached to such pleces.—25, Old Bar lineton-street.

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DATENT ECONOBICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP.—In contemplating the lives and unparerty that have been acquised to be

Greek street, Soho; Sixton, Bow Charch yard; Rowney, 106, natton Garden; Low, Mo, Prout, 222, Strant; Ward, 324, Swift, 29; Sutton, 127, High Holborn; Chelisdier, 76, Orford street.

LATENT ECONORICAL and UNIVERSAL LAMP.—In contemplating the lives and property that have freen sacrificed to the axe of candles, it is natural to conclude, that it has either been found difficult to beyont a complete substitute, or that its incrotrance has escaped observation, and it is not a tribing stratification to the Patentee, that, in this invention he has so far susceeded in the at empt as to produce a light that embraces every perfection, and is alike applicable to every domestic use, and can be so regalated as to unit every occasion. Its safety is such that me person on seeing it can deabt for a moment its security against danger of fire, and, bearing any motion without agitating the flame, renders it highly valuable as a moving light. As a Chamler or Night Light, it can be regalated to burn the longest or shortest night, giving a never falling brilliant flame, ready at the moment it is wahred, disappearing in the morning without smoke or smell, superseding the Bed Candle, and, in its general use, a preserver of the carpets from tallow or wax; the price, in neat Japan Stands, 10s. and is bronze, 15s.to 20s. The same principle applies, and the Lampe equally perfable, on pedestals, varying in size and elegance, for the dising table, sfileboard, study, bracket, door, or fan-light, &c.: and also Glaus Grecian Hanging Lamps, for the hall, stalrcase, passages, conservatory, drawing-room, mantleplece, lustres, &c.; and for the accommodation of these who have aquare, vase, or other hall anthorns, the burners of which are so universally complained of for the oil they consume, and the insufferable amoke and smell they emit, the Patentee, in compliance with the request of many, now applies this principle to such, with all its advantages, at 12s. to 14e. each. Families in the country, who wish to avail themselves of this epportunity, h

On Friday, the Dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz:—Sir David Scott, Cantain William Hunter, for the Cape of Good Hope, Bengal and China; William Fairlie, Captain K. Smith, for the Cape of Good Hope, Madras, and China.

The Earl of Chatham, Governor of Gibraltar, arrived off that place on the 15th ult. and was expected to land the same afternoon. Baignay, Dec. 6.—The weather is favourable for the season. The King was often on the Palace Lawn both yesterday and to-day, but as yet his Majesty has not condescended to appear in public. Lord and Lady Burghersh left the Pavilion yesterday to return to town. The Marquis Wellesley is the only Palace departure of to-day.

Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King at Arms, in the 91st year of his age, arrived here from London yesterday. The journey was performed in seven hours, and the venerable gentleman experienced but little fatigue.

but little fatigue.

Letters have been received from the Marquis of Hastings, in which his Lordship states that he shall be home by the 1st of May. We are sorry to add, that his Lordship had not lately enjoyed a good state of health.

On Friday, a meeting of the Turkey Company took place, when dispatches from Constantinople were laid before it. They reached London by way of Vienna, and are of considerable importance. They confirm the news of a war having broken out between the Turks and Persians, and of the latter having entered the dominions of the former. It appears that a Persian Prince commanded in person not less than 110,000 men. The most severe engagement took-place in the immediate vicinity of Bagdad.

Advertisement. —A plain fact needs no embellishment—it is sufficient to say, that Carroll sold No. 11,486, a Prize of £30,000, in Shares, on the last day of drawing, at his fortunate Offices, 13, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-street. Next Tuesday, a Prize of £5,000 will be gained for the trifling risk of £2 on a Whele Ticket, and in proportion for Shares.

Man-1	HALL AND	SHIP N	EWS.	O 10 198 11 11	
Arrived	Mails	Due	Arrived	Mails	Due
	Dublin			Malta	
	Waterford		2	France	
	Guernsey & J			.Hamburgh	
	Holland			.Flanders .	
	Gottenhurgh.			.Jamaica	
	Lisbon	2		Brazils	A

DRAL, Dec. 7. Wind S.E. Sailed the Thomas Coutts, Cirystie, for India. A ship hasarrived and sailed for the River, name not known. Remains H. M. ship Severn. Seven o'clock, wind S.S.W. fresh breeze.
PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 7. Wind S.S.W. Arrived from the Downs, the Britannia, Strange, for Grand Canaries; Elizabeth, Foreman, for Africa, leaky; La Belle Alliance, Rolfe, for Madras and Bengal; Lady Kennaway, Beach, for Bengal; Barbadoes Plant, Redman, and William Lushington, Sughrice, for Jamaica; Lady Harewood, Young, for Grenada; Regret, Welbank, for Batavia; Christopher, Row, for Newfoundland; Highland Lad, for ditto; Sarah Ann, Meldrum, for St. Petersburg, and Appollo Russian, frigate, from the eastward, for Kamschatka. The whole of the outward-bound have sailed, except the Phoenix, for N. S. Wales; Prince Regent, for the Mediterranean; Hibberts, Sir Edward Hamilton, and Princess Charlotte, for Jamaica. It has blown a strong gale from the S.E. nearly the whole of the day.

Jamatea. It has blown a strong setting and day.

HARWICH, Dec 7. Arrived, the Brothers, Davidson, from Dantzig, with loss of an anchor and cable; and Isabella and Jane, Davy, from Dunbar, leaky, having struck upon the Cross Sand. It has blown hard all day from the S. E. S. and S. by W. and a number of vessels have put in for shelter. The Swift Steam packet, M'Gregor, passed a loaded vessel on shore on the Gunfleet Sand; several vessels were attending her.

MILFORD, Dec. 5. The Ariel, Ritchie, from Glasgow for Savannah, cut her cable on 2d inst.; on the 4th, the Commerce, M'Clea, cut her cables; the Fame, Gilmore, and Cygnet, of Bristol, also cut their cables. A number of vessels have received damage by running on board of each other, but not to a very great extent.

ressels have received damage by running on board of each other, but not to a very great extent.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 6. Wind E.S.E. Arrived H. M.S. Camelion, from Portsmouth, with Specie for the Dock Yard. Sailed H.M.S. Semiramis and Phaton, for Cork, with two transports, having the 84th Regt, on board; Harriet, Cuming, for St. Michaels; Glory, Pounder, for Honduras; Royal Eagle, Gibbs, for St. Michaels; Boston, Wilson, for Lisbon; Britansia, Rubee, for do and several others bound to the westward,

FALMOUTH, Dec. 6. Wind E. Sailed the Sir Sidney Smith, Le Gros, for Rio Janeiro; Union, Vittery, for Lisbon; and Britannia, for Seville.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6. About 1580 bales of cotton have been sailed from the Isabella, for New Orleaus. Sailed the Columbiar, Shearman, for Java.

NEWHAVEN, Dec. 7. The brig Hebble, Wake, for Sunderland, in at tempting the harbour last night, struck on a pole, and went on shore. She has received considerable damage in her hull, and was with great difficulty kept free by pumping; she has been got off and brought in here. A brig is on shore at Shoreham, supposed to be a collier.

TO ATTORNIES, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND ALL PERSONS
OF BUSINESS.

Just published, in 4to. neatlyprinted on the best large wove thick post paper, price, extra-enlarged Edition, half bound, 9s.—enlarged, half bound, 6s.—small, half bound, 4s. 6d.—sewed, 3s.

TICHARDS'S UNIVERSAL DAILY REMEMBRANCER for 1822; comprising a Diary for Memoranda, Appointments, &c. and a variety of useful information.

London: Printed and published by C. Richards, 109, St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross; sold also by Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' court; S. Low, 42, Lamb's Conduit-street; and all other Booksellers & Stationers.

S. Low, 42, Lamb's Conduit-street; and all other Booksellers & Stationers.

BURGESS's NEW SAUCE for general purposes, having given just the great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledgments to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same; its utility and great convenience in all climates, has recommended it to the most distinguished foreign connexions, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation.—It is prepared by them ONLY; and for preventing disappointment to families, all possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed upon the cork with their firm and address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine.

JOHN BURGESS and SON'S long established and much-esteemed ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London.—The original Fish-Sauce Warehouse.

DIAL WEIGHING MACHINES.

MARRIOTT having obtained His Majesty's Royal Letters

a Patent, for an invaluable improvement in WEIGHING MACHINES,
begs leave to recommend them
to the Public, as the most perfect & useful article for that
purpose ever constructed for

fect & useful article for that purpose ever constructed for accuracy, simplicity, expedition, & portability, it stands unrivalled, as it instantaneously shows the exact weight of any article, from one \*z. to a Ton, without the use of Weights, thereby saving time and labour. Being perfectly portable, it may be used in any sit unation—its universal utility must therefore be undeniable for Domestic purposes; it Shops, Warchouses, Coach-offices, Market-houses, Barns, on Whaifs, at Races and Pairs, for Cattle, Corn, Hay, &c. or fer loading heavy Articles; it may be attached Hay, &c. or fer loading heavy Articles; it may be attached to the chain of a Crane, and shew the weight at the time of craning; it is also peculiarly well adapted for the Foreign Markets. From its extreme simplicity, it is scarcely pos-sible to be inaccurate; yet if



it'ever should be so, there is an adjusting Screw, which will instantly cor-

H. MARRIOTT having also made considerable improvements in his PATENT KITCHEN COOKING APPARATUS, feels a confidence in recommending it to the Public, as a most complete Article for Roasting Baking, Boiling, and Steaming, with economy in fuel, by one moderate-sized Fire, and with a constant supply of from Twelve to Twenty Galloms of Hot Water; also Warm Closets for airing Linen, keeping Dinner hot, heating Plates, Dishes, &c.; the Cooking Utensils are never soiled, and it is a positive Cure for a Smokey Chimney. Kitchens fitted up with Steam Apparatus, embracing all the late improvements: also Baths, Conservatories, Halls, Staircases, and Buildings, heated by Steam, upon a principle of perfect security, and equal diffusion of heat.—An improved Palent Spring Roasting Jack, to obviate the necessity of weights or pullies.—The whole may be seen daily in use at the Patentee's Manufactory, 64, Fleet-street, London; or had of mest of the respectable Ironmongers throughout England. N B. Smokey Chimnies cured on philosophical principles.

A STONISHING SUCCESS!!!—ADELPHI THEATRE, STRAND—TO-MORROW, and during the Week, will be presented, for the Thirteenth Time, the New Camera-Obscura-fe Extravaganza Burletta of Fun Frolic, Fashion, and Flash, in Three Acts, called TOM and JERRY; or, LIFE in LONDON. Cerinthian Tom, Mr. Wrench; Jerry Hawthorn, Mr. W. Burroughs; Logic, Mr. Wilkinson; Jemmy Green, Mr. Keeley; Kate, Mrs. Baker. In the course of the Piece will be introduced, An Assaut D'Armes, by Two celebrated Professors, who are expressly engaged for the occasion. To conclude with a Burletta, called THE MARRIED BACHELOR.

TO PRINTERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, an old established and respectable BUSINESS in the above line, presenting a most desirable opportunity for any Young Man desirous of commencing Business. The Lease, Materials, &co. to be taken at a Valuation; and time allowed for the payment of the principal part of the Purchase money.—Address A. Z. Mr. Limbird's, 355, Strand.

the bease, Materials, &co. to be taken at a Valuation; and time allowed for the payment of the principal part of the Purchase-money.—Address A. Z. Mr. Limbird's, 355, Strand.

NEXT TUESDAY, Theket £2—Sixteenth 4s.!—HAZARD and Co. Contractors for the Present Lottery, are highly gratified by the many marks of public approbation bestowed on their offer to take back, after next Tuesday, at a small reduction of price, all Tickets or Shares, whether drawn or undrawn, if presented on or before 19th December. A Prize of £5,000 is sure to be drawn next Tuesday, and may be gained at very little Risk, as will be seen by the following statement of what a Ticket or Share costs, and what will be given back for it after next Tuesday's drawing, whether it be a Blank, Small Prize, or Undrawn.

Ticket, 241. 18s. may receive back 221. 18s.; Half, 131. 5s. may receive back 121. Quarter, 61. 13s. may receive back 211. Eighth, 31. 7s. 6d. may receive back 31.; Sixteenth, 11. 14s. may receive back 11. Eighth, 31. 7s. 6d. may receive back 31.; Sixteenth, 11. 14s. may receive back 11. Eighth, 31. 7s. 6d. may receive back 31.; Sixteenth, 12. 14s. may receive back 11. Eighth, 31. 7s. 6d. may receive back 31.; Sixteenth, 12. 14s. may receive back 12. Quarter, 61. 32s. Quarter, 61. SIVEWHIGHT strongly recommend the advandage of tages offered on the Next Day's Drawing, (NEXT TUESDAY), 11th December, when 5,0001. At least, is sure to be drawn from the Wheel, which contains One Prize of 30,0001. Three of 5,0001. One of 2,0001. One of 1,0001. Three of 5001. and Four of 20001. Three of 5,0001. One of 2,0001. One of 1,0001. Three of 5001. and Four of 20001. Three of 5,0001. One of 1,0001. Three of 5001. and Four of 2001. &c. &c.—All Money! and not Two Blanks to a Prize!—All Purchasers between the 20th November and 11th December, have the option of returning their Tickets and Shares, (whether undrawn or drawn Small Prizes or Blanks) after taking the chance of the 5,0001 and o

do so on or before the 20th December.

PATENT MERINO DAMASK.—That truly elegant and superb Article to be had genuine only of RICHARDS and CO., 37, Oxford-street.—The Noblity, Gentry, and Faulilies about to Furui h, are espectfully informed, the greatest variety of New Patterns, in every shade of colour, are now on Sale, and will be offered on very advantageous terms. Their Autumn Stock of Furditures embracing every novel style, which for variety of designs, extent of patterns, and cheapness, are not to be equalled in England.—Moreons from 18d. per vard. Blue, yellow, green, buff, marcout, and gold colour calicoes, at 9d; ell wide ditto fast colours, at 1s. At Richards and Co.'s Depot, 37, Oxford-atreet, three doors below Newman-street.

A CAUTION.—The original Inventors and Patentees of the MERINO SATIN DAMASK, consider it their duty to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that there are Houses advertising and offering for sale an humble imitation of their Damask, JEREMY and BRAGG beg leave most respectfully to observe, that in addition to their extensive Stock of Merino Damask, they have just completed some most beautiful specimens of the ROYAL CORONATION SILK DAMASK, (patronised by His Majesty) superior to any Oriental production, to be seen only at 28, and 29, Southampton-street, Covent-garden.

PASE and COMFORT in SHAVING. To those Gentlemen who

PASE and COMFORT in SHAVING. To those Gentlemen who ASE and COMPONENT INSTANCE. TO dose techniemen who experience inconvenience in Shaving from a tender face or strong beard, J. T. RIGGE most particularly recommends his celebrated MAGNETIC RAZOR TA. LET, which, with its late improvement, he engages will produce so keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, bothing, &c. and render he operation of shaving as gasy and agreeable as it was before u pleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain; price 7s. 6d. J. T. Rigge's Arematic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition: Manufactory, 65, Cheapside, and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square

Tactory, 65, Cheapside, and 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square

ALL'S sublime TURKISH PASTE, CIRCASSIAN and

FACE POWDER.—The above clegant preparations, which are so
universally approved by Ladies of the first rank and fashion, as the most
innocent and beautiful assistant to nature, by imparting to the skin that
soft and inconceivable fairness, is now prepared, in the highest state of
perfection; the Proprietor having lately imported a quantity of the necessary
ingredients, will prevent in future any possible disappointment.—One Pound
Note Pachages, containing two large Pois and two Packets of the Powder,
or four small Pots and four small Packets, are forwarded to all parts of Town,
or Ceantry, and warranted to garries asfe.

N. B. Observe the above are only to be had of the most respectable Dealers
of Perfumery or Milliners in the Country, in single Pots, at 19s, 6d. and
5s, 6d.; and the Pewder in Packets, 2s, 6d. and 1s, 6d, and should be asked
for in the name of the Proprietor, whose signature is on the outside sir each.
—Patent Violet Soap and Chemical Laboratory, No. 28, Hadlow-street,
Burton Crescent, Landon.—J. B. HALL.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, COUGHS, and COLDS.

IFE PILLS, entirely Vegetable, discovered by the Rev.

C. CARRINGTON, vicar of Berkeley, one of His Majesty's Deputy
Lieutenants, &c. for the Country of Gloucester.

Enford, Wilts, June 8.

Gentlemen—I am in the habit of taking your Life Pills for the Rheumatism.

Enford, Wilts, June 8.

Gentlemen—I am in the habit of taking your Life Pills for the Rheumatism, with which I used to be dreadfully afflicted. Nothing so effectually relieves it, and though I am seventy-three years of age, yet by using them the moment of an attack, I keep off the fit.

EDW. RAWLINS.

Sold, in Boxes, at 1s. 14d. and 4s. 6d. each, by Barry and Son, Bristol, (without whose name on the Stamp, they cannot be genuite): also by W. Sutton and Co.: Barclay's: Buller's; and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, London; and by all other Medicine Yenders in Town and Country.

without whose name on the Stamp, they cannot be genuine; also by W. Sutton and Co.; Barclay's; Butler's; and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, London; and by all other; Medicine Venders in Town and Country.

WINTER COUGHS, &c. The ANODYNE EXPECTO-unrivalled efficacy in the Cure of Coughs, Asthmas, Sure Throats, &c. &c. The Proprietors do not consider an eulogium necessary, a single trial having invariably established their superior claims in the Cure of the above Complaints. Sold by the Proprietors, Howe and Co. 16, Tichborn-street, opposite the Cenuty Fire Office: Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hawkins, 11, Old Bond-street; Ward, Holborn: Stradling, Royal Exchange; and most respectable Medicine Venders, in boxes, at 1s. 14d. each.

CONVULSION FITS, EPILEPTIC FITS, HYSTERICS, NERVOUS and SPASMODIC COMPLAINTS, EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HADLEY'S POWDERS.

Official Diseases incidental to the Human Frame, none are more afflicting than Convulsion Fits, Epileptic Fits, &c. The powerful virtues of this POWDER in a short time relieves the sufferer; and by due perseverance in its application, completely extirpates Couvulsion Fits in Infants and Adults; also Epileptic ar Falling Fits, Hysteries, and Nervous and Spasmodic Complaints. The Powder is a grans' restorative in all cases of relaxation, dehility, and weakness in children and adults; if gradually strengthens the stomach, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, and in a short time restores the patient to perfect health, without confinement or alteration of diet.—The late Dr. HADLEY, of Derby, (the discoverer of this valuable medicine) seed it in private practice for upwards of fifty years with the most flattering success in the various complaints, which is proved by incontrovertible facels. Its inestimable virtues are patronised by the following distinguished Nobility, and manyothers, too numerous for an Advertisement: Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland Lady Candinine Walley.

From the Hon. Mrs. Egerton to Dr. Hadley.

This is to certify, that I have used Hadleys Convulsio

TO ALL WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT.—The Sight of the aged restored, the weak Sight strengthened, and the perfect Sight preserved to extreme old age, upon unerring principles, by BRADBERRY PATENT SPECTACLES, established thirty years.—To be had only at 23, Holles street, Oxford street, (opposite Hanover-square), the first door and of Oxford-street, on the left hand, and at no other place in the United Kingdom. Orders from the country will be immediately attesded to. Removed from 332, Oxford-street.

From 332, Oxford-street.

VENTILATION of CLOSE CARRIAGES His Majesty's Letters Patent have been obtained for a MODE of VENTILATING CLOSE CARRIAGES. By this method the air in the Carriage is graintained in as pure a state when the Glasses are up as when down. Carriage may be Ventilated upon this plan, at a very trifling expence, by application at No. 20, Ludgate Hill, nearly opposite Old Bailey.

WAYTE, Furrier to the King, late of Parton-street, Hay-Nobility and Public in general, that he has REMOVED to more extensive Premises in REGENT-STREET, near the County Fire-office, where he solicits a continuance of their favorurs—C. W. has manufactured a large Assortment of all descriptions of rich and elegant Fura into the most fashonable Articles of Dress for the Season.

BURTON ALE and BOTTLED STOUT—FEATHERS TAVERN, Hand-court, Holborn, nearly opposite Great Turnshie—J. MILES, Son-in-law to the late Mr. John Goodman, or thirty years prietor of the above-mentioned House, begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has NOW on SALE some of the most approved BURTON and WINDSOR ALES, and in the highest possible perfection, it being brewed by the same Brewer who served his Father. Quart bottles, its, per dozen, and Pin's, 7s, per dozen. The Bottled Stont is particularly fine, and in high condition—N. B. For the information of Geutlesmen of the Inns of Court, &c. J. M. begs to acquaint them, that hot Joints, as usually are ready every quarter of an hour, between the hours of four and seven, likewise every other delicacy the seasons afford, including Soups, &c.—Private Rooms for Parties.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Dec. 7.

Our market has been so largely supplied with Wheat of late, and that of an inferior quality, that it is with the greatest difficulty any sales can be effected; in addition also to the large quantity remaining over from Monday's market, we had a very considerable further supply this morning; hence the trade is almost in a state of stagnation, and what little was disposed of, even of the better sorts, was on lower terms. Barley, Beans, and Pease, are each lower; and Oats are full is per quarter cheaper, the arrivals of grain in general being most abundant.

ETURN PRICE of CRAIN.

RETURN PRICE of GRA   Rssex Red Wheat (new)   . 30s. 38s. Fine   . 40s. 50s. 60s. 60s. 68s. 68s. 68s. 68s. 68s. 68s. 68s. 69s. 67s. 67s. 60d.   . 63s. 65s. 67s. 61d.   . 63s. 68s. 68s. 68s. 68s. 68s. 68s. 68s. 68	IN, oi board Ship, as under.  Maple
Hog Pease	recta to see the state of

E GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as seekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in id Wales, according to the Gazette of the 5th of December, cale

GENERAL AVERAGE WHICE GOVERNS IMPORTATION.

Wheat, 51s 11d—Burley, 24s 2d—Oats, 18s 5d—Rye, 23s 7d—Beaus, 26s 4d

Pease, 28s 10d.

Portugal Gold, in Coino 0 0 p. ez. Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10} New Doubloons 0 0 0	D AND SILVER.    New Dollars
COURSE OF EXCH.	ANGE FRIDAY , Dec. 7.
Amsterdam 12 13 C.F.  Ditto at Sight 12 10  Rotterdam 12 14  Antwerp 12 7  Hamburgh 37 6  Altbna 37 7  Paris, 3 days Sight 25 60  Ditto 25 90  Bordeaux 25 90  Frankfort on Main 156  Petersburg 3 U  Vienna 10 18 Ess. fo.	Trieste — — Ess. fie.  Madrid

# COMMERCIAL REPORT,

Plantation Sugars have been purchased largely this week, and obtained an advance of 2s. per cwt., in other descriptions not much doing, and prices same as our last. Refined Goods were much inquired after in the early part of the week, without, however, experiencing any advance. Coffee dull of sale, and may be stated is lower. In Tobaccos little or no alteration. Spirits continue much the same; Rums being held firmly at our last quotation, Brandy rather heavy. The Cotton market without much variation. Tallow Y. C. same as our last, say 43s. to 44s.

HOME CONSUMPTION—DUTIES PAYABLE UPON THE POLLOWING

Sugar, British plantation, 27s. per cwt.; ditto East India, 37s. Coffee, British plantation, 1s. per 1b.; ditto East India, 1s. 6d. Cocoa, ditto, 1s.; Pimento, 10d.—Cotton, 6 per cent. ad valoren, ditto West India, free; Tobacco, 4s. per 1b.; Rice, from America and Java, 15s. per cwt.; ditto from other parts, 5s.; Tallow 3s. 2d.; Tea, under 2s. per 1b. 160 per cent.; ditto, above 2s. per 1b. 96 per cent.; Rum, 11s. 7åd. per gallon; Brandy and Geneva, 18s. 10d.; Wine, Port, 7s. 7d.; ditto Madeira, 7s. 8d.; ditto Cape 2s. 6åd.; ditto Sherry, 7s. 7d.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Prid.	Sat.
Bank Stock		2364	237	2374	234000	1000
per Cent. Reduced	764	763	764	764	764	764 8 4
per Cent. Consols	774	778		200	F-00 23	1000
per Cent. Consols	-	862	86#	879	871	200000
Consols for Account	784	776	78	788	78	123 4
per Cent. Consols	96	961	96	964	963	261
per Cent. Navy	1109	1104	100 m	- 100	-	
Bank Long Annuities	198	194	194	192	198	195-16
India Bonds	67 p	63 p	63 p	65 p	64 p	65
Exchequer Bills, 2d	1 p	2 p	1 p	1 p	2 p	11d
Ditto, 21d	-	-	TRILEY (1)	7	( Per ( )	-
Omnium	-0.01	LAW 1d	-	-	(505)	DESTRU

On the 5th inst. at Canonley House, near Skipton, Yorkshire, the Lady of John Swire, Esq. of a daughter. At Elm-place, Elstree, the Lady of Capt. John Marshall, R. N. C. B. ef a

MARRIAGES.
On the 2d of Nov. by the Rev. Thomas Hurford Siely, M.A. His Britannie Majesty's Chaplain at Lisbon, Henry Jacob Siffkin, Esq to Amelia Louisa Wilhelmina von Wiederhold, eldest daughter of the late Major General Baron de Wiederhold.
On the 29th ult. Captain George Harris, R.N. C.B. to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of John Woodcock, Esq.

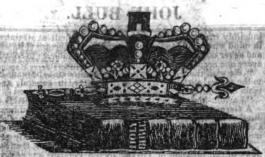
At Liabon, July 28th, Henry Scudamore, Esq. of Shrop shire, aged 32 years. On the 5th of Nov. at Liabon, Henrietta Sophia, Baroness de Wiederhold, of Hesse Cassel, aged 52 years, mother of Mrs. Sifikin.

At his house, at Stratford, on Tuesday might, the Right Hon. Lord Henniker. His Lordship had nearly attained his 70th year.
On Sanday night, at Cholmondeley House, Piccadilly, Col. Seymour, sonin-law of the Marquis of Cholmondeley.
On the 11th ult. upon his passage bome from Grenada, for the recovery of his health, John Ogle, Esq. Capt. of the 9th Regt.
On Tuesday, at Brighton, James Perry, Esq. Editor and Proprietor of The Morning Chronicle, aged 65.

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distinguity officers.



" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

## MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1821.

Price 7d

8113

#### LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Faidax, Dec. 14.

The arrival of Grain in general since Monday has been tolerably large, and the trade on the whole continues exceeding dull; for fine Wheat, however, there was certainly a better sale than on Monday, but the stands are covered with the ordinary sorts, for which scarcely an offer can be obtained. Barley is particularly dull in sale, the quantity at market being considerable, and we consider it full is, per quarter lower. Beans and Pease are rather cheaper than otherwise; and the Oat trade is very heavy, though with little variation in value. In other articles there is no variation to notice.

RETURN PRICE of GRAIN, on board Ship, as n	nder. 1 ld 1
Essex Red Wheat (new) 32. 38s., Maple	264. 253.
Fine 40s. 50s. White ditto	28s. 30s.
Old	301. 324.
Rssex White (new) 356, 45s. Small Beans	278. 298.
Fine 48s. 54v. Old	308. 328.
Saperfine 55s. 57s. Tick Beans (new)	185. 228.
Old	24s. 278.
Rye Peed Oats	168. 178.
Barley	18s. 20s.
Fine 21s. 23s. Poland ditto	
Saperfine 24s. 26s. Fine	
Malt	234. 258.
Fine 58s, 60s. Fine	26s . 27 s.
Hog Pense 246. 25s.	-university

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Dec. 17.

The Market is but moderately supplied with Wheat this morning and fine quality meets a brisk sale at an advance of 1s. per quarter.

—The supply of Oats and Barley is very small, the sale is dulk at a fall in the price of 3s. per quarter of the latter; the former, however, remains the same as our last quotations.—Flour remains at the same price as last week, and no reduction is expected, as the demand grows brisker from the advance in the price of Mesis.

Beans and Pease have but a dull sale, and White Pease are from its. to 2s. per quarter cheaper.

Concluded and interview of the continue of the continue of the
Boilers
Grev Pease
Small Beans
Tick ditto
Oats-Potatoe
Poland
Feed
Flour, per sack
Rape Seed, perlast£28 £50

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as received weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritims Cities and Towns in Engla and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 15th of December, calculated follows —

GENERAL AVERAGE WHICH COVERNS IMPORTATION.

Wheat, 51s 24 - Barley, 22s 10d - Oats, 18s 11d - Rye, 27s 3d - Beans, 26s

Pease, 28s 0d.

Tiens the PRICE of FLOUR.

Fown made Flour, per sacks. to 50s. to 55	4
Ditto seconds per dittos. to 45s. to 50	ä
sasex and Suffolk Floar, per-ack on board ship	200
Occasion and analysis of the state being the boule of the	9

### ENGLISH  Wheat 17954  Barley 16691  Mait 9811  Oats 7839  Rye 162  Beans 2757  Perase 3337  Tares	Brank   15   Blour(sacks)   225
Clover Red, percwl White Foreign Red. Trefoil Rib Grass Carraway Coriander	26 to 36 Turnip per bush. 32 to 44

#### SMITHFIELD MARKET.

There is an exceeding large supply of Cattle at Market thi morning, particularly Sheep, in fact, the largest number ever known; Beef is consequently a trifle lower, although some very fine Beasts kept up their price. Mutton has likewise experienced a reduction. Veal is a trifle lower than our last quotations although there was not a large supply of Calves in the Market Pork was sold at an advanced price of about 4d.

In the Haymarket business was pretty brisk on Saturday, and

Hay, Clover, and Straw fully sup	ported their prices.
od od film PRICES OF MEAT, S	c. AT SMITHFIELD,
Per stone of 8lb.	to sink the Offal.
FRIDAY, Dec. 14.	Monday, Dec. 17.
s, d, s, d,	water and arout hall it and dees. de
Beef 2 0 a 3 8	Beef 3 0 a 4 0
Mutton 2 0 3 4	Mutton 2 10 3 6
Veal 2 0 4 8	Mutton
Pork 1 8 4 0	Perk 5 0 5 4
Lamb 0 0 0 0	Lamb 0 - 0 -
Head of Cattle this day.	Head of Cattle this day.
Beasts 1193	Beasts 4148
Sheep, &c 5910	Sheep, &c
Pigs 110	Pigs
Calves	Calves
Prices of Hay and Straw.	Prices of Hay and Straw.
Hay 60s a 80s	Hay 65s a 80s
Straw 26s 32s	Straw 26s 36s
Clover 80s 100s	Clover 70s 90s
St. James's, Haller I.	WhitechapelFriday.
Hay 60s a 80s	Hay 70s a 84s Straw 28s 34s
Straw 24s 33s	Top control of the co
Clover 75s 90s	Clover
NEWGATE AND LEADENH	ALL (Bythe Carcase.) - Friday.

PRICE OF RAW FAT, per Stone. Price by Tallow (as given by the Tallow Melters) ........ 2s. 7 d.

oti i		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
11/3	PRICE OF F. Riga, PTR £57 to £58—Do. DDC £-	LAX, per Ton.
d	to the Allenda Agency controlled the profit of the profit	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF
46		OF HEMP, per Ton.
調	Riga, Rhipe 51 0 a 52 0	Out shot 42 - a 44 10
d !	Petersburgh, clean . 45 0 a 46 0	Half-clean 43 - a 45 -
63	PRICE OF COTTON W	OOL, perit (Duty paid.)
83	section and a decision of the	s, d. s, d
73	Berbice 0 10 a 1 0	Pernambuco 1 01 a 1
35	Demerara 0 10 a 1 01	Para 0 10 a 0 1
5.8	Surinam 0 0 a 0 0  Tamaica 0 0 a 0 0  Bahama 0 0 a 0 0	Bowed Georgia 0 9 a 0 le New Orleaus 0 10 a 0 l
9.7	Bahama 0 0 a 0 0	Surat 0 6 a 0 8 Bengal 0 5 a 0 6
10	St. Domingo 0 0 a 0 0	Bengal 0 51 a 0 6
37	Maranham 0 11 a 1 0 Bahia 0 11 a 1 0	Bourbon 0 10 a 1
23		The same of the sa
0	ENGLISH AND FOR	EIGN WOOLS, perlb.
É.	Eug. Merino wash 1 4 a 2 3	Spa, Sheep.Segovia 3 0 a 4 (
23	Eng. Merino wash 1 4 a 2 3 Do. in grease 1 0 a 1 6 South Down 1 1 a 1 3 Western Fleeces 0 0 a 0 0 Long Wool 0 0 a 0 0	Soria 2 10 a 3 3
20	South Down 1 1 a 1 3	Seville. 2 4 a 3
30	Long Wool 0 0 a 0 0	Saxon, lst qual b 8 a 7 C
	Spa.Sheep, Leonesa. 3 6 a 5 0	Austrian fine 5 3 a 8
2	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Management of the second secon
10	PRICES of TALLOW,	Vellow Soap
15	Yellow Russia 45s. 6ds. 0d.	Mottled
	White ditto ods. od.	Curd
(2	Soap ditto	Good Deare 7- 0d
10	White ditto	a strong small name of the
18		
140	set no siy end thay Hipps	per Stone of albs.
10	Best Heifers & Steers . 3 4 a 3 6 Middling	Market Call, each 9 0 a 0
18	Middling 3 0 3 2	Sheep 2 10 3
10	Ordinary 2 8 2 10 English Horse 0 0 0 0	Lens steersteersteers a. A. A.
i w	The second secon	The second secon
5.5	PRICE OF LEATHER A	T LEADENHALL, per lb.
is	Butts, 50 to 56lbs, each 21 a 22	Calf Skins, 30 to 40 lbs 21 a 30
r	Butts, 50 to 56lbs. each 21 a 22 Dressing Hides	Ditto 50 to 701bs 28 35
y	Fine Coach Hides	Ditto70 to 80lbs 26 29
d	for Cutting (182 21	Tanned Horse Hides16 18 Small Seals (Greenland)18 20
2.17	Crop Hides, 35 to 40 lbs 171 181	Large ditto, per lb 18
s, t.	CURRENT PRICE	
- 8	MARYLAND. d. d. d. Serubs 34 to 6	VIRGINIA. d. d.
d	Serubs 31 to 6	Ordinary 3 to 3
d	Brown and Leafy 5 to 74	Mixed and Middling 4 to 4
C li	Coloury	
12	Canaster to -	Rich Sweet Scent 61 to 7
115	Turkey	Kentucky
90	2 - Control of the co	
d.		o onth of September 2110 To
6	Greenland Whale 19 0 0	Ofive
8	So. Fishery 20 0 0	Palm
4	Spermaceti	Rape
.31	The state of the s	Under State Of Mary And State of the State o
18	T . seem of the frame PRICE OF	HONEY Deservices (Control )
0	mon'y Foreign, fine, per cwt. 80s.	to 108s,—Interior, 20s. to 50s.
10	PRICES OF GOL	D AND SILVER.
90	Portugal Gold, in Coin 0 0 0 p. oz.	£ s. 6d. New Dollars 0 4 9} p.oz
ls	Foreign Gold in Bars 3 17 10	Silver in Bars Stand 0 4 114
is Os	New Doubloons 3 13 9	New Louis, each . 0 0 0 -
(cy	COURSE OF EXCHA	NGE FRIDAY, Dec. 14.
18	Amsterdam 12 12 C.F.	Trieste Bss. flo.
4s. 0s	Ditto at Sight 12 9	Madrid 36 Cadiz 36
23	Amsterdam 12 12 C.F. Ditto at Sight 12 9 Rotterdam 12 13 Antwerp 12 7 Hamburgh 37 6	Bilbon354 Barcelona . 35
0	Hamburgh 37 8	Leghern47 Genea 43
	Altona 37 7	Venice 27 60 Malta 45
-4	Altona	Naples 391 Palermo 119
	Ditto 25 90	Rio Inneire
13	Bordeaux 25 90 Frankfort on Main 156	Rio Janeire 41 Bahia
-19	Petersburg 3 U Vienna 10 18 Ess. flo.	Bahia
	Vienna 10 18 Ess.flo.	Cork trivitative to a facility

CURRENT PRICES OF SHARTS AND WINES, As in the Bonded Warel with Sciencies of Duty.  SFIRITS, per gallon.  A 1 2 Carcavellos. per 140 gall 33 a 46  Brandy Fornas 166 a 45 bardlas 140 a 5  Brandy Fornas 166 a 45 bardlas 140 a 5  Brandy Fornas 166 a 45 bardlas 140 a 5  Galle 3 a 4 0 0 Monntain 126 15 a 33  Yapis 0 a 0 0 0 Monntain 126 15 a 33  Yapis 0 a 0 0 0 Monntain 126 15 a 33  Hollanous secreta 1 8 a 1 0 Francisc 120 15 a 33  Hollanous secreta 1 8 a 1 0 Francisc 126 15 a 33  Hant Spirital 1 2 a 1 3 Sha direct 16 a 5  Lecured Islands 1 2 a 1 3 Sha direct 16 30 a 70  Malt Spirits 15 3 a 0 66 Squeetra direct 10 30 a 70  Halt Spirits 15 3 a 0 66 Squeetra direct 10 25 a 46  Scotch 16 3 a 5 0 West India 110 22 a 55  Cape 110 22 a 55  Port, Old per 138 galls 30 a 55  New 138 30 a 35  Vin de Grave 112 30 a 30	COAL RXCHANGR.—Frisay Dec. 11.
New - 138 - 20 a 35 Vin de Grave - 112 - 20 a 30 Lisbon - 140 - 15 a 44 Marcella Duty on Wine, 7s. 7d. per Gallon, (excepting Madeira and Cape, the former of which is 7s. 8d. the latter 2s. 6[d.)	COUNTRY MARKETS,
THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR	C Wheat ! Rve.   Barley   Oats   Beans of Pear

COUNT	RY	MARKETS.	į
·沙里里里用的第三人称单	197107:551	TOOK TENEDES TOOK	
market and the second		A 100 LOS TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	

Duty on Wine, 7s.7d, per Gallon, (excepting Madeira and Cape, the former of which is 7s. St. the latter 2s. 6[d.)	temi-post	Transfer of the state of the st	OUNIT	Y MAR	KEIS.	lun annu	
THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Dec. 12, 1821, 88-	Towns.	LAST Wheat.	PRICES Rye.	Barley.	this Morn	Beans.	Pease.
£1 12s.74d. per Cwt.)  Exclusive of the Duties of Customs payable on Importation Into Great	10000000	18. 8. 136 a 74	s. s.	8. 8. 24 a 32		35 a 42	40 TH A -
plant brunt plants all tons Britain. It theses of action	Bristol.	1780 a.983	per ditt	per ditto	2+243+3 ]		1 3s6a 4s3
CURRENT PRICES OF SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND GINGER. SUGAR. (per Cwt.) s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s.	Cam-	7 perbush.	per ditt	perditto	11 64-	25848-	22 a
8. 8 Good	bridge.	130 a 65	per dit	perditto	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Powder Lvs 83 a 86 Good 105 a109 Caraccas a -	bury. Chester-	( per qr.	per ditt	CO. DECEMBER OF THE PARTY.	per ditt	per ditt   28 a 38	per ditt
Single do. br79 a 82   Ordinary	field.	per qr.     10/a 15/1	per ditt		per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Demerara & Dominica   Bourbon a -   black 40 a 50   Fine 121 a 132   St. Domingo 100 a 103   Barbadoes 70 a 75	chester.	[perload.]	per qr.	per qr.		per ditt /	per ditt
PRICE OF BUTTER—(per Firk.)  Dorset	ton	[per boll.]	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt		per,ditt
Cambridge 44s 0d 46s 0d Dablin 90s 0d 92s 0d	Daventry.	per qr. 1	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt		per ditt
Double Gloster 62s a 64s Derby 59s a 62s	Derby.	perqr.	S. A. S. Carles J.		per ditt		per ditt
Single ditto	Devizes.	132s0a 36     per sack	per ditt	per gr.	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
PRICE of HOPS, per Cwt.—DEC. S. Bags. Pockets.	Dencas-	per load	per ditt	per gr.			The second second
Kent., 21, 10s. to 31, 10s. a 41, 15s. Kent., 21, 16s. to 31, 18s. a 51, —s. Sussex 21, —s. to 21, 10s. a 21, 18s. Sussex 21, 4s. to 31, —s. a 31, 8s.	Durham	10s6a lä per boll	per ditt	per ditto			
Essex 21. 10s. to 31. 6s. a 31. 16s. Essex 21. 14s. to 31. 10s. a 41. 4s. Farsham, fine71. —s. to 101. 0s. Farsham, second 41. 10s. to 71. 7s.	Grantham.	\$50 a 56   per qr.	— a — per ditt	per ditto	CONT. CO. CO.	per ditt	per ditt
PRICE OF FLAX, per Ton. Riga, PTR £57 to £58-Do, DDC £-£52-Petersburgh, 12 head, £51 -s.	Guild- ford.	1 280 a 320   1 per load.	per qr.	18 a 28 per qr.	16 a 28 pergr.		27 a 31 per qr.
CURRENT PRICE OF HEMP, per Ton.	Hemel Hempstead	) 45 a 55s0 per 5 bus	per ditt	22 a 26 per qr.		l8 a 21 pr5 bus	24 a — per ditt
Riga, Rhine 51 0 a 52 0 Ont shot 42 — a 44 10 Retersburgh, clean 1 45 0 a 46 0 Half-clean 43 — a 45 —	Hall.	332 a 53	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt	30 a 34 per ditt	per ditt
PRICE OF COTTON WOOL, pertb(Duty paid.)	Hunger- ford.	)21 a 68 ) per qr.	per ditt	18 a 22 per ditto	per ditt	18 a 34 per ditt	per ditt
Serbice 0 10 a 1 0 Pernambuco 1 0 a 1 14	Hant ingdon.	130 A 39	per ditt	25 a 38 per ditto	16 a 23 per ditt	24 a 30 per ditt	per dist
Demerara 0 10 a 1 04 Para 0 101 a 0 11 Surinam 0 0 a 0 0 Bowed Georgia 0 9 a 0 104	Ipswich.	534 a 56 perqr.	per ditt	16 a 24 per ditto		20 a 24 per ditt	22 a 24 per ditt
Iamaica 0 0 a 0 0   New Orleaus 0 10 a 0 114   Bahana 0 0 a 0 0   Surat 0 6 a 0 8   St. Domingo 0 0 a 0 0   Bengal 0 5 a 0 62	Lecds.	342 a 63 perload.	- a - per qr.		18 a 23		per ditt
Maraham 0 11 a 1 0   Bourbon 0 10 a 1 6   Bahia 0 74 a 0 81	Lincoln.	)50 a 63 per qr.	27 a 30 per ditt	18 a 28	13 a 18	ALCOHOL: NAME OF THE OWNER, THE O	# a -
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WOOLS, perib.	Liverpool	SaS alos per 70lb.	- a - perqi.	4s 0a 5s 0 per 60lb.	3.383.8	20 a 35 per qr.	10 a -
Eug. Merino wash 1 4 a 2 3 Spa, Sheep, Segovia 3 0 a 4 0 Do. in grease 1 0 a 1 6 Soria 2 10 a 3 3	Louth.	348 a 60   per qr.	32 a 34 per ditt	23 a 27 per ditto	15 a 18 I	to the Parkettine would be	per ditt
Do. 10 grease 1 0 a 1 6 —————————————————————————————————	Lynn,	320 a 50	18 a 24 per ditt		14 a 22	22 a 3) [	18 a 26 per ditt
Long Wool 0 0 a 0 0 — 2d and 3d 2 6 a 5 6 Spa.Sheep, Leonesa 3 6 a 5 0 Austrian fine 5 3 a 8 3	Maidstone.	1 per qr.   142 a 62   1 per qr.	per ditt	20 a 29 per ditto	15 a 22	19 a 30	24 a 31 per ditt
PRICES of TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per 112lbs.	Newark.	30 a 60 i	23 a 26	14 a 30	A Property of the Control of	25 a 36	30 a 36 per ditt
Fown Tallow	Newbury.	25 a 72	per ditt	14 a 26	12 a 30	26 a 38	23 a 33
Soap ditto	Newcastle	1 per qr.   542 a 62	per ditt 28 a 33		20 a 26	per ditt	28 a 42
Ditto rough25s. ods. od.	North-	1 per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	11 a 30	28 a 30	per ditt
Best Heifers & Stoers 3 4 a 3 6 Market Calf, carh 9 0 a 0 0	Norwich.	1 pergr.	per ditt	perditto	14 a 20	per ditt   24 a 25	per ditt 22 a 23
Middling	Peterbo-	) per qr.	- a -	per ditto	20 a 32	- a -	per ditt
English Horse 0 0 0 0 Lambs 0 0 0 0	Reading.	) per qr.	Ver (Average)		16 a 20	30 a 33	per ditt
PRICE OF LEATHER AT LEADENHALL, per lb. d. d. d. d. Butts, 50 to 56lbs. each, 21 a 22 Calf Skins, 30 to 40lbs, 21 a 30	rearion frag	) per qr.   (39 a 64	per ditt	20 a 28	per ditt   16 a 22	22 a -	per ditt
Butts, 50 to 56lbs, each 21 a 22 'Calf Skins, 30 to 40 lbs 21 a 30 Dressing Hides 17 181 Ditto 50 to 70 lbs 28 35 Fine Coach Hides 183 21 Ditto 70 to 80 lbs 26 29	Rochester.	) per qr.	per ditt	16 a 24		38 a 46	per ditt
for Cutting	Salisbury.	7 per qr.   (62 a 80	per ditt	per ditto	24 a 30	36 a 44	per ditt
CURRENT PRICE OF TOBACCO per lb	Mallet	1 per qr.	per ditt	per ditt	16 a 30	per ditt     a 32	per ditt
MARYLAND. d. d. VIRGINIA. d. d. Scrubs	ford.	per qr:	per ditt	per ditt   28 a 32		per ditt	
Brown and Leafy 5 to 74 Mixed and Middling 4 to 45 Coloury 8 to 13 Middling Black 42 to 52	land	per qr.	per ditt	per ditt	pr 10 st.	per ar.	per ditt 32 a 48
Fine Yellow to - Good	Taunton	) per qr. \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Turkey 10 to 12 Lux or Stipt Leaf 4 to 7 East India 1 to 14 Kentucky 23 to 34	Upping-	per bush.	per ditt	per ditto	per ditt		a -
The part set that a comprise OF OILS educated to ditto a set one of the set o	ham.	) per qr.	per ditt		per ditt	per ditt 1	
Greenland Whale 19 0 0 Ofive	Uxbridge.	perload.	per ditt	per qr.		per ditt	per ditt
Spermaceti     56     0     Rape     40     0     0       Seal     24     0     Gallipoli     66     0	Wakefield	per qr.	per ditt	per ditto	pr lost.	per qr.	per ditt
PRICE OF HONEY. Foreign, fine, per cwt. 80s. to 109s.—Inferior, 20s. to 50s.	Wetherby.	per load	per qr.		per ditt		perditt 26 a 32
PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.	Windsor.	perditt.	lo a glad	per load.	per ditt	per ditt	per ditt
Portugal Gold, in Coin 0 0 p. ez. New Dollars 0 4 91 p.oz.	Yarmouth.	36 a 50 per qr.		per ditto			
New Doubloons 3 13 9 New Louis, each . 0 0 0	C - 25 15035	-	CES of the	e PUBLI	FUND	Linking Contracts	and the

PRIC	ES of the	ne PUB	LIC FU	NDS.		Section .
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Bank Stock	- T	237	235}	100000	2661	237
3 per Cent. Reduced	763	761	761	76	769	761 6
3 per Cent. Consols	0.000	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	原安心	11.00	103.00 M	10113 At
34 per Cent Consols	01,35000	0.878	8TE	87.	873	874
Consols for Account	7240	LETON BL	(a. 6.84) h	22334	784	2. 英国
4 per Cent. Consols	1096208	96	964	96	961	5.67 S
5 per Cent. Navy	E STTO	\$1 <del>16.0.4</del>	de Constitu	2.565.3	10000	1500 100
Bank Long Annuities	443	198	100 Table	197	192	199 7-16
India Bonds	67 p	A STATE AND LABOUR	68 p	68 p	70 p	70 71
Exchequer Bills, 2d		1 p	1 d	14	3 p	2 P
Ditto, 24d	00005171		The same	(A) (A) (A)	CHEST.	193
Omnium	2001	(C-27.3)	10 To	D. 100	Contract Con-	-

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.—Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the 3d day of January next; We, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued; on the said 3d day of January next, to Tacsday the 5th day of February next; and We have given orders to our Chanellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a commission for proroguing the same secondingly; and We do further hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal Will and Pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said 5th day of February next, be held and sit for the dispatch of divers argent and important affairs; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said 5th day of February next.—Given at our Court at Brighton, the 10th day of December, 1821, axii at the second year of our reign.—GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the Court at Brighton, the 10th of December, 1821, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.—His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare Richard Marquess Wellesley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Lieut. General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

This day his Grace Charles Duke of Dorset, Henry Marquess Conyngham, and the Right Hen. Henry Goulhurn, were, by command of His Majesty, Sworn of His Majesty's Most Honograble Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

CARLFON HOUSE, Dec. 11, 1821.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Duke of Montrose to be Lord Chamber aim of His Majesty's Household, in the room of the Marquess Chelmondelley, resigned.

The King has also been pleased to a proint the Marquess Conyngham to be Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, in the room of the Duke of Mo

Commission in the Royal Carmarthen Militia, signed by the Lord Lieu-tenant of the County of Carmarthen.

David Thomas Bewen Davies, Esq. to be Captain, vice George Harries, resigned.

Beurne and Co. Belper, bottle manufacturers.—Snowden and Fiveash, Northdeet, millers.—Latham and Co. Broughton in Furness, iron-masters.—Dewburstand Co. Skipton, estron-manufacturers.—J. and W. Braithwaite. Cateaton-street, general commission-agents.—Jowitt and Co. Huddersfield, plasterers.—Allen and Ireland, Manchester, dyers.—Bryant and Co. Hay-Grove Celiery, (no trade.)—Townsend and Lyddon, jun. Honiton, attorneys at law.—Hetherington and Barnes, Lynn, milliners.—Caffin and Graines, Poynings, millers.—Bedington and Co. Brimingham, brass-founders.—T. and T. Mayor, jun. Freckleton, coal-merchants.—Mayor, jun. and Co. Freek-leton, sall-cloth-masufacturers..

BANKBUPTS.

and T. Mayor, jun. Freekleton, coal-merchants.—Mayor, jun. and Co. Freekleton, sail-cloth-masufacturers..

BANKBUPTS.

AYDON, S. ELWELL, W. Shelf Iron Works, Halifax, iron-masters.

BAKER, W. and N. Poytese, grocers

CALVERT, J. Island of Maita, merchant.

EDWARDS, W. Chatham, linen-draper.

EVANS, T. Mackvelleth, Montgumeryshire, inu-keeper.

FULLER, J. M. Worthing, linen-draper.

YANS, T. Mackvelleth, Montgumeryshire, inu-keeper.

FULLER, J. M. Worthing, linen-draper.

YARRICK, J. L. Mitcham, merchant.

HAVILAND, H. I. Birmingbam, builder,

KERWOOD, C. G. John-street, West, Mary-le-bone, printer.

HOLLAND, H. I. Birmingbam, builder,

KERWOOD, C. G. John-street, West, Mary-le-bone, printer.

TIPPETTS, E. and GETHEN, E. Basinghall-street, factors.!

TOWNSEND, J. and BROOKE, G. Hositon, bankers.

TODD, S. Southampton, mercer.

WILLS, R. Broad-street, Bloomsbury, tobacconist.

Jun. S. S. Matson, Barfristone, miller,—Jan. 8, T. R. Wildash, Aylesford, farmer,—Jan. 7, T. and T. H. Robinson, and Hancock, Manchester, cotton-merchants.—Jan. 11, T. and R. Parkinson, Preston, builders.—Jan. 4, N. Luscombe, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, scrivener.—Dec. 15, W. Nedby, Lamb's Conduit, street, uplosterer.—Dee. 15, J. Cary, Raqueta-court, Fleet-street, inerchant.—Jan. 4, St. J. and J. Alder, Liverpool, merchants.—Jan. 5, J. M. Newman, Bromsgrove, dealer in wool.—Jan. 5, R. Longridge and G. Pringle, "ainsher, Durham, colliery-undertakers.—Dec. 18, R. Neville, Colchester, dealer. Pringle, 'ainsh chester, dealer.

chester, dealer.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 1.

J. Kenworthy, Saddleworth, dyer.—H. and J. Hall, Upper Thames-street, from merchants.—T. B. Evans, Strand, wine-merchant.—R. Baverstock, Brompton, plumber.—J. S. Wilcox and T. J. Titterton, Theobald's-road, coach-makers.—A. De la Pryme, G. and R. Hilton, Chorley, cotton-spinners.—R. Moffat, Manchester, merchant.—J. Gilbert, Maidstone, twine-maker.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, DEC. 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies a discussion arose on the petition of Haby, an inhabitant of Paris, praying for a law, without having recourse to a censorship, which should regulate the Press.—Upon the question that this petitien should be referred to the Committee, charged with the preparatory examination of the new laws upon the Liberty of the Press.—M. Castelbajac demanded that the petition should be referred to the President of the Council of Ministers. He inveighed strongly against Ministers, whom he charged with having calumniated the Chamber before the Monarch—with hating the Royalists, and with endeavouring to detach the Throne from its national defenders.—The Keeper of the Seals, the only Minister present, replied, The Minister intrenched himself behind the King's confidence, against the want of confidence on the part of the Chamber, and plainly intimated that, while he possessed the one, the loss of the other should not drive him from his post.—An animated debate succeeded on the question of referring the two projets of Law on the Press, to a Special Commission. It was finally announced by the President, that the Chamber would assemble on Monday, to complete the nomination of the Commissioners of the Budget, to which day the Assembly adjourned.

Countral of Assizes, Dec. 8.—In the menth of October, there was

Court or Assizes, Dec. 8.—In the menth of October, there was published a work in two volumes, entitled, "Songs, by M. Jean Pierre de Berenger." Of this collection, ten thousand copies were printed, which were alledged to be injurious to public morals.—The trial came on this day, when, after a hearing of considerable interest, the whole of which the Censor has not allowed to be published, the following sentence was pronounced:—The Court, seconded by a majority of the Jury, having declared him guilty of an outrage against public morals and religion, the Court condemns him to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs, and to the expence of placarding a thousand copies of the Decree; also to the expence of the process. It also decrees the suppression of the songs.

also to the expence of the process. It also decrees the suppression of the songs.

Dec. 10.—At one o'clock to-day the King gave an audience to his Ministers, with the exception of M. Latour Maubourg, the Ministers of War, who is indisposed; the Prince de Talleyrand, the Chancellor, the Dukes of Dalmatia and Albufera, and the Count of Viomenli, Marshals of France; a great number of the Peers of France and the Deputies, Military officers of various ranks, and the Prince of Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Ambassador. The Ministers assembled in the evening at the house of the Duke de Richlieu.

The first and second Bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies met yeaterday, after the Public Sitting, to examine the Finance Law. They have appointed as Commissaries of the first, M.M. de Corbiere and Garnier Dafougeray; and of the second, M.M. Barthe, La Bastide, and Josse Beauvois.

LEURANER, DEC. 4.—Eight days since some workmen occupied in excavating some ruins in the environs of the French village of St. Geny, two leagues from Geneva, dug up a copper vase of an antique form, which inclosed a smaller one of silver, containing bracelets of the same metal, and other ornaments of very ancient workmanship, with about 200 medals of gold, silver, and copper, many of which are of the Emperor Galba.

Hander, Dec. 2.—The following most gracious letter from his Majesty to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and to the Calinet Ministers, has been published here:

"George the Fourth, &c. &c.

"After a fortunate journey, without any accident whatever, we make it out first business to acquaint you of it, and, at the same time to express the joy and the particular pleasure which we have derived from our first visit to our beloved German dominions. Circumstances, indeed, have allowed us but a short stay this time; and we were hindered by indisposition of profiting by this short period; yet the universal fidelity and attachment, and the prevailing zeal for the welfare of the country, could not possibly escape us, since, wherever we turned our eyes, we found the confirmation of the conviction we had long cherished in this respect.

"As this our first visit to our kingdom of Hanover will remain

indelibly impressed on our menory, so we shall at all times bear in mind what may tend to the curation and increase of its welfare, and never doubt the readiness of our lathful subjects to contribute, every one according to his ability, to the same end.

"We wish these our most kracious sentiments to be made known to the several authorities, and to the country in general, and remain with brotherly friendship and affectionate regard,

"Carlton-house, Nov. 9, 1821.

A German paper states, that the Duke of Cumberland has given out that his Majesty intends next year to visit Brussels, Cologne, Coblentz, Frankfort, Darmstadt, Hanover, and the baths of Pyrmont; and that the tour is to commence on the 1st of July next.

Hamburgh, Dec. 4.—Accounts from Vienna say, that the first news of the invasion of Turkey by the Persians was received by the English Embassy at Vienna.—The Grand Duke Nicholas was expected at Riga, to inspect the fortress of Dunamunde. Reports of war were in circulation at Riga.

Augstora, Nov. 27.—The Russian army of the South, commanded by Count Wittgenstein, is to have for its vanguard 10,000 Polish Lancers. This fine and numerous cavalry is to be under the immediate command of the Grand Duke Constantine. The Emperor Alexander is expected shortly to review these troops.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—According to accounts from various ports of the Mediterranean and Adriatic, the Cephalonian corps in the Morea has received considerable sums of money from the island of Cephalonia. A great number of inhabitants of the island of Cephalonia. A great number of inhabitants of the island of Cephalonia. A great number of inhabitants of the island of Cephalonia. A great number of inhabitants of the island of Cephalonia. A great number of prevent it.

Naples, Nov. 20.—It is reported here that General Carascosa, who was banished for some months to Malta, has expired in that Island of the severe wound which he received in a duel with a Ropesian Officer.

who was banished for some months to Malta, has expired in that island of the severe wound which he received in a duel with a Ropelon Officer.

The famous Baron Bergami still lives at Pesaro; his favourite amusement is the chace; he has 30 dogs of the greatest beauty. He wears a long, thick, black beard; his servents and huntsmen are also bearded like their master.

Opersa, Nov. 14.—Copies of the Note of Count Nesselrode, containing the ultimatum of Russia, are in circulation here. It has been transmitted to the Divan, but the decision is not yet known. It is a masterpiece of diplomatic writing; the Count refutes the assertions of the Reis Effendi, by citing lacts relative to the conduct of the Porte during the late events. He repeats the demands contained in the note of the Baron de Strogonoff, of the 18th July, and declares that this note must form the basis of all convention.

The report is current, though without authority, of the taking of Patras, by assault. It is added, that the Greeks found thirty-two of their hostages massacred; and that, in revenge, they put the whole of the garrison to the sword.

The whole of the faland of Zante is in a state of insurrection against the Angle-Ionian authorities. Troops from Corfu are expected.

The Turks have just hanged six more Bishops in Bulgaria.

The whole of the Island of Zante is in a state of insurrection against the Anglo-Ionian authorities. Troops from Corfu are expected.

The Turks have just hanged six more Bishops in Bulgaria, among whom was the iamous Bishop of Phillippopolis. This execution took place in the beginning of the present month.

Partial murders continue at Smyrna, and are now uniformly unpunished. On the 5th November, news was received that the Persians had taken Bagdad, and marched for Erzerum.

Mabrid, Dec. I.—General Latorre has taken the military command of Madrid, vacated by the Baron d'Andilla. He has addressed an Order of the Day to the garrison troops, amongs whom a ferment was apprehended; to which are annexed the Message of the King to the Cortes, relative to the events at Cadiz, and the answer of that Assembly, with a recommendation to the military not to suffer themselves to be seduced by the artifices of those who endeavour to excite a belief that the country's liberties are menaced. Sr. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—Very considerable contracts for the supply of the Russian army have been entered into by our Government. All the soldiers of the Corps of Occupation have been newly clothed, and have received warmer great coats than those hitherto supplied. The Emperor will not forego in the least the conditions contained in his ultimatum. By an Ukase, addressed to the Senate, His Majesty the Emperor has commanded the establishment of a Russian General Consulate in Persia.

Letters from St. Petersburg to the 13th ult. state, that the exchange had fallen from 9½ to 91. A very eminent house at Dantzic had stopped payment to the amount, it is said, of four millions of guilders. The failure is attributed to an extensive speculation in grain, in expectation of the opening of the ports in this country. This circumstance had caused a gloomy appearance at Dantzic, and commerce was particularly dull there.

Constanting of the house of Donard and Commission charged to respond to provide the commission charged to respond to many provided to th

Dutch Papers to the 8th inst. mention that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had arrived at Berlin about the 30th ult.]

A letter from Barcelona, dated the 24th of November, says, that the situation of that town is ameliorating every day; its communications with Barcelonetta and the port had been restored; the first Te Deum was to be sung in the Cathedral the following day, and it was arranged that in 40 days from that date, viz. on the 4th of January, the civil and judicial authorities would return to the town, as well as the emigrants.

A great change has been produced in the situation of affairs at Pernambuco, by the arrival of orders from Lisbon, in pursuance of the decrees of the Cortes—1. For the recall of the Governor; 2. For the formation of a Provisional Government by the votes of the College of Election; 3. For licensing the militia for a given period; 4. For the removal of the European troops to Lisbon. In consequence of these orders, the election of the Members of the Junta took place on the 26th, when the choice, as might have been expected, fell principally upon the native Brazillians.

Letters from Gibraltar confirm the report which had previously reached us, by way of France, that the new Government of Cadiz had sent a deputation to the Governor of Gibraltar, requesting assistance of arms and ammunition from him, to enable them to make an effecual resistance against King Ferdinand. The Governor, however, refused the request, and issued a peremptory order, commanding the deputation to quit the town without delay; which was instantly complied with.—Private letters to the 25th ult. state that conidersable uneasiness had been excited by the want of rain. When the last accounts left, a drought had been experienced since the routh of September, and some alarm was felt lest the garrison stores should be exhausted before the weather changed. Some indications of a change had, however, been observed.

The Earl of Chatham arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th ult. and landed under a salute of nineteen gu

dications of a change had, however, been observed.

The Earl of Chatham arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th ult. and landed under a salute of nineteen gons; he was received by a guard of honour, and proceeded to the Convent, where the Lieut. Governor delivered to his Lordship the keys of the fortress. The troops composing the garrison lined the whole of the way from the place of landing to the Convent.

By papers and letters received from New South Wales, dated the 2d of June, it appears, that the comforts and even luxures of life areccirculated there in such a manner as to give an image of European civilization in a stage more advanced than its infancy, and a very interesting view of the rapid dawning of commercial industry and social refinement in the colony. The Assize of Bread (the load of two pounds) is 63d.—Average price of articles at market:—Wheat, 11s. 6d. per bushel; maize, 4s. 6d. per bushel; potatoes. Is per ewt.; fowls, 2s. 6d. per couple; butter, 2s. 6d. per lh.; and eggs, 3s. per dozen.—In the month of December peaches begin to ripen in this colony, and have hitherto been out of scason by the latter end of March, at furthest. Green peaches were still exhibited in the streets for sale.

The island of Bombay is at present in a very unhealthy state. For many weeks the Cholora Marbus raged there with fatal violence, consigning many victims to an untimely grave.

IRELAND.

DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

On Saturday night has, about treview o'clock, four armed sessions knocked at the hall-door of Holywood, in this county, the graining of James Raymond. Esq. and clamaded admittance in engaging of James Raymond. Esq. and clamaded admittance in engagence of James Raymond. Esq. and clamaded admittance in engagence of the point of the expert of the point of the expert of the point of the engagence of the point of the point

as they removed some of the timber from the premises, shouting in triumph, and firing guns, as if in defiance of the civil or military powers.

The Lord Mayor has issued a proclamation, ordering all the public-houses within the police district of Dublin metropolis to be closed from the hours of eight o'clock every evening, until the hour of seven o'clock in the morning, until further notice.

Athlore, Dec. 7.—On Wednesday last, in consequence of an altercation that took place between them, a man-hamed Cunningham was killed here, by a thrust of a cane sword, which he received through the heart; from one M'Manus, of the Roscommon Police. An, inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of Wifful Marker was returned.—He has been committed to Roscommon gaol.—A person who acted as a sort of leader among, the marauders, has been arrested by Robert Twiss, Esq. an active Magistrate of the county of Kerry, and conveyed to Dublin. He is a person above the ordinary rank, and has disclosed the names of nearly three hundred individuals who were engaged in these nocturnal disturbances. He has also, we are informed, given information where upwards of thirty stand of arms have been recovered.—Cork Paper.

The following houses have been attacked in search of arms: Thos. Wilkinson, Esq. of Caherhily, from whom they succeeded in getting one gun.—Mr. Wm. Hannan had his windows broken, and one gun taken.—Mr. John Barry, near Ballineguard, was visited by the depredators, who, having fired a shot at the house, Mr. Barry opened an upper window, and demanded what they wanted; the reply was "arms," upon which Mr. Barry fired out, when they instantly retreated.—Mr. Shanghnessy, of Ballybricken, had one gun taken.—Thomas Power, David Burke, Michael Statery, and Michael Hogan, farmers on thelands of Kilcullans, near Bruff, were visited. There being no fire-arms in any of those houses, they insisted on getting money in lieu thereof.—Patrick Ryan, of Lodge, near Hospital, refused them admittance. They then adjourned to an out-house, and got s

having procured fire at a neighbouring house, they lit the fire at the door, upon which, Ryan seeing inevitable destruction, gave them admittance.—The house of Michael Burns, of Mohane, was attacked.—They also attacked the house of the Rev. Mr. Madder, Rector of Ballybrood, and having entered, proposed certain regulations respecting tythes, which, they said, if he did not agree to, they should again pay him a visit.—The Tucking Mills and house of Wm. Gleeson, at Glenogera, and a number of pieces of frize and blankets taken therefrom.—On Monday evening four police-men, returning from Rathkeale, were assailed by a number of men, who lay in the wood near Curragh; some of them attempted to fire, but having missed, the Police halted, and fired into the wood; the ruffians soon dispersed.—A great mumber of very fine young ash trees, the property of Averill Hill, Esq. has been maliciously cut and stolen from the lands of Derryknockane, in the south liberties of Limerick.—A number of men, with horses and ears, went to the lands of Inch, in the parish of Ballingarry, and having cut down an orchard of nearly two hundred trees, took off the entire, together with every young ash tree growing on the lands.—Another party went to the lands of Grannagh, about a mile distant, similarly accompanied, for the like purpose of cutting down the orchard, but were met by another gang, who were determined to give them opposition, through interested motives, which prevented the destruction of that orchard; all the cars and horses of the neighbouring tenantry were put in requisition to take a part in these outrages.—Sir. Win. Read. Bart. has arrested five men in the parish of Feacle, County Clare, for administering illegal oaths. They were transmitted to Ennispail.—A threatening notice was sent to the Rev. Mr. Connery, parish priest of Kildime and Ardoanny, commanding him to quit his present residence, on pain of condign points.—

Law interest.—A threatening notice was sent to the Rev.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE TION MOT

Of O COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

MONDAY.—LIBEL ON THE KING.—The King v. Nathaniel Highmore.—This was an information filed by the Attorney-General for a scandalous and seditious Libel, upon the person of his present Majesty.—The Attorney-General had been compelled to file the present information in consequence of a most gross and malicious libel, published by the defendant, against the King's own person. The offence, sufficiently heavy in itself, was aggravated (the Learned Counsel said) by the circumstances under which it had been committed; for the defendant, who had formerly received an allowance from his present Majesty out of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, took this mode of revenging himself because that allowance from his present Majesty out of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, took this mode of revenging himself because that allowance was withdrawn. The first cause of offence adopted by Mr. Highmore had been the sending of letters (by post) to His Majesty. Subsequently, he had conceived the project of putting a libellous letter into the King's own hands; and with that view he had called in May last at Warwick-house, and left a packet addressed, in the usual form, to Sir Benjamin Bloomfield. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield upon breaking the seal, had found enclosed the libels which were the subject of the present proceeding; and upon the grossness of those libels comment was unnecessary.—The offensive writings were then put in, and read.—The first libel consisted in the address of a letter directed by the defendant (Dr. Highmore) to the King, and enclosed under cover to Sir Benjamin Bloomfield. It was in the following terms:—"To the most ignoble, the lying and cheating Duke of Cornwall, K. G. (since become) King George IV. Carlton-palace."—The second libel was contained in a letter addressed to His Majesty shrivate Secretary, (Sir Benjamin Bloomfield), dated Surrey-street, 5th of May, and signed N. Highmore. It charged His Majesty with injustice, and neglect of his royal word, and argued that the writer (Dr. Highmore) could not be bl

the 9th of May last I received this packet (the packet in question) from the last witness. When I broke the seal I found certain enclosures, which I marked. They were the same which are now before the Court.

Cross-examined by Dr. Highmore—Do you remember my coming to Carlbon-house in the year 1811, when you, were equerry to his present Majesty, then Prince Regent?—I do.

Do you remember requesting me to furnish a copy of the petition I was then about to present to his Royal Highness, in order that its contents might, be inspected?—I remember conversations with you, but I have no distinct recollection as to their tenour.

Do you recollect telling me, when I called one morning, that you had shown my petition to Mr. Adams, his Royal Highness's. Chancellor, and that he (as well as yourself) approved of my presenting it?—I cannot remember.

Do you remember writing letters to me?—I have written letters. On the subject of my petition?—The earlier part of our correspondence was on that subject.

Do you remember referring me on one occasion to Col. M'Machon?—From the situation I then held, I think it very probable that I did refer you to Col. M'Mahon.

Do you remember using these words—"Although this matter is not in my department, yet I, and all in this house, wish you well, Dr. Highmore, for we are satisfied with the justice of your claim?"—I remember no such words, nor do I believe it possible that I could have used such.

Nor words to that effect?—Nor words to any such effect. I may have said, generally, that I wished you might succeed in making out your claim; but I never could have given an opinion, for I never had an opinion upon the subject.—The Attorney-General had nothing further to offer.

The Lord Chief Justice intimated that it was for the defendant to proceed.—Dr. Highmore then (in a speech of four hours) addressed the Jury.—His discourse (extremely incoherent in its detail and arrangement) seemed (in its general effect) to be as forcign to the purpose as a discourse of four hours long well could be; and

as to the influence of the moon; and after a desultory communi-cation of about three quarters of an hour more, in which he was assisted by most voluminous notes, both printed and manuscript, he (somewhat abruptly as it seemed to us) concluded.

The Lord Chief Justice observed, that the defendant had made a very long address to the Jury; and had touched upon a variety of topics. He had alleged, among other matters, that he was improperly designated in the present pleadings; but that fact, if to be relied upon, should have been pleaded in abatement. The defendant had then gone out to dispute the libellous character of the letters written by him, and he had further thought fit in his argument to deny that sufficient evidence of publication had been given. Upon the first of those points there could searcely (the lond Chief Justice thought) be a difference of opinion; and the last was most distinctly and satisfactorily made out. Upon what the last was most distinctly and satisfactorily made out. Upon what he termed the merits of the defendant's case, (his Lordship continued) it could scarcely be requisite for him to dwell. The defendant had presented such a petition to the Prince Regent as it was not in the power of that august personage to grain—he appeared to have been treated by his Royal Highness with the greatest possible kindness and liberality; and the mistake into which he had allen had probably been this—he had construed mere civil answers into promises.—The Jury, after a short con-The Lord Chief Justice observed, that the defendant had made

sultation, found the defendant Guilty; but recommended him to

c favourable consideration of the Court. Dr. Highmore.—It is justice I ask from His Majesty, not mercy. The defendant then left the Court in custody.

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Dr. Highmore—It is justice I ask from His Majesty, not mercy. The defendant then left the Court in entody.

Tuesbay.—Ludy Smith v. Owen and another.—This was an action, against the defendants, as inhabitants of the hundred of Ossulston, to recover compensation for damage done to the plaintiff's houses in the action was brought under a particular who, with stones, demolished a great many panes of glass in the front of the nouse. The action was brought under a particular Act of Parliament, which awards damages to the party, injured against the hundred, in such circumstances. The plaintiff's butler was called, and he spoke to the attack upon the house. The defendants lived within the hundred of Ossulston, and parish of St. George's, Hanover-square. A glassier who repaired the windows growed that the damage done amounted to 20. The damage was done principally to the windows of the ball and library. The Jury found for the plaintiff. Damages 20!

Wennessoay.—May v. Guynne.—This was an action brought by the late Vestry Clerk of Bethnal Green parish, to recover damages from the defendant, a Doctor of Laws, residing in that parish, for the publication of a scandaolus libel, inserted in a newspaper, with intent to injure the plaintiff's character, and defeat his re-election as Vestry Clerk.—The libel was published on the 2d of May, 1820. It purported to be a report made by the Committee, and it imputed to Mr. May that he had been trying to make up the accounts of the parish in a manner exactly similar to that of Mr. Merceron, and for which he had been trying to make up the accounts of the parish in a manner exactly similar to that of Mr. Merceron, and for which he counted and circulated in the parish in a pamphlet. By this circulation a prejudice vast railed against the plaintiff, who thereby lost his election as Vestry Clerk, and the person, whose interest the defendant supported, came in.—A number of with the found

on that occasion, that a person named structed and not profiles, him satisfaction as an inducement to give his vote for Sir M. Lopez. Previous to which he had sworn before the House of Commons that Gribble did offer him satisfaction to give his vote. The Jury found thim Gailty.

The King v. Edwards.—The defendant, another of the Home of Lords, and found Guitty.

The King v. Harris.—This was a similar prosecution. The defendant was charged with swearing certain matters before the House of Lords, which were false. He swore in the Commons, and did Edwards, the other defendant, that Wilkinson, an agent at the Barnstaple election, offered money to induce him to vote for Sir M. Lopez, and at the bar of the Lords he denied that any money was offered by Wilkinson.—The Jury found him Guilty.

Friday.—The King v. Dolby.—This was a prosecution at the instance of the Constitutional Society against the defendant, for publishing a work called the Political Dictionary.—John Patterson, Wm. Kimble, and W. Fisher, Esgrs. were the only special jurors that appeared.—The Counsel for the defendant challenged the array, on the ground that the Jury were improperly empannelled by Sheriff Garratt, he being one of the prosecutors at the time, bis name appearing on the list of the Association given to the defendant by the prosecutors—Mr. Gurney put in a replication that the Sheriff was not one of the prosecutors at the time; his name appearing on the list of the Association given to the defendant by the prosecutors.—The Lord Chief Justice said, that all the procecutors are the time; and issue being joined the Court appointed John Patterson and Wm. Fisher, Esgrs, thetryers, and evidence being heard on both sides, they brought in a verdict.—"That at the time of the Jury being struck the Sheriff was one of the prosecutors."—The Lord Chief Justice, said, that all the procecutors are an accurate to the defendant for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The marriage of the parties an ISI3, the subsequent happy state in which they li

Monday—Beer and Others v. Ward.—This case, which had occupied the Court for several days, concluded this morning. Lord Chief Justice Dallas read over the evidence in detail, and called the attention of the Jury to the principal fact of the case, namely—whether or not it appeared that Wm. Cotton, the lunatic, was the legitimate son of Wm. Cotton, sen.? He admitted that a very strong case had been made out on the part of the plaintiffs by a series of documentary evidence, tending to establish the legitimate of the individual in question; but then very important facts had been urged on the other side, and it was for the Jury to decide between them according to the best of their judgment. The Jury, after baying retired about ten minutes, brought in a verdict Jury, after having retired about ten minutes, brought in a verdict for the defendant, thereby illegithmizing the lunatic.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

TUESDAY.—Mr. Hart presented a petition from Mr. G. Carroll, praying that he might be admitted a creditor under the commission of bankruptcy issued against Howard and Gibbs, to the amount of 13,000l. and that a meeting of the commissioners might be called for the purpose. On the first commission of bankruptcy his debt of 13,000l. was opposed by Mr. Campbell, the petitioning ereditor, but was allowed by the commissioners at that time; and the petitioner was chosen assignee; after which that commission was superseded, and another commission was sued out by Mr. Shaw, who became provisional assignee. The petitioner said he should be now ready to undergo any examination which the Court

might think fit to order.—The Vice-Chancellor.—The petitioner is not justified in making this appeal against the judgment of the commissioners; and I will dismiss the petition with costs, without, however, prejudicing Mr. Carroll to again appear before the commissioners to prove his debt.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Wednesday.—John Inskip was charged upon an information with having mixed 12 gallons of Cape white wine with a quantity of sherry, whereby he had incurred the penalty of 3001.—It was stated, some time since, that an officer of the Excise went to the house of the defendant, the sign of the Pheasant in Gray's Innlane, and left 20 gallons of sherry in the stock. In about a fortnight afterwards the stock was surveyed, when 31 gallons were found, although none had been brought in or sent out by permit. The whole of it was seized by the direction of the Board. The defendant admitted, without hesitation, that the increase was occasioned by his having mixed a quantity of Cape white wine with the sherry, without being aware that he was doing wrong.—The Court were perfectly willing to believe that the defendant was ignorant of the law, but he could not be ignorant that he was doing wrong in mixing so inferior a wine as that of Cape, which paid but 2s. 6d. a gallon duty, with sherry, which paid 7s. 6d. per gallon, and then selling it for sherry. The Court took the circumstances of his ignorance, however, into consideration, and mitigated the penalty from 3001, to 101., but condemned the whole of the wine.

#### OLD BAILEY.

mance, however, into consideration, and mitigated the penalty from 2001, to 101, but condemned the whole of the wine.

OLD BALEEY.

Monday - Richard Jago and Thomas Beck seretried for burglariously entering the bouse of William Orde, Eq. and stealing from thence two clocks, a variety of bed and table linein; and othing property; and Mary Beck and Henry Lewis, were charged with receiving the same, well knowing it to be atolen. Am. Order a research to dry Benkeley-squares. In June last, he and his family by the same well knowing it to be atolen. Am. Order a research to dry Benkeley-squares. In June last, he and his family by the pentile of the prisoner days and his wide. The pentile of the prisoner days and his wide the pentile of the prisoner days and take charge of the house. Jago land, both before and after his marriage, carried on an illicit intercourse with the prisoner Mary Beck, and it is supposed that he had pit-fit had been and the same and the many articles previous to the robbery, which took place an wind the many articles previous to the robbery, which took place an wind the many articles previous to the robbery, which took place an wind the many articles previous to the robbery which took place and the many articles previous to the robbery had been perpetrated on a most extensive scale. Most of the articles missing have never been discovered; but a few of them were afterwards traced to the possession of Mary Beck and Henry Lewis.—Jago, in his confession, it is consistent to the possession of Mary Beck and Henry Lewis.—Jago, in his confession, it is consistent to the possession of Mary Beck and Henry Lewis.—Jago, in his confession, it is consistent to the possession of Mary Beck and Henry Lewis.—Jago, in his confession, it is consistent to the possession of Mary Beck and Henry Lewis.—Jago, in his confession, it is consistent to the possession of the articles with the search of the prevent of

Letters were received in town yesterday, which state that they.

Letters were received in town yesterday, which state that they have began to fortily Constantinopie.

A cabinet has been opened at the Studii at Naples, containing a collection of glass found amongst the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, which exhibits the greatest variety both in forms and colours, and proves, that the ancients were well acquainted with the manufactory of this material.

Extract from the Morning Herald, Dec. 12.—"But at the same time, the community at home and the Colony abroad would profit by sending there, for hije, a large proportion of the wretches who suffer the Punishment of Death for their crimes."—The very ingenious Editor of the above paper, in a lugubrious article on the comforts of Botany Bay, (transported with his subject) very humanely throws out this hint for the adoption of Government!!!—A Bull!

St. Paul's Cathedram.—On Thursday morning the Union-iack

A BULL! A BULL!

St. PATL'S CATHEDRAL.—On Thursday morning the Union-jack standard was hoisted on one of the poles which compose the scaffolding of St. Paul's Cathedral steeple. This being the signal that the erection of the new ball and cross was commenced, great erowds assembled in the streets, and even on the roofs of houses. At half-past two the workmen had succeeded in placing the ball and cross in its proper station, upon which three hearty cheers were given by those concerned in the perilous undertaking. The ball and cross are of copper, silt.

were given by those concerned in the perilous undertaking. The ball and cross are of copper, gilt.

On Sunday night a numerous congregation assembled at the Episcopal Jews Chapell, Cambridge-heath, to witness the erremony of an Israelite relinquishing his own faith and becoming a Christian. The gentleman baptised appeared about 45 or fo years of age, his head quite bald. On kneeling at the founts, and the Minister sprinkling him with the holy water, and marking him with the cross of Christ, he seemed sensibly afferted, particularly when the Priest said, "that he gentler he shall not be abbaned to confess the faithful Christ crucified, and manfully to fight under his banner against sin, the world, and the devil; and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto his life's end."

contin

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMICUS is thanked for his recipe for THIPLE.

Observator is wholly inudmissible.
We do not think the history of the impositions practised upon Wood quite worthy of our notice.

TAURUS and GEMINI speak too plainly.

P.'s letter from Newcastle must be authenticated.

OMICRON enquires if we have read Lord Byron's new Mystery, called CAIN? We have not—but we hear it is an able performance. We will enquire about the duty on tea, as our friend desires. We are very much obliged to our correspondent at KLDDERMINSTER—we shall probably make some arrangement of the sort he wishes.

ELIZABETH is thanked sincerely for the promise she makes, as well as for her avoical of esteem; but she is mistaken if she fancies that we wrote by.

The TRUE RESPECTER OF PRINCES will see we have touched upon

the subject he alludes to-We wish A. H. would give us a little more information upon the

We thank M.N.

The Essex Cale came too late to hand to be noticed last week, or we should have made an exception in his favour in our answers to correspondents. He need doubt neither our anxiety for his communication, nor our gratitude for the interest he takes in our welfare. The Freeman of the City of Worcester, on the subject of Joseph Hum, M.D., came, we are sorry to say, too late for a place.

The letter from the Piazra Couffee-House, on the subject of the insolence of actors and managers, seems to be written by a "rebel from the camp." Surely the junny rogues cannot be the onerbearing persons he depicts them. If he will send us the secrets of the Green Room, our theatrical critic shall have them laid before him-provided always that they contain no scandal, and are purely connected with the professional characters of the individuals mentioned.

Atticus claims our thanks and attention; we send him the for mer, and promise him the latter.

Zio Zio's hint is taken.

The "Puff Extraordinary" we do not understand.

The double flight of little Epigrams are not sharp enough for Bull.

The parody upon Comper's "Rose," about the Woons, will not do.

T.G., A Constant Auditor, (Reshamits, &c. have been received. We have inserted one of the letters on the subject, because it was the first received, and the sharpest, and the shortest.

We will take the plan H.W.J. suggests into consideration.

Our friend from Richmond will find his letters' answered; we trust he will excuse the delay, and not be what he signs himself.

Proteus has conferred a great obligation upon us.

Ulynder and the sharpest, and the shortest.

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Proteus have to apologise to our friend Thomas; we litera

but we shall not lose one when it occurs.

We confess we do not know who the A.S.S. is to whom S.Y.'s coom refers.

Sub Constent is too nice by half.

No Rebel complains that his liberal donation to Wilson's subscription has not been noticed. He should content himself by the certainty that a great many contributions have been noticed which have not been received—which brings the thing even.

We thank J.C.H. We were not ironical; but we must add that we were not been noticed which have not been received—which brings the thing even.

We thank J.C.H. We were not ironical; but we must add that we were not noticed which have not been received—which brings the thing even.

We thank J.C.H. We were not ironical; but we must add that we were not not sufficiently agree with "A Small Tradesman" to insert his letter, which has, however, much good sense in it.

S.I.C.'s subject is too local for general amusement.

Anti-Jack is received, as is A.B. from Daytmouth.

Hibernieng from Campin-Town, 24th November, was by some accident mislaid, till the article he aliaded to had become stale.

Independence must be aware that we earned publish a caricature in our paper; but he may purchase that in question at Fores's, the corner of Sackville-street, whenever he pleases. We should advise Mr. Fores to print a new edition of it, as we have no doubt public curiosity will be executed towards it.

In answer to Sinceritas, we wish him to observe that we limit the number of our advertisements; and with respect to the paper he alludes to, it generally has twice as many as we give places to.

Our friend from Wolverhampton is sincerely thanked, both for the Will and the deep.

The Chronicle finde fault with the King's Scholars of West-minsten, of any thing gratifying to the feekings but money money—always talking of money. The gentlemen of West-minsten sent us no money.

We have several plans in agriation, but that of Anti-Radicalis afavorite with us. We shall always be happy to hear from him.

The letter from Mr. Lewin shall be attended to.

S.I., F.Z., Amicos, and hand.
The letter P.S. alludes to has escaped us, but we will endeavour to find it, should it not yet have been destroyed; and we think there can be no reason for not inserting it, if we do. The impression upon our mind is, that it never was received by us.
The letters and inclosure from Butcherhall Lane are under consideration.

The letters and inclosure from Butcherhall Lane are under consideration.

VARVICENSIS shall appear.

PIPER PIPES will find his subject has not been lost upon us.

DETECTOR in our next.

The letters about the attempt of Lambton, and his dependants, to hoax us, which we have received, are not worth inserting. It is a satisfaction to know that the faction in the north consider the FORGERY of respectable names a fair and honourable science. We remember some years since some mischevous and ill-principled fools drew all London into Berner's-street by the same means; but we never heard that they acquired either credit or respectability by their low cuming and despicable artifice.

Sans-Culottes will not do—it is not a good version of a very indifferent French story.

L.E.O. is thanked.

We will consider the subject of "An Approver's" letter, and let

L.E.O. is thanked.

We will consider the subject of "An Approver's" letter, and let him know the result, as also J.W. on the same subject—the letter from Ulverstone, W.M., and Equity.

"Give the Devil his Dve" is much thanked.

Toby, the learned Pig, came too late for this week, A letter on Farming is under consideration.

Paul Potter's sixth letter is unuvoidably postponed.

The letter to the Marquess of Connermane, on the abuses said to exist in the Lord Steward's department, had better be forwarded direct to his Lordship.

direct to his Lordship.

An "Old Friend" may rely on our unrelaxed exertions.
Damon is lazy, or else, much occupied by his pumphlet on Mr.
Owen's affairs at Lanarr. We have not heard from him for a week.
He has, doubtless, heard of the national affair to which we have not
yet drawn his attention, and mude his arrangements accordingly.
Sukey is, in her present form, too bitter even for the Bennetts.
Bride's third Letter in our next.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MONDAY, ONE O'CLOCK.
There is as been but little business doing this morning. Consols for Account opened at 78t, and soon after felt a depression. At one o'clock they were 78.

ethoner, and he has barner orders and the world, and the devil and which the Court | Christ's fullbyeleold or and servant unto his life's and."

and the state of

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

THE arrangements for the changes in Administration seem to be nearly completed, but the new GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA appears not to be finally fixed upon; it is still pretty generally reported that MR. CANNING has been or will be offered the appointment; but as, upon all these points we are no wiser than our neighbours, we must be content to wait patiently for the result of the negociations said to be on foot. Of one thing we are sincerely glad-we mean the appointment of LORD WELLESLEY to Ireland ;-it is a measure which must meet the approbation of all parties, except those who have made up their minds to be dissatisfied with every thing. There is a rumour that some of the GRENVILLE party are to join the Government, and MR. C. WYNNE is named as the new President of the Board of Controul.

#### MR. BLACOW.

THE TIMES of Friday, has an article upon the subject of a subscription taising to indemnify MR. BLACOW for the pecuniary losses he has sustained by his late trial, &c. in which that paper has the following judicious observations:

"Without attempting to exclude the above-mentioned miserable man from the kindest exertions of Christian charity which his situation may require, we shall still venture to condemn, in the strongest terms, a PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION entered into to remunerate a convicted person; or, in other words, to set at nought and baffle the award of the laws. Subscriptions may have been raised for men acquitted, declared innocent by a Jury of their country; and, nothing can be more rational, legal, or humane, than to indemnify a sufferer for the expenses incurred in repelling a charge, proved by the issue to be unfounded. A subscription has been raised lately, but it was in behalf of a gentleman condemned without trial or judgment. Another subscription was also recently com-menced for the Guards, and speedily relinquished: but though a verdict of "wilful murder" had then been found by a Coroner's Jury against one of their body, and a verdict of "manslaughter" was shortly afterwards pronounced against another, yet none of them were ever brought to trial, much less condemned. All these cases, therefore, though the last was truly reprehensible. are different from that before us. The two first are the very reverse of an attempt to rescue a criminal man FROM THE EFFECTS OF A CONVIC-TION, by any other method than a petition to the Sovereign, the fountain of mercy."

There is really something like reason in all this, and the subject is still farther continued thus:-

"Why not, we ask, remit a portion of his imprisonment; as well as remit, along with an approbation of the act for which he suffered, the pecuniary imposition of a court of justice? Surely it would be as meritorious to aid him by public force in breaking prison, as by public subscription to aid him in cluding the other part of the law. Alas! what cowards! The precedent, we fear, may be followed by braver men."

Putting aside the apprehensions of the OLD TIMBS, (for the English are not quite reduced to the level of miscreants who raise a reputation by assisting convicted prisoners to escape from jail), we do not see that they are entirely parallel cases; but whether they are or are not, it is a singular circumstance that the matter in debate did not happen to strike the TIMES newspaper quite so forcibly, when one SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, TRIED and CONVICTED by a JURY, of a gross and infamous libel, was SENTENCED BY THE LAW to pay a PINE of TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, and to an imprisonment in this very jail of ours; and when the TIMES and every one of its supporters strained every nerve to raise by PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION, THE AMOUNT OF THAT FINE, and thus aid SIR FRANCIS " in eluding the force of the law," and in which effort they were only foiled by the complete failure of the subscription itself.

This is only another instance of the different modes in which the same things are treated at different times by the same people,

A subsequent observation on the same subject further proves a shortness of memory for which the Old TIMES certainly cannot plead the general excuse.

But this is not all, "says the Times: " the meeting for this subscription to invalidate the laws, was held in the church of St. Mark; and in that consecrated spot, after a verdict of Guilty by a British Jury, and sentence of judgment by a British Judge, a body of Englishmen have the hardihood to declare that they meet, not to relieve the wants, but 'to express their approbation of the conduct of their Minister, the Rev. R. BLACOW, in the discharge of his official du-'ties, on a late occasion'-the occasion condemned by law, and for which the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred pounds, and to be imprisoned for six months. We know not whether the public may feel as we do, but we declare, that, had it any other church but that which, we fear, many other profanations have taken place,—we should have been shocked at the audacious impiety of the proceeding. And yet this is the act of those who profess themselves exclusively the friends of order and religion."

Upon the propriety or impropriety of holding a meeting, for such a purpose, in a church, we do not offer an opinion; but we perfectly remember, after the late QUEEN, who had, in point of fact, been virtually excommunicated, and when her name could not be legally uttered in the house of GoD, every church which could be obtained for the purpose was used as a place of political debate; -the most prophane and impious harangues-the most infamous and seditious language, were heard within the sacred walls; and the TIMES newspaper itself, and all its adherents uniformly attacked and vilified every CLERGYMAN or church- 1 ranean some years since.

warden who presumed to oppose such an abuse of c places of public worship.

How can the TIMES expect the smallest attention while it exhibits such flagrant inconsistency and doltish stupidity?

While upon the subject of public subscriptions, we cannot but say a few words with respect to ourselves. Many of our correspondents have suggested that we should forthwith open books at several banking-houses, for the purpose of receiving such sums as the friends to our Paper might choose to contribute; but, upon a principle which we established to ourselves, we have declined to do so. It is, however, impossible for us not to feel and appreciate the atternous which we have received from all parts of the kingdom, during the fortnight we have been confined; nor can avoid acknowledging the receipt of the following sum, which have been, during the last week, ferwarded to us in a manner which equally prevents us from returning our thanks to the donors personally, and from declining the acceptance of their favourable testimonials:

10 10s. From Wolverhampton
S. (LIMBRICK)
Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart 

While this article was writing we perceived an advertisement in the public Papers, containing an account of a meeting held for the purpose of opening a subscription for OUR RELIEF. We think it necessary to assure our readers that with the measure we were previously wholly unacquainted. With the opinions, however, we have publicly expressed on the subject of soliciting contributions, we still feel that we are justified in offering our acknowledgments for the interest now so generally felt for our situation; and which is, in itself, a most gratifying reward for our exertions in the cause of our KING and CONSTITUTION.

#### MR. PERRY.

Or this gentleman, so long the conductor of the Morning Chronicle, that paper published on Monday, a biographical notice, which, for the chief part, is marked by truth and justice. MR. PERRY was a respectable man; and although we cannot acquit the Chronicle, during his editorship, of attacks upon female reputation, (glaringly evident as we have shewn them to be), yet, there was a principle about MR. PERRY himself-a political steadiness, and a private amiability in his character, which entitled him to a leading place amongst the conductors of the British press.

In the article of Monday, to which we allude, one part of his public conduct is dwelt upon with much energy and success; and we quote the paragraph wherein the allusion is contained.

"One peculiar feature in his character, as the conductor of a " journal to which so many eminent men were used to contribute,
" was, that in the subsequent change of sides which occurred but too "frequently among many of them, their correspondence, of what "nature soever it might have been, was ever held by him as most "sacred. With evidence in his hands to convict them of more than "levity in their political conduct, suffering even in his own person under their prosecutions, he never allowed himself to advert re-"proachfully to their former principles and professions—he never "taunted them by alluding to their own compositions, at what risk "soever to himself he might have given them publicity. The sure "effect of this his inflexible honour and secresy, was to obtain for "him the full, unreserved confidence of all those with whom he had "any literary dealings. 'Perry may be trusted with any thing," was in every man's mouth who had a communication of public in-nort to make, of which, FOR PERSONAL REASONS, HE MIGHT NOT WISH TO BE POINTED OUT AS THE AUTHOR."

No persons can more perfectly appreciate the honourable feeling which closed MR. PERRY's lips upon all such occasions than we do. But we must own it appears strange, (not to say hard) that in passing the heavy sentence of the Court of King's Bench upon us, the Learned Judge dwelt greatly and impressively upon our misconduct, in destroying a manuscript which we had received; particularly if we had done so with a view of screening any body who, "for per-" sonal reasons, might not wish to be pointed out as the author."

It is curious to see, we confess, the different ways in which the same thing may be treated; to be sure, althor this subject in the memoir of MR. PERRY, is handled in a mode quite dissimilar from that in which the Learned Judge, who sentenced us, appears to have considered it, yet the writer of the article, and the expounder of the aw, may still have opinions upon it at variance with each other. But what puzzles us, is the different man ner in which the same subjects are treated at times by the same people; and this strikes us the more when we find, that in the same Court in which we THREE were each sentenced to NINE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT, and a fine of ELEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS, for REPEATING-what we dare say may be a falsehood, -a person of the name of WATSON, for A GROSS and INFAMOUS LIBEL on the memory of a DECEASED GENTLEMAN, was sentenced by the SAME Learned Judge, to pay a FINE OF FIVE POUNDS, and be DISCHARGED; and that, one week after our sentence was passed-but we say nothing.

MR. PERRY was in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and died a widower, the late MRS. PERRY having (as most of our readers will doubtless remember) lost her life in consequence of cruel treatment by pirates in the Mediter-



#### HUMPTY-DUMPTY.

HUMPTY-DUMPTY has been playing off a little bit of tom-foolery at his house in South Audley-street, to which he has returned from his travels. He has been all over the country exhibiting samples of hops, and celebrates his arrival in London, by displaying a specimen of conceit and

Some shopkeepers in the neighbourhood of Little Ertain, having called what is called a Ward Meeting, provided by a Right Worshipful person, of the name ALBION COX, voted thanks to HUMPTY-DUMPTY, in the form of an Address, which was framed and glazed tasteful manner, and presented to HUMPTY on Wednesday

It spake of the "Civichelm," and of HUMPTY'S A spiralty, "in the discharge of which duty he protected, he "innocent from suffering under supposed guilt." We dire say this may mean something very pleasant to HUMPTY; but, there is a fact connected with his Mayoralties," interresting as far as it tends to prove the excellence of his measures, which was not mentioned; and, which h, that during his second reign, nearly twice as many thieves, pick-pockets, housebreakers, murderers, forgers, &c. were com-mitted to the London Jails, as were sent there during his first Mayoralty, or during the preceding or succeeding

Mayoralties of anybody else.

The Address complimented him upon his SUCCESSFUL support of the cause of CAROLINE of BRUNSWICK, in opposition to a corrupt administration, and a prostituted press:—considering the whole of that Lady's career from her first arrival to the day of her last departure, we confess, we see no cause for congratulation to those who were either knaves or fools enough to support her. But it was a pleasing sight enough to witness the whole affair—to see HUMPTY DUMPTY acting grandee, receiving an Address a pleasing sight enough to witness the whole affair—to see HUMPTY DUMPTY acting grandee, receiving an Address—surrounded by his family—in his front drawing-room—in that room where the illustrious Lady just mentioned shewed herself to HER people; where she passed the first hours after her ill-judged return to England—where she waltzed with BILLY ATSTIN, and where—but we will not pursue the painful recollection any farther.

HUMPTY smirked, and perked up his pert face, and told the men who came up (stairs) with the Address, that such a testimonial as that, would hereafter serve as a set-off against all the calumnies of his enemies;—that he confessed appearances were against him, but as misrepresenta-

fessed appearances were against him, but as misrepresenta-tion was now subsiding, he trusted that the heats which were generated would be dissipated by time, and the purity of his motives be made evident. He, however, denied that he was the cause of the Queen's coming to England, and admitted that which he never before confessed—that he had no influence over Her late Majesty, and that nothing he could have done would have altered her intentions when her mind was once made up.

HUMPTY would not have confessed this if things had

HUMPTY would not have confessed this if things had turned out well; and as it is an admission which will give him another tumble in the estimation of his followers, who, till now, fancied that they were entirely indebted to him for her Majesty's pleasant visitation to this country; whereas, it turns out, upon his own shewing, that she never cared a straw either for him or his opinion, and that, therefore, all his stories, (during her life) touching his influence over her, were HUMBUG.

This, at all events, makes her contemptuous neglect of him in her will consistent, and is, therefore, pleasant.

him in her will consistent, and is, therefore, pleasant.

The men with the Address were afterwards treated to some cold meat and pickles, in the parlour, with as much unsidulterated porter as they could drink, (beer is a mere drug in HUMPTY's family) and then returned to their homes in a peaceable manner, highly pleased with their holiday, and quite invigorated by the fresh air of the west end of the town.

#### DINNER TO DR. HUME.

A DINNER was given at Hereford some day last week, for the purpose of presenting DOCTOR HUME, in the name of that rich and extensive county, with a quart pot of eyder—the very great fuss which appears to have been made upon the occasion, renders it worth a little notice.

The principal merits for which this pot was presented to the "greatest calculator of the age," appear to have been his unconquerable obstinacy and his persevering dulness; for MR. CLIVE (who handed him the cyder) told the company, that night after night the Doctor had sat up in the House of Commons, with only nine on his side, undaunted (that is the radical cant word now) by the corrupt majorities of Ministers.—MR. CLIVE mentioned a good many things to DR. HUME's credit, but he never alluded to the Indian Bullocks-the letting of bazaars-the offer to COLONEL MARTINDELL—the OTTAH and GRAM contracts nor the dealings in KURWAH at Bundlecund, while the DOCTOR was only an assistant-surgeon; by none of these anecdotes was Mr. CLIVE's dulness enlivened—the pot was handed over the table to the DOCTOR with an observation, that although he saw only a tankard, he was also provided with a HOGSHEAD.

The DOCTOR was startled at this, which he thought a gross personal allusion, culled from one of our poems, about which he and HOBHOUSE are particularly sore.

"And garnished round with many a nottice."

This, however, was explained away, and the DOCTOR spoke a speech which lasted an hour and a half :- to repeat any part of it would be quite useless—suffice it to say, that the DOCTOR sat down amidst thunders of applause.

MR. RICARDO echoed the DOCTOR's dulness in a tone

of voice so irresistibly absurd, that he produced in the serious parts of his oration some exquisitely comic effects. After this exhibition, the health of the heir of the illustrious, virtuous, and noble house of OXPORD was drank without any comment. SIR HARFORD JONES, SIR GEORGE CORNWALL, (to whom the thanks of the nation generally, and the county of Hereford particularly were voted, for-" his kind present of a fine DOE FOR DIN-NER!!!) MESSRS. MOGGRIDGE, PHILLIPS, and SWIN-NERTON, were also toasted.

But there is, beyond all this, a fact which deserves to be

recorded:—Independently of giving Doctor Hume, or Hum (as the Herefordshire boors call him) a pot of their cyder—"We are requested to state," says the County Journal, "that it was expressly signified to Mr. Hume, that he was "to be at no expense while in the county, and that the "postage of some letters to him, beyond the number allowed "free, was paid for."

Thus we see how the people of Herefordshire reward patriotism, and how justly they appreciate Doctor Hume personally; as a reward for his labours and blunders, he gets laughed at by all the respectable part of the county, and from the rest obtains—"A Pot Of Cyder, "and one and eleven pence."

SOME TIME since we had occasion to hold up to the ridicule of our readers the christening of the son of MR. BRAHAM, the singer, and of noticing in terms of just reprobation the appearance at the ceremony, in the principal character, of his Rayal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX;

but we were not aware at that time of the full extent of the indignity to which that illustrious and exalted Personage submitted himself on that memorable day.

It would appear that the etiquette with respect to forming a party must have been dispensed with; and that, in the extreme of condescension, his Royal Highness left the indiscriminate selection of his associates to MR, and MRS. BRAHAM,—Many of the fashionables of Russell and Tavistock Squares, consequently graced the circle, and MR. HAY-WOOD was not amongst the least favoured or the worst received. CATALANI sang, the DUKE OF SUSSEX joked, MR. HAYWOOD laughed, and the evening passed off with the greatest hilarity. Of MR. HAYWOOD it may be necessary to remark for the heaft of the property of the state of the second state. sary to remark, for the benefit of our country readers, that that friend of MR. BRAHAM'S, who was specially invited to meet his ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, was

HANGED the week before last for—BURGLARY!!!
That MR. BRAHAM might entertain, without any viola-That MR. BRAHAM might entertain, without any violation of propricty, Bill Soames of Irey Pig, or give a dejeune a la fourchette to Jemmy from Town or the Gas-Man, we do not mean to deny; but we certainly do mean to assert, that if in the Royal condescension the forming of the christening party was left to MR. BRAHAM, MR. BRAHAM should have taken care that the Royal presence should not have been contaminated by an association of a Prince of the Blood with a house-breaker.

should not have been contaminated by an association of a Prince of the Blood with a house-breaker.

The denonement of this affair cannot be very agreeable to either party, and for that reason we should most carefully have abstained from the slightest notice of it, but that we consider it a duty, however unpleasant, to put his Royal Highness upon his guard as to indiscriminate associations. GAY, in his fable of the LION and CUB, has some lines, not the least applicable to the present subject, but which ably enough depict what might be the result of an addiction to low company in an exalted personage: addiction to low company in an exalted personage :-

diction to low company in an exalted personage:

"A lion-cub, of sordid mind,
"Avoided all the lion kind;
"Fond of applause, he sought the feasts
"Of vulgar and ignoble beasts:
"With asses all his time he spent,
"Their club's perpetual president.
"He caught their manners, looks, and airs—"An ass in every thing but cars!
"If e'er His Highness meant a joke,
"They grina'd applause before he spoke;
"Bat at each word what shoule of praise.
"Good God! how natural he brays."

#### TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR-Perhaps the following opinion of SIR ROBERT WILSON, by that great enlightener of the people, MR. WILLIAM COBBETT, may afford some small amusement to the numerous readers of your journal:—

ment to the numerous readers of your journal:—

"Do you remember, my dear Hunt, that when you and I were once walking across Berkeley-square, we saw a thin, sharp-faced gentleman, on horseback, and that I said to you, 'there's a stricky a blade as this tricky part of the town contains;—there's a fellow, 'that will go as far to get a place as any hero that I know—a mon'strously keen fellow—eager and huntry as a shark.' Who is 'he?' said you. 'Why, 'said I,' that is the talking and busy Sta'
Robert Wilson.' Well, mark me then: if you do not find him siding alternately with all the factions, until he smells out which is likely to get, or keep, the power of giving places, write me down an ass.''—V. 34. p. 376.

Nuw, as the consistency of this luminary of literature

Now, as the consistency of this luminary of literature has often been called in question, to say that he has opposed with all the powers of his rhetoric, the gallant Knight's subscription, is only to- In GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

# nov see liv way MALOPOETRY no na dous of o

# lumble paper, to earlier the rease of marties from at

WHEN DARNLEY first, at Troube's command, Agreed to fill the Irish chair, He made a bargain with the band

Of gaping fools assembled there; 18 1 of the mobile

" I'll take your chair an hour or so,

But longer can't engage to stay; without syall o'll "But longer can trunger was a summary of the hear party of the hear of Having already taken white the hear of the hear was a long trunger of the hear of the hear

and the Began the business of the day, a grant daid we should By civilly inviting Thomas ugain has round to got To say what he had got to say, mis mo stanta at

> Ticche may, perhaps, in some years bence, Become an orator in vogue; at to distract and in if he should find a little sense, and appears and sense. If he should find a little sense, And lose a little of the brogue!

ii We fear, at present, few, if any oliver and lo northing Would wish to hear this Paddy, culling His flow rets from the banks of Slany, His reasonings from the Bog of Allen!

One passage was, however, good;
'Twas when he promised, "By and bye,
"With a short motion to conclude"—

" Hear him !" quoth DARNLEY, " so shall I!"

The motion was, at last, to pray HIS MAJESTY, to save the nation, By taking, at an early day, Tigghe's speech into consideration!

And lest so wise a plan should flag, A worthy seconder was seen-Old Maussett, mumbling like a hag, and send and I

Then Daniel Donovan, from Cork,

Begg'd to be heard for minutes three; In which he made but shortish work
With ev'ry cruel absentee!

"Order!" cried Darnley, "Order, Sir! surpolectiffwe

"I am myself an absentee;
"All other landlords you may slur, 

the W Though absent, ev'ry Irish claim, the are the levels

"I hough absent, evry Irish claim,
"I answer by a civil letter; and of linding seems small
"I find folks like me all the better !" attraction of the

And now, twixt Dannier and Dan, space 2 1 A mighty feud and faction rose— last ; success ??
Till Blessingron, like Virgit's man, and so said ?? Advanc'd, the riot to compose and a standard with

out tol pay in Grave Blessinoron, with all the weight
Of talents, fortune, manners, morals—
Appears to still the wild debate,
And pacify his party's quarrels.

In youth, in beauty, and in dress arous was the In graceful action—winning words— The Lambton of the House of Lords !!! | | | | | | | |

Quoth he," I am inclin'd to think mong a quiller and it "The Chair is right, and so is Daw! "At trivial faults in friends, I wink; "And wish it were a gen'ral plan.

"I'm griev'd to say, that when I try
"The Lords' debate to take a part in,
"I hear curs'd sneering critics cry—
"I'is all my eye and Betty Martin!"

Solie Now Mr. Rice, and Mr. Blace, would marri to stales (We wonder what could bring them there,) Were fools enough to beg to spake.

Three words of raison to the Chair.

Three words of reason to that Chair! In but ; anile bas Three words of sense to such a meeting!
"Order!" cried Dannley; "I declare
"This kind of sneer is most unfitting."

In vain did little Rice protest
He spoke by Newronr's high commands;
The Irish said, by way of jest,
'Twas Esau's speech from Jacob's hands!

Next flaming for his country's good,

Arose a fine dramatic speecher. Arose a fine dramatic speecher,
Called by the Gols, great Daggerwood, But named by mortals, WRIXON BEECHER! soob . rods

"My name is Wrixon—close to Mallow
"My frugal father fed his flock;
"But now his richest fields lie fallow,
"And Whiteboys have destroyed his stock!

"To keep his son, myself, at home; I man to outstand the " For I had long'd to be a player, on yd ma And lov'd from scene to scene to roam q o nov & A

messis approve of

But if I, then, inclin'd to stray, "No wonder I at present should, have ground a mort "When bona fide plots they play, and real morning omos." And real swords draw real blood to a patie ) noted it ref, from

n the

of di

with-

he " "About the streets of London town girl y small ham od). "About the streets of Folders town.
"I safely sport my features sallow,
"While fire and sword, and pike and gun,
"Lay waste my father's farm at Mallow.

"To quell the mob in arms array'd, out smisture doing "And get us the last quarter's rent,
"I humbly move the King be pray'd,
"To hear me speak in Parliament!

terrog of nonce "A short harangue I think I might
"Repeat, if some one else would pen it;

of 190 Or, at the worst, I could recite one amon' Othello's speech before the senate it want out thene

Most potent, grave, and reverend Seignors! My noble and approved good masters! Of the also allowed the state of t

omoo of "Unless we try emollient plasters"-initialization viot honor! Now there was coughing in the crowd, was 1 . HM mon With cries of "orr," and such like jokes ; liquid solve)

And one began to read aloud to mit its riadi ni ratoro behulab A volume writ by Docron Stokes.

in fig. And some cried BEECHER some cried TIGGHE, 279 mg 14 And some the wiser, cried adjourn!

While in the chair the Noble Whig

Was puzzled quite which way to turn.

Amidst these sounds of concord sweet, The only voice that we could fix on, Desired the Parliament to meet,

To hear Troope's speech pronounced by Walxon.

But before either could prevail,

And 'midst the deafening cry and jar, The Chairman grew uncommon pale, Tally a standard And seem'd to seel intestine war.

"And hold!" he loudly bellowid-" hold! " I can't another minute stay;

66 For I am, like the ghosts of old, Summon'd by Mercury away.

"Give Le the Resolutions quick,
"Proposed by BEECHER, TIGGHE, and MAUNSELL, "They shall be laid-I'm very sick-

dulity they have the

" Forthwith before our Privy Council!" Now bless the King!-May be engage Such Councillors, his realm to govern; The cast-off heroes of the stage!

The sober Statesmen of a tayern!

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#### NEW DISCOVERY IN LITERARY HISTORY.

It has been long known, that Sporus, in Pope's Epistle to Arbuthnot, was designed for a member of a noble family; but what noble family, has not, we think, been splisfactorily ascertained. But there is a kind of family character, as well as a family face; and we live still so near the time in which this portrait was drawn, that we ought not to be surprised if we still see in the descendant some of the odious peculiarities which Pope distinguished in the encestor. Criticism is free, and our readers may judge for themselves; but we are bound to say, that we think the following lines more likely to have been written on one of a certain noble family, than any person who has yet occurred to the commentators.

" Let Sponus tremble !: What, that thing of with, "Sponus; that mere enhile cure of acces trille?

"Satire or sensegalas I sam Bronus feel? "Who breaks a butterflympon the wheel?

"Yet let me flap this bug, with gilded wings, "This painthe child of dirt, that stinks and stings,

"Whether in forth impolence he speaks,
"And, as the prompter breathes, the puppet aqueaks; " Or at the ear of Love tamillar toad,

"Half vnorn, Aulf comme to the himself abroad; "Amphibious thing is that, acting others! part; "The trifling head, or the commutal heart?"

-So far, we think, it will be admitted; that our conjecture is exceedingly probable; but it is fair to say that the concluding lines are not quite so clearly on our side."

" Eve's tempter, thus the rabbins have express'd, " A cherub's face, a reptile all the rest,

"Beauty that shocks you, parts that none will trust; "Wit that can green, and producted licks the dist."

Beauty, parts, or wit, certainly do not suit the thing that we have read of; but, on the other hand, some of the points of resemblance are wonderfully striking. Besides, Pope might have intentionally thrown a thin disquise over his satire. The TRIO of that day were possibly a little waspish-malevolent race, inclined, as the poet says, to stink and sting; and although in those days, fines of eleven hundred pounds, and imprisonment of three printers for nine months each, were not usual, still the poet and old JACOB Tonson might have been willing to baffle the malignity of their despicable little antagonists, by a slight tinge of undeserved praise. If the character shall be thought to have applied to any of the three we have alluded to, it was probably to the Philanthropist, the second son; for the Peerage, which, with its usual adulation, endeavours to say semething of the father and the elder brother, does not wentere to say any thing of the thing than that he was born, and that he died. The little chance he had of being known to posterity, was, the being " damned to everlasting fame" in the foregoing lines; but even of that fame, he has, until now, been deprived, by the stupidity of the commentators; and the contempluous indifference of mankind.

As we are professed enemies to HUMBUG, we can by no means approve of the treasonable boax, which we learn from a correspondent, signing himself "Cora Boors," some person has had the audacity to play off upon the Lisbon Cortes people. Nor will we (since we suspect, from the maliciously triumphant style of "Cork Boors's" address to us, that he himself was the author of this vile trick put upon the enlightened Representatives of a whole nation), comply with his request of publishing his letter, which contains the details of the subfilties he put in practice in order to bamboozle the Sovereign Courts of Brazil and Portugal into a solemn approbation of a more wretched farrage of nonsense and absurdity than ever was penned

beyond the precincts of St. Luke's in the standard in order to we cannot give countenance to forgery; and in order to effect the hoax in question, "Come Boots," or some one else for him, must have forged the name of that industrious and respectable old person, JEREMY BENTHEM.

The hoax we alkude to, is in the form of a congratulatory, collaudatory, and mystical epistle, purporting to come from MR. BENTHAM, addressed to the above-mentioned Cortes people, which was read aloud to them by their Secretary, in their sitting of the 26th Nov.; and which, having been received with appliause by the whole of the deluded Members present, was ordered to be published at length in their official Gazette!-There it accordingly appeared on the 30th of the same month, as we see from that journal (the Diario do Governo) No. 284, which is now lying before us.

We give a literal translation of this pseudo address from express our high disapprobation of the whole contrivance of the joke, as tending to throw ridicule upon, and perhaps seriously to injure the reputation for sagacity of the Members of the Cortes at Lisbon. For they, being paid at the rate of a moidore (23 shillings, present exchange) a-day, each person, for the purpose of making a Constitution, may, when the trick is detected, be called to account by their employers for mis-spending their time in listening to such stuff; as well as reproached with the pitiable credulity they have displayed in becoming the printed, published, convicted, self-congratulating dupes of such humbug.

TRANSLATION

Of a Letter addressed by the Feneralic Legislator, Jeremy Bentham, to the Cortes of Portugat. Portuguese Cortes! Worthy directors of a regenerated Nation! Worthy, inasmuch as you faithfully obey the will of your

Or, i., singular correspondence: the eyes of the world are

fixed upon it: it is useful and instructive; and I therefore con-

have once already put your virtues to the proof, and they have t a noble lustre upon my attempt : one experiment yet remains, Once more I place in your view the never-to-be-forgotten min-ciple of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number,:"—the ciple of the greatest happiness of the greatest number; "the only justifiable end of government, and in which all is contained you have directly stanged with the seal of your approbation a collection of works in which, with more or less intensity, the light of that all ruling principle is shed over almost every part of the field of government: All this, however, happines to little more than a sketch? In imperfect and surfly tketch!—But do you wish to see it complete, correct?—furthered with a Bioly of Laws, conceived, proposed, and engineers with the securior in the convertible of the securior in the securior celved, proposed, and enounced with the nimbet accuracy, in the proper terms, sand embracing will the most microschy objects. Speak and you shall have by

First, wholeef of a penal code; next, a project of a civil some and hastry, a project of a constitutional code. This is what I have to offer your I fould make, the setund bireunistances of Portugal shall at the total mission as an in the set it shall recorded acquisition of the control of the c with these thiough your forensis emissions and your externs have chiefly those made since your sugarentation: so which I shift this the information the local deplects from sands of your fellowishing methods. versed in these inactors, as I may be spreaulte build to be have be consult. M'here, from the fluoriating nature of the method his call for lawdy particular dispositions shall become impelicately 17 call for lawdy particular dispositions shall become The laws of Public. Finance will diffusion with examples to this purpose and adversaria

Turthis effer, of said: an Appendix t the first part consisting of documents; the second, of reasons for acceptance. This Appendix is totherkept duthertable wit is not intended for your wird!

With respect the the downerst, those farnished me by your

differs in nothing from that of other countries: particularly his with

The metter of the reserve for secreptance, is, I thave already stated, intended for your table. Its confounces, and a regard for your time, have made the reparation necessary. I wenture, however, to submit its chapters to your care. But not I with not yet trouble you with this. In the mean time, it is ready, and aball no by the next packet.

egislators! this is the mite which I offer to cast into your Legislators! this is the mite which I ofter to cast man your Treasury: but, before I do cast it; hefore even that mite is enined, you must say to me: "Friend of Mankind, send us these, your "abours. they shall be laid on our table. Their total rejection!" their, particular approval, the sanction of this or of that particular on the particular approval, the sanction of this or of that particular on the judgment that we shall form as to their being conducive to the highest happiness of the greatest number of the people to the highest happiness of the greatest number of the people. entrusted to our care. The Cortes, however, promise, as far as they can promise, that your projects of codes shall be the object " of their deliberation, on the first opportunity after the arrival

Very well; but (some one will say,) why does he speak so much of his present? why does he not rather send it?

egislators! It is not finished: and for that very reason, I offer it to you. Nay, without the acceptance, I speak of, I know not if it ever will be finished. What I know is, that it cannot be done either so quickly or so well. At the age of seventy-three, the blood creeps slowly in the veins, and requires an impulse from

without, to accelerate its motion.

One short word more: let there be no mistake:—acceptance is One short word more: let there be no mistake:—acceptance is all I require:—acceptance, nothing else. No preference: much less, exclusive preference! My object is not to exclude; but, on the contrary, to provoke competition in works of this kind: come from what hands they may: particularly from those of your own, confine what hands they may: particularly from those of your own, confine with the proof more than sufficient of the signoffly of my desire this transparency, in one of my first works, by cour Mess stands of which, your character has already shed it

your acceptance of which, your marrier has already shed its lustre on the simple stadd in thill is said of the control of the

its translation not having been finished in the office of the Secre ry to the Cortes. The short hand writer gave notice of its publication by express command.

TO JOHN BULL

SIR.—I read with much satisfaction in your excellent paper of pasterday, your animalversion on that executive the Different Theather-us more immoral and dispositing re-presentation sees never exhibited before a British audience; should those who have the power, neglect to put a stop to such an outrage to common decency, and subversion of public morals, I hope Sir, you will use your ability, and take advantage of the wide circulation of your valuable paper, to caution the heads of families from at least permitting the females under their controll from witnessing those scenes of debauchery and immorality.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A CONSTANT READER. London, Dec. 10, 1821.

#### MINOR THEATRES.

We have received several letters on the subject of the filthy performance called LIFE IN LONDON, to which we loped, in our last number, to have called the attention of the magistrates. It is unnecessary to insertall the communications which have reached us, as they express but one feeling of horror and disgust at the exhibition.

ways our aim to be just and fore, in once more calling upon the guardians of public morals, and in endeavouring to draw the attention of the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's household (from whom manates the license for the theatre we are compelled to allude to) to this subject, we consider it but just that the description of the performance should be given here in the words of its friends and supporters, for which reason we quote the following paragraph or puff from the OLD TIMES:

TIMES:—

"ADELPHI THEATRE.—A very amusing piece, called Tom and Jerry, or Life in London, is at piecent in performance at this theatre. It is a combine special thing the Ribbe's Progress through town, and is illustrative of the characters and customs of the different classes of society, among which, the irregular habits of his life are certain to throw him at some stage or other of it. In the course of the piece, the various manners of the metropolis are placed before the eyes of the spectator in a series of ludicrous and tolerably faithful pictures. He is presented in turn with a brief representation of the dandyism of St. James's street, of the polished roguery of some of its frequenters, of the ruder knowny of the gentlemen of the turf and of the fancy, of the distress and progentlemen of the turf and of the fancy, of the distress and progentlemen of the turf and of the fancy, of the distress and pro-

FileAct of our prises houses, and shake optility the courty distribution of its care are charmed at our section, by the courty distribution grant and the section of the courty distribution of the gentleman and the school of the

Why this praise is admitted into the Them. Why this praise is admitted into the Them involved, and had we undertaken to laud the performance that paper would with equal avidity have consumed if. This is all this enough; but when, in their own words, the improved the consumer is the interest with us, that our wives and danighters, and dor this described the consequences of his swar galaxiastics ind architective in the consequences of his swar galaxiastics ind architective in the consequences of his swar galaxiastics ind architective in the consequences of the cons the the innocent and yet unprofession of their rais Wipping in the the innocent and yet unprofession description of our description on price innocent and yet unprofession description of annothing in the their charactery is and price their terms of some place inick named the Hely Land, which in the their description of the swent et with we'do not the description of their inicial and their

theeld an exhibition of money which are unknown and again hought of by decest or well regulated people; I appealed.

What should we think of a man who pook his district.

I what should we think of a man who pook his district.

I what should we think of a light of Saint One a language of the stand his billion to the stand his part of the stand his part of the stand by taking his to a dental or ever a part of house or allowing his residence, and allowing his residence, and allowing the his standard would hive a part of house or allowing his standard with the came to his residence, and display before his standard think such a part of house or allowing his standard with the came and the relative his standard think such a part of the castly to be found in the bills of mortant; and yet here, in the standard high, actors, whose theretae of degraded and prostituted in high, actors, whose theretae of the perfect to the performance. night, actors, whose talents (degraded and prosurated as they are) are well-qualified to give effect to the 194 for finance, are suffered to exhibit governors every species of 6561 are with which this makenes methopolis is inlested. The critical are suffered to exhibit species and ought to be shately with the first are critical are suffered to the shately with the second country of the species of the second country of the second country

HO JOHN BUILDE , hedrings Thou

Sin,-You will much oblige me if you can, through the medium of your paper, which I am in the constant habit of jeading, inform me whether the Mr. Hoskins, stated to be the agent of the Couriemay estates in Ireland, is any and what relation, of the Mr. Hoskins, who left Lincoln's line a few years back.—I am, Sir, your obedient serving and the serving of the line and the line and the line are the line and the line are line as the line are line are line are line as the line are line a Dec. 12, 1821. ingrives be much the con-

MISCELLANEOUS TACK BOTH

His Majesty continues at Brighton. Divine service to formed on Sunday last, before the King, his suite, Sci. by the Ben of Henelord, and Dr. Sestron. His Majesty walked daily has see

formed on Sunday last, before the King, his suite, See, by the Demon Flareford, and Dr. Persisson. His Majesty walked daily has well in the Palace-specieu.

On Wednesday night the Duke of York returned to York Homes. St. James's, from Windsor; and on Thursday transacted briding at the Commander in Chief's office in the Horse Guardia of the See, the call the serious attention of our reader's at the release end of the sawn to the exercises at the Horse Guardia of the sawn to the exercises at the Horse Guardia of the sawn to the exercises at a first on post of them as matter of indifference whether they pay five or the penet for the penul of mutton, but it is a duty in the higher classes to check the imposition, in order that those to the same see assessed as executed in their domestic exposediment appears to be an object, may enjoy at one and of the town the advantages, which, in these days of penul pass, are everywhere offered at the other.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott has made in important access have a which as the while which the holders of Lord Bank noons have which is, that holders are not bound to send them of the Horse which is, that holders are not bound to send them of the life of the are not bound to send them of the life of the are received.

Abbey, for the Coronation, some curious reflect of antiquely walk and of penulting in oil was known in this country before it was they seem to show, as the matter, have yet beer examined, that the art of painting in oil was known in this country before it was integraled on the confinent.

Two gentlemen is, conversation, the other day, of a still see the horse law was the same of the life of the first have yet beer examined the former gentlemen. "the horse lost like gains, enter the former gentlemen." The chart of the life of the former does not like gains, enter the former gentlemen." The horse law of like gains, enter the former gentlemen. "The horse law of the like of the low of the life of the Stock Exchange met on Monday for the

former gentleman. I the harm does not like: graing solve the Marter.

A Committee of the Stock Exchange met on Monday for the purpose, it is said, of abolishing a system of gambling known by the designation of "Purpose infuture, said they cannot be solution shad any members, infuture, sulling this action of the being the House.

A subscription is opened at Liverpool for the permitty losses he suitained by this latter write, and the other further protecting into instituted against him. The anesting for this action to the late occasion.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the fact the his conduct on the late occasion.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the fact the fact the fact the fact the fact of the permitty when the following ships were taken up in addition to those already engaged for the Company's service; with the fact the fact the fact the fact of the said of the fact o

seat to England for a diving-bell. It is reported that his Lordchiff has realized, by his mantical exploits in the Pacific Ocean, \$0.8001.

The Anny.—Three thousand of the Veterant Battafforis are to be imprediately embedied.—The 38th Regiment left Dublin last week for the seat of disturbance.—Part of the 2d Regiment of Foot marrhed into Windsor from Brighton, to do what is called the Windsor duty, in the room of the Poot Guards, who marched from thence a few days since, on their way to Ireland. It has been satisfy that the third battaffor of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, had been ordered to Ireland to quell the disturbances in the south, but we have authority to state it was only to do the Castle duty. On the Arman and the Castle duty at the seat of the seat of

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#### MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Tuesday.—Elijah Pinkney stood indicted for attempting to invite Wm. Goodman and Jon. Brown to commit a robbery. The prisoner was a parish constable, and on the day stated in the indictment, he was with Goodman and Brown at a public house in Cripplegate, when he advised them to rob a warehouse in Goswell-street, a place he was well acquainted with; he told them there would be no difficulty in opening the place, as there were no fastenings or bolts on the inside; he gave them a full description of the property and premises, and promised to keep some boys who were there, occupied in playing dominos till they effected the robbery.—The others, however, instead of committing the robbery, gave information at Worship-street, and he was taken into custody.—The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, and the Court sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Sarah Bishop was indicted for inciting Susannah Burnman to rob her own father. The prisoner lodged in the house of the prosecutrix's father in Shepherd's Market, and who also kept a shop in St. James's Market, During the time her lather kept a shop in St. James's Market, she superintended the management of it. One evening the prisoner said that she was going out to a card-party next day, and would be in want of some silver, and proposed that a three shilling piece should be put into a two-penny loaf, which she would come into the shop and purchase. The plan was carried into effect. The prosecutrix returned to live in Shepherd's Market, and thea the prisoner endeavoured to persuade her to get a key made to the cupboard in the parlour, where her father kept his cash, and added that she was a great feel if she did not try to steal a note or two, and that they then could go to the play together, and have fine new clothes;" adding, that if her dress was observed, or her conduct commented upon by her mother, she was to say, "that Ars. Bishop gave her clothes, or Mrs. Bishop took her to the play." This she would not consent to do, and having discovered indicted for a fraud.

Wednesday.—Henry Crofts was indicated for a fraud. The prisoner was one of those who, by false representations, induced persons to believe that they were attorneys, and obtained from them sums of money on pritence of carrying on suits for them, without having any authority to perform their undertaking; by which those who confided in them fost the causes they entrusted to their care, as well as the money they advanced for carrying on their suits. The present case was a very aggravated one of this kind, as Mr. Everest, the prosecutor, had not only paid the prisoner 721. for his costs, but, in consequence of his conduct, had 1401. costs to pay to the Crown, which he otherwise should not.—The case was clearly proved against the prisoner, and the Jury found him Grillty.—The Chairman said, the offence of which the prisoner had been found guilty, was one of great enormity, and was become so frequent that it must be checked by making an example: the judgment of the Court, therefore was, that he should be transported for seven years. Thursday.—Edward Evans and Virtue his wife, were sentenced, the husband to two years imprisonment, and the wife to six months imprisonment, in the House of Correction, for attempting to destroy their house by fire.

stroy their house by fire.

Roberts Robertson, the Clerk in the Navy Office, convicted of a fraud on the Navy Board, was ordered to be confined in the House of Correction for six months.

POLICE.

Massios-House—On Tuesday, James Smith, was charged by Mr. Forsyth, with having obtained money by a false petition for charity. Mr. F. stated that he was connected with a respectable charity, of the members of which the prisoner had contrived to obtain money from the major part of them.—The Lord Mayor said it was most fortunate for the prisoner that not say of the persons of whom he had obtained money had prosecuted him; or his punishment would have been most exemplary. His Lordship convicted him as a rogue and vagabond, and ordered him to be imprisoned two months to hard labour.

On Thursday, Janes Smith, a boy of most diminutive make, and apparently not more than six or seven years of age, was charged with being a house-breaker. His father was a thiet, who had been transported, and his mother was a prostitute. The two had been transported, and his mother was a prostitute. The two had been transported, and his mother was a prostitute. The two had been transported, and his mother was a prostitute. The two house-breakers. He could climb like a squirrely should have the highest he house-breakers. He could climb like a squirrely for a care in the particles of the parties, and the places—it appeared that the robbers generally cut a hole in the shutters, or made an aperticipal to the parties, and the places—it appeared that the robbers generally cut a hole in the shutters, or made an aperticipal the door or shifters, gave admittance to the robbers, and and the best of his way home. Should he not be able to admit the best of his way home. Should he not be able to admit the house of the door of shifters, gave admittance to the robbers, and and the best of his way home. Should he not be able to admit them to be a considerable period, and taught some trade.

His man and the best of his way home with the parties of the house of a confection of the house of the control of the house of the control of the house of the control of the house of the parties of the house which was to be robbed, had not her estimate of th

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

And the servants of T. A. Smith, Esq. of Tidworth, by a body of poachers. On Sunday night last, between the hours of tvelve and one of clock, Henry Judd, gamekeeper to the above gentleman, accompanied by Robe Baker, Rob. Noves, Jas. Martin, (Thos. Jackson, Timothy Turner, and Will. Holmes, bis assistants, were upon the look-out for poachers, when they were suddenly attacked by a numerous gang of those rufhans, in Ashdown Coppiec, Tidworth. A desperate battle ensued, in which Rob. Baker was shot dead. Every one of the other gamekeepers were badly wounded, and some of lifem, dangerously. Mr. Smith has offered a reward of 1001, for the apprehension of the murderers.

Brayl selam.—A melianchly accident occurred on the morning of Wednesday last, at Monway Colliery, in the parish of Wednesday James Waldron, Julia and John Aston, were descending a coal-pit in the skip, when the rope suddenly broke, and they were precipitated down the shaft, a depth of acarly: 3d yards. Stevens died in about an hour after the accident, and the deer Waldron on Friday morning; the other three, thouch much injured, are still living.

Bray. On Wednesday inoring early, as a shoemaker from Swall hant was wilking on the turnpike road towards Bary, to pay his leather-outer, he was stopped agan Newnarket Heath turnpike, and robbed of his property amounting to mwards of 541; his hands were tied behind birn, his feet tied, and he was then thrown off the read, and otherwise barbarously treated.

Buteurose—A Privy Council was held at the Pavillon soon after five o'clock on Monday evening: present, His Majesty, and the following Noblemen and delineme, who arrived from London at half-past four o'clock, for that purpose—Vis. the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis well-lenen, who arrived from London at half-past of the head of the head was the through the summary and the sound of the head was the summary and the summary and the summary of the morning of the head of t

another pistol, but the ball merely grazed his head, and he is not supposed to be in much danger from the wound.

Lens.—On Saturday se onight two very secretous and nearly fatal accidents occurred at Hank Wood, near Bretton. Mr. H. Tinker, of Shepley, was invited by Mr. Hutchinson, of Bank-inwisel to spend a few days with him, to shoot upon his property. The servant, running to pick up a bird, stumbled over the wire of a springgup, the contents of which were lodged in his few and bot. Mr. Tinker became entangled in the vires of another run, which also exploded; the contents todged in his right arm and shoulder, and entered the head and body; one of the stugs passed, through the check into the mouth; a number of shots were also lodged in both thighs, and only a single short took effect below the kines. The servant is pronounced out of danger, but Mr. Tinker is still considered to be in an alarming situation.

Letterstrate The staple manufactures of this and the adjoining counties of vocting him and Derby were seldom known to be more brauch. The demand for cotton stockings from Baltimore, and other sonthern States of North America, is greater than has been experienced for the last two or three years.

Maistrons.—In Heteligence—At our market on Thursday se satight we'do not lear of any sales being made in either base or pockets, although the growers were willing to rive way in price, say from as: to as, per cwt. in the middling and inferior sorts; good and fine we have scarcely any left, and is tuch had been sold, it must have been at a reduction from last week's prices. It is now quite certain the duty has been much over rated—it is the writer's opinion it will but hittle (if any) exceed 150,000.

Mito Darton.—On Wednesday se minght, as Mir. D. Brook, a carpenter, at Thorpe, was returning from Leeds, on the rillway towards Middleton, lawing each of the same night.

Mornsose.—On Wednesday se minght, Margaret Tindaki, found the same night.

Mornsose.—On Wednesday se minght, Margaret Tindaki, found the same night.

murderer, but nothing has yet transpired that can afford any clue to his retreat.

Shrawsburay.—As Mr. Smith, of Wentnor, was returning from Stretton Fair, his horse missed the road upon the Longmynd-hill, got into the "Boiling Well," and thence ascended a rock, where the girths of the saddle broke, and Mr. Smith was precipitated into Stretton brook, and found dead.

Wexacourn.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York enjoyed the diversions of the field every day while here; he appeared in the best health and spirits, and was highly gratified in killing a great quantity of game. The shooting party that accompanied his Royal Highness; consisted of Lord Yarmouth, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Grant, M.P. Mr. Croker, M.P. and Mr. H. Baring.

#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

House of Commons, Mr. Grant, M.P. Mr. Croker, M.P. and Mr. H. Baring.

ACCIDENTS. OFFENCES, &c.

Adveryruss or a Couyray Constraint in Los don.—A warrant having been granted to the overseers of a parish about 100 miles from London, against a young man who had absconded, the parish deputed the thorpest of their constables to proceed to London to execute it, and for this purpose 201 was ranted him to pay his expences. On his arrival he went into the Coach and Horses, Charless street, Druy-lane, and there as down with some gentlement in conversation. He at length discovered his loss, and imade lately quitted the place in search of a man whom he suspected, he having left the house. He thoughtlessly left, his great-coat behind him, and that was also taken during his absence. The gets fresh warrant to a pre-hend the man he had come after, that likewise being stolen. He was refused a warrant, and was adversariated to go back to his own parish for one, which he was compelled to do.

Thursday se hinght, as two of the Union Hall officers were conveying Church, who was tried for fraud and conspiracy some time ago, to Chelmisford gaol, from London, in a taxed cart, it overtuning he may be a subject to the subject heaving the Black Boy public house, at the entrance to Chelmisford. The night had just set in, and there was a deep drafth across the road into which the officers and prisoner were thrown with great violence; they sustained some injury. Church, who fell into the deepset part of the drain, was covered with mind, but received no hur.

Franz.—Wednesday right, about nine n'elock a fire broke out at the house of a clothes dealer, in Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, which was entirely consumed.—A fire broke out about one o'clock on Thursday morning, in the premises of a colournan, in Chalesstreet, Mile-end. The whole of the premises where it broke out at the house of a clothes dealer, in Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, which was entirely consensed.—A fire broke out out of the infamous brothes in George-yard, where he was assailed

#### SATURDAY'S GAZETTE, Dec. 15.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 12, 1821.

The King has been pleased to appoint Hans Francis Earl of Huntingdon e Governor of the island of Dominica.

WAR-OFFICE, 14th Dec, 1821.

6th Regt. of Drags.—W. Terry, Gent to be Cornet, vice Per y.

13th Regt. of Light Drags.—Cornet. J. Lawrenson to be Lieut. vice Bacon
2dd Regt. of Foot.—Ensign G. C. Mundy, to be Ensign, vice Campbell.

26th Ditto.—J. Sutherland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Maxwell.

38th Ditto.—Ass. Surg. J. Dempster, to be Ass. Surg. vice Burrell.

40th Ditto.—Gent. Cadet W. Ogilvy to be Assign, vice Mauning.

44th Ditto.—Gent. Cadet W. Ogilvy to be Ensign, vice Mauning.

44th Ditto.—Ensign G. Campbell to be Ensign, vice Fludyer.

57th Ditto.—T. B. Bower, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ferrier.

64th Ditto.—Ass. Surg. W. H. Burrell, M. D. to be Ass. Surg. vice Dempster.

Brevet.—Capt. R. Simsos, Town Major of Portsmouth, to be Major in the

Brevet.—Capt. R. Simsos, Town major of refementation.

Army.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fife.

The Bari of Leven and Melville, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon S. Hope, Sir R. Preston, Bart. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Oswald, K.C.B. Vice-Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham, K.C.B. Lieut.-General J. Durham, Major-Gen. R. Ballour, Capt. J. Wemyas, H. Wedderburu, Esq. A. M. Wellwood, Esq. J. H. Rigg, Esq. and C. M. Christie, Esq. to be Deputy Lieuts.

Commissions in the South Shropshire Regiment of Yssmanry Cavalry, E. Regers, Gent, vice Thomas, and Cornet J. Emery, vice Parsons, to be Lieuts.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Solomon, Lewis, and Co. New-street, Coven garden, bullion-dealers.—
Cackett and Ridgway, Great Dover-road, plumbers.—Callwood and Scott,
Liverpool, milliners.—Scott and Whitmore, Stenson, Derhyshire, farmers.—
Sutton, Brighton, and Dodsley, Newbaven, surgeons.—Milliken and Groun,
Boriats, Walworth.—Aslett and Summers, lightermen.—Harding and King,
South Petherton, Symersetshire, bakers.—March and Wincott, Wood-street,
Cheapside, wholesale glovers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.
FIGES, T., Romsey, common-brewer.
BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTC:

BEALE, W., Newbury, timber-dealer.

KAY, E., Sheffield, increhant.

POTTER, T., Manchester, publican.

CHAMBERLIN, J., Bristol, merchant.

DURRANT, W., Castle-street, Finsbury, tailor.

BROWNE, J., Canterbury, linen-draper.

HATFIELD, H., Abingdon-row, Goswell-street-road, merchant.

EASTWOOD, H., Eastwood, York, fustian-manufacturer.

JAMES, R., Conderton, Worces'er, dealer in horses.

MOORE, J., Sowerby, Halifax, York, woollen-cjoth-manufacturer.

BELL, J. and G., Berwleck-upon-Tweed, coopers.

SMITH, H., Saint Martin's-lane, woollen-draper

BRANDER, J., and BARCLAY, J., Size-lane, merchants.

CLEAYER, W. Church-lane, Chelaea, groeer.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec, 22, P. Grose, Commercial-road, victualler.—Jan. 5, W. Creser, Baldwin-street, City-road, grocer.—Jan. 5, T. Pinkerton, Nameaton, Warwickshire, and of Birchin-lane, London, merchant.—Jan. 5, C. Hugt, Mark-lane, winemerchant.—Jan. 8, W. Lent, Bridlington, Yorkshire, ironmoger.—Dec. 18, J. F. Duhois and J. Dahois, Alderman's-walk, London, merchants.—Dec. 31, E. Lewis, Llambister, Radnorshire, farmer.—Jan. 10, S. Handley, Hilderstone, Staffordskire, miller.—Jan. 26, J. Gordon, Copthall-court, merchant.—Jan. 5, G. Sutton, Lamb's-Conduit-street, sikk-merce.—Jan. 12, J. Barnet, jun, West-street, West Smithfield, victualler.—Jan. 14, G. Pardow, Coughton, Warwickshire, needle-maker.—Jan. 22, W. Ladkin, Leir, Leicester, shire, victualler.—Jan. 22, J. Shakespear, Tilloughley, Warwickshire, draper.—Jan. 10, H. Sellers, Burnley, Lancastershire, cotton-spinner.—Jan. 5, J. Ritson, Carlisle, tallow ciandier.—Jan. 5, I. R. Benson, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, merchants.—Jan. 5, R. Philpots, Banbury, shaper.—Jan. 5, R. Stodart and M. Stodart, Strand, booksellers.—Jan. 5, J. R. Benson, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, merchants.—Jan. 5, J. R. Benson, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, merchants.—Jan. 5, J. Reproduction, A. Smith, Limestreet-square, merchant.—

CERTIFICATES—Jan. 5.

J. Letches, Bury Saint Edmund's, haberdasher,—G. Czumble and J. Carr, J. J. Jay, K

CERTIFICATES—Jan. 5.

J. Etches, Bury Saint Edmunds, haberdasher—G. Crumbie and J. Carr, York, tobacco-manufacturers.—M. Sedgwick, Friday-street, warehousemen.—T. Huggett, Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey greer.—T. Stafford, Bath, jeweller.—N. Jolly, Charing-cross, poulterer.—J. E. Gyles, Shoreditch, oilman.—J. Vice, Valentine-row, Blackfriat's-road, oilman.—G. Germaine, Commercial-road, merchant.

#### MONDAY, DECEMBER 17.

Paris papers to the 14th inst. arrived last night. The Chamber of Deputies had held no public sitting for three days previous to the publication of the papers. The Moniteur of Saturday reached town by express at a late hour in the night; it contains a Royal Ordonance, appointing the Sieur Peyronuet, Member of the Chamber of Deputates, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Justice, and Keeper of the Seals. Viscount Montmorency, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs. Marshal the Duke of Bellerno, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of State for the Department of the Chamber of Deputies, Secretary of State for the Department. The Sieur Corbiere, Member of the Interior. The Marquis Dellermont Tonnere, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine. The Sieur De Villele, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Household.

The Journal des Debats contains, under the date of Smyrna, Oct. 20, two official documents extracted from the Spectateur Oriental, which are a copy of a note presented to the Sublime Porte by the Viscount de Viella, Charge d'Affaires of France at Constantinople, dated 16th of August, conveying the sentiments of the French Cabinet in regard to the critical state of the affairs of Turkey, and the reply of the Ottoman Government, dated September 3.

Spanish Papers down to the 3d inst. arrived last night. An article from Barcelona, dated the 24th ult. has the following account of the state of health of that city:—the number of new cases in the Barcelonetta, the city, and the hospitals, in these three days, has been 22, cured 44, deaths 23, convalescent 170; there remains 66.

At Port St. Mary's 131 cases remained; at Xeres 31; and at Lebriga 56.

An article from Bayonne states, that a communication had been received, announcing that great fermentation prevailed at Madrid, and that very alarming rumours were in circulation respecting the

and that very starting tanget.

Royal Family.

The Turks of Epirus have joined the Greeks and Albanians, and are now fighting against the army sent by the Sultan to besiege Ali Pacha. Parga is said to have been recovered from the hands into which it ought never to have been consigned, and important advantages to have been gained by the confederates on all sides fover a distracted enemy.

In the Common Pleas on Saturday, an action to recover damages was brought by Mr. Fowell, an attorney, against a Mr. Campbell, of the Custom House, for the injury which his wife sustained in consequence of the defendant driving his chaise against that of the plaintiff, by which they were thrown out, and the wheels went over the leg of Mrs. Fowell, and the surgeon apprehended a mortification would ensue the injury was so great. It was admitted the defendant was drunk at the time of the accident. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 350l. damages.

The Court and Privy Council which the King held on Monday, the 10th instant, at Brighton, were the first His Majesty has held since his accession to the Throne, which has made the Pavilion a Royal Palace.

Royal Palace.
The Marquis of Wellesley, accompanied by two Gentlemen, left town on Saturday afternoon for Ireland, where he is expected to

town on Saturday afternoon for Ireland, where he is expected to arrive on Tuesday.

Phoelie Hassell, aged 111 years, died on Wednesday last. His Majesty had, for the last seven or eight years, allowed the deceased 10s. 6d. a week.

The Dublin papers received on Saturday state, that his Majesty's Privy Council are now in almost daily deliberation. On Monday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had conferences with the several Commandants of the Yeomanry Corps of the Metropolis.—The counties partially disturbed are seven—Carlow, Galway, Kilkenny, Meath, Roscommon, Waterford, Westmeath. Insubordination, crime, and disgrace, to a wide extent, the remaining five—Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary.

HUNTING INTELLIGENCE.—The Earl of Derby's Stag-hounds meet to-morrow, at Hansey Green.—H. Jolliffe, Esq.'s Foxhounds, on Friday, at Owls Wood.—The Surrey Fox hounds, on Thursday, at Godstone; and on Saturday, at the Crown, Ash Hill.—The Harriers meet every day.—The Duke of Rutland's Hounds,

to-morrow, at Belyoir; on Thursday, at the Three Queens; and on Friday, at Goadby; each day, at half-past ten.—The Cottesmore Hounds, on Wednesday, at Greetham Inn; and on Thursday, at Cole's Lodge; each day at a quarter before eleven o'clock.—Earl Fizzwilliam's Hounds, to-morrow, at Elton Furse; and on Thursday, at Tiehmarsh; at ten o'clock each day.—Lord Yarborough's Hounds, on Wednesday, at Burnham; on Friday, at Cuxwold; and on Saturday, at the Rennel; each day at eleven.—The Earl of Scarborough's Hounds, on Wednesday, at Spital Hill; and on Friday, at Sandbeck Park; each day at half-past ten.—The Badsworth Fox-hounds, to-morrow, at Brodsworth; on Thursday, at South Hindley; and on Saturday, at Ringston Hills; at ten o'clock each day.—The Hatfield Harriers, on Friday, at Bearswood Green; at ten o'clock each day.—The Sheffield Harriers, on Thusday, at Hoyland Common; at ten o'clock each day.—Sir Richard Sutton's Hounds, to-morrow, at Fiskerton; on Wednesday, at Snarford Bridge; on Thursday, at Harpswell; at eleven.—The Gillingham Fox hounds to-morrow, at Daderby Warth; and on Friday, at Hagnaby; each day at half past ten.—Sir Richard Puleston's Hounds to-morrow, at Twentlowes; and on Friday, at Hampton Heath.—Sir Edward Smythe's Fox-hounds to-morrow, at Shawbury White Gates; and on Friday, at Pimbill.—The Holy-well Harriers to-morrow, at Licksom Green; on Wednesday, at Downing; on Thursday, at Calcot Hall Gate; and on Friday, at Talacre.—The Chester Harriers, on Wednesday, at Trafford Bridge; and on Friday, at Backford.—The Cheshire Hounds, on Wednesday, at Guestwick (harriers); and on Friday, at Polymistead Windmill (buck-hounds).—The Ludlow Subscription Fox-hounds to-morrow, at Seiton Forest; and on Friday, at Polymistead Windmill (buck-hounds).—The Ludlow Subscription Fox-hounds to-morrow, at Seiton Forest; and on Friday, at Polymistead Windmill (buck-hounds).—The Ludlow Subscription Fox-hounds to-morrow, at Seiton Forest; and on Friday, at Polymistead Windmill (buck-hounds).—The Ludlow Subscription Fox-h

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PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 16. Wind S.S.W. Sailed, H. M. ship, Pioneer,

a craire.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 15. Put back, the Medina, Mattison, from London for Bombay, after having been as Yar as long. S. S., when she bore 1p, having experienced severe gales to W and S. W. which caused her to labour and strain. She must be fresh callked before she can proceed on her voyage. FALMOUTH, Dec. 16. Arrived, the Duke of Kent packet, with a mail, from Lisbon, and the Nocton packet, with a mail, from the Brazils.

HARWICH, Dec. 16. Arrived, the Princess Charlotte and Lord Dungan packets, with mails; from Cuxhaven, and the Napean packet, with a mail, from Holland.

PERSIAN and NAGREE BENGALLEE WRITING TAUGHT by MOONSHEE GHOOLAM HYDUR, Khossnuween, or Writing Master to the Hon. East India Company's Cellege, at Haileybury.— Days of Instruction—Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at No 5. Little Smith-street, Westminster.

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The Market for Plantation Sugars has been heavy, and the advance of 2s. per cwt. that was obtained last week, has receded in nearly the same proportion this.—The Refined Market is very dull, nearly the same proportion this.—The Refined Market is very oun, and grices have given way is. per cwt.—Cotton continues in the same depressed state it has been in so long.—For Coffee there has been a considerable demand this week; the price may be stated 2 per cwt. higher, particularly the Middling and Good Middling qualities.—Brandy has become very heavy, and a further reducqualities.—Brandy has become very heavy, and a lattice of 2d. to 3d. per gallon must be quoted.—Rum continues steady, but without much business doing.—Tallow, since our last, has had an unequivocal rise of 5s, per c.vt. this day's quotation bains 48s, to 49s, with every prospect of getting higher. We have clearly foreseen the rise in this article for a length of time.

On the 11th inst. at Brighton, the Lady of Captain Lempriere, Royal Artil-

lery, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst. in Gros-place, the Countess of Uxbridge, of a son and heir.
On the 22d ult, at Leghorn, the Lady of Major-General Sir Patrick Ross,
K. C. M. G. was safely delivered of a son.

MARRIAGES.
On the 7th inst. at Cambridge, by the Rev. Dr. E. D. Clarke, the Rev. Let.
Mansel, B.A. of Trinity College, Oxford, and Yicar of Minsterworth, Glorcestershire, to Isabella Mansel, eldest daughter of the late Lord Bishop of

Bristol.

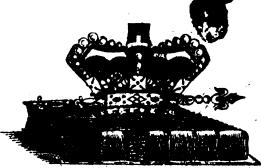
By special licence, ou Monday evening last, at Lord Stewart's, at Wynyard, Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B. and one of the Representatives of the City of Durham, to Lady Emily Jame James, sister of the Marquis of Londonderry. On the 10th inst. at Lamport, Northamptonshire, Lieut. Col. Packe, of the Grenadier Guards, to Eliza, the only daughter of the Rev. Vere Isham.

DIED. At his house at Clifton, Lieut.-General John Lee.

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No. 54.

# SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1821.

Price 7d.

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#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 17.

This Gazette contains the elevation to the dignity of Baronet of Angustine Fitzgerald, of Newmarket on Fergus, in the county of Clare, Esq. Major-General in the Army; Heary Brooke, of Cole Brooke, in the county of Fermanagh, Esq.

Commissions in the North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavairy.

George Messiter, Esq. to be Captain; Richard Strother Fussell; John Stroud, Gents to be Lieuts; Henry Miller, Gent, to be Cornet.

PARTERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Stroud, Gents, to be Lients, i Henry Miller, Gent, to be Cornet, PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Plummer and Magnus, Boston, milliners.—Andrew and Frewer, Upper Thames-street, plumbers.—Pride and Ninnis, Liverpool, boot-makers.—J. and S. (diflord, Clentham-mills, Dorsetshire, dax-spinners.—Lund and Warmoll, Brewer-street, Somer s-town, grocers.—Barlew and Mason, Waltingstree, wholesale-ironmonigers.—Myers, Denison, and Lister, Leeds, teadealers.—G. and J. Millner, Manches er, grocers.—Hoyle, Lord, and Chatburn, Itwell Springs, Lancashire, calico-printers.—Edwards and Copner, Gloucester, builders.—Kirke and Jarman, Battersea-fields, tampers.—Solomon, Lewis, and Solomon, Charing-cross, army-tailors.—Dance and Smith, Bislopyagate street Without, butchers.—Vacher and Linthorne, Poole, coal-merchants.—Emerson and Howell, jun. Bristol, braziers.—Humphries and Major, Frome-Selwood, woolstaplers.

BANKEUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

DRIVER, N. Steanbridge, cluthier

BANKEUPTCY.

BANKFUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.
BAMFORD, R. Pontefract, maltister,
BARRATT, A. Newport Pagnell, farmer.
BINGHAM, R. Gosport, banker.
CALLANAN, D. and WALSH, T. King-street, Wapping, soap-makers.

BINGHAM, R. Cosport, banker.
CALLANAN, D. and WALSH, T. King-street, Wapping, soap-makers.
CALLANAN, D. and WALSH, T. King-street, Wapping, soap-makers.
CALEAVB, S. Warringten, shopkeeper.
GLEAVB, S. Warringten, shopkeeper.
ELSE, S. Tredegar Iron-works, shopkeeper.
JARVIS, E. Norwich, carpenter.
MARSHALL, W. H. Bristol, ship-broker.
PARR, J. Pilkington, check-manufacturer.
PATTISON, C. St. Noots, ironmonger.
STAPES, G. C. Halifax, woolstapler.
TURNER, G. Liverpool, merchant.
WILDMAN, J. Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, merchant.
DIVIDENDS.
Jan. 5, J. Ritson, Carlis e, tallow-chandler.—Jan. 8, A. Richardsen, York-street, Mary-le-home, and T. Welch, Cleveland-street, builders.—Jan. 8, H. Lucy, Topsley, Herefordshire, builder.—Jan. 12, B. Fenner, Feuchurch-street Chambers, flour-factor.—Jan. 12, D. G. Davie and S. A. Snowden, Plymouth-dock, drapers.—Jan. 12, P. and I. Blackburn, Plymouth, Stripbuilders.—Jan. 8, G. Perfect, Jan West Malling, surgeon.—Jan. 19, T. Gowland, Great Winchester-street, merchant —Jan. 26, W. Pullevn, Leadenhall, street, goidsmith.—Jan. 12, D. Campbell, B. Harper, and A. Baillie, Old Jewry, merchants.—Jan. 19, G. Davyer, Exchange-alley, underwriter.—Jan. 22, W. Wilson, Fenchard-street, merchant.—Jan. 12, B. Bourdillon, Walthamstow, insurance-broker.—Jan. 22, E. Cohen, London, merchant.—Jan. 26, W. F. A. Dufour, Berners-street, jeweller.—Jan. 10, R. Clarke, Bucheden, Huntingdonshire, grocer.—Dec. 29, G. M. Thurkle, Newsstreet-square, wine-merchant.—Jan. 10, J. Worsley, Liverpool, wine-merchant.—Jan. 10, G. G. Watts, Chichester, hatter.—Dec. 27, M. Vaughau and G. Appleton, Liverpool, straw-bounet-manufacturers.—Feb. 5, J. W. A. Snogga and J. Walley, Lime-street, merchants.—Feb. 9, T. Dove, Maldea, linen-draper.

—ERTIFICATES.—Jan. 8.

M. Forster, Newcastle-npon-Tyne, grocer.—T. Hart, Bridport, grocer.—J. Davies, Mitcheldean, draper.—J. March, Rotherham, grocer.—J. Callow, Princes-street, Soho, medical-bookseller.—J. Spear, Shefield, merchant.—

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paries, Mitcheldean, drager—J. March, Rotherham, grover.—J. Callow, Princes-street, Soho, medical-bookseller.—J. Spear, Sheffield, merchant.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Dec. 16.—" Royal Ordonutnees,"—" Louis, by the Grace of God, &c. We have ordered, and do order as follows:—The Sieur Peyronnet, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, is appointed Minister Secretary of State for the department of Justice and Keeper of the Seals. Viscount Montmorency, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs. Marshal the Duke of Belluno, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Interior. The Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Interior. The Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Marine. The Sieur de Villele, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister Secretary of State for the department of our Household is charged with the execution of the present ordonnance. Given at Paris, from the Castle of the Tuleries, Dec. 14, in the year of grace 1821, and the 27th of our reign.

(Byorder of the King) "LAURISTON, "Minister Secretary of State for the department of our Household is charged with the execution of the present ordonnance. Given at Paris, from the Castle of the Tuleries, Dec. 14, in the year of grace 1821, and the 27th of our reign.

(Byorder of the King) "LAURISTON, "Minister Secretary of State for the Royal Household." "The Count de Serve, the Marquis of Latons—Maubourg to be Governor of the Invalids. Count Simeon, Baron Portal, to be Ministers of State, and M. Roy, are made Feers. Count Foreign and Marquis of Latons—Maubourg to be Governor of the Invalids. Count Simeon, Baron Mounier are called to the ordinary duties of the Council of State, and attached to the Council of the Ordinary duties of the Council of State, and attached to the Council of Ministers of State, and attached to the Council of Ministers of State, and attached to th

has also commanded us to lay before the Chamber the following ordonnance,"—(An almost universal movement of satisfaction.)

ROYAL ORDONNANCE.—"Louis, &c.—The project of law relative to the continuation of the law of March 31, 1820, and of July 26, 1821, is withdrawn.—Our Keeper of the Seals is entrusted with the execution of this Ordonnance.

"Dated Drc., 15, 1821. (Signed) "LOUIS."

The reading of this document was followed with strong marks of approbation from the right side, and with unequivocal symptoms of impatience on the left.

MM. Demarsais, Mechin, &c.—"By whom is this Ordonnance countersigned?"

M. de Peyronnet (as he was descending from the Tribune) answered coldly—"By the Keeper of the Seals."—(New signs of impatience.)—Several voices.—"Which?"—Voices on the Right.—"There are not two keepers of the Seals."—Voices from the Centre.—"What! have you not read the Moniteur."

M. de Gerardin.—"This Keeper of the Seals surely has a name."—(Violent marks of disapprobation from the right and centre.)—In the midst of this confusion, M. de Peyronnet resumed his seat with an air of great indifference.

The President, after formally recognizing the ordonnance just presented, stated that he had received the following letter:—M. President,—"Being called to the Ministry since our appointment o be Members of the Committee on the Budget, we think it our

duty to request you to desire the Committees who chose us to proceed to a new election. "De VILLELE and CORBIERE." M. de Gerardin.—"These gentlemen ought also to give in their resignation of their functions of Vice-Presidents of the Chamber."—The President then invited the first and fourth Committees to choose Members instead of MM. Villele and Corbiere.—There being then no farther business before the Chamber, it broke up without any day being fixed for the next meeting.

In the Moniteur of the 16th inst. are several Royal Ordonnances, by virtue of which the Count de Serre, the Marquis de Latour Maubourg, Count Simeon, and Baron Portal, are nominated Ministers of State, and Members of the Privy Council. Count Simeon, Baron Portal, and M. Roy, also, "in testimony of their good and loyal services," are clevated to the Peerage. The Marquis de Latour Maubourg is appointed Governor of the Hotel des Invalids, Count Portals and Baron Mounier, are called to the ordinary service of the Council of State, and attached to the Committee of Legislation; and M. Proc de la Boulaye, at his own solicitation, passes from the ardinary to the extraordinary service of the Council of State.

A private letter from Paris mentions it as probable that the Duke de Richelieu will return to Russia, and resume his station as Governor of Odessa.

DEC 17.—M. de Clermont Tonnerre was yesterday admitted to take the oaths before His Majesty, in his quality of Minister of Marine.

Saturday, at noon, MM. the Duke de Richelieu, Ex-President of the Council; Roy, Ex-Minister of Finance; Portal, Ex-Minister of the Marine; and Pasquier, Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were received by the King. Baron Mounier, Director-General of the Police Department, resigned his functions on the same day that Count Simeon, Minister of the Interior, vacated his office.—Couviers extraordinary have been dispatched to our Ambassadors at all the Courts of Europe to acquaint them of the formation of the new Ministry.

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Couniers extraordinary have been dispatched to our Ambassadors at all the Courts of Europe to acquaint them of the formation of the new Ministry.

Bayonne, Dec. 7.—A number of families have passed through this place on their way to France, whither they have fled in consequence of the disturbed state of the interior of Spain. They report that the greatest discontents and disorganization prevail in Arragon and Catalonia; that no persons of property are safe there, unless they embrace the popular cause; that open rebellion has been declared in many situations; and that there is a complete system of correspondence among the disaffected from one end of the kingdom to the other.

Dec. S.—On the 27th ult. Mina assessed a heavy contribution on the middle classes of Gallicia, and especially upon the nobility and clergy, for the subsistence of his troops, and this measure has met with general approbation at Corunna. At the same time he has nominated a Provisional Junta of Government, which has declared all the ports of Gallicia free to foreign vessels, upon payment of a very moderate duty. He has also diminished the direct contribution.

A letter from Frankfort, dated Dec. 10, says—"A person of distinction in this city has received a letter of recent date from Frankfort, which confirms the report that Lord Strangford has no longer the same influence with the Divan, and that he has now very seldom conferences with the Grand Vizier.

It is said, under the head of Weimar, that letters have been received there from Petersburgh, which mention that Baron Strogonoff was to be introduced i mediately into the Ministry, and that the greatest activity prevailed in the War Department.

The Greeks, on taking Tripolizza, finding the Turks had murdered seven Bishops detained as hostages, are said to have mussacred 2000 Turks, besides 13,000 others of all ages and both sexes.

Madurn, Dec. 6.—Yesterday, at half past three in the afternoon, their Majesties and their Royal

eagerly expected, on the centical situation of Spain, on the means of remedy, and on the measures which Ministers have already adopted.

Very scandalous scenes have taken place at Pampelima; the garrison and militim of that place have outraged Royal dignity in the most disgraceful manner. A sort of procession took place; the band played the air, "Tragala," and a pig was led with the bust of the King on his back. Gallicia is entirely in the power of Mina, where he levies contributions. Arragon also appears in a state of insurrection. It continues to be affirmed, that ere the end of the month Madrid will be invaded by Riego and Mina. Their projects, which their partizans do not conceal, are to expel the Bourbon Family, and to form a Federative Republic.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 10th November, states, that the Austrian Ambassador there had received an important dispatch from Prince Metternich, which induced him to demand a conference with the Reis Effendi; but this interview had not taken place, in consequence of the change of the Ottoman Minister.

Baretrona, Dec. 6.—Several incendiary pamphlets, in which insurrection is openly advocated, have been distributed in profusion; the Captain-General has, rather clandestinely, introduced 300 soldiers and warlike stores into the Citadel, in which the Commandant of Barcelona has shut himself up. As soon as this event was known, the militia caused a general muster to be sounded, and spontaneously assembled to the number of 4000, shouting "Death to the Serviles."—An attempt was made to surprise Mont-Jouy; but this failed.—The populace are very vehement, and openly avow their intention of repulsing the authorities, should they present themselves to re-enter Barcelona.—The election of the Regidors at Sarria gave rise to violent commotions. The President of the Assembly was ill-treated, and struck; a conflict with knives took place, in which many were wounded.

conflict with knives took place, in which many were wounded.

SLAVE TRADE.—By a file of Gazettes received from Sierra Leone to the 14th of October, we are informed that the slave trade, the abolished" slave trade, was at no period so extensive or so prosperous as it is now;—never so productive of human misery, or so branded by the rapacity and cruelty of its practitioners. They contain a list of upwards of forty slave ships, examined by, or known to, the British cruizers on one part only of the coast of Africa, in the course of the months of July, August, and September. Of these vessels, thirty-two are described to be capable of stowing (as the unbappy creatures are at present stowed) from 11,000 or 12,000 victims.—A French schooner lately sailed from the coast of Africa, with 200 slaves, for Cayenne; and this naval engine of torture was so constructed, that as a provision for each slave, in a voyage across the Atlantic, and between the Tropics, she could hold no more than nine gallons of water.—The settlements on the Gold Coast had been unhealthy this year. Among the deaths are those of the Governor General of the Dutch settlement at Accra, and Mr. Gordon, Governor of the English settlements of the same place.

Dispatches and private letters had been received from Rio Ja-

of the same place.

Dispatches and private letters had been received from Rio Janeiro of 25th October. From the tenor of the previous accounts, a strong suspicion was entertained, that on the 12th of that month, being the Prince Regent's birth-bay, he would be declared King of the Brazils. That day had, bowever, passed off much more quietly than had been expected.

the Brazils. That day had, however, passed off much more quietly than had been expected.

Halifax papers to the 25th ult. state, that the General Assembly of that Province had been prorogned from the 13th of December to the 14th of Feb., when it was to meet for the dispatch of business.—A very afflicting event has taken place in Frederickstown: Mr. G. Whitmore, son of the Attorney-General, has been mortally wounded in a duel with Mr. G. F. Street; they were both attorneys, and have young families. Mrs. Whitmore, on receiving the dreadful intelligence, became almost senseless.

General Bolivar had gone to Cueuta, the present seat of the Columbian Government, to take upon himself the functions of President, and to concur with the Executive and Congress respecting the further measures necessary to consolidate the independence of the country. Cumana had surrendered to the Independents as well as Carthagena; and an expedition was meditated against Panama, with which Lord Cochrane was expected to co-operate. Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—James Allen (a Black) was found guilty of the murder of his father.

Extract from a letter from Havannah, dated November 12:—
"Yesterday the former Viceroy of Mexico, Count de Venadito and family arrived here in the ship Asia, from Vera Cruz. O'Donojn fell a victim to the climate fever. Every thing remains here quiet and peaceable.—The Spanish ship of war, Asia, had arrived at Havannah from Vera Cruz, with 2,000,000 of dollars on board, and was shortly to proceed on her voyage to Cadiz.—A plan of insurrection by the negroes had been discovered at Havannah, who had formed the design of murdering all the white population.

The House of Assembly in Jamaica met, pursuant to proclamation, on the 23d of October, for the dispatch of business. A Bill for continuing the salary of the Duke of Manchester (3,000 a-year) during his temporary absence was introduced by Mr. Cox, but rejected; the number being 12 for the Bill—15 against it.

Falmotta, (Jamaica), Oct. 27.—On Friday a Special Slave Court was held at the Court House in this town, when Tommy, alias Tom Brown, and Hamlet, were indicted as principals in the willful murder of Mr. Henry Edwards, their late overseer, on Linton Park Estate, on Thursday night, the 30th Aug. last, by inflicting several wounds on his head, of which wounds he ingered until Saturday the 1st Sept. when he expired; and Sparks and Coffee, the first and second drivers, belonging to the said estate, were indicted as accessories before the fact.—Murphy, a principal in the murder, was admitted King's evidence. They laid wan for Mr. Edwards six nights, at different times and places. The night on which he was killed, witness was half asleep when Mr. Edwards came home, and he attempted twice to open the gate with a unplijack without getting off his mule; witness then went behind him, and struck him a blow on the head with a large stick, and he immediately fell from his mule. Tom struck him next, and afterwards Hamlet. Mr. Edwards never spoke a word after the first blow was given, and they left him for dead.—They were all found Guilty, and (with the exception of Cuffee,

on Sunday night) were extended at Mount Wilton on the body of R. A. Murder was committed at Mount Wilton on the body of R. A. Ellock, Esq. by several negroes, the principal of whom was one Jeffery, a confidential servant of Mr. E. s. They nearly severe his head from his body.

#### IRELAND.

DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

On the night of Thursday, the laggard of the Rev. Mr. Gash, situate between Macroom and Carrigadrohid, containing ten stacks of corn, was set fire to and consumed. On Wednesday night the house of Mr. Ward, in Mitchelstown, was entered by three or four ruffians, with their faces blackened and otherwise disguised; they made a diligent search for arms. On Monday last Gorge Montgomery and Clutterbuck Crone, Esqrs. Magistrates, seized the gunpowder in the possession of the different retailers of that article in this neighbourhood, and also took arms from a number of unqualified persons. On Thursday last, as Daniel Lucy, a Sub-Constable, with his assistants, were executing decrees obtained for tithe dues in a part of the parish of Drinah, within two miles of Dumanway, some cattle which they had taken were rescued, after which they were pursued by a large party, who beat the constable unmercifully, and took away his arms: his assistants would have shared the same late, had they not escaped by flight. Committals to the County Gaol, by Samuel Maxwell. Esq. Patrick Walsh and William M'Donnell, charged with being four din arms at night, by Patrick Russell, Esq. and a patrole of the army, mounted on a horse which was taken from William Nunnan. On the night of Saturday last, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, a house occupied by a party of Major O'Donohone's Police, at Ballinacor, and Castletown-delvin, in this county, was maliciously set on fire. All the men were on patrole at the time, with the exception of one, left in charge of the place, who hearing a noise in the rear of the house, went round to examine, and found the thatch on fire, which with considerable difficulty, after obtaining assistance, he succeeded in extinguishing. The wives and children of the constables were at that time asleep, some of whom would have probably lost their lives, had the diabolical attempt succeeded.—Cork Paper.

We have heard, with deep concern, that meetings of an illegal tendency have very recently be

Some unknown ruffian attacked the sentinel of the 63d regimen

said George Grace, his family and house, by fire, thereby putting the said George Grace into lear and terror of his life.—Waterford Chron.

Some unknown ruffian attacked the sentinel of the 63d regiment at the Excise Office in this town, last night, by throwing a stone into his box, which severely injured him about the knee, and knocked him down. The soldier fired his musket, for the purpose of alarming the guard, and bringing them to his relief—but there was no trace of the offender when they cime up.—A man named James Davit, who lived at Holyhill, about two miles from this town, was last week stoned to death by his neighbours! His offence, we understand, consisted in extricating his pix from a dog, which had been set at it by the party, who are now charged with the murder, and who have fled from justice. The deceased lingered four days after the stoning.—By a letter received in town this day, from Rathmolin, county of Meath, we learn that shorrid murder was perpetrated in that neighbourhood on the night of the ilta inst. The unfortunate victim is said to have been brother to a man who gave evidence against the murderers of Mr. Cruise.

Tipperaxy.—We stated in Saturday's Paper, on the authority of a private letter, that Mr. Dwyer's house, at Cooleassane, was attacked. The Chomel Adtertiser, received this manning, states, in addition, that Mr. Dwyer semonstrated with the party, advising then to desist from their unlawful proceedings, as they were running the country by their disgraceful acts, when one of them replied by asking him, who authorized him to dictate such a code of laws? and fell on him and his father-in-law, Mr. Michael Carroll, and beat them both in a shocking manner, so that they are now but slowly recovering from their wounds.—Dublin Paper.

At places, more distant, but in all directions—eastward towards Shevenaman, at Thorny-bridge, and Miltown, several farmers houses were attacked with crow-bars and sledges for arms; westward, at Castle Grace and Balladoony, the Seneschul of Lord Glengall's Man

or Hospital, in this county:—"On Saturday night a notice was passed Capain Rock, or dering, but Longingth in this county, and the county of th

dar contains a list of 24 for trial, eight of them are capitally

indicted.

On Sunday night last, a numerous body of men went to the house of a tarmer, near Garretstown, of the name of Carberry, and obliged him to give up his arms, (which was only one gun)—they were going off, after having received it, when, unfortunately, Carberry's son appeared at one of the windows, when he was in-

stantly fired at by some of the party, and received two wounds, one in the neck, and one in the arm; but neither of them dangerous. On the same night, a farmer, named Rooney, and several others in the same neighbourhood, were attacked and deprived of their arms. A young man, who escaped from one of the houses, and was making his way to Ashford, to give information to the police, was discovered and pursued by four of the party, and fired at several times, but fortunately escaped. Several of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Ardhinnan and Castleoliver have been deprived of their arms.—Dublin Paper, Sunday.

On Saturday night the house of James Morrissy, of Doorsbeg, in this county, was surrounded by a gang of rullians, who cut down a vast quantity of ash trees in his grove. An armed banditti, a few nights before, dispossessed him of his musket, and broke the windows of his dwelling. On Friday evening last, at seven o'clock, the mills of John Bennett, Esq. at Wilmount, within half a mile of the town of Nenagh, were plundered of a case of pistols and a gun.

P. Walsh and W. Macdonald, found armed with a musket and a blunderbuss heavily loaded, are lodged in Cork gaol. Mr. Maxwell apprehended a man named Edmand O'Brien, at Coleman's Well, in this county; he had three guns and a quantity of powder artfully concealed; and in his pocket a musket-ball and turn-screw were got. The gun is identified.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

#### COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

GOURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday.—The King v. Patrick Dinnie.—This was an information filed by his Majesty's Attorney-General against the defendant, for perjury. The perjury was alleged to have been committed by the defendant in his examination before a Committee of the House of Commons upon the St. Ives Election Petition.—The defendant stated, that it was mentioned before several individuals, by a person named Hulse, that unless those whom he addressed attended at his house on that evening, they would receive no remmeration for their votes.—The Attorney-General stated the case for the Crown, and called several wintesses, who proved that no such proposition was made in their presence, and that had it been made they must have heard it.—Mr. Harrison addressed the Jury for the defendant, and witnesses were called, who proved that what the defendant stated before the Committee was substantially true.—The Chief Justice charged the Jury, who, at half-past twelve o'clock at night, returned a verdict of Guitty.

Wendersday.—The King v. Mr Gillivray.—This was an indictment against Simon M'Gillivray, for refusing to take upon himself the office of inquest-man for the Ward of Walbrook. Notice of his election was proved upon the defendant.—Mr. Pollock stated, that Mr. M'Gillivray's refusal had arisen from his being compelled to embark for America.—The Lord Chief Justice thought that such a fact might have had its weight with the prosecutors, but it could not be taken as an answer to the indictment.—Mr. Pollock said, that Mr. M'Gillivray was one of two gentlemen who traded to Canada. It was necessary to the conducting of the business of the firm, that one of the parties should make an annual trip to America; and Mr. M'Gillivray's partner, at the time of Mr. M'Gillivray was one of two gentlemen who traded to Canada. It was necessary to the conducting of the business of the firm, that one of the parties should make an annual trip to America; and Mr. M'Gillivray's partner, at the time of Mr. M'Gillivray was one of two gentlemen

#### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Wednesday.—Robinson v. Gray.—This was an action brought by the Assignees of a Bankrupt, named Hawley, to recover 4001. paid to the defendant by the bankrupt under extraordinary circumstances.—The father of the defendant, Miss Gray, was a man of property, carrying on business as a confectioner at Maidstone. In 1809 he came to Stoke Newington, where he died, leaving his property to his wife and only child, the defendant, who was described to be a person of weak mind. She then went with her mother to carry on business in the Commercial-road, and the wife of Hawley, who had known Miss Gray from Infancy, applied to her for a loan of 4001. The defendant advanced the money to Hawley, who in June, 1820, re-paid it, and took a receipt. When he became a bankrupt, the Commissioners looking with a suspicious eye at the transaction, examined the defendant, who gave answers which increased their doubts. In order to decide the question they directed this action, and the Jury had to try whether this sum of 4001. belonged to the defendant, or whether it was not put into her hands by fraud and conspiracy for the purpose of defrauding the creditors. She accounted for having the money in he possession by stating, that her father on his death bed gave her 6001, with a solemn request that she would not let any person know she had money.—On the part of the plaintiff several witnesses were called with the intent of proving that Mr. Gray at his death was not in a condition to give his daughter 6001; but it appeared there was no doubt of his being a man of property. The bankrupt Hawley and his wife were examined for the defendant, and both proved in the most distinct terms the loan and repayment of the money.—The Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

#### OLD BAILEY.

Tuesdat.—Thomas Pates was indicted for stealing two watches, value 21. Ids. the property of Henry Bury.—The prisoner is a watch-maker, and the prosecutor had entrusted to him a clock, a time-piece, and the two watches to repair. The two former were returned, but the watches he could not get; and, after inquiry, it was found that he had pledged them.—The prisoner pleaded extreme distress, and declared it to be his full intention to have redeemed them.—The Common Serjeant charged the Jury. If they thought that the prisoner had pledged the property they would find him guirty.—The Jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty of pawning, but not with a felonious intention."—The Common Serjeant could not receive that verdict; it was finding him guilty of no offence.—The Jury then acquitted the prisoner.—The prisoner was again indicted for an exactly similar offence, under similar circumstances, and supported by similar evidence, and the Jury found him Guilty.

The Recorder passed the sentences, which were as follow:—

the Jury found him Guilty.

The Recorder passed the sentences, which were as follow:—
Death—H. Thompson, for uttering three forged checks; John Chester for a robbery on the highway: T. Deakin, for burglary; W. Hall, for a like offence; W. Percival, for ditto; R. Watts, for a robbery in the day time; W. Page, alias W. Warren, for horse-stealing; W. Cordell and C. Yates, for burglary; H. Turner, for ditto; T. Bertrand, for highway robbery; R. Jago and T. Beck, for a burglary in Berkeley-square; N. Wilkinson, for a robbery on the Thames; and J. Marsden, tried at the last Sessions.—A. Isaacs, J. Hawkins, J. Haydon, S. Chipp, Sarah Stevens, Caroline Entterworth, J. Cook, J. Sullivan, R. Wright, J. Collins, J. Moore, J. Rhodes, and T. Doran, to be transported for fourteen years, and fifty-two for seven.—One was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and eleven to one year's confinement, and a number of others to various periods of imprisonment, and the Sessions adjourned to Wednesday, the 10th of January next.

#### POLICE.

Mansion-House.—On Monday, Robert Plant was charged with having stolen 23 pair of gloves, the property of Messrs. Platts, in Bishopsgate-street. The prisoner, a few days since, brought a quantity of goods according to order from Messrs. Stock and Co. linen drapers, as their porter. There were a quantity of gloves on the counter, where the prisoner set down his load and united it. After he had put up his wrapper, the witness discovered that two parcels of gloves were gone, when, having missed property before on similar occasions, the witness challenged him with the theft, and desired him to untie it, when the 23 pair of gloves fell out.—The shopman of another tradesman in the gove and hosiery line, stated, that on searching the prisoner a piece of goods was found upon him which had been stolen from the shop of witness's employer. Messrs. Stock and Co.'s porter, had patronized the prisoner, and accepted his services to carry his loads, whils a regaled himself at a public-house. A number of persons who dealt with the firm had complained of being robbed.—Committed.

A young man, named Smith, shopman to Messrs. Todd and Co. of Bishopsgate-street, was charged with having robbed his employers of 18 pair of silk stockings.—The prisoner was fully committed.

Bow-street.—On Thursday, Thomas Stokes alias Williams, underwent an examination before Sir Richard Birnie, charged on suspicion of receiving stolen plate to the amount of upwards of 2000, and melting it in a furnace.—Mr. Alley attended for the prosecution. The particulars of the robbery we forbear to mention, lest we should prevent the robbers being brought to punishment.

HATTON-GARDEN.—On Monday, a woman was charged with uttering a counterfeit sovereign. Jane Shore, the complainant, keeps a snuff and tobacco shop in Goswell-street. On Saturday evening the prisoner came to buy some tobacco and snuff, in payment for which she tendered the counterfeit sovereign.—She was remanded.

Another woman was charged with tendering a counterfeit sovereign at the shop of Charles

went for which she tendered the counterfeit sovereign.—She was remanded.

Another woman was charged with tendering a counterfeit sovereign at the shop of Charles Kemble, butcher, Leather-lane, on Saturday night, in payment for a joint of mutton, value 3s. 6d. She was taken into custody, and on being searched a good sovereign was found in her pocket.—Peter Welsh, a shoe-maker, preferred a charge of a similar nature against her.—She was also remanded.

Union-Hall.—Monday, in consequence of a great uproar on Sunday night in Worce ter-street, Southwark, about the bouse of the American prophet John Decker, that singular person was brought before the Magistrates of this office. The prophet said, the cause of the disturbance was, that he had refused to get out of his bed to preach. The witnesses informed the Magistrate that the prophet had succeeded in making some proselytes, and who were about to accompany him to the Holy Land. One man, a shoemaker, named Cooke, has sold off his stock and furniture, which were worth 3001.; he has allowed his beard to grow, and goes about preaching and making converts. Another tradesman, with a wife and seven children, proposes to leave them all and go to Jerusalem. His beard is also becoming indicative of his intention, and he sleeps as the others who are struck by the prophet do, with his clothes on. Upon being questioned as to his inducing those men to leave their families, ac said he did not take them—a higher power took them. Cooke, the shoemaker, stepped forward, an't told the Magistrate that he was determined to follow his brother Decker to Jerusalem, but that the parish should suffer no inconvenience, for he should take his son with him upon his pilgrimage. The Magistrate observed that the parish should suffer no inconvenience, for he should take his son with him upon his pilgrimage. The Magistrate observed that the parish should suffer no inconvenience, for he should take his son with him upon his pilgrimage. The Magistrate observed that the parish should suffer no inconvenie

siness from such ridiculous enthusiasm. He then discharged the prophet. Decker, it appeared, had baptized 17 persons since he commenced his labours in St. George's-fields.

Mr. Phillips, to whom the Public is indebted for the only History of Cultivated Vegetables, which is to be dedicated, by permission, to His Majest. In this Work, the object of the Author bas been to render the knowledge of Phantentertaining and useful, not only to Botanists, but to those who have litherto-deemed, it a difficult and uninteresting science. He has endeavoured to ascertation of what Countries in Vegetables now cultivated, are natives, the earliest account of their cultivation, and how far they have improved by attention, or degenerated by neglect; also, the various uses made of them by the Ancients, as well as the Moderns of different Countries. The Medicinal and Chemical qualities of Vegetables, being of the greatest import ance, will be particularly aftended to, and the accounts given of them, collected with the utnost care from the reports of the most emirent physicians of every axe. The Etymology, Natural History, Physiology, and Anatomy of the Plants, are from the reports of the most emirent physicians of every axe. The Etymology, Natural History, Physiology, and Anatomy of the Plants, are from the reports of the most emirent physicians of the Vegetable World, as well as from the Author's personal observations.

\*\*Advertisement.]—The Literary Gazette of yesterlay, No. 257, contains, together with its usual varieties, the following interesting matter:—Review of The Pirate, by the Author of Waverley, with 20 columns of Extract, and all the principal Poetry—Review of Lord Byron's Cain, &c.—Epitome of Biblied Literature during the Fifth Century—A carrious Original Letter from General Washington to the Emperor of Morocco—Letter from Paris respecting the Egyptian Antiquities sent thirter—Original Peens, by Mrs., Hennans, and (anonyzonaly) other distinguished Poets—Original Peens, by Mrs., Hennans, and (anonyzonaly) other distingu

or Condinement, which is the usual practice.—We find his son, D. D. Van Butcheil, surgeon, accouchenr, who resides at No 48, South-street, Berkeley-square, continues to perform cures of the most dangerons cases by the same method, and is as completely successful. Both rich and poor, who are thus afflicted, will do well to observe, he requires no remuneration until they are satisfied a cure has been performed; in fact, the poor are relieved gratis, if respectably recommended.

Advertisement.]—No Discovery of the kind has been so generally adopted in the Pashionable World as Atkinson's Vegetable Hair Oil, or Curling Fluid; it is now considered an indispensible appendage to the collect, for recenerating the hair; it is so we-eminent, that medical men of the first emineuce prescribe it, and in all cases where the hair has fallen off from premature decay, such as fevors, acconchement, or other litness, change of climate, perspirature of the successful of th

stribe it, and in all cases where the hair has fallen off from premature decay, such as fevers, acconchement, or other litness, change of climate, perspiration, intense study, &c: it is warranted to restore it to its original thickness and beauty; for dressing the hair, it is lar preferable to oils, extracts, or pomatums, making the hair softer and more glossy, and givine itsnet. Irength and elasticity, that itretains its curl during exercise, or in damy scather. Price 3s. 6d.; 10 s. 6d. and one guinea.—Also, Atkinson's Yezetanoe Dye, well known as the only infallible article which changes grey or red hair on the head, or whiskers, to an anturn or black, so permanent that washing, &c. instead of removing, renders more durable. Price 5s.; 10s. 6d., and one guinea.—And Atkinson's Amitrosial Soap, made by a new process, removes redness, hardness, and unevenness from the skin, prevents its chapping, and makes it soft, white, and even. Price is, sequare, or los. 6d. a dozen.—Soil at 44, Gerrand-street, Soho-square, London; and by appointment, by Messrs. Gattle & Peirce, 57, and Rigge, 35, Bond-street, Grange, 126, Frith-street, and 45, Oxford-atreet: Bayley and Blew, Cockspur-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Rigge 65, Cheapside: Johnston, 68, and Taile, 41, Cornhill; and all perfamers.

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*. Our advertising friends are informed, that the ONLY Office for advertisements for JOHN BULL is at No. 11, Johnson's Count. Fleet-street, and they are requested to send them early in the aces.

rices-street, and they are requested to send them early in the accept to ensure insertion.

We thank our Deptford friend.

The letter from BATH from Mn. H. J. shall, of course, be inserted, if he will give a reference in London to identify himself as the Mn. H. J. in question.

if he will give a reference in someon to earney, more than H. J. in question.

Our friend, whose letter on the subject of the Bouverie duel has been received, is thanked for the other part of his information. All the affairs he mentions, most probably, will of a necessity appear in a more serious shape in mon public Courts.

H. P.—a letter to M. Lanpton (called by the writer Marshal Baxe) on the coal-market, shall be taken into consideration.

We do not understand Tury's joke against Hunry." pray ex-

piain.

The attack upon Dayay-Lane by a Subscriber is good, and, we date say, just—but we could not undertake to criticise actors by

date say, just—but we could not undertake to criticise actors by best say:

KENT is very kind, but we fear his verses want point.

We are always obliged to any friend who sent us a letter signed on Old Subschuben; but we think enough has been said on the subject of that letter. We hope to hear from him constantly.

Our friend at RYDAL is informed that No. III. and IV. will be shortly reprinted.

GRIFTHLYN'S kind letter has been answered by post.

The Lank Cals is received, and much thanked.

Numerous other communications must stand over.

The hints of a warm supporter, Milks, and One of our early Subscribers, relative to the Gazette, shall be attended to.

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK Libr, the London Markers, and the State of the Country Markers by that Morning's Post, is published at Three o' Clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY. The week has been remarkably dull, with scarcely any variation whatever till this day. A report is prevalent that some unfavourable news from Russia has been received, as some of the Jews have been selling. The consequence has been, a fall of 4 per cents for opening, 771; French 5 per cents 87 75; Spanish, 574; Prussian, 661.

# JOHN BULL.

#### LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

IT is most gratifying to find that the Administration b again strengthened by the GRENVILLES. One hails their return to office with a feeling similar to that experienced by a family, when any of its members, separated and disunited from it by some temporary difference, are happily restored to its bosom.

We really believe that nothing kept together the present Whig party but the weight and respectability of the GRENVILLES. Their support was powerful in a double proportion, as it not only was abstracted from Government, but threwn into the opposite scale. Their return to office is matter for congratulation but not for surprise; -- the latter is rather excited by the length of their association with the Whigs. They have, however, at length, found them out, and the OLD PITT PARTY (from which the GREN-VILLES alienated themselves only on some particular points of policy) are again united.

This is as it should be; experience has shewn the efficiency and good policy of the present Administration. The GRENVILLE party are ready to admit this also, and feeling confidence in men who have, under an invariably-successful Monarch, raised England to the highest pitch of glory, flock to the standard of the Constitution, and rally round it to the discomfiture of Whigs and Whig-Radicals, who would destroy every principle of good government, social order, and public tranquillity, for the sake of power and place.

We have cursorily alluded to the unvarying success of His present MAJESTY's Government from the moment of his assumption of the Regency, to the conclusion of that splendid war which gave peace to the world; there is a document, the simplest, and the easiest attainable, which most powerfully and unaffectedly declares those successes. and which, from being totally divested of remark, and replete with truth, is most striking;—the document we mean, is a little Chronology prefixed to the common Almanacks! which we will, without one comment, extract; taking only the two lines previous to the assumption of the Regency by His Majesty; and it really is worthy of more notice than most of the purchasers of Almanacks, we dare say, give it.

1807. French defeated Russians and Prussians at Tilsit. Portuguese Court emigrated to Brazil.

1808. Throne of Spain abdicated.

Royal Family of Spain inveigled into France.

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE ENTERED SPAIN as KING. 1811. THE PRINCE OF WALES APPOINTED REGENT. French DEFEATED, at TALAVERA, ALBUERA,

BARROSSA. 1812. French DEPEATED at SALAMANCA.

French invade Russia. - Battle of BORODINO. Enter Moscow.—Defeated at Bautzen and

1813. French DEFEATED by LD. WELLINGTON at VIT-TORIA, SARAGOSSA, ST. SEBASTIAN, PYRENEES, PAMPELUNA!

French DEFEATED at LEIPS! C .- Surrender DRES-

1814. Allies VICEDRIOUS at MONTMATRE. PARIS CA-

PITULATED.

BUONS AND REST TO ELBA!

LOUIS XVIII. RESTORED to his THRONE. Treaty of PEACE signed at Paris. RUSSIAN and PRUSSIAN Sovereigns visited England.

BRACE with AMERICA.

1815. BUONAPARTE escaped from ELBA into FRANCE. PERDINAND of NAPLES and the Pope restored. FRUNCH defeated at WATERLOO .- BUONAPARTE exiled. - Lowis seated on his Throne-GENERAL PEACE.

Farther it is medless to go, for, with the war ends of course the career of successes we allude to; but, upon this common unadorned detail, we would ask those who affect to love their country, and yet be discontented,—what page he hay history—containing only the events of four years bears record of so many-so greatand such unvarying-and unshadowed successes and triumphs, as that which hands down to posterity the acts of the reign of KING GRORGE THE FOURTH?

NOTHING of any general interest has occurred in town during the last week-indeed, London itself never was much more dull. The newspapers tell us, that the DUKE of GLOUCESTER came from LORD CRAVEN'S, and went to visit his "beloved" sister; and that MRS. WILLIAMS contrived with three little girls and two music-masters, to keep a whole party-swake from eight to half-past eleven o'clock in the evening, at the Argyll Rooms. When such events constitute part of the communications made by the PRESS to the PROPLE, a fair estimate may be formed of the dearth of news.

THE most important subject of conversation is the change of the French Ministry. This measure has been effected, not without a great struggle on the part of the King; and the struggle, it must be confessed, is a natural one. He desires no change-FRANCE is tranquil, both in her foreign and domestic affairs; and His Majesty Louis XVIII. does not exactly see the necessity for getting the nation into hot water-nor, if the truth were known, do we think he exactly sees to what the authors of the obscure and objectionable passage of the Address of the Deputies alludes.

The French are a restless nation, fond of enterprize and motion; and it is concluded, that GREECE and Fraly are the objects to which the passage in question refers; but why FRANCE should interfere in commotions, in which she certainly is not interested, we confess we, no more than His MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY, see. However, as things now stand, something must be done; for, after having made an alleged neglect of the honour and dignity of their country a stepping-stone to power, it becomes an imperative duty on the part of the new Administration, to change the system they have so strongly deprecated.

If, therefore, they redoem their implied pledge, we may expect " sharp work;" and if they do not, we may look forward to another change of Administration at the end of another month.

MESSRS. WILSON and LAMBTON, it appears, have gone to FRANCE in a hurry-indeed, so pressed were they that they embarked, with a party of ladies, in an open boat in a gale of wind. The politicians of DOVER augur some political movement in all this haste; but we should think, that of all coalitions, one of the most unlikely to be serviceable in the way of getting employment under the French Government, would be that most unnatural one of the House of GRAMMONT with the liberator of LAVALETTE: for LADY OSSULSTON accompanied LADY A. LAMBTON and LABY J. GREY upon this boisterons expedition. The Neapolitans, we know, rejected WILSON's services, and we should think he will hardly get hired by the French. LAMBTON'S visit is said to originate in some contract about coals for lighting PARIS with gas, which we think very probable.

The DUKE OF BEDFORD has withdrawn his name from the SMITHFIELD cattle-club, and has declared his intention of withholding his annual premiums, He has shewn more sense in this affair than he usually evinces. Why should any money be wasted upon agricultural pursuits, when agriculture ceases to be the object of the party? The last NORFOLK show proved to the world that politics and not ploughing were the attraction to MR. COKES; and, therefore, the DUKE seeing that MEN were to be exhibited, and not BULLOCKS, very properly saves the cash which else would be expended upon producing "great beasts;" wisely remarking, at the same time, that from what he saw last season at HOLKHAM, he is convinced that nothing further need be done in that way!

There is not only a little waggery in this but a little reason, and therefore the thing comes with double effect from his Grace, being wholly unexpected.

In turning our eyes to graver things, we are gratified by finding that the quarter's revenue exceeds that of the corresponding quarter, in the preceding year, by £840,000, and exhibits a general surplus over and above the last year's amount of nearly £200,000.

In IRELAND, the Special Commissions were opened at Limerick on the 15th inst. Things still remain to a dreadful state of agitation; but we confess we look with PRINCE of ORANGE RESTORED to his Sovereignty. 1 confidence to the commanding abilities of the MARQUIS 1 tion. You do not find the lofty EARL GREY there, nor the

WELLESLEY for measures likely to check the esistance of tenants to the just claims of landlords; and we are quite sure (free as we believe the present disturbances to be from any political taint) that the sending an RISHMAN to govern RELAND must be felt as a new and striking mark of that conciliatory feeling which His Ma-JESTY had been graciously pleased previously; and personally to express to his generous and loyal subjects in that kingdom.

The intelligence from Ireland yesterday, fisual miles terest. The first trial which has taken place under the Special Commission now sitting at Limerick, was for the murder of a Mrs. Torrance, in the month of June last. It was an act of private vengeance, and in no way, as appears, connected with that spirit of outrage which subsequently manifested itself. The prisoners were found guilty spon the clearest testimony, and ordered for execution last Wednesdav.

We have to state, that another diaboffcal attent made, in the county of Kerry, last week, to immelate a whole family, by setting fire to the dwelling-house, and fastening in the wretched inmates. Happily, however prompt assistance was afforded, and no liver were lost, but the house was burnt to the ground.

We cannot conclude this article without acknowledgments for the following sums which have been By an error of the press M. P. is placed 250 females

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## TO DOCTOR HUME.

Hard Lot for Loyalty

SIR,—Humble and insignificant as you was when first became acquainted with you, I little thought that you would, by dint of unremitting dulness, have attracted to yourself any thing like public notice; but finding that you really are spoken of as somebody, or something, I have, for the last twelvemonths, kept my eye upon you, in order to see how far your vanity and conceit were to be imposed upon, and even gratified by the adulation of dunces and the praise of fools.

I have traced you attentively through the round of a foolerles of which you have been the hero, and have held my peace, because, having no feeling towards you of anger, l had no wish to dissipate the bright vision of mob-popularity in which you revelled; but since other persons have presumed to intrude upon your self-satisfaction, and you have been publicly laughed at and ridiculed, both in town and country, during the last week or ten days, I shall, without any compunctious feelings, take the liberty of "driving you into a corner and keeping you there."

That you are a heavy, dull man is not your fault; were genius and talents to be bought like pots and cups and saucers, you, doubtlessly, would have been well furnished from your maternal shop at MONTROSE; but, being a plodder, without one glimmering scintillation of imagination to brighten the matter-of-fact of your erroneou statements, one is startled at seeing you made the dupe of faction, and the journeyman of Radicalism.

To think that the present of a quart mug of cyder in Herefordshire could please you; -to think that paying the postage of your two letters could gratify you-what an estimate of your head and heart these people must have formed ;-how justly they formed it, is printed and published in their county paper, in your cringing, besing thankfulness for their compliment.

I cannot conceive your object in worrying yourself with things that cannot possibly concern you. Now that you have married you are not in want of money; as for place, that you never can get; as for reputation, it is equally out of your reach; and to fancy that a medical man like you should consent to be made the stalking-horse of country Radicals, for no carthly purpose but to be ridiculous, really seems incomprehensible.

Of the mode of mountebanking at taverns, which has of late obtained, I would say a word lest you should fancy it respectable, or that you have returned from your eleemosynary trip to HEREFORD at all raised in the estimation even of your own friends by the absurdities of that event.

Do you not see who the people are who hawk themselves about at these public-houses?—I mean of your own fac-

venerable apostate FITZWILLIAM; the religious EARL OF GROSVENOR, nor the liberal EARL OF THANET. They know better than to expose themselves; because they know that their journeymen can carry on the business as well as themselves. It is true that LORD GROSVENOR presided at the Whig Club of all counties held at CHESTER, and a pretty figure he made there. But let us imagine that to any one of the Lords I have mentioned-(whose political violence and whose party animosity nobody, I believe, doubts) the people of Herefordshire had offered a JUG OF CYDER, and ONE SHILLING AND ELEVENPENCE as a reward for their public services, what would they have done?-how would they have felt? Why, man alive, if you had staid in Montrose till this hour, and been a porter about the streets, you would have got as much as that for carrying home a crate of crockery upon your shoulders.

Thus it is these country folks like to make speeches, and "cut a flash in the newspapers;" who is in the Chair is to them a matter of perfect indifference, and therefore they engage such people as yourself and LAMBTON, and other underlings of radicalism, literally to entertain them (an extraordinary taste I confess), and to give them an opportunity of seeing themselves in print.

I do seriously think, that the details of your HEREFORD affair, read minutely, are the most ludicrous of any we have ever yet seen of such proceedings-the subscribing for cyder-the presenting you with a quart pot-the giving you a HOGS-HEAD the calling eyder hermituge, and fancying you would not know the difference-the paying the postage of your two letters-and the voting the thanks of the county to a Sir something CORNWALL, because he had subscribed a fine DOE for dinner, are exquisite. How you can be such a dunce, HUME, as to be pleased with all this, is really miraculous.

But, on Wednesday, we have you in another place, firing away Scotch in praise of Doctor GILCHRIST, in Leadenhall-street. And here it is that unfortunately the difference between discussions eastward of Temple-bar, and those at Westminster shew themselves. At the latter you may, with your nine at your side, sit up all night, and speak as long as you please, without producing the slightest sensation or irritation in any body; but, in the former, where you are known, and appreciated, every body lets fly his darts and arrows at you.

What a laugh MR. JACKSON raised against you, by taking up your praise of GILCHRIST, and adding-" What he " conceived to be not the least meritorious part of DR. "GILCHRIST'S character. He was entitled to a fee of 4 three guineas from every young surgeon whom he taught, which fee, however, he had uniformly refused; for he " observed, that he knew what it was to be a young Scotch surgeon himself, and he could not bear to take money from a a young man in that situation !!!"

It is inconceivable the effect this set-down had upon every body, except yourself. Indeed, I believe, from the way you talk, and from what you said at the latter part of that day, that your intellect being unequal to any very great charge, the accumulation of figures, which you have jumbled together in your head, has driven out every thing else that might have been in it before you took to your trade of calculation.

Short memories seem to be the fashion with you and your friends; but as you gave an answer to COLONEL Mo-NEY, in the discussion about MR. PELLY's grant, (which you opposed upon no other principle than that of differing from every rational and liberal proprietor,) which answer is rather a sweeping one, I will take the trouble to brush up your recollection, which, on this occasion, needs refreshing as much as that of MR. GEORGE FOX LANE, who forgot that he had ever seen warehouses he had been to view, and jumbled some tenements of MR. CREAKE's on one side of the Thames, with some of MR. BURT's on the other.

Observe-here comes COLONEL MONEY.

Observe—here comes Colonel Money.

"Colonel Money proceeded to defend the propriety of carrying the proposed grant into effect; and among other things stated, that Mr. Pelly had, from circumstances arising from an order of the Government, and not from any misconduct of his own, been incapacitated from completing his contract. He also eulogized the conduct of Mr. Pelly as a most active and meritorious officer of the Company, and declared that his contract would have been performed at an earlier period than it had been completed, if the duties, which had been subsequently imposed upon him as collector and magistrate for a very extensive district, had not prevented him from giving it the attention he could have wished. With regard to the impropriety of allowing civil officers to enter into mercantile contracts, he did not wish to press invidiously an argumentum ad hominem, or else he would say that he had heard of persons on the other side of India from that on which Mr. Pelly had served, performing such contracts without any injury to the public service.

"Mr. Hyme,—" Name, pame."

Name, name "Colonel Money .- 'I mean the honourable Proprietor himself."

"Mr. HUME.—"I DENY THE FACT ALTOGETHER."

Now, HUME.—What do you mean by denying the fact altogether?-The fact of performing such contracts?-Is that the quibble? Do you mean to say that you deny the fact of contracting for lashings for cotton-bales? because, if you only mean that-I agree with you; I do not think you ever did contract for any such things-but answer me a few questions.

Were you not in 1803-4, acting under Col. MARTIN-DELL, in the Commissariat for the supply of grain?

Did you not contract for the hire of BRINGAREE BUL-LOCKS? Did you not contract to supply OTTAH and GRAM for the

Army?

Were you not an Assistant-Surgeon?

What conversation had you with Col. MARTINDELL, on the subject of managing BAZAARS?

Had you no dealings in KURWAH, at BUNDLECUND? And were you not Post-Masten?

PAY-MASTER ?? and PRIVATE SECRETARY ???

And what should you have felt had the Company refused to pay you ALL you claimed, because they had asserted that the contracts were not performed in time?

Think over these questions, and answer them in detail do not fancy you are acting in a fine dignified manner by not noticing this letter, JOHN BULL, through whose columns it will reach not only the remotest parts of our Empire at home, but abroad, is hailed and acknowledged as the chief instrument of our present political tranquillity-his exposures of HUMBUG have tended more to humble and abase Faction and Radicalism, than any periodical work which ever was published.

Do not, therefore, affect to disregard him, -neither your birth, nor rank, nor acquirements, warrant such a line of conduct-you know you tremble at his bidding, and writhe under his lash. Relieve yourself from all apprehension of attack from him, by shewing yourself just and pure -refute him and his present correspondent if you can -shew by your reply that you never were a contractor; and having so shewn by dates and events, not only may you deny the facts altogether, but BULL himself will as widely disseminate your authenticated contradiction as he now sends forth his doubts of the correctness of your memory, and his unqualified contempt for your understanding. I am, AN OLD INDIAN. Sir, your obedient servant,

#### CITY FUN.

FRIDAY being the shortest day, has been wisely appropriated to the election of Common Councilmen of London. The whole thing being a burlesque, that day, which, from its brevity, could best be spared, has been set apart for the foolery; but Friday's joke seems to have been carried farther than such stuff generally is.

In the Ward of FABRINGDON WITHOUT, a Mr. THOMPSON rose to satirize a MR. WILLIAMS; and he said, that when he recollected that that gentleman had expressed an abhorrence of the conduct of the present Ministers, and now saw him associating with those very men, he began to doubt him. His conduct ought to excite, SAYS THOMPSON, the suspicion of his constituents !- Why, what on earth does the suspicion of the constituents of a Common Councilman signify one way or the other ? Who MR. WILLIAMS is, unless he be the late sheriff, we really do not know; but the orator, who " made some facetious remarks upon ratting !" (the ase!) keeps a GIN-SHOP in HOLBORN!

But this is not all. The Cripplegate dunces voted some painted parchment to Wood, and, above all, to HUME, as if they were sickly, and wanted a doctor; and having passed several resolutions laudatory of Wood's wisdom and WAITHMAN's intrepidity, they print and publish this line:-that they anticipated honour to the sheriff from " the decided ABSTINENCE on the part of His Majesty's "Government TO institute any investigation."

Now, really, these tinkers and failors, and linen-drapers, had better be minding their several trades than rendering themselves contemptible and ridiculous even in the eyes of their own shopmen. There is not a fellow who stands behind one of their counters with his hair frizzled up, and his frill sticking out, who does not laugh at the elderly blockheads who thus disgrace society, and the City of London in particular.

#### INGENIOUS MODE OF RAISING MONEY.

A MONGST the various stratagems put in practice at this scason of the year to raise supplies, we think the scheme of a correspondent to the CHRONICLE one of the most ingenious. We find in that paper of Thursday the following letter, apparently gravely and philanthropically written, on the subject of the frequency of execution for forgery.

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICUE. " SIR-The frequency of execution for forgery is too well known to all your readers. Feeling convinced the knife is not put to the root of the evil, allow me to recommend, through the medium of your valuable paper, a reward to be offered by the Bank, of 2001. to any one who shall give private information to their Solicitors of the printers of these forged notes. The purchasers of them will prefer getting this money safe, to the risk they run in circulating them; and I am much mistaken if it is not very soon found, that a rogue will be afraid to trust even an own brother in selling them to him. " R. B."

Putting aside for a moment the HUMBUG of this appea nothing can be clearer than that the ingenious R.B. is just at this juncture in want of two hundred pounds, and is in possession of the information, which he would have us consider worth exactly that sum. There is a plausibility about this deserving of the attention of any BIBLE SOCIETY in

WHITEHALL, Dec. 5. 1821.—The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Alexander M'Innes, Esq. Lieutenant in His Majesty's 2d Regiment of Life Guards, His Royal Licence and Permission, that he and his issue may, from motives of affectionate regard to the memory of, his maternal uncle, Robert Nicholson, Esq. late a Lieutenant-General in the Army, in the East Indies, deceased, take and use the surriame of Nicholson only, and bear the arms of Nicholson quarterly with those of M'Innes; such armorial bearings being first duly exemplified according to the law of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office; otherwise His Majesty's said Lieence and Permission to be void and of none effect.—And also to command, that the said Royal Concession and Declaration be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

CORK BOOTS AND MR. JEREMY BENTHAM.

OUR correspondent CORK BOOTS will perceive by the following documents, that the letter with which he furnished us, and which appeared in the Diario de Governo, No. 284, is literally and truly a genuine communication from Ma. BENTHAM himself, who has been so kind as to transmit to us an original English copy of the same letter, which, as it is long, and only varying in diction from the re-translated copy we last week inserted, we think it unnecessary to give our readers. But as MR. BENTHAM has favoured us with copies of two documents he has received from the CORTES themselves, we gladly give place to them, that our friends may thence form a just estimate of the talents and qualifications of both parties.

the talents and qualifications of both parties.

"Translation of a Minute, copied from the Journals of the Portuguese Cortes.

"Read by Secretary Freire a letter, presented by Senhor Sepulveda, to whom it had been addressed by Senhor Carvalho, Member of the Regency of the Kingdom, along with the works of Jeremy Bentham, offered by their venerable author to the Portuguese nation; in which letter of Senhor Carvalho it was said, that the writer could not give a more authentic testimony of the value he set upon so flattering an offering, than by accompanying it with a wish, that, in their practice the Cortes may take for their guidance the liberal doctrines of the principal and earliest constitutionalist of Europe.

"Penetrated with those sentiments of esteem that are so justly due to the illustrious Bentham—to that sage by whose luminous

due to the illustrious Bentham—to that sage by whose luminous ideas the whole civilized world has been enlightened, and The strike whole civilized world has been enlightened, and to whom its free nations should erect a monument of gratitud for the indestigable zeal with which he has made application of those ideas to the service of the great cause of liberty and good government,—the assembly has resolved, not only that of this his offering homourable mention be made in their Journals, but also that direction be given to the Regency, to cause to be translated and printed all those his works; and that, by one of the secretaries of this angust assembly, a letter be written to him, conveying to him the grateful acknowledgments of the Cortes, accompanied with the intimation that those his gifts were addressed to the assembly by one, and presented by another, of the persons who planned and took the lead in consummating those glorious measures, which gave commencement to our Political Regeneration: and that to the said Bentham be sent an authentic copy of the paragraph in our Journals, in which expression is given to this Resolution of the Sovereign Assembly. Hermano Jose Braancam de Sobral, president;—Joao Baptista Feigueiras, deputado secretario;—Agostinho Jose Freire, deputado secretario;—Agostinho Jose Freire, deputado secretario;—Agostinho Jose Freire, deputado secretario;—Agostinho Jose Freire, deputado secretario; (a true copy.)

Direction, from the Portuguese Cortes, to the Regency of the Kingdom addressed to the President Medical Cortes for the Cortes and the Cortes and the Cortes and the Cortes are constituted to the President Medical Cortes for the Cortes and the Corte

tado secretario; — Agostinho Jose Freire, deputado secretario.

(a true copy.) "Joaquin Guillieme da Costa Posser."

Direction, from the Portuguese Cortes, to the Regency of the Kingdom, addressed to the Presiding Member, for the Translation of Mr. Bentham's Works.

(Translation.) "For the Conde de Sampaio.

"Most illustratous and excellent Eir,—The General and Extraordinary Cortes of the Portuguese nation, desirous of giving a testimony of the particular satisfaction with which they have received the valuable present made to them of his works by the illustrous citizen of the world Jeersma Bentham; and at the same time of contributing to the utmost of their power to the diffusion of the lumino's and transcendantly useful mass of information contained in those his so interesting productions, have given orders for the transmission of them to the Regency of the kingdom, for the purpose of its causing a translation of them to be made, and printed at the National Printing Office; and with superior dispatch published. Your Excellency will accordingly make communication of this to the Regency, that due execution may be given to it. God preserve your Excellency!

(A true copy) "Joao Baptista Flagueiras.

"Joaquin Guillierme da Costa Posser."

Palace of the Cortes, 13th April, 1821.

"This body is composed of four members: the Conde de Sampaio, President, and Messrs. Carvalho, de Sao Luis, and Soto Maior.

Sone Major.

On Monday, arrived at the York Hotel, Dover, Messrs, R. Wilson and J. G. Lambton, M.P.s. on their route for France. The Prince Leopold passage vessel was engaged to convey them on the following morning, but the gale of wind during the night having considerably increased the bar or Beach at the entrance of the harbour, the vessel could not prudently venture out. The parties, however, were not to be deterred from crossing the Channel, and as no other vessel could convey them, they engaged an open hout, about 25 feet long, notwithstanding the wind and weatler at the time was extremely boisterous; and these two gentleman, accompanied by Ladies Lambton, Elizabeth Grey, and Ossulston, with their female attendants, altogether eight persons, (besides the crew) embarked about eleven o'clock on Tuesday, morning, in the boat before described, at the risk of their lives; we, however, heard that the boat, with its lading, reached its destination in safety, but not without such an exposure to destruction as, no doubt, will always bear a prominent eccollection in the minds of the respective parties. The Dover people say (but how far they may be considered frue diviners will be to be proved) that the object of the mission of the two M. P.s is certainly connected with the recent change of Administration in France; and indeed it does seem, from the manner in which they ventured across the sea, that their errand must be something of more than common importance. Be that as it may, whether the change in question has defeated their previous arrangements, or whether it is to encourage them to look forward to a conspicuous lead for themselves (which, by the bye, does not appear as ever likely to be their lot in this country, and which, per haps, they are just made sensible of), we must patiently wait the result; being satisfied that these two self-important and consequential characters, let them have room enough, will as completely expose themselves in our neighbouring kingdomas they have done in their own.

expose themserves in our neighbouring kingdomas they have done in their own.

The Bank of England has given notice that they will remit any quantity of the gold coin of the realm, on and after the 1st of Jan. 1822, to any of the principal towns in England and Wales, free of expense, in suns not less than 3,000l. on application being made prior to the 1st of Feb. next; and it is said they have determined to extend their discounts in future, both of inland as well as foreign bills, from 65 to 95 days.

Two vessels are fitting out at Woolwich, by orders of Government; which, it is intended shall shortly sail for the Gulph of Persia, on a survey.

Two vessels are fitting out at Woolwich, by orders of Government, which, it is intended shall shortly sail for the Gulph of Persia, on a survey.

On Thursday, Mr. Ruff, the King's Messenger, arrived in Downing-street, with dispatches from St. Petersburgh.

The 33d regiment embarked on Monday last, from Cork, for Jamaica, to relieve the 58th regiment. The Light Company of the 3d Buffs have marched from Woolwich to Windsor, there to do duty.

ELECTION OF COMMON COUNCILMEN.—Friday being St. Thomas's Day, the annual elections for Members to serve in the Common Council took place in the 26 Wards of the City.—In Aldersgate Ward there are two new candidates, Messrs. Diggens and Corbould; in Bread-street nine, Messrs. Webb, Biden, De Grave, Hatch, Fulton, Witts, Bruckfield, Corbet, and Thomas; in Bassis, white, Messrs. Bennett, Mortiner, Coombs, J. Anson, Wright, Nesbitt, and Wryghte; in Farring four, Messrs. Haswell, Rice, Beddome, and Wright; in Lime-street three, Messrs. Price, Prince, and Sherman; in Portsoken one, Mr. Cundell; in Waller, in Lime-street three, Messrs. Price, Prince, and Sherman; in Portsoken one, Mr. Cundell; in Waller, in Lime-street three, Messrs. Price, Prince, and Sherman; in Portsoken one, Mr. Cundell; in Waller, in Lime-street three, Messrs. Price, Prince, and Sherman; in Portsoken one, Mr. Cundell; in Waller, in Lime-street three, Messrs. Price, Prince, and Sherman; in Portsoken one, Mr. Cundell; in Waller, Waller, in Lime-street three, Messrs. Price, Prince, and Sherman; in Portsoken one, Mr. Cundell; in Waller, Waller, in Lime-street three, Messrs. Price, Prince, and Sherman; in Portsoken one, Mr. Cundell; in Waller, Waller, Waller, in Lime-street three, Messrs. Price, Prince, and Sherman; in Portsoken one, Mr. Cundell; in Waller, Waller,

#### THEATRES.

WE have received several letters upon the subject of pur Theatrical critiques, calling upon us to be more regular in our notices of the drama. This is all very well; but it should be recollected, that in the outset of John Bull, we very rarely noticed the Theatres at all; and that when we do notice them there must be something worth noticing-in short, some novelty likely to draw us to the play-

house, and induce us to pay our money.

We do not consider the stage of that importance either to our pleasure or our welfare, which many of our friends do; and seriainly never intended to make a business of going to the play for the sake of reporting the slight variations between the performance of the Two Gentlemen of Vergas on Tuesday night, and its performance on Thursday—we should consider such a sacrifice hardly worth making, and therefore only is it, when we feel inclined to visit a Theatre, that we are qualified to give an account of

we candidly confess that no power (of which we have any knowledge) would induce us to go to see Ma. Khan set Machern. This may be called prejudice—but it is not: if one loses friends, or relations, the image of the departed dear ones is fixed on the mind as we last beheld them; and they who in distant climes have fallen, either them the fatal strake of war, or the marting progress of the from the fatal stroke of war, or the wasting progress of the case, live in our recollection in all the glow of bealth, youth and animation, in which they stood proudly and gaily on the day of our separation from them. Which would dissipate the consoling delusion by showing us the mangled body of the hero, or the emaclated, worn-down features of the beauty ?-None but a barbarian.

In the same way, and with similar feelings, proportionably weaker as the subject naturally implies, we have an image stamped upon our minds of MACBETH and his WIFE—fixed in our memory, KEMBLE and his illustricture sister, remain with them identified. It is a recollection which, like those we before mentioned, we cannot prevail upon ourselves to disturb: even could MR. KEAN, of a possibility, play MACBETH better than KEMBLE, or look more like the murdering Monarch than he did, we should hesitate to substitute in reminiscences which might chance to come across us in the night-time, the personal appearance of the present performer, for that majestic, dignified enpobled vision, which is now ever hefore our eyes, when we recur to this magical play.

As for MRS. SIDDONS, we believe that quackery has never dared to disturb her fame. There were fools who talked of MRS. WRINON BRCHER in the same day with her: but lovely, and interesting, and lady-like, and winning, and melting, as MISS O'NEILL was—a comparison of her qualities with the most towering genius, the most perfect countenance, the most capacious mind, the most eloquent voice—in short, the first actress of the world was as ridiculous as the infatuation of smokers and beer-drinkers, who would set up MR. KEAN as a rival to her brother.

MISS EDMONSTONE, or EDMISTONE (for these people when they act under their own names are mighty particular) may perform LADY MACBETH till doomsday, and we shall not disturb her serenity by our presence; she is quite safe from remark, as are all the rest of the motley groupe who compose the *Dramatis Persona* of Drury Lane, till they put forth something which is attractive, and which, without a violation of our feelings, we can venture to sea.

Covent Garden, we see, by the bills, goes on in fis old routine. We wish it all the success which this season of the year generally brings it.

N. B. For the DUKE OF MONTROSE—LIFE IN LONDON is still acting at the Adelphi Theatre!

#### TO JOHN BULL.

MY DRAR MR. BULL,-I have long been in love with you; and can no longer resist the temptation of letting you know that your presence is become, with me, one of

the principal luxuries of life. The last time I breakfasted with you, which was on Wodnesday morning, you intimated that you felt rather puzzled to know how seven persons, named as being present at a late meeting of black-wig Carolinians at York, could be magnified, or rather multiplied, into four hundred. My dear JOHN, nothing can be more easy; why, every plough-boy in Devoushire knows how to make six sheep out of two, by the following riddle, which they learn almost as soon as they can speak:-

" A white sheep and a black sheep,

" A horn'd sheep, and a nat, " A long-tail'd sheep, and a short-tail'd sheep,

"And how many sheep is that?"

On this principle I cannot conceive it to be any way difficult for Radical ingenuity to increase the number of their supporters indefinitely. Let us, for a moment, suppose that after Mr. , of this place, and 'Squire from Yorkshire, have been lamenting their blessed mistress and execrating the Midistry, as usual, over their ale and pipes, they felt inclined to cut a flash in the newspapers. and we shall see how they might, by imitating the fore-going example, increase their number. After the cus-tomary preliminary puffs, they go on to say, "The principal speakers at this meeting were

"A yellow mair, and a red man,

" A thin man, and a fat, "A long-nos'd man, and a short-nos'd man,
And how many men is that?"

I have only written this to have an opportunity of as suring you that I am your sincere lover till death, MARY MOONSHINE.

Topsham, Devon, Dec. 14, 1821.

Topsham, Devon, Dec. 14, 1821.

The new courts for sittings of the Commissioners of Bankrupts, lately erected in Basinghall-street, were opened for the transaction of public business on Saturday the 15th instant. The building contains 14 public rooms, appropriately fitted up, (being one for each list of Commissioners), with commodious galleries of communication, &c. It has also an office for the registry of all proceedings in bankruptcy causes, which is open every day to the public. The building is substantially formed of brick; laid out rather with an attention to internal convenience, than exterior decoration. The answer the purposes of public accommodation and utility, for which it was designed. it was designed.

#### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR-I hope no individual in England, attached to the King, the Constitution, and the morality of the British empire, will lose the present apparauity of evincing the sense universally entertained of your unparalleled services in defence of all and each of these objects, which, I trust, will ever be dear to the hearts of the British nation. At a period, Sir, when we observe, with indignation and disgust, the natural and hereditary guardians of the digni-ty of the Crown—the chastily and the decency of the digust, the natural and hereditary guardians of the diguity of the Crown—the chastily and the decency of the
country—supporting encouraging, and subscribing towards
the relief of insidels, radicals, and subscribing towards
the relief of insidels, radicals, and subscribing towards
the flowering and demoralize the subject, surely, Sir,
it is impossible to believe that hundreds of thousands will
not predict flower), with this look and laipaffest eigerness,
to obser and support you in the glaim of that confinement
to which you have been consequent in their cause—the victim of Whit midica and middless made. The adidavits of
the Tanhenville family from its known and avowed support of Aberty, sloudd have been the known and avowed support of Aberty, sloudd have been the known and avowed support of Aberty, sloudd have been the known and avowed support of Aberty, sloudd have been the known and avowed support of Aberty, sloudd have been the last to rise in judgment
against the public point of Known the undanated intropidity
with which you have so notify length by my side in defence
of our vehicuted King and Constitution, to put down my
name in any list of subscribes that may be forming for
ten guiness; and sorry I am, Sir, that a limited fortune,
and the levent alturation of affairs in this country, will not
affor have an accorded in our object, thanks be to Almighty
God, and have exposed and humbled the matignaut and
tregerateful ventiles, with formerly nextled themselves in

God, and have exposed and humbled the matignant and suggested reptiles, who formerly nestled themselves in the generous and unsuspicious bosom of their Royal Mas-ter, that they might the more securely stab him in the ir of his greatest peril, should he not endrager the safety

of his empire, by complying with their demands.

As I observe the study of treiand (as to the causes of the present disturbance) is by no means understood in England, I shall send you my sentiments on the origin and probable results of the insurrection, if not immediately suppressed. They will be published in the ANTIDOTS weekly paper, next Saturday, in an Address (my 14th) to the People of England; and, I fear, they will find me as correct and infallible on this subject, as they have proved me to be on all former ones connected with the interests and prosperity of the British empire.—I have the bonour, Sir, to be, with much respect very faithfully yours. much respect, very faithfully yours,

#### HARCOURT LEES.

I hope, Sir, no false delicacy will prevent your publishing the entire, or any part of this letter. It appears to me, that the entire, or any part of this lefter. It appears to inc, that if each subscriber to your constitutional paper would add only one quarter's subscription to the annual charges, or even half that sain, 1100L would soon be raised; and they would display, not only their loyalty, but their patriotism is contradiction to the infidelity and vile apostacy of the abandoned and disgraced Whigs. Black Rock, Dec. 13, 1821.

SIR—In looking over, MISS EDGEWORTH'S Tale of Vicisn, whilst passing a few days in the country last week, I stumbled upon the following description of a modern

TO JOHN BULL.

patriot:—
"Lord G— had once been a strong friend to Government, and was thought a confirmed Courtier, especially as he had been brought up in high Aristocratic notions; but he made it his great object to turn his Karldon into a Marquipate—and Sovernment having delived or refused to gratily him, in this point, he quitted them with disgust, and set up his standard amongst the quisted them with disgust, and set up his standard amongst the quisted them now loud and scalous on every occasion that sould, as he said, ansoy Government—and merely because he could not be a Manquina, he between a Pararor—mistaken, abused name!—How giorious in its original—how despicable in its debased signification! Lord G—'a exertious were indefatigable."

A great fault I find in this Lady's writings, tendency to overcharge her characters. That a political adventurer should put up his talents (supposing them to be worth the purchase) to sale; or that in the failure of cer-tain stipulations, he should become a patriot, is too com-mon an occurrence to arrest our attention for a moment; but, that this authoress should, even in a poetical flight of imagination, be induced to attribute such gross unprincipled conduct to a British Earl, is an additional proof that ladies sliculd not meddle with matters beyond the sphere of their talents or observation. She does, indeed, in the hope, no doubt, of giving an air of probability to so glaring an instance of tergiversation, describe Lord G. as a very weak and a very proud man; and we all know that the union of such qualities in the human mind is almost invariably the stamp of a very mean one. Still she might surely have illustrated a base character, if it were necessary for the better conduct of her tale, by selecting some soldier of fortune, turned patriot because unem-ployed by Ministers—or a poetaster rhymed into a Radical, because his Monarch had too much taste to admire his warbling muse.

It appears to me, indeed, that in this season of patriotic prosecution for libers, certain public-spirited Poers might be induced (for their gallantry could not be expected to extend to such cases) to bring this female libellist to the Bar of the House, on a charge of scandalum magnatum.— There might indeed be some difficulty in this mode of proceeding, as this libel in Vivian was published, I find, as far back as 1812, and could not, therefore, apply to any Noble Earl of the present day—unless, indeed, ONE could be found, who was in office at that period, and could possibly be supposed to play the patriot in the present!

But MISS EDGEWORTH appears to be a spirited woman, and I am led to believe, if it were in the nature of things that there could exist a Peer so fallen below his Peers, as to feel that-

"'Twas pointed at him,"

she would be more tikely to throw the book in his face, than to plead the Statute of Limitation.—I am, Sir, CHESTER-TO-WIT.

St. James's Park.—The centre walks round the Park have double rows of lamps, to be lighted with gas, creeted, and the whole of the apparatus will be completed by Christmas Eve. It has been arranged that the Park will be illuminated on Christmas night for the first time.

### FAIR PLAY -- BOUND II

MR. BRIDLE, whose letter follows, appears to have taken one part of the hint we throughout littly, for if his present round be not over shorts. It is, his good pretty short we do not offer an opinion on the subject. MR. BRIDLE comes forward bottly; and in his such hafte, the responsibility therefore rests with him and we little even his opponents will admit, that, in affording a plant of his responsibility therefore nests with him; in affording a plant of his responsibility. The property of the property o

to MR. MEER, we do nothing more than give like sombtants PAIR PLAY.

TO JOHN BYTE, once of that meeting
from I feel great obligation to you for the scale of the which
my last letter, on the suffice of a white and independent paper. I
am not less pleased either at the admission of a counter-statement
by its side, cannating from the orientested Rister hand, because is
gives me the power of thus publicly asserting his whole sider to an
PALEE, his own life a PARADOX, and himself A LIES CANNAGE AND
I mean as to its bearing; and to show the at with which he has
mixed up "truth with takehood."

"A threat of sandors with a web of what, for admission
is shall preceed to the dissection of his letter.

mixed up "truth with falsehood,"

A thread of canalour with a web of with "truth which he has mixed up "truth with falsehood,"

I shall precord to the diseaction of his letter. ""The "truth of the Mode."

First, then, that I prevailed on Mrs. Tarry, the Fright Hand of Hebester to calle meeting; for the surjecte of addressing the Guern, is a LIE.—That I stipulated a voice of thanks to Dr. Luamouse, to be appended thereto, is a LIE.—That I attended the mellicity of the surjected of the mellicity of the surjected the mellicity of the surjected the mellicity of the surjected to the surjected to the deputation is a lie.

That I stipulated a wolve of thanks to Dr. Luamouse, the surjected to the deputation is a lie.

That the two gentlemen farming the displacement of the surjected the two gentlemen farming the displacement of the surjected to the surjected the surjected the surjected the surjected to the surjected to the surjected

her Majesty, or assisted in stry way to get up such an Address, I all lemans thense.

The first charge against me, of forwarding the deputation is London at the expence of the county, I perceive is man abandoned. But I feel for the minerable mind of your late correspondent A.B. To ensure your favour, he said, "he detested Huxr;" but, to get himself out of the mire into which his malice plunged him, he refers to the very man he professed to steest, to fabricate freak hisebood. I humbly submit to your judgment, Mr. Editor, whether Hxxux Huxr is a man who is to be believed? I have the power of proving that he (Hxxux Huxr) has called this Bible a noise or arms; thus make matched it from the hunds of an ignorant prisoner, thrown is away, and substituted in its place. Curnett's Resisten, with the remark, that one page of it was better than that submen ; the Bible.

remark, that one page of at was better than that submon the Bitter of the.

I have the power of proving about that Henry Plusy delayed another prisoner in Lichester again, on being removed by the prisoner for blasphenous awearing, "God d—n you, and God bless you will be just the same by and bye," from which I have that he, the said Henry Hunt, were not believe in a future state.

And, lastly, from the whole tenour of his life, I fearlessly advants my firm conviction, that the said Henry Hunt is bound by not the, human or divine; and that any assertion emanating from such a man is unworthy of credit, even though it should be backed by mock appeal to that Power he secretly affects to despise. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

## MISCELLANEOUS

BRIGHTON, DEC. 20.—His Majesty continues in the best take of health and spirits. His Majesty's daily exercises have been lamited to walks in the Palace Cardens, and rides in the covered riding-school. The preceding part of each day His Majesty devotes to State Affairs and business.

riding-school. The preceding part of each day His Majassy sevotes to State Affairs and business.

His Majasty's state couch is at this time receiving sevent is at the time receiving sevent is a state of the different orders of Knighthood bordering the principal panels of the carriage, are truly separate. The Corporation of Dublin on Tuesday, voted an Address to the King, on his return from Hanover.

The Earl of Liverpool has been presented with the freedom of the city of Bath, in a gold box, for his public services.

MESTING OF PARLAMENT.—As the King will open the Parliament in person, the most extensive arrangements are making for the Royal reception, on his Majesty's first appearance before the Parliament after the Coronation, and contrary to what has taken place for some years past.

imment after the Coronation, and contrary to what has taken place for some years past.

On Wednesday the General Committee of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, held their Meeting in St. Martin's Vestry Room. Present—the Bishop of London, the Hon. Mr. Justice Park, the Rev. Archdeacon Pott, and other Members of the Committee.—Some fresh Schools were united to the Society, and several grants of money were made towards the erecting, enlarging, and fitting up of school-rooms; amongst others, a grant of 1301. towards erecting a school for 500 children in the populous district of the Potteries in, Staffordshire, in addition to a former grant of the Society of 1501.

The Army.—On Tuesday, the Duke of York held a Levee, at the Horse Guards, which was attended by about 40 Military Officers—principally those upon half-pay, anxious to get employed in the three Veteran Battalions, amounting to 3000 men; but it is understood there are more than are wanted of those of the half-pay, who were called into service in the Veteran Battalions per two years since.

The 34 bettelion of the Committee County which was a tended to the service in the Veteran Battalions per two years since.

understood there are more than are wanted of those of the balfpay, who were called into service in the Veteran Battalions pear two years since.

The 3d battalion of the Grenadier Guards, which left London by the canal boats on the 4th inst., landed safely in Dublin on the 15th inst.—The detachment of the 32d regiment, which sailed about two years ago in the Coromandel store-ship, for. New Zealand, to cut timber, returned in that ship to Portsmouth on the 18th inst.

The usual Half-yearly Public Examinations at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, commenced last week. There was a numerous attendance of the Commissioners, among whom were Generals Lord Cathcart, Sir Robert Brownrigg, Sir Harry Calvert, Lieut.—Gen. Frederick Maitland; Major-Generals Sir Willoughby Gordon, Sir Henry Torrens, the Quarter-Master and Adjutant-General; Sir George Murray, the Governor, and Colonel Butter, the Lieut.—Governor of the Institution. The examinations both of the Officers of the Senior Department and of the Gentlemen Cadets, were conducted with the usual strictness; and the results proved highly creditable, both to the individuals who appeared before the Board of Commissioners, and to the character of the establishment-generally. Upwards of 30 of the Gentlemen Cadets appeared for examination in the Mathematics, Fortification, Military Drawing, General History, Latin, Modern Languages, &c.; and seven of the number, who had completed their course of studies, received recommendations to the Commander-in-Chief for commissions, viz. Gentlemen Cadets Moorsom, Thomas, Robinson, Cockell, Tobin, Dixon, and Blackwell.—Several Officers of the Senior Department, after their examination in the higher branches of Mathematics and Fortification, received testimonials of the entire approbation of the Board.

Oxford, Dec. 15.—The Rev. J. Charnock, M. A. of Merton Coll. is elected Fellow of University Coll. and Mr. G. Davis, Scholar of the same Society, on the Bennet. Foundation.—The following Gentlemen were admitted to degrees:—Master of Arts: The Rev. T. Wyatt, of Trin. Coll.—Bachelons of Arts: W. D. Sealy, of St. Alhan Hall; W. Stratton, of St. Edmund Hall; J. Wetheral, of Brasenose Coll.; E. P. Stock, of Magdalen Hall; E. Trelawny and H. Thursby, of Oriel Coll.; J. Williams and T. Proctor, of Jesus Coll.; F. R. Stevens, of Worcester Coll.; and H. P. Sadler, of Pembroke Coll:

A marble statue of Sir Joseph Bankes is to be erected in the British Museum, and upwards of 2000l. is subscribed towards it.

A Parian marble torso if Apollo; in a very decayed condition, has lately been discovered in the ruins of the Temple of Diana, at Nimes. It is said that it will be shortly removed to the Paris Museum.

The noted Joseph Lancaster has established a paper in Balti-

Museum.

The noted Joseph Lancaster has established a paper in Baltimore, which he calls "The Friend of Man," to be published monthly, at three dollars for thirteen numbers.

On Thursday, was the day appointed for holding the London Adjourned Sessions, but there being only three Aldermen present, while four are required, the Court, after waiting for two hours, was compelled to adjourn till the 8th of January.

We understand the passports made out for France in the present year do not amount to one-half of those granted last year. The fear that the Spanish fever might cross the Pyrennees has prevented the usual flow of valctudinarians from visiting the South of France.

By private letters received on Wednesday, from the Cape of

By private letters received on Wednesday, from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Fort William, arrived in the Downs, we are sorry to learn that the crops generally had proved very unproductive, and much distress was likely to be experienced from this circular to the control of th

Good Hope, by the Fort William, arrived in the Downs, we are sorry to learn that the crops generally had proved very unproductive, and much distress was likely to be experienced from this circumstance by the new settlers.

On Monday a battle was fought between Sampson (denominated the Birmingham youth) and Abbot, who recently defeated Oliver, for 501. aside, at Moulsey Hurst. The Birmingham youth was the favourite, 6 and 7 to 4, an idea being, entertained that his good fighting would bring him through the piece. At a quarter past one Abbot appeared on the ground, attended by Spring and Shelton. The Birmingham youth was followed by Randall and Tom Jones.—Round 1. On placing themselves in attitudes some little pause occurred; but they both rushed into a close, and from the eagerness displayed, no mischiel took place, and they were both down.—2. This round was similar to the first, nothing material; but Sampson went down from a slight hit.—3. Abbot put in a left-handed hit on the throat of Sampson that sent him staggering; he however returned to the charge, when a long pause ensued; Sampson exchanged a hit or two, but went down; and Abbot also fell from a slip. The odds had now changed, and 7 to 4 on Abbot.—4. This was a short round: after a struggle at the ropes, Abbot got his man down, and in falling his knees came heavily on the youth's body.—5. Abbot commenced fighting, and planted one or two heavy hits; the Birmingham showed fight, but he went down from a blow in the middle of his head.—6. Abbot went to work without delay, and the result was, that Sampson received a hit on his face, and he dropped down on his knees. "It's all up, he's going;" and 2 to 1 current betting.—7 to 20. To detail these rounds would be uninteresting to the amateur; it is true that the Birmingham commenced several rounds well, and had the best of them; but Abbot always finished them decidedly in his favour.—21 to 30. In the 27th round it was so much in favour of Abbot, that a distinguished sporting man from Newmarket offered a guinea t

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prospect; but they should endeavour to meet with resignation that mistortime which they must resist in vain. At least, they should feel the policy of
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Merohants in London. Within the last few days, indeed, a Wine Seller, in
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Company, in their Advertiscement, upon this subject, pointed at no particular
Establishment, mentioned no name whatever, (although they had it amply
in their power to do so) for they had no personal hostility to gratify,—their
hostility being solely against the system of imposture, which every homest
man must reprobate,—and yet they have had a variety of personal attacks
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minds, recoil upon their authors—the London Wine Company cannot condescend to reply to them. It will not, indeed, be expected that they should
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Sir.—I this morning received your letter, mentioning your intention of bringing your convulsion Powder into more general notics. I have so very high an opinion of it, from the cases I have seen performed, that I think you will be doing a public service. I remain, Sir, yours, &c. E. RGERTON.

From the Right Hon. Lady Eismore.

From the Alleys.

Hon. Mrs. Bathurst.

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From Lady Walpole to Dr. Hadley, Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Jan. 25, 1819.

Sit.—I shall have great pleasure in desiring you to make use of my name when you publish the Convulsion Powder. Its great efficacy in my own Ismily and friends, and to

#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Tuesday morning, soon after three o'clock, there was a tremendous gale at S.S.W. accompanied with hail and torrents of rain. The gale abated in one dreadful explosion about four o'clock. And on Thursday night it blew one of the most dreadful hurricanes that has been recollected for many years. In some parts, which were exposed to the fury of the blast, trees and old buildings were blown down, and in many places stacks of chimnies were thrown into the street, by the violence of the wind.

Two melancholy shipwrecks took place at Eastbourne on Tuesday morning last. About four hours before day-break, a French trading vessel, was driven on shore by the violence of a tremendous gale, under part of the high clill near Beachy Head. Her man proved to be La Jeune Fani, of Vannes, bound to Dunkirk, with a cargo of salt. The Captain, whose name was Silvestre, and his son, a lad only eleven years old, were drowned. The survivors were thrown on shore at a spot between Birling Gap and Cow Gap, where, for four miles, the cliff presents a wall of chalk, perfectly perpendicular, without road or path, or any other means of ascent, varying in height from four hundred to eight hundred feet. They clambered to the top of the ascent in this situation, chilled with wet and cold, a wide roaring ocean in front and an insurmountable precipice behind, these four miserable mariners sathuddled and aghast upon their precarious perch, for more than five hours, until the ocean slowly receded, and they were discovered by the centinels of the Coast of Blockade service. By these active and humane fellows, the poor Frenchmen were immediately conveyed to their former enemies.—The Santon, Banks, struck upon King William's Bank, off the Isle of Man. A few days since a dreadful sea broke over the vessel, which swept away the Master, and William Turner, mate. The crew putout the long-boat, into which six of the eight remaining on board leaped for safety—the other two went down with the vessel. The boat drifted into Gleniuce

The house of Mr. Grant, Cornhill, was broken open on Monday night, or early on Tuesday morning, and bills, &c. to the amount of 10001. stolen.

The house of Mr. Wheeler, of North-street, Lambeth, was entered by thieves by means of picklock keys, between six and eight. O'clock on Sunday evening last, when the family were at chapel, and robbed of a box containing a quantity of plate of considerable value, and another box, containing deeds, under which had been deposited a number of sovereigns.

On Monday the Jury resumed the inquiry into the death of Mr. Slade, butcher to the late Queen, who was run over by a Bayswater stage-coach, in Edgware-road, on the 29th ult. Evidence was taken as to the cause of the accident, and as to the actual proprietor of the coach, which led to the following verdict—"That Thomas Stratford is guilty of manslaughter; that the coach and two horses are the property of Samuel Kinner, valued at 401. are deodand."

Between seven and eight o'clock on Monday night, as J. Forrester, a licensed hawker, was coming from Battle-bridge to Bagnigge Wells, he was stopped by three men, who knocked him down, and took from him to ar sovereigns, a 51. note, and about 30s. in silver. The villains threw him into the deep filthy ditch which runs by the side of the road and escaped.

\*\*Advertisement.\*]—Another £30,000. sold in Shares by HAZARD. The

Advertisement.]—Another £30,000, sold in Shares by HAZAHD. The Ticket No 18,900, drawn on Thursdaylast, a Prize of £30,000, was sold in Shares by Hazard and Co. who also sold in Shares No.16,427, a Prize of £5,000, drawn the Third Day.

\*\*Advertisement.]—No.18,602, drawn on Thursday last a Prize of £5,000, was sold in Shares by CARROLL, who also sold in Shares, No.11,486, a Prize of £30,000, drawn the Second Day; besides several minor Capitals.

M. Comment	A man a second state of	SHIP N	EWS.		
Arrived	Mails	Due	Arrived	Mails	Due
	.Dublin			Malta	
	.Waterford			France	
	Guernsey &			Hamburgh	
	Holland			Flanders .	
	Gottenburgh.			Brazils	
12.00		the last water and	C	Distant.	100

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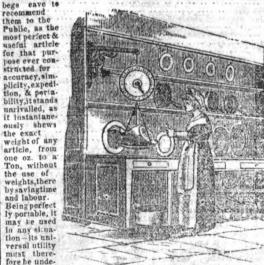
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Our market has been very moderately supplied with Wheat since Monday, and good old Wheats, and the better sorts of new, meet a ready sale on rather better terms.—Barley, Beans, and Pease fully support Monday's prices; and being very scantily supplied with Oats this week, owing to the unfavourable state of the wind, the sales are on much the same terms.—In other articles there is no alteration to paties.

no alteration to potice.	
BETITEN PRICE of CDA	IN, on board Ship, as under.
RETURN PRICE OF GRA	in, on board ship, as under.
Fasex Red Wheat (new) 33s. 39s.	Maple248, 265.
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CALCULATION OF THE PROPERTY OF	

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as received weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Gazette of the 15th of December, calculated at follows:

GRNBBAL AVERAGE WHICH SOVERNS IMPORTATION.

Wheat, 5 is 2d—Barley, 22s 10d—Oats, 16s 11d—Rye, 27s 3d—Heans, 26s 5s

Pease, 28s 6d.

Portug Foreign New D

PRICES OF GOL	D AND SILVER.
d.	£ 8.6d.
al Gold, in Coin 0 0 p. oz.	New Dollars 0 4 91 p.ot
n Gold in Bars 3 17 101	New Louis, each . 0 0 0
COURSE OF EXCHA	NGEFRIDAY, Dec. 21.
Sight 12 12 C.F.	
am 12 13	Bilboa 361 Barcelona . 38
MIN	DHOOM Barcelona . 30

Amsterd Amsterdam 12 12 C.F.

Ditto at Sight 12 9

Rotterdam 12 13

Antweep 12 7

Hamburgh 37 6

Altona 37 7

Paris, 3 days Sight 25 60

Ditto 25 90

Bordeaux 25 90

Bordeaux 25 90

Frankfort on Main 156

Petersburg 3 U.

Vienna 16 18 Ess. Go. Bilboa 364
Seville 354
Leghern 47
Venice 27 60
Naples 49
Lisbon 499
Rio Janeire
Bahia Dublin
Cork 81 per cent.

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT, PROM THE 15TH TO THE 22d DECEMBER

The B. P. Sugar market is very steady, and no alteration in prices can be quoted. The quantity of refined goods on sale is inconsiderable, yet the market is very heavy.—Coffee has gone off heavily at somewhat lower prices; a few lots of Jamaica, by public sale, have however sold at a considerable advance.—Cotton continues dull, and without any alteration of prices.—Brandies are without any buyers, and the prices nominal.—In Rums a good deal has been done, and former prices fully maintained; this article is looking favourably.—Tallow has excited much attention during the week, and much speculation has taken place in consequence of the late rise. In the early part of the week 49s. per cwt. was realised; but since that a considerable reduction has taken place, the quotation for Y. C. is now 44s.

STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	0.000	Frid.	17.64
		1 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	1.000.000.000.000	Thur.	rria.	Sat.
Bank Stock	2361	237	236	2363	A COLUMN	236.
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3 per Cent. Consols	1995 P. C.	Contract of	30 mm	4000	No PATES	1244
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Consols for Account	78	78	784	784	H	188 75 8
4 per Cent. Consols	961	961	963	96	0	964 3
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India Bonds	2000		CONTRACTOR MARCH		2000	
	71 p	69 p	71 p	71 p	2.265(1)	70 71
Exchequer Bills, 2d	2 p	2 p	2 p	.2 p	HEXAGIN	2 p1
Ditto, 23d	-	-	-	-	SADCINE.	Carlo Control
Omnium	See S	-	2 L	-	10000	48

Lady Eleanor Lowther, of a son on Friday last, at the Earl of Lonsdale's seat, Cottesmore, Rutlandshire.
At Hanworth, Middlesex, the Lady of the Hon, and Rev. W. L. Addington, of a daughter, which survived its birth only a few hours.
On Monday, the 17th instant, of a son, the Lady of Major Mackenzie, Scota Grays, in Somersets treet.

Greys, in Somerset-street.

#### MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, Dec. 20, at Dartford, by the Rev. J. Currey, Edmund, eldest son of Mr. H. T. Hodgson, of Wimpole-street, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late John Dorman, Esq. of Dartford.

Or. Thursday, the 20th inst. at Sulhamstead, Lieut. Col. Sir Hen. Watson, C.T.S. Brigadier-General in the service of His Most Faithful Majesty, to Anna Rosetta, fourth daughter of the late William Thoyts, Esq. of Sothamstead House, Berkshire.

At Penrice, Glamor gaushire, John Nicholl, Esq. only son of the Right Hop. Sir Jehn Nicholl, to Jane Harriot, second daughter of the late Thos. Massel Talbot, Esq. of Penrice Castle.

At Madras, on the 4th of August last, Lieut. Col. Kenny, of the Madras European Regiment, to Maria, eldest daughter of William Light, Esq. one of the Supreme Court at Madras.

DIED.

Sunday last, at Hutton Hosse, near Brentwood, Essex, Mrs. Eliz. Lukin, widow of the late Capt. George Lukin, marine paymaster and storekeeper at Bomhay.

Lately, at Paris, after a few days illness, the celebrated Col. Thornton, late of Thornville Royal, in the county of York.

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# RULL

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No. 55.

# SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1821.

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Herald's College, Loudon, 27th Dec. 1821.

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THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE AND LITERARY.

JOURNAL.

ADDRESS.—At the commencement of their second year, the Proprietors beg leave to invite the attention of the Public towards this Journal, which was commenced the 1st January, 1821, on a very improved plan; the Original Papers being printed is a manner similar to those in the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, and the Miscellaneous Departments so arranged as to form a distinct volume; thus combining in the same Work, the several eharacters of a Magazine, a Review, and an Annual Register.

They also feel called upon to express their obligations to their numerous Subscribers for the very distinguished favour with which their efforts have greatly been honoured, and which has afforded the most incontrovertible proofs, that the plan they adopted was in strict unison with the liberality of the age, and its present widely-extended liberary taste. Thus encouraged, they are authori ed to state, that the utmost efforts of the Editor will continue to be directed to the general amusement and information, aided by his extensive circle of contributors, within which may be ranked names of the first celebrity in the Republic of Letters.

The following are the subjects of a few of the interesting Papers contained to their Number fer Jan. 1:—

1. The Gulley of Apelles. Fragment of a Grecian MSS, lately discovered.—II. Table Talk, No. 1. On going a journey.—III. A Chapter ou Time, being an attempt to threw New Light on an Old Subject.—IV. Literary Recollections of London.—V. Letters on a Tour in Switzerland.—VI. Mills and Honey, or the Laud of Promise, No. 2.—VII. Travelling Propensities, and Opinious of John Bull.—VIII. On Dwarfs.—IX. Old Christmas Times at the Terr ple.—X. Antipathies.—XI. On Alfieri's Filippo, and Schiller's Don Carlos.—XII. Grimm's Ghost, No. 6.—XIII. Modern Pilgrimages, No. 2. Rosanna.—N4Y. Journal of a Tourist, No. 3.—XV On the State, and provement of the Fin ding, by a poor Gentleman, —XXII. On removing from a favourite Residence
—XXIII. Lines to a Friend —XXIV. Sea Side Reverle.—XXV. To Juliá.—

-XXIII, Lines to a Friend --XXIV. Sea Slide Reverle. --XXV. To Julia. -XXVI. Sonnets to my Children Sleeping. --XXVII. Bpigrams, &c.

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THE COUNTRY VERSUS LONDON, No. III. on Tuesday next will be published.

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#### LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains Addresses to His Majesty from the city of Covening from the town of Lanark: & the Solicitors in the Supreme Courts in Scotland.

Commission in the Oxfordshire Regular Militia, signed by the Loris, Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

John Roper Curson, Gent. to be Ensign.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BRAMALL, J. Saddleworth, worsted-spiner.—KINNER, W. and KINNER, S. Notting-Hill, stage-couch proprietors.—WILIJAMS, B. Plough-court, Lombard-street, merchant.

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ANDREW, S. and ANDREW, H. Micklehurst, Chesh're, weedlen-manu-

ANDREAS, Andreas and Andreas



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1651

#### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains a Congratulatory Address on His Majesty's safe ceturn to England from the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Paisley. WHITEHALL, Dec. 21, 1821.

The King has been pleased to 'order a writ to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for summoning the Right Hon. George Horatio Chelmondeley (commonly called Earl of Rocksavage) to the House of Peers, by the stile and title of Baron Newburgh, of Newburgh, in the county of Anglesea.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1821.

4th Reg. of Light Drag. Lieut-Col. J. Hay, from half-pay 16th Light Drag. to be Lieut-Col. without purchase; Capt. T. Jarmy, from half-pay 20 Cavairy Staff Corps, to be Capt. without purchase.

To be Lieuts without purchase.—Cornets T. Harrison and A. Sullivan; Lieuts. R. Robinson, from half-pay 22d Light Drag.; J. W. Murray, from half-pay 22d Light Drag.; W. T. Loftus, from half-pay 24th Light Drag.; Edisson, from half-pay Cavalry Staff Corps. W. H. B. Lindsey, from The Light Drag.; R. Cillespie, from half-pay 23th Light Drag.; G. F. Clarke, from the 27th Light Drag.

To be Cornets, Without purchase.—J. S. Smith, Gent. vice Harrison; E. Enoz. Gent. vice Smillyan.

from the 17th Light Dyag.

To be Corners, without purchase.—J. S. Smith, Gent. vice Harrison; E. Enox, Gent. vice Smityan.

To be Adj. and Cornet.—Cornet J. Dixon, from half-pay 21st Light Drag. vice. Daly, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

To be Ass., Surgeon.—Ass. Surg. F. G. Walbran, from half-pay 1st Royal Vet. Batt.

15th Rg. of Light Drag. J. S. Ramsbottem, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Montgomery, promoted.

Mem.—The appointment of Lieut. Hon. R. King, from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Lieut. in the 69th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of 22d inst. has not taken place.—Deputy Ass. Comm. Gen. Wetherman, lately in charge of the Commissariat Department at the Baliamas, having failed to pay over to his superior the whole of the balance of the public money, has been dismissed from His Majesty's service.—Deputy Comm. Gen. Vaux, having executed the duties of his office in the Peninsula, in a mode which has subjected the public to great loss, has been dismissed from His Majesty's service.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. and B. Suteliffe, Blackbow, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers.—Holgate and Roden, Manchester, cotton spinners.—Hartshorne and Nix, Broadstreet, merchants.—Green and Thoriey, Angel. court, Throgmorton-street, attorneys.—Leatham, Tew. Trueman, Leatham, Tew, and Jackson, deceased, Doneaster, bankers, so far as respects J. Jackson.—F. and H. Ross, Leicester, woolstaplers.—Lees, Watson, and Broandley, Are-Bank, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.—Jand J. and B. Reynolds, and J. M'Farlan, (no trade)—Candler and Suter, Little Bush-lane, porter-merchants.—Knox and Wilson, Poland street, taitors.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

TWIGG, J. Cheapside, warehouseman.

RATLSTON, J. North Shiedis, ship-owner.

Candler and Suter, lattice Bush-sac, porter and such and street, taitors.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

TWIGG, J. Cheapside, warehouseman.
RAILSTON, J. North Shields, ship-owner.
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BOND, J. Munsley, coppice-dealer.
CARTWRIGHT TO Okehampton, innkeeper.
ETHERINGTON, J. Knottingley, coal-dealer.
FULLSTONE, H. Cottenham, auctineer.
HEATH, J. Rosemary-lane, cheesemonger.
NATTRISS, J. the elder, Thornton, Vorkshire, linen-draper.
PENLEY, J. Jim. Uley, Gloucestershire, dyer.
ROBINSON, M. A. Red Lion-street, Holborn, tea-dealer.
SHEW, J. Oldham, machine-maker.
STOKER, J. Doncaster, tinman and brazier.
TENNENT, J. Liverpool, merchant.
At the Court of Commissioners, Basinghall-street.—Jan. 19, P. and H. Le Mesurier and Co. Austin-Friars, merchants.—Dec. 29, T. Merrick, Frith-street, merchant.—Jan. 15, R. Blackwell and S. Needham, Crescent, Minories, merchants.—Jan. 5, J. Burn, Lothnury, merchant.—Jan. 15, R. H. Day, Towt, Kent, seed-crusher.—Jan. 19, A. Keating, Strand, silversmith.—Jan. 22, P. Atkinson, Rathbone-place, haberdasher.—Jan. 19, E. T. Palmer, Bedford, draper.—Jan. 22, P. Jordan, San. W. Fincham, and B. Fincham, jun. Epping, bankers.—Jan. 22, P. Jordan, Whitechapel, druggist.
Jan. 24, S. Neville, Leeds, flour-deder.—Jan. 22, T. Jarrett, Shrewsbury, victualler.—Jan. 28, J. Dingle, Charlestown, Cornwall, merchant.
CERTIFICATES, Jan. 15.
R. and J. Edwards, Cradley: Worcestershire, ironusngers.—W. Baker, Lloyd's Coffee House, insurance-broker.—B. Phillips, Threadneedle-street, vintner.—T. Emery, Worcester, wine-merchant.—T. Heppel, South Blyth, merchant.—T. Parry, Manchester, cutton-spinner.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Parts, Dec. 22.—The Moniteur contains an Ordonnance, appointing the Sieur de Laveau, Prefect of Police, in the room of M. Angles resigned.—The Chamber of Deputies met on Friday. M. de Villele, M. Corbiere, the Marquis de Clermont Tonnere, and M. de Peyronnet, took their places on the Bench of Ministers. Me Villele, Minister of Finance, ascended the Tribune, and proposed a projet of law, demanding a vote of credit from the Chamber, to meet the expences of the public service for the first three months of the approaching year.

On the 12th inst. seven persons lost their lives by an explosion of carbonated hydrogen gas, in a mine near Tours. In a few days after, in a neighbouring mine, 24 workmen fell victims to a similar accident.

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A cause of assassination, which in its horrible details resembles the farmous affair of Fualdes, is about to be tried by the Tribunal in the Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine. The name of the accused is Fonck, and he belongs to a powerful family.

We learn from Bayonne that several Ecclesiastics have recently disappeared from that town, who, it is thought, are gone to put themselves at the head of Guerilla bands.—Guzette de France.

Dre. 24.—Letters from Semlis, dated the 6th inst. which have been received by an extraordinary conveyance, announce, that on the 4th there arrived at Belgrade eight couriers, in succession, from Constantinople. After receiving their dispatches, the Pachashut-himself up in his apartments, which, with the Ottomans, notifies the occurrence of some great disaster.—Immediately atterwards many Turks ran to and fro in the streets, making the most dismal lamentations; and, at the same time, it was reported that a bloody revolution had broken out at Constantinople on the 27th of Nosember; that many Christians had been mussacred in the quarter of Pera, and that the Sultan would certainly perish by the hands of the Janissaries—On Friday night several extraordinary coveries from Constantinople arrived at Paris.—Advices from Navarre and Arragon, announce that great ferment prevails in those provinces. In Navarre acrops of guerillas, 940 strong, base been put into action. The garrisons of St. Sebastian and Vittoria, and the neighbouring forts have been expeditionsly marched thishes; but they do not present so imposing a force as that of the Royalists.—At Sarragossa, the people have demolished the tablets of the Constitution. The troops took up grans to defend these monuments of the revolt of Rie

Frankfort, Dec. 16.—Pravellers, who have arrived from I by Russia, concur in the statement, that a this moment upwards of 180,000 men are assembled to the bank of the Pruth. New masses of troops are marching in the same direction. Every thin indicates that a decisive blow is preparing. It is asserted, that the cause of the Grand Seignior having all at concentration. Every thin indicates that a decisive blow is preparing. It is asserted, that the cause of the Grand Seignior having all attact, that an Ukase has been issued possibility freemason lodges in Russia, they have been shut up since the 15th of October. This has excited the greatest surprize, as the Emperor Alexander himself has been instituted into the mysteries of that Order.

Madra, Dec. 10.—On the evening of the 8th inst. an extraordinary course arrived in the vicinity of that place, one commenced shoulding "History for every!" A bloody conflict ensued, in which many officies and soliders foll vicinity. The King and Constitution for ever!" A bloody conflict ensued, in which many officies and soliders foll vicinity. The same that a surprize, and have demonstrated to the following the treatment of the Constitution in Tablas, and have demonstrated in the following the treatment of the Constitution in the Constitution of the Cons

in case of war between Russia and Turkey, Prussia, is to furnish an auxiliary corps of 39,000 men, or subsidies in the room of it. YIENNA, Drc. 19.—The Russian and Turkish out posts on the Pruth have had some skirmishes, but which have not led to any thing serious.

ODESAL, Nov. 28.—According to letters from Constantinople, dated the 2th of this month, the Persians have penetrated into the heart of Asiatic Turkey. It is said that, a Turkish corps was totally destroyed near Erzerum, and fall its artillery taken. One letter states that the Persians have already advanced high on Trebizond, on the coast of the Black Sea; in any case the invasion of the Persians is most dangerous to the Perte.

ALGESTARS, DEC. 3.—At Tetuan they continue to fire salutes of artillery for the victories of Zeid; but the Moors of Soliman's party, who have come from Tangier, affirm, that these victories are pure fictions, and that the Emperor will shortly besiege Tetuan.

A letter from Constantinople of the 10th November expresses fears, of a general mutiny of the Junissaries, on their part, vow nothing less than to exterminate all the infidels. The two Princes (brothers) of the house of Callimachi, who formerly governed in Wallachia, but who were banished, early in the contest, into one of the Asiatic Provinces, have, it is said, both been decapitated by order of the Porte, and their heads sent to Constantinople. It is also mentioned, as another instance of the disposition of the Porte to provoke Russia, that the body of a Greek of some consequence was one morning discovered, beheaded, lying before the door of the interpreter to the Russian Embassy.

The accounts which have arrived respecting the capture of Tripolizza rest, we are alraid, upon much too authentic a foundation to admit of being questioned. A capitalistion was concluded, between the Bey of Maina and Colocotoni on the part of the besieged. The next day many of the Turks, accompanied by their women and children, came out of the town, whole army. The whole night was passed in

bodies of Turks that still occupy that province.—The affair which took place near Salonica was fatal to the Turks. After a total defeat, when the remains of their army returned to the city, these savages massacred a great number of the inhabitants.—The English Government continues in the Ionian Islands to behave rigorously towards every thing which is Greek. They have just arrested in the Isle of Cephalonia, the Archbishop Maharius, who is much devoted to the cause of his brethren.—The Emperor has just agreed to the representations of the Baron Strogonoff in farour of all persons employed in his mission to the Sublime Porte.

Nov. 29.—We have this instant received accounts of extraordinary movements which have been made by the second division of the army. Every thing indicates that the campaign will be shortly opened. According to the opinions of Generals and officers who have heretofore been in the wars against the Turks, the winter, far from retarding operations, is more favourable to them than the summer.—Gazette de France.

HAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—Our crop of coffee is very poor this year.

far from retarding operations, is more favourable to them than the summer. Guzette de France.

Havannar, Nov. 7.—Our crop of coffee is very poor this year; we had praviously calculated the general average to be about one half of the last year's crop. The Spanish Main, from the Orenette to the Mexican Gulf, is all independent. Porto Cabello, in Caracas, and the fortifications of St. Juan de Ulloa, are the only two places in the hands of the Royalists. Mexico has surrendered: Vera Cruz is entirely deserted, and the troops retire to Ulloa. All the kingdom of Mexico is now independent.

On the 25th June, the Chilian squadron, under Lord Cochrane, accompanied by fire-ships and several transports, made an attack on the port of Callao, which surrendered after three hours' resistance. Three Spanish frigates, one of 42 gans and the others of 36, two armed brigs, and several merchantmen fell into his Lordship's possession, with property to a large amount.

By the Sybille we learn, that a considerable body of Patrios had appeared before Yera Cruz, and that the Viceroy had gone to Cordova, to meet their Commander, with a view of entering info some amicable arrangements, and orders were sent by him to the Governor of Vera Cruz to open the gates of that town and admit the troops; but this was refused. Previously to the saling of the Sybille from Havannah, accounts were received of the Patriots having obtained possession of Vera Cruz, and Campeachy was expected to declare in favour of the Independents.

At Samarang the cholera morbus has been raging with great mortality. About 23,000 persons have died there in about two months of that complaint. The disease has subsided in a great measure, excepting in Batavia. The Dutch squadron had returned to Batavia from the successful expedition to Palambang, having on board the Rajah of that province as a prisoner.

We regret to learn that the sickness at St. Augustine continues unabated.

The Gibraltar paper of the 4th inst. states the following particulars excepting in the states.

having on beard the Rajah of that province as a prisoner.

We regret to learn that the sickness at St. Augustine continues unabated.

The Gibraltar paper of the 4th inst. states the following particulars respecting the fever at Barcelona: At an Ing in which fifteen persons lived, eleven died. The next house list twenty-four out of twenty-seven tenants. Another house in the street of Hao, was occupied by three families, consisting of thirty-skindidividuals all dead. At Tortosa, the Bishop and his family are dead. The Episcopal palace is empty, even to a poor Jesuit whom the Bishop maintained; he is also dead. Whole convents dead; whole houses swept; streets almost deserted. All the Secretaries of the Municipality dead. All the Physicians, except one, Mr. Texidort, dead. All the Afothecaries, except one, dead.—At Barcelona a schism has arisen amongst the French Physicians. The difference of opinion between M. Lemery and the others is such, that two sects are formed, that of M. Pariset, and that of M. Lemery. The latter is come, he says, for the express purpose of teaching the other how to treat the malady, which he declare is not contagious; he would srove it; but although he had been ten days at Barcelona, the proof is yet to be produced.

HALIFAX, DEC. 8.—His Majesty's ship Newcastle will be ready to sail for England on Monday next. The Vice-Admiral and his amiable family will take with them the good wishes of the people of Nova Scotia. Rear-Admiral Fahie, in the York, we are informed, will also sail for Bernuda. It is said that one of His Majesty's ships will be sent from Bernuda with orders to remain in this port during the winter.

Philabelphia, Nov. 28.—We learn from a Captain, who arrived yesterday from the city of Domingo, that it was very sickly at that place, and also on the Main.

## RELAND. .

IRELAND.

DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, as a corporal and three privates of the 93d regiment, were returning to Ballynety, a fellow came behind one of the mea, tripped up his heels, seized him maket, and made off. The corporal came up with him, and knocked him down with the butt end of his piece, wherhe as seized, and brought to Ballynetty. A respectable man, and seral of his neighbours remained passive spectators, and atterast refused to assist the party in conveying the ruffian to Ballynety. On Friday night, the house of Mr. Ryan, on the Doonas estat, was attacked, and the villains obtained one musket. On the same night, a party of the 42d regiment, stationed at Brurce, being called to quell a ritoti a public-house, the sergeant followed anawho was the principal in the affray; but was knocked down by stone, and the ruffian stamped on his body, with the intention his lidl brim, when Ensign Clark and a corporationic up, and segment the fellow (Gore), with two of his companions (Leary and Mumbils who were lodged in gaol. They had some guppowder, and a prayer-book, which latter was used by them for administering the fellow (Gore), with two of his companions (Leary and Mumbils with a state of the clark of a second pistols, and some ammunition. On the same mild at 12 o'clock, Quarry Lodge, near Limerick, was attacked by a armed band, who fired at the herdsman, without effect; the dinot procure any arms.—A large body of armed men surround the house of the clerk of Pallis-green Church, and demanded the key, of it, that they might search for lead. They searched the clerk of Pallis-green Church, and demanded the key of it, that they might search for lead. They searched several houses in that neighbourhood, and obtain many stand of arms.—On Monday morning, Mr. Nathanie Ken, of Drumkeen, was murdered by a blow of a spade, given by Jo. Connell, known by the nick-name of Shawn Bawn. This murde occurred within about a hundred yards of Keays' house. Connell entitled of life. I therefore warn

1819.—Limerick Paper.

We are informed that a Roman Catholic Clergyman, not manifely from Limerick, who expostulated with his flock, on Sundarou the insanity of the proceedings of the lower orders, in high attacking their peaceable neighbours, was attempted to be interested within the precincts of the chapel, by several fellows it were persuaded from the committal of it, by an interference on part of some of the gang, that he should in the part abstain from subservations. hservations

observations.

Horrible Outrage.—A most infamous outrage took place the neighbourhood of this town a few nights since:—A poor is with his wife and brother-in-law, were returning in the even from a neighbouring fair; when they had arrived so near to a sthe vicinity of Percymount, the husband being some distance his wife and brother-in-law, the latter was assailed by a low who jumped over a ditch into the road, and struck him sublow on the head, as brought him to the ground: immediately which, the other two ruffices joined the assailant, and the the forced the poor woman into the fields, where a scene of vice



They may call rebellion the venial excess of freedomjust revenge of the injured—anarchy and in-Sality the vigorous product of newly awakened energies— and the murder of kings the necessary sacrifice to popular. Hiberty; but wa will persevere in maintaining the old vecabulary, and as education is become general, to teach the very children to know things by their right names: It will prevent innumerable mistakes, and, if we err not, ave many a life, and many a soul, which is of yet greate importance.

"HAVING, upon every occasion of a similar nature, expressed our opinion of solicited public subscriptions, we are particularly desirous of explaining away what must have the appearance of inconsistency on our parts, relative to the voluntary contributions of our supporters.

Without our privity or knowledge, far less at our desire, it appears that a meeting took place, at which it was re-solved to put forth an Address to the public, touching a subscription to be raised to pay our fine. We need only cite as proof of our ignorance of this transaction, the arguments made use of in our favour by the gentlemen comhave taken up our claims in a view in which we never could have regarded them, and have assumed a tone when speaking of us, and the affair which has incurred the penalty of the law, which we could neither have authorized or approved. This much it is necessary to say, to convince our readers, that the proposal of a subscription did not

originate with us.
What makes it our duty particularly to impress this upon the minds of our readers, is the fact that the gentle-men conducting that subscription have thought proper to insert in their list of contributions sums which have been privately forwarded to us, and which have been acknowledged in this Paper. We have no doubt but that those gentlemen conceive, that in a common cause it makes no difference whence such contributions come, or where they are received—nor perhaps does it. But as the sums we have noticed in Bull, as having been transmitted, appear in the list of subscriptions received by the committee, it is our duty again to assure our readers that the appearance of a cannexion between the conductors of this Paper and the conductors of that subscription is fallacious; and that, however much obliged we may feel to those gentlemen for their exertions in our behalf, those exertions were commenced without our knowledge, and continued without any perticipation of ours in them.

We have to acknowledge, as having been received by us sinc

since our last, the following sums:	_				
Auld Reckie		£10,	10	0.	
Mr. C. Brydon	• "	2	0	0	_
Mr. Bond, 2. Beaumont-street	•	2.	2	0	•
Taurifilius, alias Bull-Calf		1	0	0	
Pro Rege et Lege		. 8	0	.0	
D. W., Cambridge	•	5	0	0	
D.D	•	- 21	0	0	
Found in the Letter-Box		<i>5</i> 0	0	Ó	
H.F		10	0,	0	
A Tory	• ( )	5	0	0	
Fanny	•	. 2	0	0	
Forest-Gate Friend .	•	. 1	0	0	
A Trifle from Bath		. 2	Ö	Ό,	-
An Old Subscriber	• .	." 1	1.	0	
Erratum in our last-For Greithly	n read	Breitl	alyı	£5(	).]

THE dulness of London, of which we complained last week, continues, as the rain does, with unabated perseve-rance;—if this were a theatrical nation, like FRANCE, "averflowing houses" might be vastly pleasant things; but as John Bull, (we do not mean the paper,) is constituted. he prefers a dry joke to the unceremonious intrusion of the waters of his country. The accounts from all parts of the kingdom are dreadful, with respect to floods, and we have met much doubt but that the CHEONICLE of to-morrow will attribute the extraordinary rise in this article to the mismanagement of the present ministry. Were the WHIGS in office, however, we are almost sure, that if they tried to check the evil, by setting the Thames on fire, their efforts in that particular would equal in success those which they made in the one year, one month, one week, and one day, in which they before displayed their incapacity.

The only thing which has occurred to vary the sombre sadness of a LONDON merry Christmas, is a sort of squabble knocked up between the CHRONICLE and the COURIER about Lord WELLESLEY and the GREEKS.

As to the first, the stupidity of the CHRONICLE is so evident, that we really wonder that the COURIER should have " shewn fight" about it-poor Mr. PERRY kept a sort of respectability about the paper, and there were people of a certain standing who spoke to and knew him, but the wretched persons who are trying to hold the wreck together are really not worth noticing.

As to the second, we mean the GREEKS, we really do mot believe that the CHRONICLE knows what it is talking about. Nay, we should be obliged to the CHRONICLE when it puffs off its DOCTOR LEMPRIBRES, and its A, B, C's. and all those fellows, to tell us what it means by quoting ancient GREECE upon us in its beggings—does the CHRO-NICLE know, or can it tell, what is meant by the absolu-tion of GREECE from the tyranny of the TURES?—Why— are not—(if we come to ancient Greece) the Turks as much Greeks as the present Greeks themselves? But why waste words with the present Chronicle? Let us look to the barbaritles of these fine, beautiful, delightful, oppressed GREEKS, whose cause they espouse, and we shall find that these high-spirited, pure-minded persons, when they get power into their hands, use it to the best (or worst) possible advantage; the following detail is revolting to humanity, and we think will make that foolish author, the young LORD RUSSELL, wish he had never given his bill for fifty pounds in aid of the cause.

in aid of the cause.

"Having, after the 7th of October, sailed from Zante in a Maltese vessel, bound for Constantinople, we were obliged, after meeting for several days with contrary winds, to make the port of Navarino.

"As I was curious to learn how that town happened to have fallen into the hands of the Greeks, they stated to me the following circumstances:—The garrison being destitute of every kind of sustenance, was obliged to surrender by capitulation, which stipulated that they should be sent to Modone. But no sooner were

the Greeks in pomention of the place, then they put to death all the Turks in the most atrocious muthier interiorable. Some of these the Turks in the most arrections manner than these some of these unfortunate men, the moment they came out of the town, were cut in pieces; others were birut to death. Part of these wretched men were carried by the Idriots to an uninhabited island, which forms the port of Navarino, and, after being landed, were massacred. A third portion, being the last; was converged to a bare rock, situate in the midst of the harboar, without any provisions, who were obliged to starve. Some of them fed on the fiesh of their commanda."

#### RADICALISM.

THE state at which the Radicals are arrived, in their despair and desperation, is hardly to be believed. been always hitherto considered necessary to cloak sens TION and BLASPHEMY in some specious garb, to delude the ignorant and entrapy the unwary; but now the disguise is thrown off; and much trouble may be saved by the boldness of the misercant, who is a leader of the Radical faction—we mean the martyr, MR. CARLELE, the friend of THISTLEWOOD and HUNT, with whom: ROBERT WILSON has shaken bands.

Is it possible to believe that the following placard was posted in MR. CARLILES shop window on Friday? Possible or not—it is the TRUTH.

"Two shopmen arrested this afternoon by the Bridge-street wretches, without knowing their numes. Worse than the inquisition, and one of the blessed systems of the late six Acts. Plenty of volunteers to combat the vile crew, and the same obnazious Tamphlets may be had in spite of them!—"tis a noble cause, and thust prevail; they shall had, with their combined power, shut up the Temple of Reason?—Oh, those base gangs, you'll do no harm to the cause, but, good—THIS IS THE MART FOR BLASPHEMY AND SEDITION!!!

This, Reader, has appeared:—the boast of RADICALISM (of that pure school in which Messrs. LAMBTON, WILSON, HUMB, HUNT, WADDINGTON, NORMANNY, and Co. are pupils)—is, that SEDITION and BLASPHEMY are

openly sold in Fleet-street.

Now, should there be scoundreds base or foolish enough to be persuaded to contemn their KING, surely this brag of vending treason against their GOD must open their cyes—ignorance must be enlightened—villainy to MAN must be reformed when the DEITY himself is thus villified.—What does all this prove?—That RADICALISM, REVOLUTION, BLASPISSMY, AND PERDITION mean the same thing, and that it is the bounden duty of every man who has a soul to be saved to rally round the standard of England while it waves over the head of God's ANOINTED SERVANT.

We must add, that we think CABLILE almost the most respectable Radical we ever met with, inasmuch as he is straight-forward and plain in his dealings; whereas, his betters are hypocrites as well as scoundrels.

It is curious to observe how perfectly silent all the par ties concerned are, as to the refusal of ANTALDI and TOMASEO, to execute the trust reposed in them by the late QUEEN—such a refesal is almost unparalleled. And from the efforts made to stiffe the circumstance altogether, there is every reason to believe, that the events which have occasioned if are highly important to the character of her Majesty.

The QUEEN herself is so entirely forgotten, (unless, indeed, in the appullin orginal stavern bunting Whigs.) that LUSHINGTON and WILDE are quite lost to its; they have, like Woop, fallen still deeper into the mud of oblivion from the temporary elevation to which, by their association with the great Radical leader, they had attained, but it is a pity that men who are certainly fond of notoriety should be completely taken from us; there are so many amiable traits of character about the Doctor, and his learned condition, that we look forward with anxiety yet to some explanations, relative to the insult these "Italians" have put upon them, by rejecting with disdain, the proposal to unite with them as executors of the QUEEN'S Will. Is it worth nobody's while to tell us something of all

this? Will nobody inform us where the QUEEN's valuable diamonds are ? Can, nobedy throw a light upon the reasons which could have induced these "foreigners" to spurn with contempt the office of trustees to a QUEEN of ENG-

TOMASEO was, if we mistake not, the person who, in the masquerade, bought the initomaton, which was enacted by her late Majesty; and Antonio Antaldi is (or was, ac cording to their own account) a person of high blood and principle, quite of a different usee from those of his coun-trymen, who gave evidence against the unhappy Lady in question. Well then—when one finds that these persons. the former a physician, and upon terms of intimacy with the deceased—the latter a Nobleman, devoted to her virtues and her cause, both deny the last dying request of the Royal Lady they have served and praised—we must naturally infer that something very abominable must have transpired, to cause such conduct.

Look at LUSHINGTON; did he do so?-No; with all the business he had on his hands, he jumped at being a QUEEN's executor. No sooner was his mistress dead, than off he runs, up Hampstead-hill, out of breath as he was-marries—runs down again—whips off his favours—on with his weepers—out of the yellow barouche into the mourningcoach—off to Germany, bride and all. This is very different, and the difference must be explained to satisfy the Jueen's admirers.

Windson, Dec. 27.—Tuesday, being Christmas-day, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, came from Frogunore to St. George's Chapel, and there met the Dean of Windsor and the Canons in residence, when her Royal Highness received the sacrament, and afterwards returned to Frogmore.—We now have here the greatest Thames flood that has been since 1809, when the great flood carried away the Fifteen Arch Bridge, near Etr.. It is awful to see the country from Maidenhead Bridge to Chertsey, on each sides of the Thames, all covered with water—farmers obliged to move their cattle, of every kind, from their home—fields and meadows covered with water, over hedges and ditches—nothing to be seen but the tops of the trees. The lower part of Little Windsor Park is all covered. In Eton, many of the houses are flooded, in the shops the water is up to the counters. There are carts and boats to take the passengers to and from the Windsor side. It is up as high as the Swan Inn, every horse of which is obliged to be moved; in many of the cellars the water is five feet deep. No carriage can come by Datchet to Windsor.

We understand that snow has fallen in the west, and that there have been sharp frosts at night in many parts of the country.

#### BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE following stanzas dedicatory, prefixed to the 50th Number of this work, have been transmitted to us. may be necessary to observe that the 57th Number of the Magazine contains a well-written serious article, on the rise, decline, and fall, of the EDINBURGH REVIEW, of which progressive annihilation, these verses give a lighter description. We doubt whether it can be an agreeable subject either to JEFFREY or BROUGHAM, and therefore, give them a place with pleasure.

#### STANZAS

DEDICATORY TO FRANCIS JEFFREY, ESQ. ADVOCATE,

Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, lute one of the Presidents of the Speculative, and Editor of the Edinburgh Review, &c. &c.

Your days, Mr. Jerraey, how gaily they sped. When the Prosers were with you, whatever you said, Taunting Buake with your eloquence, Swirr with your jest, While the chorus was Constable's chink in your chest! But opinions stride on, while things linger behind-What of old pass'd for thunder, now weight but he wind; And you, a great man as could possibly be, Stand diminish'd to modest dimensions by ME.

I am sure, like one waked from a dream, you look back To the days when you hoisted your fle When against THE OLD PORTRESS You open'd your trenches With a jig, as the mode of your masters the French is: While one PRIEST whiletled on with the note of VOLTAIRE, And the smile of another recalled D'ALEMBERT, And you seem'd A Great Man as could possibly be, - Never dreaming of damnable dampers from ME.

You all seem'd so giddy; so gamesome, so gay, Paine and Hell shouldd, "Go'ft, me're sure of the day."— Such a confident crowing contemptuous air, Fill'd the hearts of a thousand good fools with despair; While there wanted not some of our old pluckless Tories, Who like spoonies would fawn and talk big of your glories, Calling you a great man as could possibly be ;--Lacking heart even to hope for a hero like MB.

How the fine yellow's dimm'd in its delicate hue! What a stain has been stamp'd on the beautiful blue! How each frolicsome face that enliven'd Craig-Crook Has been changed for a down-looking, dumpish, sour look! O the heart that of old could like quick-silver bound, How it sinks! I am sure it weighs more than a pound! O the biggest small man that could possibly be, How he casts up his whites when he thinks upon me!

Geese, their nature is such, cackle loud in one's pond, But just whistle, and phoo! in a funk they abscond; Bynon christeh'd five geest after five worth; souls, Udo Pudgiolo, Sheil, Proctor, Maturen, Knowles;-But if I had pond-pets, I'm more wise, I should call 'em After such folks as Macintons, Brougham, Smith, and Hallam Not forgetting one smart little cackler—to be (When its wings were well clipt) yelsp't JEFFREY by ME.

Now, you'll scarcely believe it, for all that's been done, I had never a harsh thought about you-not one. For the sake of my Country, my Faith, and my King, I was forced a few rockets among you to fling; But even then what I did, if aright understood, Was not meant for your ill, but your serious good : And, if you're the least man that can possibly be, You should thank yourself for it-much rather than MB.

protest I'm half sorry to see you so low You that were such fine frisky, brisk boys long ago; You may think as you please, but you'll make me quite sad, If you all keep so moping while we are so mad! MR. JEFFREY cheer up! you're a nice little fellow Notwithstanding the sins of your Azure-and-Yellow; Though you're not the first wit that can possibly be, You're a clever old body—there's butter from arc.

Were I forced by some dread demoniacal hand, To change heads (what a fate !) with some Whig in the land, I don't know but I'd swap with yourself, my old Gander, (I should then be DIOURNES—not ALEXANDER!) But to shew my good will in a manner more solemn, I inscribe to your name (jump for joy!) this whole volume. Being always your servant, your friend, and so forth-The humanest of conquerors

17, Prince's-street, Edinburgh. 31st Dec. 1821. CHRISTOPHER NORTH.

Paris Papers down to Tuesday, and the Dutch mail with papers, of the 26th inst. arrived last night. An article from Frankfort, dated Dec. 16, says:—The English Ambassador at Constantinople has constantly the most accurate accounts of the incursion of the Persians into Asiatic Turkey, and has communicated them alone to the Austrian Government, which is silent respecting them. It is remarkable that this Ambassador received the first intelligence of it, and communicated it to the Austrian Government long before it received direct dispatches from Constantinopole on the subject. The Ministers of the Porte are said to have given information to Lord Strangford of the accounts they have received; and his Lordship also received dispatches directly from the English agents in Persia, and other parts of Asia; so that he was better informed than the Porte, and acquainted the Divax with many events that were quite unknown at Constantinople.

Letters from Vienna state, that there have been more changes among the Ministers at Constantinople. The Captain Pacha has been made Pacha of Brussa, and is succeeded by the Capitana Bey. The Persians are represented to have had several successes, and, in some places, the Turks had revolted and joined the Persian Prince.

An article from Naremberg, dated Dec. 17, save—There are still

Prince.

An article from Nuremberg, dated Dec. 17, says—There are still very different opinions in the Divan respecting the demands of Russia. These opinions are in all likelihood only politically different; for at the bottom, all the Members of the Divan are probably animated by latred to Russia, and would willingly reject all her demands, if they did not fear the consequences of such a step. But they are not agreed upon the manner in which they shall proceed. Some advise concession to avoid a war; the others are for cutting through the knot with the sword. The Grand Vizier is at the head of the first party, and seems to be on particularly good terms with Lord Strangford.

Friday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House. Prince.

terms with Lord Strangford.

Friday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.:—Capt. John Barnet Lotheby, London, Madras, and China; Capt. Heary Drummond, Castle Huntly, Bombay and China.

Two vessels, which are fitting out at Weolwich by orders of Government, viz.:—Leven, 24 gins, Capt. W. F. Owen, and Barracoula, 10 guins, Capt. W. Cutfield, which, it is intended, shall shortly sail for the East coast of Africa and Mozambique Channel, on a survey: and not the Gulf of Persia, as mentioned in our last.

#### SIR JOHN CROFT.

who is Sin John CROFT?—asks a correspondent. I de not know, quoth Bull.

"What are SIR JOHN's services ?--- enquires another.

I cannot say, replies Bull.

Nor can he but it appears by the Gazette, that STR JOHN has received, and is permitted, in consequence of his active services in Portugal, to accept and wear the ensignia of the Tower and Sword.

It may not be generally known, but such is the fact, that the Government, resolving to check the folly of getting (which any body may do) for ugn orders, have made latterly a great difficulty in granting such permissions as this now accorded to Sin John CROPT; and, therefore, one would suppose that the services alluded to must be pretty notorious, and somewhat important. But, alas-no! We have rumaged every where to discover what the gentleman has done, and in vain. There was a person of the same name, who, when MR. Canning came home from LISBON, was left as a sort of Charge & Affaires there, but we should think it cannot be the same gentleman.

The rage for these foreign trinkets is very extraordinary, and this last avowal of the weakness has called forth many enquiries as to the sort of person who made it. Luckily, however, for this chevaller, he is in so happy a state of obscurity, that even BULL himself is left in the dark.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—The ministers of justice, whether Judges or Jurymen, are responsible to God and their country for the unright and impartial exercise of the trust reposed in them; and a most awful responsibility it is. They are also amenable to public opinion; and I, as an individual, have no mode of shewing my sense of the late proceedings against you, so decidedly as by transmitting the inclosed note of you, so decidedly as by transmitting the successive Five Pounds for your use.—I am, Sir, your obedient D. W. Cambridge, December 26, 1821.

## THEATRES.

COVERT GARDEN, as we prognosticated, has put forth a very good Pantomime; indeed, where GRIMALDI is the clown there can be little doubt of the mirthfulness of the performance. HARLEQUIN AND MOTHER BUNCH does not, however, stand in the same file with that of which it unluckily reminds us-we mean MOTHER GOOSE; and we have invariably observed, in Pantomimes, that when the story, whatever it may be, which introduces the characters, is purely domestic, the effects are more comic and satisfactory. Melanchuly magicians and captive princesses, however much they may succeed in spoiling the rest of the young holiday folks, have not, we confess, (with sbame) a fiftieth part of the attraction for us which we find in the jog-troi incidents of common life; and SQUIRE BUGLE, with his fat face, is, to us, a much happier quant courier of fun than a yellow dwarf.

The Pantomime, however, possesses many of the neces sary requisites to please those for whose entertainment it been prepared. But our observation (and it seems a pretty general one) upon the tricks is, that they want originality; nor, since we must speak the truth, do we think, on the first night, that the execution of the changes was much happier than the design—there was a clumsiness and slovenliness in the performance unlike Covent

Garden.

GRIMALDI was, as usual, a source of great mirth to the audience, and MISS DENNETT is a very nice Columbiae. With respect to the young Mr. GRIMALDI, we should venture to hint to him that indecency upon the stage is an insult to every individual in the house; and that, if he expects to be tolerated, he must considerably restrain his propensity to be coarse and indelicate; he has not merit enough to I lay such tricks with impunity.

At Drury Lane, a piece, called GIOVANNI IN IRELAND. has been produced. Our readers pretty well know our opinion of the thing called GIOVANNI IN LONDON. This continuation has all the filthy faults of its predecessor, with even less pretension to humour; but it has VESTRISand when a very pretty woman condescends to talk a certain sort of language, and act a certain sort of part, there are no want of admirers to support her. We confess, fuscinating as MADAME VESTRIS is, we should see her in other characters with much greater pleasure if we had never seen her in Don GIOVANNI. One does not expect ectresces to be nuns, nor do we blame actresses for playing certain male parts—for instance, JULEO, in DEAF AND DUMB, could never have received, from a boy of the age represented, an hundreth part of the interest excited by the beautiful acting of MRs. C. KEMBLE-the Page in FIGARO would look for ever for a lad who could give the points, and be the playful thing he is represented, as MRS. CHATTERLY does;—but there is no grossness, no low-lived vulgarity in these, nor in the general run of such

We confess, when we see a woman—the most bewitching attributes of whose sex are softness, delicacy, and gentleness-whose silence is eloquence, and whose timidity is conquest, stuffing herself into a coat and pantaloons, and, with apparent satisfaction, uttering words and using expressions which are interdicted to female ears anywhere else, it diminishes, or, at least, it changes the character of the pleasure one feels in seeing her act; and much as every body must admire the person and talents of the lady in question, we must say, that we do not think her reputation (we mean her professional reputation) will in the end be at all improved by this exhibition.

The piece, which was most decidedly condemned on Saturday (and has been played every night since), is beneath all criticism; vulgarity is the leading characteristic of it, and Irish rows and drunken frolics form the lighter objects on the dark ground of filth, of which it is composed.

But the most impudent and ignorant thing ever done by man, is the introduction into this beastly farrage of ribaldry, a representation of the Installation of the KNIGHTS of SAINT PATRICE. The truth is, that MR.

ELLISTON has taken it into his head that he acts a Monarch vastly well, and is so pleased with having been crowned an hundred and fifty times, that he is unwilling to give up the chiracter; and therefore holds an installation of Knights, for the purpose of appearing as Sovereign of the Order for another week or two; and we do verify believe that MR. ELLISTON actually fancies himself a KING at the moment, when he is dressed up in a thing made up of plush and rabbit-skins to look like royal robes. Now, this is a weakness—but then, what very at mon are without their weaknesses? We own that in the present case, we think it is an objectionable frailty, because this pageant in question was to have formed part of a piece illustrative of His Majesty's visit to IRE-LAND, and which, if well done, would have been a grati-fying entertainment; instead of which, that, which one might have seen with pleasure, and without having our ears shocked by filth and indecency, is laid aside to make way for GIOVANNI IN IRRLAND.

The splendour of decoration, and the introduction of horses on the stage have been quoted by some as proofs of the degeneracy of the present race of play goess, and the general decline of the drama; but if he wished at once to combine every possible proof of the degradation of national saste in such matters, we should quote this last piece as the strongest illustration of the melancholy truth.

piece as the strongest illustration of the melancholy fruth. To be sure the fact that it was hooted and hissed throughout qualifies our consure of the public upon this score; but it affords no excuse for the person who put it together, or the management which has the effrontery to repeat it.

The people at the Conunu Thratrix have bought a great number of little looking glasses, and stuck them together with cement, and, with a good deal of trouble and expence, made a curtain of them. It has, as may easily be imagined, a very bad effect, and reflects no credit upon the taste or judgment of the projector.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The King continues in good healthat Brighton. The Hanoverian Minister, Count Linster, was among the few visitors last week at the Palace. Hie Majesty attended divine service at the Palace on Christmas-day.

The Consecration of the New Chapel Royal is to take place on Monday. The Young Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, St. James's, will attend, as well as part of the Choir from St. Paul's. The ceremony of the consecration will be performed by the Bishop of Chichester. A most numerous assemblage of the first persons of distinction are invited to dine with his Majesty upon this occasion. On Thursday morning His Royal Flighness the Duke of York left Yerk-house for the Earl of Westmorland's, at Apthorp.

The Marquis Wellesley and suite arrived at York-house, Bath, on Sunday afternoon, on his route to fill his Vice-regal appointment. The Noble Marquis left on Monday for Worcester. On Tuesday he passed through Shrewsbury, and was expected at Dublis on Thursday.

Much has been lately written on the subject of the exercise of the King's preregative, with regard to the dismissal of Officers in the Army. The following circumstance, which is on record, will shew how our fathers considered the subject:—In 1734, the Duke of Bolton and Lord Cobham were, as it was said by the witty Earl of Chesterfield, whispered out of their commissions, merely on account of not complying with the desires of the Minister—not, as in the case of Sir R. Wilson, for acts tantamount to flying in the face of the King's authority. A motion was made in the House of Pers, by the Duke of Marliporough, to restrain this power, "which had constantly been secrecial by the Cowm, and seemed inherent in the prerogative." The Bill which he proposed was to prevent all Officers above the rank of Cohels from being deprived of their Commissions, on the wise particular of the More of the King's seministance was, that the Bill, if passed into a law, would be of mischievous consequences, that the exercised links alents to oppose ti; and to evince, in the insertion way,

oppositionists,

MARQUIS WELLEALEY.—We understand that a number of respectable citizens have determined to attend on horseboek, at the Pigeon-house, to escort his Excellency into town. We have no doubt, if time will permit, but the cavalcade will be most numerous.

The Duchess of Orleans, according to a letter from Paris, ex-

pects her accouchement very shortly.

The loyal inhabitants of Ramanie are about to give their powerful and worthy patron, Sir W. Curtis, a public dinner at the Albion Hotel, as a grateful token of the high sense they entertain of the many favour sconferred upon them through the esteemed Baromet's

Hotel, as a grateful token of the high sense they entertain of the many favours conferred upon them through the esteemed Baronet's means.

On Christmas day the Lard Mayor and Sheriffs ordered an additional allowance of beef, bread, and a pint of porter, to be distributed to the prisoners confined in the gaols under the jurisdiction of the city.

Bills of Mortality—The following is a list of the christenings and burials within the bills from Dec. 12, 1820, to Dec. 11, 1821;—Christened in the 97 parishes without the walls, 1105; buried, 1990; christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 1105; buried, 1990; christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 1105; buried, 1990; christened in the 23 out-parish.s in Middlesex and Surrey, 14,555; buried, 9805; christened in the 10 parishes in the City and Libernies of Westminster, 4129; buried, 4150.—Total christened, males, 13,072; females, 12,160, in all 25,232.—Total buried; males, 9379; females, 9072, in all 18,461; whereof have died, under two years of age, 4276; between two and five 1793; five and terr two years of age, 4276; between two and five 1793; five and terr two years of age, 4276; between two and five 1793; five and terr years of age, 4276; between two and sixty 1872; sixty and seventy 1612; seventy and eighty 1312; eighty and ninety 771; ninety and a hundred 150; a hundred and eight 1.—Decreased in the burials this year 897.—Thirty-four persons were executed in London and the county of Surrey during the last year.

Oxford, Dec. 21.—Monday, Dec. 17, the last of the Michaelmas term, the following degrees were conferred:—Master of Arts—Rev. W. H. Langley, Christ Church.—Bacrelors of Arts
T. H. Walpole, All Souls' coll.; J. H. Seymoun, Exeter coll.; J. Barnwell, Pembreke coll.; H. Phillipps and R. Yarker, Queen's coll.; H. A. Simcoe, Wadham coll.; C. Wood, Oriel coll.; J. R. Chaplyn, J. W. Tomlinson, and W. H. Cartwright, Trinity coll.—The whole number of degrees in Michaelmas term was B. D. one; B. C. L. one; M. A. twenty-two; B. A. seventy-six; Matricu

lighted for the first time. The operation was performed by thirty lamplighters.

The typhus fever has made its appearance in the county of Kilkenny and Queen's county. Two brothers were lately attacked in the former county, and died; they immediately threed black, but during the waking resumed their colour scan.—Owing to constant wet, an universal epidemic has broken out among the horses. The poor are in the utmost distress for fuel, it being impossible in most cases to reach the bogs. The wretched mud edifices of the peasantry are literally melting away.

The Harts Broams - The weather has harry and the wind throughout the greater part of Thursday day morning; blew a complete hurricane. At Ba of three houses in Grove-street fell with a trement wall erected in front of the new chairer. January down, also a stack of champion at the backing little rain-desconded in torrents, accompanied, with the ning, and caused the river to overflow its little river river, a great pertino of cently been covered with wash terms never present and the one overflow its little river represents and a new teels shelter is the unaccompanies. centry been covered with what sensoners present consent of maker, and the inhalitance of the cotten seek shelter in the upwer a parametric and as whence many were rescuel by beats. At this stained amounts to several fundament potents. It have covered the could fundament potents. It have covered the fundament of the senson sensons vicinity of Obomester, the level we could be many try, and delayed the mattle and cochies serving of trival. The account sied impassed the sevent of trival. The account sied to be the consensual try, and delayed the mattle and cochies serving of trival. The account sied to be the serving of trival. The account sied to be the serving at the property, provided the serving of trival. The account sied to be serving to the serving of the se

rystere off tearts, in shape reported to the Book Security of the desired and this steem the Book May as a channel of the Book May are the state of the state of

rally, and Cox was floored by a right-handed blow on the side. The to four on Miller.—3. The claret flew in streams from the heads of each, and the seconds were the vermilion hue; give and take was again the will of both, and another slaughtering round was fought, until both went down from distress.—4. In a short raily Miller was dropped by a hit on the breast, which produced a loud groan, and the rattling of the hit was heard throughout the ring.—5. A minute clapsed in attituding, until some wind was fetched to relieve the piping of both. The men at length turned to, and fought the best round in the battle. It lasted eight minutes, and at least balfadozen hits were exchanged upon the head, and Cox was thrown Miller's eye was closed, and the features of both were nearly invisible, and their heads truly exchequered.—6. A gay round in favour of Cox, whose adversary was too blind to find his object. He, however, floored him by a blow in the jaw.—7. This round won Cox the fight, by placing a left-handed hit below his adversary's chest, which doubled him up, and he could not some to time.—With the heavy rain and the loss of blood, the ring was in reality a slaughter house in appearance. Such a battle has very rarely been winessed.

\*\*Advertisement.\*\*]—\*\*Biegant Glasses, Furnility, &c.—The Nobility and

Advertisement.]—Blegant Glasses, Furniture, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are invited to inspect the Watercoops of Cooper and Son, 23, Bisbergate-street Within, where is exhibited an Assortment of new and second hand Plate Glasses, admirably suited to every description of drawing dising-rooms. In the furniture department is comprised every new and elegant article of upholstery, cabinet, and chair work, the prices of wind are reduced to such a scale of economy as to attract and ensure the patronar of rank and fashion. of rank and fashion.



Old Transition

ensued, with a more particular description of which, we will not shock the feelings of our readers. One of the villains is in custody, and has been folly identified. We sincerely hope that the remainder of the gang will fall into the hands of justice.—Sligo Jour.—Ennis, Dec. 17.—On the night of the 13th inst. as Rob. Chawner, one of Major Warburton's Police, was returning from Miltown to Ennistymon, when with a would not one of whom rushed out on the road and endeavoured to seize the horse by the bridle; Chawner on seeing his aim, gave his horse the spurs, and by this means e vaded the grasp. On the villain finding himself frustrated in his design, he immediately discharged his gun, the contents of which passed through Chawner's cloak on the left side, quite close to his arm. Chawner returned the fire twice, but without taking effect.

A letter from Listowell, dated Dec. 21, states, that fifteen stand of arms had been voluntarily surrendered that day to Dr. Church, a Magistrate of the county of Kerry. Br. Church went, with his son and Mr. Ritson, to the mountains, about ten miles from Listowell, to a place which borders on the County of Limerick, and in a direction between Abbeyleale and Castle Island. Among those given up is the musket taken from Mr. Hewson on the night of the attack upon his house. They have invited Dr. Church to their Parish Chapel of Knocknagoshill, on Sunday next, to administer to them the Qath of Allegiance.

On Thureday night an extensive dairy-house of Mr. Allen's, at Cashroe, county of Cork, was burnt to the ground, some of his cattle killed, and various other depredations committed on his property. It is thought this outrage was perpetrated in revenge for the determined part this gentlemanhas always taken in maintaining the public peace.—On the night of Wednesday last, 15 houses in the parish of Dromin, in the county of Limerick, were attacked by a number of armed ruffians, who demanded arms and cash; where they were disappointed in theobjects of their search, they bound the proprieto was held on the body of Owen Culture.

when a verdict of "wiffs! murder" was found against a party of when a verdict of "wiffs! murder" was found against a party of those miniffs marauders, who came to demand fire-arms from him. It appeared that after breaking open he door, Cullinane, aided by his brother, made a most spirited resistance, and succeeded in keeping out the assassins—in the conflict, the unfortunate man received three gur-shot wounds, of which he languished in great agony until Thesday last, when death put an end to his sufferings.

Dublin Paper.

Thomas Kiely and Michael

Special. Commission Limeatex.—Thomas Kiely and Michael Kelly, were tried for feloniously taking two guns, on the 18th of Suly, the property of Ciristopher Sparling; remembers the day that the arms were taken from the hose; her husband was at the arms were taken from the hose; her husband was at the arms the side of the state of

afterwards said so, but she did not give credit to him.—On her cross-examination she admixed she made a declaration, and a solemn one, never to live with her husband if he prosecuted the prisoners at the bar, or any one at all concerned in either of the attacks on the hotse; this she did because she could not give credit to his statement; her husband, on his part, swore two oaths, when he came for his cloathes, that he never would prosecute.—Garret Fitzgerald, stated, that he knew Mr. Morgan; saw him in the first week of August last; knows it must have been then, as the fair of Bullingarry was a day or two before; they had some conversation; Mr. Morgan said to him, the only way of bettering his situation was to join him in raising a prosecution in these troublesome times against some fellows or other, and that their fortune would be made to the end of the world; admits there was a coolness between them for some time about an arbitration, in which witness was referree.—Edward Morgan was here confronted with witness and being examined on oath, swore he had never made use of such expression in his life to witness, or any other person, and that he had not once opened his lips to the witness since the decision of the arbitration; this took place in April last.—An almanack was now referred to, and it appeared there was no such fair as that of Ballingarry in August.—Judge Moore charged the Jury, a verdict of Guilty was returned against both prisoners.

David Carton, John Histon, and John Mullane, were then placed at the bar and indicted, for that they did, on the 25th of November, feloniously break into the house of John Reilly, of Church Town, in order to compel him to quift the place, and for assaulting the said John Reilly. The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty.—The Soliciter-General stated to the Court, that, in consequence of the youth of the prisoner; David Carton, it was not the intention to prosecute him, conceiving he must have been misled.—The other two mes were found Guilty.—During the trial it transpired, that

to trial for crimes connected with the disturbances of that part of the country.

The reading of the following document, which was identified by one of the witnesses, excited great laughter:—"John Reilly, I desire you to quit this place, or else you may expect the same usage Sparling got; and I warn all persons to hold ne communication with John Reilly, or they will be used as Sparling was. I desire you, John Woods, to quit Reilly's company, which you were noticed before; and if you do not, you will be tried by the Canonical Laws, established in the reign of Queen Anne.

"Captain JOHN ROCK, Ranger of the Roads."

The following Notice was posted a faw nights since, at the turnpike-gate of Ball-M'Thomas, in the parish of Bally-M'Elligott. Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq. of Ballyseedy, High Sheriff of the County, hearing of the circumstance, immediately tore down the placard:—

pike-gate of Ball-M' Thomas, in the paish of Bally-M'Ellisott. Arthur Blennerhassett, Esp. of Ballyseedy, High Shertiff of the County, hearing of the circumstance, immediately tore down the placard:—

"To all concerned—A true and Elegual authority from Captain Rock. I do hereby certify under my hand, that any one what soever paying the money to Henry Oliver, or foundling money, is under the pain of death; and Kennely goes under the same rules that gathers Church money: and as for Healy that serves the summonses, I called to see him before, and if I were to overtake him, I would make a public example of him to the County of Kerry; therefore any person paying such money may be sure of their doom.—N.B. I am only in the beginning of my proceediors, and I will put all thingsto rights in the course of a short time.

"Signed by Order of Capt. ROCK, of the County of Limerick." John Ward, Patrick Brown, Thomas Lee, Morgan Cregan, George D'Arcy, Patrick Cregan, were indicted under the White Boy Act, for unlawfully assembling, and for assaulting Catherine Hassett, who had given her testimony last Assizes.—The prost-cutrix stated, that Mr. Hoskins brought her, to the Limerick Assizes, when she was returning to Newcastle, the crowd called out "she's welcome home, we'll kill her now!" Witness was repeatedly struck; she was all shooly! Tom Keefe, ran to, a forge and brought out a shovel with which he struck her and cut her head; she thought he would knock her brains out; she lay stretched in the car; she called out to Patrick Enright for the honour of God not to kill lier; he said he wand see her well—and he did; the struck her with a sume; she said to Jack Finn, "Oh! Jack, I am kills." He said, "this is the way we will serve all led the honour of God not to kill lier; he said he would use her well—and he did; the struck her with a sume; she said to Jack Finn, "Oh! Jack, I am kills." He said, "this is the way we will serve all modern the first she will have been committy with Mr. Russell; two dragoons passed almost at the ins

mare in the night time.—The Court was then a Journed, in Journal, till the 12th of January.

Execution.—Michael Fitzgerald and Michael Halloran, were hanged this day, Dec. 22, for the murder Manning, the Policeman. Fitzgerald died penitent. Halloran declared his innocence.

John Histon, John Hullage, Thomas Kiely, Michael Kelly, and Timothy Shea, to be executed in the town of Newcastle, on Monday, 31st Dec.—Martin Grady and John Grady, to be executed in the town of Shanagolden, on the 3d of January next.

#### POLICE.

Guildhall.—In the early part of Tuesday a vast number of persons assembled at the Crown public-house, in Chick-lane, to celebrate Christmas. The party, which consisted chiefly of Irishmen, had not been long seated before several Smithfield drovers entered the room, and a grand fight commenced. The Hibernians defended themselves with sprigs of Shillelagh, but, unfortunately, Thomas Donnelly, having been deprived of his stick, seized a poker, and struck one of the drovers. Another, armed with a pitch-fork, made a rush at Donnelly, when the latter struck the drover, and fractured his skull in a most dreadful manner. The wounded man was taken to Bartholomew's Hospital, and Donnelly to Giltspurstreet Compter, from whence he was brought before Alderman Sir C. S. Hunter, who remanded him until the fate of the wounded man should be known.

On Thursday, Mr. Murray, the Secretary of the Constitutional Association applied for warrants to apprehend two of Carlile's shopmen for selling the Address to the Reformers of Great Britain.

—Mr. Newman, the Citz Splicitor, attended as the Alderman's Assessor, and under his spinion the warrants were granted.—The officers, who were sent to execute the warrants, soon returned with two men, one a middle-aged man, of mean appearance, and

the other a very young man, decently dressed. They refused to tell their names, and were detained for want of bail. Bow-Street.—Mr. John Frost, a jeweller, residing at No. 33,

the other a very young man, decently dressed. They refused to tell their names, and were detained for want of bail.

Bow-Street, Mr. John Frost, a jeweller, residing at No. 33, Arundel-street, Strand, some three or four months back, hired an errand-boy, named Henry Brown, with an eight months' good character, but who was connected with a desperate gang of thieves, and had been tried at the Old Bailey, for stealing a pair of shoes, the property of his former employer. On the morning of the 20th of November last, the prosecutor was alarmed by his errand-boy, who eame to the door of his bed-chamber, crying aloud, 'Master, master, get up, you are robbed; every thing in the shop is turned topsy-turvy.'' Mr. Frost found a cabinet, containing the chief part of his stock in trade, completely ransacked; the doors were broken open, and gold watches, diamond rings, and jewellery stolen, to the amount of 3,5001. The errand-boy was taken into custody, and he confessed that he let three young men into Mr. Frost's house, on the morning of the 19th November. (Monday), and that they remained in a cockloft, over the shop, all the day.—In consequence of this, one of the young men, named John Brown, was taken up, and it was thought advisable to allow him to turn King's evidence. He impeached Heary Brooks, John Stokes alias Williams, Moses Solomon, I. Nathau, and Mary Ahn Eates. The witness (Brown) stated, that he, C. Newman, and James Thomas, proposed to the prisoner, Henry Brown, to be let into his master's house, until they were let in by the prisoner Brown. They hid themselves in the cockloft. Aboutone o'clock in the morning, they got down the ladder, and went into the workshop, where was a cabinet which contained the treasure; they endeavoured to pick the lock, but not succeeding, they got the pins from out of the hinges, and by that means stole the jewellery; they then proceeded to ransack the workmen's drawers, where they got about 5001, worth of unfaished work. After some little consideration they got through the parlour wi

perty to Williams's house in a bag.—Remanded till Monday.

Thames Police-Office.—A few nights ago, two young men obtained lodgings at the Dundee Arms, Wapping, under pretence of setting off next morning by one of the Gravesend beats. They retired to bed rather early, and in the course of the night, it is presumed, previous to the landlord, Mr. Minshaw, going to bed, they contrived to enter his room, and rifle a desk of 2241. in notes and gold. One of the notes, which was for 101. was traced to the possession of Lewis, a slop-seller in Rosemary-lane, who it appears had received them in payment for apparel. Charles Farmer was apprehended by two of the officers, and he and Lewis had been examined at this office, when the former was remanded, and the latter (the slopseller) held to bail for a misdemeanour.

Union-Halle-On Monday, a woollen-draper in the borough.

LINION-HALL.—On Monday, a woollen-draper in the borough, preferred a charge of felony against one of his shopmen. The young man had been in the service of his employers about two years. It was observed, that he launched into a style of extravagance far beyond that which his income could allow. A few days since, the complainant marked some gold, which he gave to a friend, and goods to the amount of nearly four pounds were bought, for which four sovereigns were given in payment. The till was examined, and only three of the marked sovereigns found. A constable was sent for, and the other marked sovereign was taken from the prisoner.—He was remanded.

Ouers-Sorane.—On Monday, John Lane was charged with

from the prisoner.—He was remanded.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—On Monday, John Lane was charged with stealing 201. in sovereigns, notes, silver, and copper monies, besides other articles, in the dwelling-house of John Goddard, on Sunday last, who stated, that when returning from church he found the cupboard, closets, and chests of drawers, in a state of confusion, and a bag containing the above-mentioned sum, a time-piece, and other property, stolen. The prisoner had lodged in the house for several years. The prisoner was apprehended at the Rising Sun, in Bedfordbury. On him were found nine sovereigns, a one-pound note, a guinea, 41. Hos. in silver, and some halfpence. The prisoner did not account for the property, otherwise than by saying he found it in the passage of the house, when coming out in the morning, and meant to have returned it.—Fully committed.

the morning, and meant to have returned it.—Fully committed.

Public attention has been already directed to the great reduction in the prices of provisions, and we think it our duty likewise to acquaint Families, who wish to furnish their houses with economy, that at Miles and Edwarde's New Chintz Faraliure and Moreen Warehouse, No. 134, Oxford-street, an actual saving of full one-third may be effected in the articles of Chintz Furnitures, Moreens, Merino Damasks, &c. &c.

\*\*Advertisement.\*\*]—The Literary Gazet e, No. 258, the last Number of the present year, was published yesterday with the following coatents:—Reviews of Archdeacon Coxe's Shrewsbury Papers, a striking View of the Ministry at the time of the Revolution—Wilks Memoirs of Queen Caroline; curious Particulars of her early Life, &c.—Lady Hervey's Letters, with many Aneodote of remarkable Persons—Lord Byron's Tragedies—Epitone's of Biblical Literature during the 6th Century—Egyptian Antiquities—Unique Poetry and Biography—the Flea, by Peter Woodhouse, and the Feminine Machiavel, by Thomas Andrewe—Poems and Writers of the age of Elizabeth, hitherts unknown—Original Poetry, by eminent Writers—Dramatic Criticisms—Notices of Science, Varieties of Humour, and Literature, &c. &c. Subscribers desirous of commencing the Literary Gazette for 1822, will please to send the orders to their respective Booksellers or Newsmen as early as possible, that arrangements may be made accordingly.—Literary Gazette Office, 362, Strand.

\*\*Advertisement.\*]—If the reader is afflicted with Fistula, or similar di-

Strand.

Advertisement.]—If the reader is afflicted with Fistula, or similar diseases, we would ask, has he ever heard of the late Martin Van Butchel; who used to treat these complaints in a way peculiar to himself, and to effect eures almost universally without having recourse to either Cutting, Caustic or Couniement, which is the usual practice.—We find his sow, B. D. Van Butchell, surgron, accoucheur, who resides at No 48, South-street, Burkeley-square, continues to perform cures of the most dangerous cases by the same method, and is as completely successful. Both rich and poor, who are thus afflicted, will do well to observe, he requires no remuneration until they are starsified a care has been performed; in fact, the poor are relieved gratis, if respectably recommended.

amics wished a care has been performed; in fact, the poor are relieved gratis, if respectably recommended.

Advertisements I—A candid examination of professional pretensions is only to be feared by those whe are conscious of incapacity. Messrs Goss and Co. Members of the Royal Cellege of Surgeons, confine their studies to the treatment of a certain class of disorders, especially to such as arise from Nervous Debility. Their work, "The Ægis of Life," in full explanation of these subjects, may be had at No. 20, Paternoster-row, or at any booksellers. No diseases are felt with greater peignancy by the sufferer than those occasioned by his own imprudence; and in no cases of consultation is liberality of education in the Professor more desirablethan where the most unbounded confidence is placed, and the most inviolable secresy is expected: thus the terms are plainly stated at the first interview, or in answer to letters describing the case, and enclosing a bank note. Medicines can be forwarded to any part, however distant.—II, Boaverle-street, Ficet-street, London.

Advertisement!—The effect of beautiful hair on the infant countenance is

scribing the case, and enclosing a bank note. Medicines can be betwarded to any part, however distant.—II, Boaverle-street, Fleet-street, Loudon.

Advertisement.]—The effect of beautiful hair on the infant countenance is singularly pleasing. A due attention to children's hair is of the greatest importance, as it fixes a stantina for a beautiful head of hair, which requires the most particular attention of Youth of both Sexes to that inextimable ornament, and the greatest discovery for preserving the hair is Rowland's Macassar Oil. This Oil is invaluable in the nursery. It eradicates the sourf easy and pleasant, makes the hair firm in its roots, renders it soft and glossy, elegant and beautiful. It also prevents the hair being injured by the humidity of atmosphere, change of climate, study, anxiety, fevers, accountements, &c. which often causes the human hair to fall off, become grey, and total baldness. In fine, it is the first production is the word, for preserving and rendering the most fascinating and delectal, appearance to the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.—It also procees, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. The sole Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, Kiby-sfreet, Hatton-able quantity of that admired article. Also their Essence of Tyre, for elaganging the world for the hair; and Alsana Extrab for the Tech and Guns; and note of these articles are genuine without the signature in red ink A. Rowland and Son."

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are requested by DR. BRODUM to state, that he was NOT at the christening of MR. BRAHAN's child, to meet the DURE OF SURREX. The Doctor assures us, that although he was acquainted with MR. BRAHAM some time since, he has ceased to know him for several

years.
INDICATOR's anecdote shall be enquired into.
II.S. from Glasgow appears too local and personal for a London paper; his poetry is very excellent though somewhat severe.
We think there must be some mistake in the lefter dated Christmas-day, about the affair at Bow-street—but we will keep our eye

upon it.

If e are extremely obliged to Benex, for his offers and good wishes; but he must be aware that, however active his exertions, we can do nothing in the way he mentions. His plan is certainly a good one.

He thank our friend at MAIDEFONE for his kind information.—A

Traveller for many Years? is also received.

The story of Wood's having been elected a Member of the Travellers? (This is true—but not of the Travellers? Club in Waternoo Place—the Club he belongs to is composed of Bau-men, called Travellers by their own wives and daughters.

Many very valuable contributions are unavoidably delayed till mark week.

Many very valuable contributions are unavoidably delayed till next week.

In reply to the enquiries for the sixth letter of PAUL POITER, we hope to be able to give it in the next Number.

Our correspondent throws away his time in noticing the Masquerade at the Argyll-Rooms. If ho of the people concerned it may be by whom such beautly profunction of the building is permitted, we do not stop to enquire; but if the system of degrading it by such exhibitions us that of last week, at which nothing but the very dregs of society were present, we are pretty well assured that it will be quite necessary for persons of fashion and character to change the scene of their quadrilles and plays—it was even worse than an exhibition of the same sort at Vaunhall.

Our best thanks are due to our friends at Norwich, Derry, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bath, Wells, Exeter, York, &c. for their kind Christmas presents of game, turkies, &c.

Theresa Cross Roads in our next.

PRICE OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE, SATURDAY.

A MONDAY'S EDITION, containing the LATEST NEWS, the STOCK LIST, the LONDON MARKETS, and the STATE OF THE COUNTRY MARKETS by that Morning's Post, is published at Three o' Clock.

## JOHN EULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

A YEAR has closed upon our labours; and we appear with confidence to the tribunal of public opinion for a verdict on the FACT (we must leave THE LAW of the case where we found it) of our having fully redeemed the pledge.originally given, to speak truth without respect to persons, and to call things by their right names without teference to that time-serving, mercenary system, which degrades and shackles, whilst it professes to exalt, the liberty of the press-we would stand " Recti in Curid;" and, accordingly, we have our evidence prepared, and ready to submit to the most rigid cross-examination.

First, we produce the unprecedented sale of a work, not only unsupported by either of the two great parties in the State, but inveterately pursued by the one, and formally disowned by the other, as if it were criminal and hazardous to sanction the cause of truth; although Ministers them-selves must be aware, that at the time we commenced our career their Government was nearly undermined by a scheme of digested falsehood and hypocrisy, without example in the history of this, or any other civilized country:—we have, however, nothing to do with the policy of either party.

Our next witness is produced by our opponents them-lves. The unqualified and unabating rage and virulence exhibited in the writings and speeches of those men and their hirelings, whose hopes have been dissipated by the breath of truth—those who saw, in the prostration and overlibrow of the Constitution, a golden harvest ripening to their hands, may be allowed to rave and vent their spleen against an intruder who has cut it up by the roots; but their ravings (which is the only concern we have with them.) afford a direct testimony to the success of their adversary.

We have, however, other, and even more positive evidence upon which to look for a verdict in our favour:— Without affecting a diffidence which we do not feel—and which, if we did feel, would disqualify us for the arduous office we have undertaken-we boldly challenge a comparison of the state of public feeling, at the period when we commenced our labours, with that now exhibited at the close of our first year; and we have no hesitation in claiming to have materially and essentially contributed to produce a change as obvious as it is beneficial. It is in vain to urge that the cause is removed, and that therefore the effects have ceased. The QUEEN was morally defunct months before her natural decease.

We do not, however, wish to demand more than we can prove to be our clear right. With the exception of JOHN BULL, there has been established within the past year, no one journal, on either side of the question, which can be supposed to have had the slightest influence upon the public mind. The Radical papers, and the opposition papers, (if they be not convertible terms) cannot be said to have relaxed their exertions—they have been to the full, as virulent, offensive, and active as heretofore, exclusively of the venom we may have drawn off upon ourselves from the lees of their press. The Government papers, as they are called (and we wish with more justice) have persevered in their endeavours to check the current of disloyalty and sedition; but they have obtained no accession of strength, nor any additional means of counteraction. The two parties, therefore, have continued to occupy the same ground, and their relative positions have remained unaltered.

Let us see then, how the case stands with respect to the two periods. We are not disposed unnecessarily to draw forth from oblivion, the name of the late misguided QUERN; but it is too intimately interwoven with the history of the times to be separated from the view we are called upon to take of them.

It was under the shadow of HER RANK that the most pertilent sedition ever engendered in the country, was nourished and pampered, and brought, in a corrupted mass, to the very footsteps of the threne. A known falsehoodknown to those who were forement to propagate it! was made the basis of this conspiracy against the King and Consti-TUTION, supported by perjury, glaring as the son at noon day, and by an apostacy which, (in the delusion of the moment, it is to be hoped) even reached, partially, the higher and more elevated orders of society. But more of this bereafter.

The authority of Government was neutralized. It possessed not the power to control or direct the storm. Ministers could only array the laws on their side, and exer cise the limited power committed to them by the Constitution. Their opponents had assumed a vigour beyond the law, and were backed by the clamours of a people whom they had perverted from their allegiance, in outraging and defying the constituted authorities themselves.

Thus, the weapons they resorted to for the prosecution of offensive measures, were ulterly excluded from the resources of the men, who alone were legitimately entrusted with those of our defence. No man, who was capable of forming an estimate of the chances of a contest so conducted, could hesitate in coming to the conclusion, that numbers must eventually prevail, unless encountered with those very weapons which had so far ensured them the

prospect of victory. WE FELT-AND ACTED UPON THIS CONVICTION.

Public writers, perhaps, have no right to demand implicit belief when they speak of themselves; but we address ourselves, more especially upon such an occasion as the present, to those henourable minds, who, from a consciousness of their own integrity, are least disposed to question the honour of others; and WE do most solemnly affirm, that neither directly nor indirectly—by tacit or conventional arrangement—by implication, or by any trick, subterfuge, or evasion—had Government, or any Member of Government, or a single individual connected with it, the slightest notion or knowledge of the origin or establishment of John Bull. A long and watchful apprehension of impending and rapidly accumulating danger—an unbought and constitutional veneration and affection for the Sovercian, whose virtues had been dragged through the filth of radical ribaldry, till they were distorted into the appearance of vices in the eyes of the people, whilst a bold and impudent pleader dared to stamp the chartered calumny of sworn regicides, by comparing his Monarch with the most abhorred 'tyrant of antiquity. (Shame, shame, on the age, and upon those who should have silenced the slanderer!) These were the motives, (though the meaner tribes of mercenary hirelings doubt, only because they cannot appreciate them,) which gave birth to a paper, professing that, which it has conscientiously per--and which, in the face of obloquy, calumny, and artempted persecution on the part of the very hierophants of liberty and a free press, has never hesitated to combat corruption—to drug forth from their lurking places those who carried the assassin's knife under the cloak of patriotism—and to unmask hypocrisy, whether it skulked belied the Alter the Thoma or smoogat the Legislative hadthe Altar, the Throne, or amongst the Legislative body.

Whetherour zeal has outstripped our judgment, as some of our timid advocates have asserted, is a question which the public only can decide—and as it appears has decided in our favour, by a support never yet given to any journal at any time, or under any circumstances in the previous history of the press. The sale of copies, (UPWARDS OF FORE HISTORY AND ARVENUE AND ARVEN OF FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED) in the course of one twelvementh, is altogether without example—or any thing approximating towards it. Before the fourth number had appeared our office was literally deluged with commu-nications from every part of Great Britain, many with the most distinguished and honourable signatures, confirming the effect already visible among whole masses of the community, (who had been previously corrupted) of one unvarnished and faithful account of passing events, and of the principal actors in them. The alarm was taken by the enemy, who had agreed to treat us with silence and a combined effort of the Radical and Whig Press made to overwhelm and anuihilate us. The attempt to turn their own arms against them—to dispute the palm of vituperation with those whose long practice in the vocation had not only secured, as they thought, an indisputable ascendancy, but almost assured to them the monoply were an offence which nothing could atone for short pely, was an offence which nothing could atone for, short of our absolute annihilation.

To speak truth, and shame —— their employers—to touch the holy characters of enshrined libellers, and expose the tracasseries of quacks whom they had written up pose the tracaseries of quacks whom they had written up and be-paragraphed into popular idols, was deemed an outrage infinitely more obnoxious to public justice than either "privy conspiracy or rebellion." The joint labours of the Chronicle and Hone—of the Thurs and the Hunrs, the Alphas of Whiggism and the Omegas of Radicalium room clubbed and named to consultate Radicalism, were clubbed and combined to overwhelm Convicted libellers became advocates for the purity of the press, and the veteran assassins of character denounced us, as the violaters of domestic peace. But they struggled in vain—the public compared their creed with their practice, and laughed at their hypocrisy. They viewed their legislators and their heroes, who had been raised to notice by blackening their more honourable rivals, in their true colours; and we shall be very much surprised indeed, for some years to come, at least, if their puppets, whatever their principles may do, (which are not capable of such graphic illustrations) ever recover their elevation even among the most ignorant and least discriminating portion of mankind.

To say that we have entered upon such a task con amore

weapon from the grasp of such assailants; be just to our own feelings; but we may claim lue to higher motives and impulses, which could induce us to forego our natural inclinations in order to turn the dagger, aimed against all that is lovely and honourable in life, upon the miscreants who first wielded it. We have never wantonly assailed a single individual, nor have we ever drawn a female from the retirement in which she is born to dwell and to shine. But when women volus. tarily emerge from their proper station, in order to become public performers on the stage of political life, they must be prepared, like their counterparts in the Drama, to encounter and to share, with their ill-judging em-ployers, the comments and animadversions of political censors. We have had principally to do with hardened offenders; but we have spared, (as could be fully proved from the files of our correspondence) wherever we could spare, without injuring the morals, or betraying the interests of our loved country.

If we had wantened in our power, and carried our ablity to expose the frauds and intrigues of political adventurers to its fullest extent, we might indeed have self-thargeable with having soiled our pages with representations too gross for the most sensual imagination, and to have been gross for the most sensual imagination, and to have been gross for the most sensual imagination, and to have been gross for the most sensual imagination, and to have been gross for the most sensual imagination, and to have been gross for the most sensual imagination, and the least life of the particle of the sancting of the found that sophistry was at work to sancting one. We have first direction that sophistry was at work to sancting one with the first direction of that the one had no more proflected with the direction of the parties themselves dare not deal that we alone frustrated the attempt to establish a Constitution of the conceived—not merely planned; the actually bursting into existence, under very revalled inducence of party, and of fascinations the least likely incoversistible on the part of the young and thoughted have them within the vortex of this hobbe and ignific confliction.

In this exploit we comiess we do exalt; and those whose natural dependance would have desire them vulsion, barely covered beneath the surface of this artificial combination of mock liberality that seal hostility to the stabilished endance things with many contributions of the castallished endance things with many contributions. If we had wantened in our power, and carried our ablity

vulsion, barely covered beneath the auroscopy to the combination of mock liberality (algorial hostility to the established order of things, will, we are sure, join with us, and then condemn us for so exulting. The scheme could have been defeated by norther means than those supplied by a free press; and yet here was no single pen to be found except our own to widd it with sincerity, or with effect. The good could be coured only by a clear exposition of the materials by which it was to be consummated, and we condescended to automize the parts, and to shew what must be the result of heir combination.

But this is not the only scheme hich our vigilance has detected, and where, in order tavoid the unnecessary exposure of knavery and duplicity we have defeated the object, by placing in the bands of the parties themselves, the documents which proved their uilt, and allowed them to retreat unperceived and unchastise—so little have we been really disposed to wanton or indisciminate severity. 🚉

We war, as we have ever professe against revolutionary and radical principles; and it is on where the agents and instruments of such, presuming un the ignorance of the world and the illusions of the pss, to usurp the seat of honour and the front of honey, to propagate them with greater effect, that we feel cled upon to sirip them. to the skin, and expose them in akheir naked deformity to the scorn and contempt of the wild.

That we should pursue these chitres, and act fairly up to our principles without dans and without injury, was neither to have been anticipan, nor altogether to be deprecated. We have no particuli satisfaction in enriching our adversaries at our own expice, or in paying a fine unprecedented in its extent, under the circumstances of the case; but we do not shift hope our duty became such things occur—we have nothings do but to submit.

But the evil does not stop here still press is rendered subservient to the ends of faction. It applied to the subversion of justice. The crimin who libels his King, blasphemes his Maker; or drags Minister through the blashemes his maker, or drags timister through the ordeal of Radical abuse, is, by process now in full vigour, separated at once from hirring; and the Jury are diverted from the horror whichight fix their attention upon the crime, by the claure and denunciations of the press against the persent light of the prosecutors. The criminal is converted to a victim, and his Peers will not lend a hand to stagted the power by which he is said to be oppressed, at the other hand, he who is the curpost of all that is housely and desirable who, in the support of all that is hourable and desirable in life, chances to fix upon an indibual, conspicuous in atrocity, and active in his endeavouto subvert or undermine the institutions of the count to illustrate its danger, or to strip hypocrisy of its disise, he is painted to the world as a Court sycophant, othe oppugner of the sacred rights and hiberties of his llow-citizens. He is delivered up, bound hand and foothe can receive no aid from those in whose cause he falls and the Judge himself is not allowed (even if he could supposed to be influenced by external circumstances)o discern between the shades of moral turpitude, or to toer his judgment with

any concessions to the cause of vie.

We have still much to say, bufrom want of space, must postpone the full and expliceview of our past career, which we think necessary to due understanding between ourselves and our ress. For the present, we must be content to observehat we consider nothing done whilst any thing nains to do; — and we are sufficiently acquainted w the character of our adversaries, and of their embryslans for a new campaign, to feel no disposition to the down our arms, or retire from the field. The country be saved, must be told the truth, even though the lathemselves pronounce it to be a libel; and those Gentlen, who, still smarting under our lash, are precipitating asures of legal retalintion, may rest assured that the empt "to silence that confounded brute Bull," will pe altogether abortive and uscless. Of one thing the average especially assured, that no threats shall deter no penalty disarm or —that we would voluntarily, and for the mere pastime deter us from warring against a sym which can only be of the thing, have soiled our hands by wresting the generally designated as anti-social auti-constitutional.



#### OPROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BATH.—Our Corporation have presented the Earl of Liverpool with the freedom of the city, in a gold box. It was presented by W. Glark, Esq. Mayor, accompanied by a neat and appropriate address. His Lordship, on receiving it, made the following reply:

"Mr." Mayor—I receive, with pleasure, this mark of approbation of my public conduct, from so respectable a public body as the corporation of the city of Bath. If I and my colleagues have contributed to the preservation of the independence of Europe, and promoted the prosperity of this country, our best reward is the approbation of our fellow-citizens. I have frequently been at Bath, and have always observed the attention paid by this body to whatever contributes to the general welfare. I have also learnt from others, that, by a strict attention to the administration of justice, and to the police of your town, you confer great and inamediate benefits on its inhabitants and visitors; and by your example, advance the public welfare. Under the Government of this corporation, your city has been raised to a degree of wealth and importance, that entitles it to be considered the great metropolis of the west. I am happy that I have acquired the good opinion of men, who are themselves so justly esteemed; and, I assure you, Mr. Mayor, it gives me great pleasure to have my name, by the kindness of yourself and brethren, this day enrolled amonest the free citizens of the ancient and loyal city of Bath."

"Creps you.—Last week, two men at work in the grounds of St.

who are themselves as justly esteemed; and, Lassure you, Mr. who are themselves as justly esteemed; and, Lassure you, Mr. Mayor, turives me great pleasure to have my name, by the kindness of yoursell and, brethere, this day enrolled amonest, the free citizens of the ancient and loyal city of Bath. The comments of the compilers of the ancient and loyal city of Bath. The price, a being scarcely of this world, in a sort of cave, in a thick coppiee, a being scarcely of this world, in a sort of cave, in a thick coppiee, a being scarcely of this world, in a sort of cave, in a thick coppiee, a being scarcely of this world, in a sort of cave, in a thick coppiee, a being scarcely of this world, in a sort of cave, in a thick coppie, a being scarcely of this world, in a sort of cave, in a thick coppie, a being scarcely of the world in the had not been resident there more than three months. His first discoverers made a penny of their hermit, as they torned him, by exhibiting thim at two pence a public house in this bown, for some days, until his commitment to Moninouth-gool for three months by Col. Lewis, as a rogue and a vizabond.

BIRMINGRAM.—Our police, having had reason, to suspect that coining to a considerable extent was carried on by two brothers of the name of Taylor, professedly small farmers, living at Aldridge, it was determined to pay them a visit, several officers proceeded thither. Charles Taylor, the owner, and his brother John, at tempted to make ther escape through a door communicating with a cellar, upon searching which a large press and a number of discussed in coining base metal were discovered. The two men were then secured, together with the wife of Charles Taylor and a vargone-found in the house, and conveyed to our prison. The officers discovered discovered discovered to our prison. The officers discovered discovered to our prison. The officers discovered discovered to our prison. The officers discovered him had been called to the himportant of the more discovered bread of the house, and control of

destroyed.

ETON.—On Saturday seenight were distributed here, tickets to 900 persons, including all the working classes, entitling each to a pound of beef, the fourth of a quartern loaf, and a pint of beer, for Christmas duner, furnished from a reserved part of the Coronation subscription.

tion subscription.
FROME. A few nights since, the new church called Christ

TROME.—A few nights since, the new church called Christ Church, was sacrilegiously entered by means of forcing the back window. The thieves got into the vestry, and after drinking several bottles of wine, stole a covering for the pulpit, of crimson velvet, edged with crimson silk fringe, a covering of crimson velvet for the communion-table, two Holland surplices, four silk hoods, and one silk scarf,—one black gown, two blue cloth cushions, a decanter, a water-croft, and two winesglasses,—a looking-glass, and about two dozen pounds of candles.

GLOUCESTER.—An explosion took place a few days since in this place, on board the Sovereign steam packet, Capt. Sandom. The captain wished to ascertain how the machinery worked, and had just given orders for her being halled off from the wharf, when the boiler exploded. One man, who was passing the engine-door at the moment, was forced overboard, after being scalded in a small degree, but was almost immediately picked up. A boy engaged about the engine, was scalded in a shocking manner, and carried to the Infirmary in a dangerous state; an eminent scientific gentlemen, at the moment, was close to the engine, observing its being put in motion. Hearing the explosion, he threw himself on the floor, and was found dreadfully scalded from his kneed downwards, and otherwise much injured.

INVERNESS.—There is a copper coin in the possession of Colonel Ross, of Nigg, of a size somewhat less than a farthing, which was found in the ruins of his old farm-offices. On one side of it the Scottish thistle is easily traced, but the impression on the other side seems difficult to ascertain. The date, however, is perfectly distinct, being 918.

Leathernead.—The beginning of last week two footpads robbed

distinct, being 318.

Leathermean, hear Limpsfield, of two watches and 13s. in silver. The inhabitants immediately pursued the robbers, and made them disgorge their booty, and also about 141. besides, which it is supposed they had robbed some person of... The 141, the persons who took the men gave to the poor of the parish of Limpsfield, but suffered the thinges to gentle.

took the men gave to the poor of the parish of Limpsfield, but suffered the thieves to escape.

ROSINEY:—On Saturday se'nnight, Messrs. Donnett and Higginson, Admiralty Midshipmen, stationed at Little Stone Watchhouse, discovered a large tub-boat near the shore, which was boarded by Mr. Donnett in the bow. Mr. H. waded in the water and attempted to cut her hawser with his cutlass, in which he failed, and Mr. D.'s pistol missing fire, he was threwn overboard by the smugglers, and instantly fired upon by them: at the same time Mr. H. was struck by an oar, or butt-end of a musket, and immediately two volleys were fired upon them, when the smugglers escaped. Mr. Donnett has received three balls in the left thigh, but is likely to do well. Mr. H. is slightly wounded. Both these officers have several shots through their bats and various parts of their clothes. parts of their clothes.

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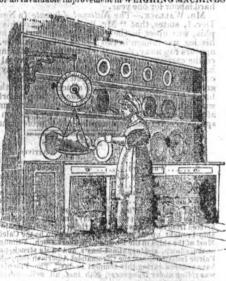
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#### ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

In the afternoon of Tuesday, three young men, and three young females, hired a skiff of a boat-builder, near Strand-lane. On the skiff passing under Waterloo-bridge, the tide carried it on the Surrey side of the River, near the Old Barge-house, and the boat was dashed with great force under the barges heads. The cries of the party were heard, and Geo. Heath, sen. and Robert Creber, a Thames Police Officer, took a boat and went to their assistance. Fortunately they saved four of the party; a young man, and one of the females, to whom he paid his addresses, had sunk to rise no more.

of the females, to whom he paid his addresses, had sunk to rise no more.

On Sunday morning, soon after ten o'clock, the Light-house at Dungeness was struck on the north-west side by lightning. The electric fluid split the tower down to the first floor, in which Mr. Adams, the light keeper, with his wife and four children, James Smith, his assistant, and Elizabeth Walk, a servant, were assembled at their devotion: the sashes and frames, doors and door-posts were torn out, a looking-glass shivered to atoms, and the furniture thrown in all directions. An infant of three or four months old, which was asleep in the second floor, was found surrounded by the bricks and rubbish forced from the building, but happily it had sustained no injury. The fluid entered the roof of a wash-house just by, split a stone sink, and finally expended itself in the earth, tearing up the pavement.

tearing up the pavement.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. Rougemont, of Clapton, accompanied by a son and two daughters, went to spend Christmas-eve with Mr. Hobson, of Kingsland. They returned about two in the morning, when the coachman lost his command of the horses at Stamford.

on Tuesday last, Mrs. Rougemont, of Clapton, accompanied by a son and two daughters, went to spend Christmas-eve with Mr Hoboon, of Kingsland. They returned about two in the morning, when the coachman lost his command of the horses at Stamford-hill, and they ran against a lamp-post, the carriage was thrown over and dashed to pieces. Mrs. R. was dereaftilly cut by the broken glass. The son and young ladies fortunately escaped with slight bruises, the coachman was much injured.

On Monday T. Harrett, a milkman, in Clerkenvell, was found hanging in his cellar. He was formerly a fishmonger in Oxfordwreet, but losses in trade had reduced him. Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—" Insanity."

An inquest was held on Wednesday last, in the King's Bench Prison, before R. Gude, Esq. Ceroner for the said place, on the body of Mr. W. Marshall, formerly a shipping-agent, in the employ of Messra. Reymer and M'Taggert, merchants. It appeared that the deceased fell from a bridge near Limebouse, seven weeks since, and injured his knee; a few days after which, he was arrested, and conveyed to the King's Bench. Mr. White, a medical gentleman, examined by the Coroner, and who had been unremitting in his attention on the deceased, thought the injury on the knee was the cause of his ceath; and the Jury, in consequence, gave their verdict accordingly.

The King has granted a free pardon to Mary Troop, P. O'Egan, T. Evans, Gaunt, Armstrong, and Pott, who, together with Tipper, was capitally convicted the Sessions before last for a forgery on Williams and Co. of Birchin-lane. The prisoners were discharged on Tuesday. The Royal elemency has also been fully extended the John Jacobs; a commutation of his punishment to three months imprisonment has been received at Newgate.

On Thursday night, as Michael Convay, employed on board a vessel, in the London Docks, was walking the decks, a sudden gust of wind blew him into the water, and he was drowned.—He may be a subject of the weather.—At the Croven Head, Drury-lane, on the body of an animal man a

to assist it, burned itself dreadfully, and was so much injured that it shortly after died.

A woman named Mary Ann King, who was delivered of an illegitimate child in St. Mary's parish, Nottingham, in September last, not being a parishioner, and having, to avoid being removed to her place of settlement, when with child, practised various deceptive arts, and eluded the vigilance of the parish agents, was committed, as a lewd woman, to the House of Correction, to be there kept to hard labour for one year.

Mr. Wallack.—The Nutional Advecute (a New York Paper) of Dec. 1, states, that "Mr. Wallack, being on his way to Philadel phia, was upset in the stage near Brunswick, by which accident his leg was broken in two places below the knee. The horses, it appears ran away, down the hill, near New Brunswick, and dashed the carriage to pieces on the bridge. Several passengers were injured likewise."—The London papers of Friday says—"The account of the accident extracted from the New York papers, is greatly exaggerated. Mr. Wallack has had the misfortune to break his leg, but not in two places. The report of the surgeon was highly favourable when the last accounts came off (two days after the accident), and there was every reason to anticipate a speedy recovery and resumption of his professional pursuits."

SHIP NEWS.						
Arrived	Mells	Due	Arrived	Maile	Due	
1	Dublin	—		.Malta		
3	Waterford		1	France	—	
	Guernsey & J.			Hamburgi		
1	Holland			Flanders .		
	Gottenburgh.	<b>2</b>		Jamaica.		
				Resella		

DEAL, Dec. 28. Wind S.S.E. It has blown a tremendous gale of wind from the S.S.E. great part of the day, and still continues. A ship and brig arrived from the westward; the brig went to Ramagate harbour, and the ship brought up in the Downs, supposed to be the Caledonia from Bengal. Most of the ships in the Downs have drove much, although riding with two anchors down, and topgallant-masts and yards struck, particularly the Wm. have suffered during this tempest to-day. The Phoenix, for N.S. Wales, was riding under Dungeness, 26th inst. all well.—Seven o'clock, wind S.

more moderate.

ILFRACOMBE, Dec. 27. Passed up Channel the Albion, Price, from Gib-

raltar; she passed a large quantity of bulk and deals on the 25th lust.
PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 28. Whith S. It has blown hard all day from the
S. E. and S. and no communication has been had with the ships. The Bilen,
Bartou, and Belle Alliance, Rulfe, have drove, but the whole of the vessels

S. E. and S. and no communication has been had with the ships. The Ellen, Bartou, and Belle Alliance, Rolfe, have drove, but the whole of the vessels appear to be riding in safety.

HARWICH, Dec. 28. Arrived the Sarah, Bell, for Shields, with loss of anchor and cable, and the pauls of the windlass upset; Margery, Biggs, from St. Peterburgh for London, with loss of anchor and cable; she salied on 23d inst. and has experienced dreadful weather. Several other vessels have come in, with loss of anchors and cables, but it blows too hard for any boat to go off. Arrived the Prince of Orange packet from Holland, and Lord Nelson ditto from Cuxhaven, both with Malle

DOVER, Dec. 28. It has blown a strong gale last night and to-day. At 1 P.M. the wind shifted from S.S.W. to S.R. and blew a tremendous storm, with rain, until 4, when it shifted to the S.W. and more moderate.

MARGATE, Dec. 28. The fris, which arrived yesterday, reported she saw a large ship working up the Swin vesterday, and from her description some hopes are entertained that it may have been the Juliana. A large ship parted from her anchor, but has brought up again.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 28. The St. Loule, Gondin, from Rocheford for Havre, was towed in here yesterday with loss of mizen-mast, foretop-mast, and bowapht, and otherwise much dama\_ed; the must discharge. A collier from Newcastle to Jersey, with bottles and roals, has come on shore on the back of the Pler, she is the Industry, Dubols.

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#### LONDON MARKETS.

## CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Dec. 28.

CORN EXCHANGE, FREDAY, Dec. 28.

The wind still continuing unfavourable, the supply of all Grain this week has been particularly small; and the few samples of Wheat which came to hand sell readily at an advance. Barley also meets a better sale; and Beans and Pease fully support Monday's prices. Our market is so very barely supplied with Oats at present, that good fresh corn readily commands rather better prices. In other articles there is no alteration to notice.

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Resex Red Wheat (new)35s. 40s.	Maula
F186	White ditto ou and
Old	Rollers
DANCK VV BITC (DCW)	Himail Revine
F 100	OM
311 pernae	Tick Respersions 190 man
1710	Old the ora
KY0	Frank On to 14-19-
maries	Fina
Fine	Poland ditta 10, 10,
30 Dernae	Filtra
(441)	Patatos ditto
FIGO	Fine
Hog Pense	

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, as received weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, according to the Questie of the 29th of December, calculated as follows:

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# COMMERCIAL REPORT, PROM THE 22D TO THE 29TH DECEMBER.

The Market for Colonial Produce being closed the whole of this week, no alteration of prices can be named. By private contract, however, considerable purchases are reported to have been made at the full of last week's prices. In Cotton the private sales are said to be at reduced prices. The Rum Market continues firm, and many buyers have been observed in the Market to purchase at a shade under the present currency, but the holders will not give way, and few parcels are pressed on the Market. Brandy is rather firmer, and begins to look more favourably. The prices of Tallow continue at our last quotations, say 44s. and but few contracts have been made in consequence of the expected arrival of a number of vessels from the Baltic.

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BIRTHS.
On Saturday, the 22d inst. in Upper Cadegan-place, Mrs. Thos. Broadwo

MARRIAGES Thursday, 27th inst. at Woodbridge, Suffolk, by the Rev. Thos. Carthew, fr. Harcourt Firmin, Solicitor, Dedham, Hssex, to Frances, only daughter

Mr. Harcourt Firmin, Solicitor, Dedham, Hssex, to Frances, only daughter of Jaines Pulham, Esq.
At Sandon, Herts, on Thursday, Dec. 20, Mr. John Boosey, te Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Fordham.
At Cheltenham, on 27th inst. by the Hon, and Rev. Francis Knollis, the Rev. William Rees, M.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Caroline Ann, youngest daughter of the late John Leuthal, Esq. of the Priory, Renford, Oxfordshire.

OIRD.
On the 23d inst. at Lewisham Kent, Major Fead, of the Royal Regt. of Artillery, son of the late Lieut. Gen. Fead, of the same corps.
At Sawbridgeworth, Major Howard, late of the 96th Regt.

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